To go straight up against this system and rock this country at its very foundation. This is a call for volunteers to join the front lines of the battle in Washington, D.C.

The trial of Bob Avakian and the 16 other Mao Tsetung Defendants is scheduled to begin November 19. The trial itself is an outrage and a further glaring exposure of the criminal hypocrisy of the rulers of this country and the vicious dictatorship that lurks behind their glittering but fading facade of democracy. It is not only an attack on the Revolutionary Communist Party and its Chairman, Bob Avakian; it is more fundamentally an attack on the working class and the millions of others whose lives and spirits are also mangled and tormented in this "greatest of all countries"—an attack on their ability to have a vanguard capable of leading them to overthrow and abolish the madness that is "daily life" in capitalist society and the even more monstrous evils, including world war, that the U.S.

They’ve Thrown Down the Gauntlet—A Deadly Serious Challenge, and a Truly Great Opportunity...

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party is issuing a call throughout this land, to Party members and all others who are willing and determined to make the necessary sacrifices to take their stand with the Party—to volunteer to go to Washington, D.C., beginning a few weeks before the trial starts, and continuing to its conclusion; to join the front lines of the battle to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants and Stop the Railroad of Bob Avakian; to gather their combined force where the trial is to be held, in the very political capital of our imperialist rulers, and through their united efforts to take the issue of this trial, and the crucial political questions it concentrates, out to hundreds of thousands of people in the Washington, D.C. area, so that by the time the trial starts, and even more so through the course of it, this will become the major political question in that area and indeed throughout the country, known of and talked about on a daily basis by masses of people. We aim at nothing less than turning that area into a major political battleground, and in so doing and through the support built in every major area, to rock this whole country to its foundation... Two hundred "picked troops" will be selected and sent, political organizers who will fan out across D.C. on a daily basis, educating and activating many times their number.
France shifted gears in the Central African Republic last week, replacing the hated Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa with his cousin, David Dacko, in a bloodless coup on September 20. The coup ended fourteen years of brutal dictatorship under Bokassa, but the outcome remained uncertain until the end of the year, four years after the revolution, since during the last three years of Bokassa’s rule, David Dacko had been acting as Bokassa’s personal advisor.

Dacko’s own career has had its ups and downs over the years. He became the first president of the Central African Republic after it gained nominal independence from France in 1960, and he kept that position until he was overthrown by cousin Bokassa in 1965. Bokassa jailed Dacko, who remained either in prison or under house arrest for a total of 11 years. He was then released and appointed special counselor to the emperor.

The government of the Central African Republic (renamed the “Central African Empire” by Bokassa) has thus remained “in the family,” so to speak, from the very beginning. But, the most fundamental in the fact that both Dacko and Bokassa have been willing to emboss theirkp and fallen lapdogs of French imperialism from the time their country was first granted “independence.” Nonetheless, the peoples in government in the country that has ever meant genuine freedom and independence for the people of most countries. Indeed, the terms of the Central African Republic’s independence required that it be bound hand and foot to France.

During the period of the ’50s and early ’60s, especially as the result of its defeat in Vietnam and its losing war with Algeria, France began to see the handwriting on the wall. Before any strong liberation movements were able to develop in most of its African colonies, France offered them a “choice.” They could either be like the French territories completely integrated into France, or they could be “independent” members of a Franco-African federation.

The economies of France’s African colonies were thoroughly dependent upon French monopoly capital, and the “choice” of complete independence was nothing but an undisguised threat to pull out all capital investment and dismantle all plans and equipment, a threat aimed particularly at the stratum of bourgeois tycoons built up by France to aid in the administration of the colonies. Only a genuine people’s revolution could and would develop an economy free of foreign capitalism. This stratum subservient to French interests would constitute the governing circles of those countries which chose to accept federation with France in return for nominal independence.

With the exception of Algeria, which waged a successful war of liberation against France, all the French colonies in Africa agreed to neo-colonial domination in the guise of “federation.” France subsequently showed everyone how magnanimous its offer of complete independence had been in the case of Guinea by removing everything but the landscape when it left. The French imperialists literally took all the phones and TV sets, all the lightbulbs from the hospitals when they left Guinea.

Countries which chose federation, like Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Chad, Gabon, and the Central African Republic, were able to keep their phones and lightbulbs, but their switches were pulled in France. Their economies and governments have remained thoroughly French dominated. And the U.S. has cashed in on the deal, too. France has drained them of their wealth (much of which is in natural resources such as diamonds and uranium) and humiliated them to the extent that they are among the poorest countries on earth.

French Troops

In order to maintain its stranglehold (and, more recently, to counter the growing presence of Cuban troops in Africa), France maintains military bases with more than 12,000 combat troops in a number of its neo-colonies. They have recently seen action in Chad and Zaire, and in the Central African Republic, where they flew in with Dacko to pull off the coup. There are currently over 25,000 French soldiers there. As one U.S. newspaper report put it quite candidly: “The French have been involved in many overt and covert military operations in their former empire, but this was the first time French forces overthrew a government that Paris recognized diplomatically.”

The French imperialists have tried unsuccessfully to give the impression that they “exterminated” the coup out of “humanitarian” concern for the people of the Central African Republic. In justifying the coup, they cite the fact that Bokassa has admitted recently presiding over the cold-blooded executions of as many as 200 students while they were locked in jail cells, and that he even killed some of them himself. The students had supposedly been jailed for refusing to buy expensive school uniforms manufactured in a plant owned by one of Bokassa’s relatives.

Of course, but butchery is not what caused France to turn on Bokassa. In fact, it’s why they hired him in the first place. Bokassa’s latest atrocity is nothing new. Horror stories have been filtering out of the Central African “Empire” ever since Bokassa took power. Hundreds of political prisoners have been tortured, murdered and disposed of without a trace, and France has not only known about it but tried its best to keep it quiet. Despite the savage nature of the Bokassa regime, it has been a favorite of the last three presidents of the Republic of France.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

The exclusive series of reports from the streets of Iran, by revolutionary journalist Bob Salibé, will continue next week.

Contact the
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1977 photo of Bokassa on his throne—the French replaced this turkey with a bird of very similar feathers.

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Continued on page 14
Gold Soars Higher, Imperialism Sinks Power

One day in mid-September the price of gold soars higher, imperialism sinks power. A price of $31 an ounce by $31 an ounce. This one day's price jump almost equaled the total price of gold that had about 50 years ago been used to be officially set at $35 an ounce. Last May, at some point the bubble burst, and the price plummeted. But this rush to buy gold is not just speculation; it involves a distrust of the dollar, and of the other Western-bloc currencies, a desire to have gold—"the real thing"—rather than paper backed by a promise from the U.S. government. It is not that these banks and capitalists, these gold-buyers, distrust the good faith of the U.S. bourgeois states, but they do not trust the U.S. economy. They have good reason not to.

The American economy of the United States has been in grave and fairly obvious trouble since the late 1960s—a combination of unstoppable inflation and periodic recessions—and this has been reflected in the relative value of the dollar to gold. Already in 1965 the 25% gold backing of bank reserves in the U.S. was eliminated as this country's dollar supply fell. By 1968 the U.S. also pushed aside the requirement that 25% of gold reserves be backed by gold. Concurrently there was the falling apart of the "Gold Pool", whereby Western European countries pledged their gold reserves to support the dollar as the price of precious metal fell at $35 an ounce. A two-tier system was substituted, with gold transactions between governments continuing to be held at $35, while those in the private market were left to fluctuate. Finally in 1971 the "New Economic Policy" announced by Nixon—really the open confession of the U.S. bourgeoisie of their system's crisis—induced the rejection by the U.S. of any obligation to give gold for dollars. The price of gold expressed in dollars has steadily risen (with various ups and downs) since then, culminating in the present unprecedented peaks.

U.S. Attempts to Restore the "Dollar Standard"

This gold has been intimately related to the crisis of U.S. imperialism—and this is not an accident, nor is it due to some sort of feverish around this yellow metal, nor to the mysterious machinations of the gold and currency traders. Gold is still the most basic international reserve and transaction currency. It can be bought and sold. So when a national currency like the dollar falls in value relative to gold (when it takes more dollars to buy a certain amount of gold), this generally means that the value of the national currency is falling. Imperialist rulers of the United States do not want to recognize this fact. They want to see the monetary function of gold as a "safeguard" of their economy, and they are full of schemes to "demonetize" gold, to banish its role as an international currency. Fundamentally these schemes have been attempts to make the dollar take the place of gold as the international currency. Although this is impossible, it's not just a wild idea on the imperialists' part, but a vain dream of vanished glory. In the Breton Woods agreements of 1944, setting up the postwar international monetary system for Western capitalism, the price of gold was set in dollars ($35 an ounce), and both gold and dollars were agreed upon as equally valid international reserve and transaction currencies. Article IV of the treaty establishing the International Monetary Fund, written at that time, specifies: "The par value of the currency of each member shall be expressed in terms of gold as a common denominator or in terms of the United States dollar."

The first week in October, Mr. Karel Wojtyla ("Pope John Paul II") is coming to the U.S. by way of Ireland. "To Ireland I go as a pilgrim, the way I did to Mexico and Poland." But the real pilgrimage of Wojtyla, the most political Pope of recent times, is to Washington, D.C., the holy city of Western imperialism. Having worked his "magic" in Poland, Wojtyla hopes to peddle the same brand of pro-Western "God and Country" emotionalism here in the U.S. as the ruling class seeks to tighten up its grip on the masses in preparation for world war. Already stores are filled with red, white, and blue "Popeilahs." Before leaving Rome, Wojtyla called for prayers for the success of his journey "so that I can successfully fulfill this, my great service on the soil of Washington and to the greater glory of God and Mankind." Since he is the single most important religious leader in the world, having him in their hip pocket is of no small matter to the war makers in Washington. And in fact, building him up along with other religious clergymen who have rallied around the flag in this hour of crisis is seen as pretty damn important. Thus on a recent edition of the TV program "60 Minutes" Billy Graham, the fundamentalist Protestant, suggested that the Pope should convene an international conference to settle the Middle East crisis. When Pope Paul VI traveled to Chicago, among the religious dignitaries who will attend him will be Wallace D. Muhlenberg, leader of World Community of Islam in the West (formerly the Black Muslims), who was already rushed to New York in time to the flag of the oppressor and preach "patriotism." And among the soldiers, where it really counts when things go down, the Defense Department has called for simulation prayer services on military bases around the country October 1, at the hour of the Pope's arrival.

Continued on page 14
Prosecution Stone Walls
Defense Motions

White Racists Under Black Robes

A recent survey of federal judges has revealed that more than half of those surveyed held to all-white social clubs. The survey found that in the eleven southern states 58% of the judges were members in all-white clubs. In Chicago and New York, it was more 50% and in St. Louis 34%. Add to this conclusion that the percentage of judges of color could be even higher, the survey suggested that the practice of putting white judges on cases in which race is a factor is more common than previously believed. The survey also found that there is a significant lack of diversity in the judiciary, which is comprised of 96% white judges. It is clear that the system is perpetuating the status quo and perpetuating the inequality that exists in America.

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Chilean Revolutionary
To Tour U.S.

Demonstrations Defy Chilean Junta

On September 11, the Chilean people confronted the sixth anniversary of the coup by fighting the dictatorship. Since the beginning of September, various activities have been carried out against the dictatorship, like the street demonstration of 4000 on September 5, the ten-day hunger strike by the families of the disappeared political prisoners, and the distribution of much anti-fascist underground propaganda.

On September 11 itself, various spontaneous rallies were held in downtown Santiago. One of these was in front of "La Moneda," where the demonstrators left red flowers on the walls. ("La Moneda" is the former presidential palace, which was destroyed by the fascists.) There were other rallies at the offices of the Telephone and Telegraph Company on Moranda Street, at the Plaza de Armas, and in front of the San Francisco Church. The police arrested various people. Also, in Valparaiso, there were demonstrations against the dictatorship. Hundreds of workers and students held a demonstration at the cemetery of Viña del Mar, in homage to those assassinated by the Pinochet dictatorship. 35 people were arrested by the police. (Dispatch from ANCHA, overseas news agency of the Frente del Pueblo, a mass organization of the Chilean resistance.)

Chile was aflame with the fight for liberation. The CIA drenched it in blood. In the face of this attack, the Chilean people had their hands tied behind their backs. How did this happen? Was it inevitable? How, six years later, are the Chilean people fighting to overthrow fascism? How can the people free themselves through revolution?

U.S. Speaking Tour

Jorge Palacios

Chilean Revolutionary Leader (Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile)
Author: "Chile: An Attempt at Historic Compromise"

Sponsored by the Frente del Pueblo a mass organization of Chilean resistance

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Chicago / Madison / Los Angeles / S.F. Bay Area

Frente del Pueblo, 2520 N. Lincoln Ave., Box 103, Chicago, IL 60614

Jorge Palacios

Appearing in Boston Friday, October 5, 7pm Blackstone Community School 50 W. Brookline St.

For more information about other appearances in the Boston area, call Revolution Books, 11:45pm, (617) 492-9016.

Appearing next in New York City and New Jersey. For more information call Revolution Books (212) 924-4387.
MEET

by R. Garre

Detroit—Many are calling them the "world's greatest rock and roll band." But it's a whole lot more than that. The group is the Clash, and the name is no joke. They played in Detroit, September 17, part of a current cross-country tour which included legendary London's Electric Ladyland—Harbor 79' earlier this year.

The Clash are from Britain, coming out of the original punk explosion in rock music a couple years back. They come from the more politically aware British working class youth, and their music is an open challenge to wake up and deal with the truth.

For example, when the West Indian people exploded in rebellion in the West End of London, the Clash responded with: Black man got a lot of problems! But they don't mind throwing a brick/White people going to school. Where they teach you how to be thick.

And everybody's done just what they're told to/And nobody wants to go to jail. White riot, I wanna riot! White riot, a riot of my own/All the power's in the hands/Of people rich enough to buy it. While we walk the streets/Two chicken to even try it/And everybody does what they're told to/And everybody's quite/supermarket soul food.

Not everyone likes them—certainly not their record companies, which refused to release their first LP in this country for over two years. Certainly not most radio stations, who have kept most of their great music off the airwaves. Certainly not one certain "rock critic" for the Detroit News, who complained, "They don't look like us, they don't like their country. They're certainly not wild about the rock ethic, authority figures, racist, racist—B neglective—they even sing a song ridiculing their record label!"

But he didn't notice was that the Clash love the working class and oppressed people. He then compared another performer to the Clash, calling him a "fragrant lilac" as compared to a "bramble patch."

Great. Let this Sominexed sentinel of gangsta rap, guns and glory, come and visit the ramshackle o.d.'s. For those of us living in the bramble patch the Clash are just fine. "Guns On The Roof" from their second album, Give 'Em Enough Rope, puts it like this: A system built by the sweat of the many creases groans to kill off the few. Take any place and call it a courthouse. This is a place where no judge can stand.

And in person they were truly incredible. It's not just the great music, the great songs, the stage act. Hell, they're great performers, but this was more than an act. They were saying here's where we're coming from, here's what we're about, and they challenged the audience to deal with it. The power, the anger, the dreams for liberation of millions of English youth—and of millions in this country—exploding with fury and conviction on stage. That's what makes the Clash so great and so special.

Me, I'm an autoworker from Detroit. That's no big deal, but in a way that's the whole point. Because what I saw in the band, and especially in the face and vocals of Joe Strummer, was a concentration of all the pain and outrage this system has lodged in my gut. Feelings that get dulled and locked up all too much by the rut of everyday life. Seeing this group transformed these feelings into pride and determination, thinking...

"Hey, that's me onstage, me and all those others." I know the armed insurrection will be a lot better, but for now seeing the Clash is pretty damned good. And like we're from the beginning with: "I'm So Bored With the USA." Yankee Dollar talk to the dictator of the world. In fact, it's giving orders, and they can't afford to miss a word. Yankee detectives are always on the t.v./Cox killers in America work 7 days a week. Never mind the stars and stripes. I ain't into the Watergate tapes. I'll salute the new wave, and I hope nobody stops. I'm so bored with the U.S.A.... I'm bored with the U.S.A.... But what can I do?

And they rarely let up, ending some 17 songs later with: "Career Opportunities." The ones that never knocked. In between got: 'We're Not Working For the Camphorwalkers.' (I think these are the words) a working (non-working?) kind of song that was great for this wage slave's tired blood. "Complete Control." 'Police and Thieves.' "Garage-band." I don't wanna know about what the rich are doing; I don't wanna go where the rich are going. They think they're so clever. They think they're so potential audience, you get a chance to say something concretic or constrictive about a state of affairs, and that's what we're taking the opportunity to do. We get invited to radio stations. We get our records maybe sometime on the radio. Everywhere we go we try and use the time that we've got to use it constructively and not just wank off, you know.

Like a lot of the heavy rock group thing is just a posing and a strutthing and finally the next morning we came face to face to face, microphone n hand, with Joe Strummer of the Clash.

R.W.: Could you describe some of the reasons for the whole original punk explosion?

J.S.: Well, back in '76 in London this group started out, the Sex Pistols, and they set the scene on its head. Because in London it was really dead. It was all full of big groups that were playing the big places. It cost a lot of money to get in and a whole section of youth found themselves without any, you know, they didn't look up to the rock and roll "heroes." Everybody just sort of went...

"That's a pile of shit!" and "we're going to do it our own way," and that's how it started. And within 3 months there was about a 1000 groups pumping away in London and in kind of exploded from there. We came out of that, and we managed to hang together.

A lot of our peer groups have broken up, like the Pitsels have split up. We've felt quite often like giving up, because you know how groups do, they argue and all that ego shit. We keep our share of that. We just decided that when the Pitsels split up, we couldn't and we'd have to try and hang together and tour over here, you know? And say every other night, we do a show and we see two thousand people maybe—too many audiences, you get a chance to say something concretic or constrictive about a state of affairs, and that's what we're taking the opportunity to do. We get invited to radio stations. We get our records maybe sometime on the radio. Everywhere we go we try and use the time that we've got to use it constructively and not just wank off, you know. Like a lot of the heavy rock group thing is just a posing and a strutthing and finally the next morning we came face to face to face, microphone n hand, with Joe Strummer of the Clash.

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A lot of our peer groups have broken up, like the Pitsels have split up. We've felt quite often like giving up, because you know how groups do, they argue and all that ego shit. We keep our share of that. We just decided that when the Pitsels split up, we couldn't and we'd have to try and hang together and tour over here, you know? And say every other night, we do a show and we see two thousand people maybe—two thousand people maybe—too many audiences, you get a chance to say something concretic or constrictive about a state of affairs, and that's what we're taking the opportunity to do. We get invited to radio stations. We get our records maybe sometime on the radio. Everywhere we go we try and use the time that we've got to use it constructively and not just wank off, you know. Like a lot of the heavy rock group thing is just a posing and a strutthing and finally the next morning we came face to face to face, microphone n hand, with Joe Strummer of the Clash.

R.W.: Could you describe some of the reasons for the whole original punk explosion?

J.S.: Well, back in '76 in London this group started out, the Sex Pistols, and they set the scene on its head. Because in London it was really dead. It was all full of big groups that were playing the big places. It cost a lot of money to get in and a whole section of youth found themselves without any, you know, they didn't look up to the rock and roll "heroes." Everybody just sort of went...

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Photo from album liner sleeve: Clash with Bolshevik backdrop.

right. They’re only known by guitar-snarls. We’re a garage band. We come from a garbage band.

The music was anguished, slashing rock and roll to the beat of the reggae. I’ve heard from any rock band. Every song in concert totally obliterated the recorded versions. It was one of those rare times that there was no head-on stage to go completely mad about without some idiot shouting, ‘Let’s go!"

Maybe that’s what troubled some of the crowd, though. The much acclaimed ‘Detroit rock audience,’ having in the past shared in such crimes as launching bands like Kiss and Ted Nugent to national stardom, seemed to be feeling different going on with the Clash. There was none of the usual rock-star narcissism—no, ‘We love you and God bless’ condescension from the stage, with rock ‘heroes’ strutting around in ‘look at me, I’m wonderful!’ arrogance.

No, the Clash were different, challenging and being for real like only a band from garage could be. In fact, the crowd wasn’t from no garage. Instead they were kids from better-off families there to check out the ‘next big thing.’ The ‘next big thing’ turned out to be something with a difference that mattered. So a lot of minds got blown down, for real, for a change.

Meanwhile, in the streets outside the concert hall (in a depressed inner city area), a lot of black people had expressed excitement when, walking by, they were told what the new show was about. It seemed like it wasn’t just another rock concert—most of them saying they wished they would have known earlier, ‘cause they didn’t have the cash to get in.

And in most other spots around the country where the band is playing, they’re getting more the kinds of crowds that are their due.

Hey, like Bruce Springsteen says in ‘Born in the U.S.A.:’ ‘You spend you whole life waiting for that moment that just don’t come./Don’t waste your time waiting.’
The Clash aren’t wasting their time, anyone else’s. As one English rock writer put it, ‘It would be a shame if the impending World War kept you from seeing this group.’ I agree—the Clash is more than just entertainment, they’re part of getting ready.

Are you taking over— or are you taking control?
Are you going back— or are you going forwards?

At last! The Clash was finally coming to London! I was so excited that the band made plans to queue early at the Aragon Ballroom on the day of their concert so we could be close to the stage as soon as we got there the promoters’ hired guns had penned off folks waiting since early morning behind saw horses in the alley. Now this production out of control for playing an average like cattle no matter what they’re playing, but they were clearly taken back by this crowd, especially there was a lot more hostile resistance to their ridiculous rules and bullying.

In case, when some of these would-be Hiders attacked a couple’s punks just for giving freebies, the crowd started chanting and cheering as when bad things were tossed at these security pigs. At other times fanatics ran at the crowd of ‘I fought the law and the law won’ (a Clash single) reverberated down the alley, aimed at the gestapo-like security. And all black faces were doing, down in the alley put out his foot and tripped one of the blacks. Fine. This is the way the show started, we were restless and ready for the Clash, or so we thought.

‘It’s a clash against things that are going on.’ (Paul Simonon, bass player)

The Clash crashed Chicago’s ‘Arrogant’ Ballroom and got a lots and people all shook up. The second they seized the stage, apathy was overthrown and you had this band on which side you are on. I found myself along with thousands of other punks fixed in the chair throughout the show, my eyes riveted to the stage, determined to see, hear, and sense it all. An and miss a single beat, it was like you couldn’t afford to lose observe and be cool ‘cause you sensed there was too much at stake here. This was not yet usual rock concert, but here you could call, putthem-entertain-you, and take yet mignon off this god-awful reality.

From the Clash’s stand, it was just what’s really happening, relentlessly, future, exasperatingly challenging to us-

Joe Strummer, Mick Jones, Paul Simonon, Nicky Top, Heaton. Yeah, individually they’re just 4 bloods from England, who are just like the rest of us, and they’re right to fight being treated like superstars goddamn. ‘Cause isn’t it all this gorgeous, just a band, the Clash LIVE demonstrate why we’re living in a Totalitarian society by the day. Just as they’ve been influenced by the more progressive tendencies in rock, at least, they’ve got thousands of fans but other musicians to produce more relevant, rebellious music.

An’ if I close my eyes they will not go away.

You have to deal with it. It is the currency.

HATE AND WAR

They started in high gear and never let up, the accelerador pedal blasted to smithereens by their 2nd song, ‘Bored with the L.S.R.’ Flashing before was a sweeping, fast ‘n furioso panorama of a life that sucks under conditions-unfair, unreplicable, constantly in motion—but out of the strife and violence, one has to change it. Not in the daily struggle of ‘struggling’ alive ‘a la Bees Gregs, but in a new struggle for people’s rights (‘Career Opportunities’) or in rock ‘n roll star- dom (‘Cheapasskings’) or in relying on others to do it for us.

Proceeding from the real obstacles holding people back from more conscious struggle, the picture they painted wasn’t one-dimensional, bleak and black white very red, but all the colors in their true hues—vibrant and bold—a whole collage of earth-shaking and bold-thing enhanced the whole effect. (Even in the clothes they wear on stage—that night Strummer was wearing a bright blue shirt vibrating against the multi-flag mural which is their way of saying international solidarity)

Their performance and music unleashed a torrent of feelings—anger, joy, humor—extensively confounding the expectations of perceptions and vocals. Everything is taken to the limit, as they strain and go for it, they really have let loose, they have lifted up from the daily grind where we’re all going and they’re really taking cheap thrills while ‘Monday is like a jail on wheels,’ we’re taken to

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Kennedy: Warhorse in the Making

Teddy Kennedy, the underdog, unannounced and largely unknown "dark horse" candidate, finally let what everyone already knew out of the bag. With his recent announcement that he "has not ruled out the possibility of running," Kennedy virtually declared himself off and running and waited out into the presidential spotlight as a well orchestrated media chorus proclaimed what has long been unerringly obvious.

"Ready or not, here he comes!" screamed Newsweek. "Kennedy: Ready. Set... Go!" teased Time magazine. "Teddies picture in Time's feature spread portrayed a forceful Teddy looking intently into the readers' eyes and pointing his finger directly at the camera. The message was unmistakable: Uncle Ted wants you!"

All the hoopla was, of course, to be expected. What was hardly surprising a month or two ago was even less surprising now. At a luncheon date with the President the week before, Kennedy had already told Carter to start packing his toothbrush and pajamas. Though pundits described the President as "feisty," even Carter heaved a sigh of resignation as he ordered the inevitable Secret Service protection for his "underdog" rival.

Moments later, Teddy cynically announced that he would form an "exploratory" campaign committee in early November. Scoop Jackson got into the act, solemnly informing the press in a slip of the tongue that: "I have not yet endorsed President Kennedy." Meanwhile the twenty or so "Dockside" student movements around the country prepared to leap into action, waiting impa­tiently for Teddy to spring his leadership command—"energize!"

The fact that the rules of this country have been forced to play the Ken­nedy card is a sure sign of just how seriously they view their intensifying economic and political crisis. For years now, they have been saving this pre­fabricated demagogue for only the most dire of emergencies. He is their very best possibility. Who else has Ken­nedy's shot at "getting the nation to unite behind new leadership" when they really need it the most?

The carefully cultivated Carter image has been reduced to a pathetic food whose empty promises and impotent speeches have sent public confidence plummeting to record lows. No other politicians in the "public eye" possess anything resembling the "Kennedy mystique." What is needed, of course, is a powerful injection of "leadership." Someone halfway "inspiring" might be able to "unite the nation" and put to bed the red, white and blue for the big storms ahead that are coming up on the horizon. Thus the posters, the pictures, and magazines are filled with articles building the Kennedy image and a sob­chari ne "sense of Camelot" around his campaign.

But the hollowness of this whole af­fair and the political bankruptcy of the imperialists is revealed by the fact that Teddy has nothing to offer except this: the pretense of conjuring up "new solu­tions" to the nations' problems as the imperialists just don't have any. Ken­nedy openly admits that his views differ little from Carter's. He will not try to shred the image of the flaming, big-spending liberal (stashing his flam­boyant wealth) or "unite behind new leadership" when they really need it the most, or articulate the "goals and aspirations" of the country's rulers and galvanize the masses to come to grip with the belt­tightening, billion-dollar measures they have in store for us. This, we are told, is the spirit of Camelot—the nation needs and hungers for.

As one newspaper put it, "Under a Kennedy Presidency, the nations will be able to march, instead of wander, into the future." Indeed, the American people will be expected to do considerably more marching in the coming decade as the U.S. imperialists will be pressed to greater and greater efforts against their Soviet rivals to see who will dominate the world.

There are some, however, who claim that Chappaquiddick may still present a problem for Ted. But with buddy Bert Lance on trial and Hamilton Jordan caught snorting coke, at least Carter won't make much of a fuss. It has also been suggested that the myth of Camelot—this Teddy clad in shining ar­mor come back to save the realm—would "play rather badly in the heartland." But this is just the kind of cornyrah material this bourgeois is looking for to spread new illusions of hope and promise in times of turmoil and impending disaster. Whatever some variation thereof is just what the doctor ordered—even if, unfortunately, it is all just a little bit stale.

In the Antarctic and it is known that both the U.S. and the Japanese have already had a limited success in this. But the Japanese are other than as well. The Russians have found what has been described as a "mountain of iron" in the polar regions. Copper is expected in great quantities (the Antar­ctic Peninsula is a continuation of the copper-rich Andes) and other metals have been proved in quantities war have been fought over such less.

U.S. Ambitions

It is to exploit these riches that the imperialist powers are getting increas­ingly anxious to establish a foothold in Antarctica. The New Zealand ruling class in its politicians are actively assisting the United States in its claim for total control of the continent. And both the U.S. and the New Zealand governments have been twisting in assisting other powers in the west to exploit the natural resources if they think they can share in some of the wealth gained.

The United States knows full well that it has a battle on its hands if it wants to get full control of Antarctica. The Soviet blockade during a "Deep Freeze Open Day," it said that "a ma­jor question of the time is the Soviet mineral deposits and their possible exploitation."

The link in the supply chain be­tween the United States and McMurdo Station (in Antarctica—RF) is the Detach­ment Delta of the U.S. Navy Support Force Antarctica. Delta is located at Alert, Nunavut, in the north­ern part of the ice cap of Fletchers ice shelf and serves as a joint station that the United States and Canada co-own.

New Zealand is placed in a special position in regard to Antarctica because of its closeness. Already the United States uses this country as a major staging point to the base at Christchurch. In fact the New Zealand establishment works hand in glove with the United States military and navy force in their "Operation Deep Freeze."

In addition to Delta, there are three other military units located at Christchurch. There is a Naval Communications Unit, the U.S. Airforce and the 61st Military Airline Wing. The total population of the Christchurch on a year-round basis is about 60.

The Soviet Union has established many bases in Antarctica. There are several craft that support scientific research in the northern part of Fletchers Ice shelf and the coast of the Weddell Sea are under Soviet control.

Rocket Base

The Soviet Union has even built a rocket launching ground in Antarctica. Marine and meteorological research ships are regularly sent to the Antarctic Ocean in November. In all there are 19 nations involved in the Antarctic. Thirty stations are man­aged by these nations.

The United States and Soviet Union have made no claims and do not recognize the claims of others. This leaves them free to claim the whole terri­tory and go to war to hold it.

But this is far from the minds of the New Zealand monopolies which pick up raw materials and export them to the imperialists in the Antarctic. The New Zealand government, it is known, is completely under the influence of the U.S. imperialists. It supplies motor movers to the Americans. They use them to cut holes in the ice, and clear the way for continuing orders as the ocean floor beneath the ice becomes cluttered up with motor movers.

This is just as sensible as the imperialist attempts to grab the natural resources of one of the world's richest mineral bearing areas. This wealth is ex­posed solely for the profit of capitalism and to remain as long as imperialist exist.
In mid-August, a vessel harboring Haitian immigrants leave off the quarter mile of the coast of Florida. On board to the other side, and when they attempted to land they were shot and had to flee back to their ships and were caught up in the slave trade.

The Haitian immigrants on the island of Hispaniola (which contains the island of Hispaniola, Dominica, and the Dominican Republic) are a source of natural resources and cash crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco, which millions of superprofits are withdrawn from. The island is divided into regions, and the rule of the dominant of the U.S. is routine terror and murder. Anyone who dares to defy the rule of the dictator and the domination of the U.S. is routinely tortured and killed. Many who come here are lost to their families. One group of prisoners survived starvation only by eating undigested peapods from other prisoners' feces.

Haiti is one in a string of Caribbean islands controlled by U.S. imperialism. These islands—the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola (which contains both Haiti and its neighbor, the Dominican Republic)—are a source of natural resources and cash crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco, which millions of superprofits are withdrawn from. The island is divided into regions, and the rule of the dominant of the U.S. is routine terror and murder. Anyone who dares to defy the rule of the dictator and the domination of the U.S. is routinely tortured and killed. Many who come here are lost to their families. One group of prisoners survived starvation only by eating undigested peapods from other prisoners' feces.

Haiti itself is an immediate buffer to the one island the U.S. no longer controls. Here the Eisenhower administration became the eyes, ears, and mouth for the Marshall Plan, which poured billions of dollars into the U.S.S.R., Haiti and the other islands have grown increasingly important to the U.S. economy.

In 1915, the U.S. sailors landed in Haiti, and in 1929, the U.S. government took control of the Haitian government. The Haitian government passed laws that made it illegal to own slaves. However, the Haitian government was not able to enforce these laws, and the slave trade continued.

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Disrupts Carter's Town Meeting

The latest in President Carter's series of town meetings took place on September 25, at a college campus in Quincy, Illinois. The meeting had been scheduled to take place in the community center, but it was later moved to a large auditorium because of opposition from local residents. At the meeting, Carter discussed his administration's proposals for economic development and environmental protection. Despite some opposition from local residents, the meeting was well-attended and Carter received a warm welcome from the audience.

Government Plot to Kill Leonard Peltier

"It is Peltier's life or years," the stranger told the prisoner. "If you betray us you will die, if you perform honorable duties for the People they will pardon you. But if you commit treason against the government attacks."

The prisoner was brought to the bathroom and thrown into the chief correctional supervisor of the facility to deal with. The authorities were also present with the authorities to deal with prisoners that night. RCP and the Mao Defendants, because in 1978, when a prisoner was told by the prison doctors that he would be removed, he refused to stand up. He was brought to light September 18 when he was brought in. None of these people were convicted because of this. The proximate cause of the event was the death of one of the guards.

"I asked the stranger who he was, and what he meant by 'neutralizing Leonard Peltier.' He told me that I had the power to do what I promised. As long as I continued to 'neutralize Leonard Peltier' he said that I would have to do it."

Standing Deed agreed to their terms. Standing Deed agreed to his prison, to ensure that the stranger show him proof of his "power." The same day the prisoner was taken to the hospital and given intensive medical treatment for his back injury. Standing Deed refused to see the prisoner, which led to his amputation.

The judge in this case refused to allow Standing Deed to testify, because of his testimony about the plot on Peltier's life is "not relevant." This is practically a defense of Peltier, but withstanding the judge declared "the FBI is not on trial here and kept all evidence of Peltier's innocence and testimony from their opening fire on the encampment and later murder of one of the witnesses. After his affidavit was filed in court, Standing Deed was arrested by the FBI and sent to jail at Leavenworth. For all the indigent defenses and plotters by the greatest experts on premeditated murder of individuals and public figures, the claim that Peltier is quite obvious is who really is being protected and why during this trial.

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Revolution and Counter-Revolution

Runaway Slave Faces Extradition

Portland, Oregon. Carl Bass is a Black Vietnam veteran. His legs cut off by a butcher-knife. After an attempted escape, he is scheduled to be sent back to jail in Alabama for the third time in maybe the last. The nightmare began in 1974.

Bass was home on furlough, just after being paroled from a prison sentence he served in Alabama. He was just driving his car down a Birmingham, Alabama street when he pulled over and bumped into "Birmingham is 65 to 70 percent Black and there weren't very many Black people that aren't suspected for something. They get boxed and they have a record."

"A stranger got involved in the plot," he said. Bass was charged with first-degree murder. The authorities got a ten-year-old boy out of it because he was identified as a witness. He was initially released. After months of fabricating a case against Carl Bass, the government raided his home and took his hunting gear. He was charged with a second-degree murder. "I couldn't adjust to prison life knowing I was innocent," he said. Later, his sentence was extended to 18 years.

But I was brought in. I don't even deserve to be here. They gave me a life sentence. I have no hope of parole. I don't even have a chance to see the outside world again.

"After my nationalization, they tried to make it so I couldn't go anywhere," he said. Luckily, I had my official limbo for two weeks. I couldn't even walk realy. They wanted me to squat and shelf peas and corn. They wouldn't even let me have a chair. They said, "What are you, something special? This led to my segregation. They put me in segregation for 6 months for refusing to work. It's a hole realy, just a little room. I couldn't even walk in it."

When prison, Bass jumped out with a group of other prisoners to try to get something done about the conditions. The system said we were a radical group. They came in and locked most of us up. We didn't even have a chance to get out. But I was lucky. I was 26 years old before I got arrested. But this was the routine bust. Carl was charged with first-degree murder. The authorities got a ten-year-old boy out of it because he was identified as a witness. He was initially released. After months of fabricating a case against Carl Bass, the government raided his home and took his hunting gear. He was charged with a second-degree murder. "I couldn't adjust to prison life knowing I was innocent," he said.

The escape trial is scheduled for early November, with the defendants facing up to ten years in prison. At the trial, some of the defendants has been held will spend the next five years in the Central Unit at Marion—five years in segregation, in a program that includes experiences of death, torture, humiliation, and even surgery to mold prisoners who don't "conform" to prison life.

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'60s Activists Check Out the '80s
Asian American Reunion

They once stood shoulder to shoulder in the same demonstrations, had the same dreams of change: to redress the wrongs of the past, to see justice done, sometimes even lived out of the same suites. They wanted to count for something. What happened to these people—Asian American activists and their inspirations? Was it that some stick by revolutionary activity, even become members of the Revolutionary Communist Party, and others drop out? Why did Kent Kojimoto, who spoke at last night's '60s night, a Revolutionary Communist Party, in this country, the rich brainwash us from the day we are born. They wash us, they want us to listen to what they were saying, I thought I was the one that had been blamed the real enemy. But after I continued to work at IH as part of building the Third World Liberation Front in the '60s, "You're a veteran," they said to myself, the state, the system is built on, you've got to get rid of the slave masters, overwork, exploitation, oppression and misery. What is the system built on, you've got to do away with them. Then we, the working and poor people in this country can get on with the job of building a society that we need and want.

In the '60s the Blacks were telling the man, but they were telling him with a book of matches. Come the revolution, he'll be getting the message, but with guns. We, the working people, aren't so crazy about violence—but hell—violence is as American as cherry pie. That's what H. Rap Brown said and he was on the money. Just turn on your TV set, just walk down the street of the ghetto and see the men of violence in their blue uniforms. They're the violent ones and they teach us very well, even now as they get us ready for World War 3. But while we use guns to enslave and oppress the people, we'll use guns to laugh and free the people. I heard Bob Avakian, Chairman of the RCP, speak. Now I know why the government wanted to jail him in jail for 241 years. That man is saying something. Bob is opposing their rotten system. He doesn't tell you what you want to hear like Jesse Jackson or somebody. He tells you what you don't want to hear, he tells you what other people, from the TV or newspapers, I open up your mind and makes you realize that you aren't the only one that thinks like this. In fact, there are thousands and millions that know that something is rotten here. He is one hell of a dangerous man in their eyes and one hell of a great man for us. We need to keep Bob out of jail and if he does come to speak in Cook County again, you can bet I'll be there.

I think we make good money at IH. In fact, I used to think I was tearing up Harvest by making $9,000 an hour. We are making good money all right. We're making good money for the company BILLIONS. They take our labor, human labor of the working class, our muscles and backs, and they twist it into private profit for themselves. They don't even make workers, we make them. They just make profit.

I think the RCP is great, they really opened my eyes to what the working class did. The food on our tables, the clothes on our backs, the factories, schools, hospitals, streets, we're built them all. We make this society run, we should, can, and will run this society. Who needs the capitalists? What did they ever give us? Drugs, pornography, exploitation, oppression and misery. Who wants it? They don't. They don't want us to know that they can take it with them when they go.

I gave $100 to the fund drive. I believe that if more people would take the time to listen to the RCP and read its newspaper, the Revolutionary Worker, they too would give money to the fund drive, and maybe be more than I did. We need the RCP and its Chairmen.

A Wage Slave for 30 years at IH

(formed to lead the strike for an ethnic studies program in the San Francisco State College in 1969) described what propelled so many into action in those years:

"I remember every day on the street there were demonstrations. Long lines of political literature tables and people giving away copies. Of the Black Panthers said man's Red Book. I remember George Murray of the Panthers talk about how the Man always suppressed our culture, hid our history. We can't liberate ourselves unless we know where we come from and who we are. We must start to want skills to help our people. When we demanded a Third World College, we were saying to the white professors: machines are glad to get out of Chinatown ghettos, or close their eyes to the thing in Vietnam, but they're standing twelwe hours a day in sweat shops and restaurants. Why were we called thugs, real deals and looked at funny? I asked myself, 'What am I doing?'" He part of this set up and serve to be a passive yellow Uncle Tom like the systems says we are.

We have huge rallies. Three, four thousand packed Sprool. We had strike lines every morning at eight, blocking Sather Gate and talking with people not to go to class. Hundreds of cops came out against the politcal prisoners, clothes pigs grabbed people and beat their heads with blackjacks. Drawing guns on people. They charge them and we regroup. We sneak dance up the hill, lurking the cops behind us. then our people on top would let 'em have it with rocks. They shot tear gas and we'd pick it up with barbecuing cooking gloves and toss it back. Things got heavier. They even kidnapped people at night. They took one guy to the basement of Sprool Hall, used brass knuckles and beat the shit out of him. You couldn't recognize his face. But he was out there on that strike line the next day.

"People exploded. It wasn't just a few thousands. Not a single glass window was untouched. Everything you ever hated. You felt you had the right to go up against them. It felt good. The strike escalated. Those three months were like three years. We lived at strike headquarters. Our horizons were going through great changes, making us realize, 'Our minds and the hell kind of society this was.'"

10 Years Later

It's been ten years. Looking just at the Third World Strike activists here tonight, there was a bus driver, teachers, a health planner, postal workers and revolutionaries, members and supporters of the RCP. Many had settled into a job and there life was still good. They still hate the way things are. The realities of 1979, the looming war and crisis, and Mao's revolutionary China, which inspired so many, being reversed, all this demanded answers.

But before the way forward could be answered, some old thinking had to be destroyed. For many, tonight's reunion was a start. Building for it had really turned some people on and had fired up some. The long time revolutionary, newly won to supporting the RCP, argued with an old friend about making a contribution to the Party. He resisted. "Was it all worth it? After all the streets, the hunger, and my new life before (in the '60's) and look—nothing's changed." A few of the old, not so new, Hotel tenants got evicted, the community programs we won are all bought off."
The following discussion between Bob Avakian and some African students took place after the Chairman’s speech in Madison, Wisconsin. Both the questions and answers have been edited, with some small changes made for clarity.

Q: I was provoked when you mentioned the question of the so-called social imperialism of the Soviet Union. And as far as I am concerned, I still take the Leninist definition of imperialism as being the highest stage of capitalism, and I associate imperialism with economic exploitation. By that definition, I still don’t see exactly how the Soviet Union, however expansive its policy has been, has been able to entrench itself economically, in other words, when I look at such countries like Angola, like Vietnam, etc., I don’t see how monopolistic-corporations from the Russian sector like we see them from the capitalist western areas which promote the cause of imperialism.

And secondly, for a long time we have associated the Soviet people as having sided with the liberation movements in Africa. While the western camp was arming the Vorster/Smith regimes it was only Soviet people and the Soviet government that came to aid the liberation struggle until today. Now we find this orchestrated cry about Soviet social-imperialism as having been a dividing influence among the rank and file of the community movements, especially among the working class and the people who are still trying to liberate themselves.

Now can you clarify this issue? In other words, how do we see these two imperialisations as being characteristically different from each other?

B.A.: Well, first of all we did a whole book on this, it’s called How Capitalism Has Been Restored in the Soviet Union and What This Means for the World Struggle. In this book we analysed Soviet imperialism both from the internal and international aspects. Basically I would say that the Leninist analysis of imperialism does apply to the Soviet Union; however, there are some particular features, given that this came from a formerly socialist economic base and a socialistic superstructure and then reverted to capitalism. And so in the main, though not entirely, the form of monopolistic capitalism and imperialism in the Soviet Union is through the state. It’s not in the form of private capital, in the sense of different corporations, but what you do increasingly is basically the same kind of thing.

All capitalist corporations are collective bodies, they are not under the government of one person, they are not among the working class and the people who are still trying to liberate themselves.

Now can you clarify this issue? In other words, how do we see these two imperialisations as being characteristically different from each other?

Q: I understand, but this puts us in a great bind. Here we are trying to build against an entrenched capitalist or colonial system, whichever it is, in fact against the whole of Africa. While the Soviet Union is deteriorating and in the most precarious state, those investments are going overseas, just like they do here. Just like Lenin said: imperialism would not be imperialism if the money were re-invested in the home country or used for agricultural and the standard of living of the people. That takes socialisation. But in the Soviet Union, agriculture is allowed to lag further and further behind while capital is taken, driven by profit, and invested in India instead. It’s a very bad situation in the Soviet Union.

Let’s take Iran. What happened to the Soviet Union when the Iranian revolution came along? They had this deal with the Shah whereby they were buying natural gas at a certain price, supplying a certain amount at fixed rates to the Soviet countries (Soviet economic bloc), often at a price greatly above the world market, and then also supplying a certain amount of this oil to other parts of the world. And this was all on a basis not much different from other oil-producing countries—the Soviets supplied Iran a certain amount of technology and machinery and equipment and so on. On that basis they were sucking off the natural gas from Iran, really basically living off the surplus value of the Iranian workers.

When the Iranian revolution came along, it threw a lot of chaos into the whole of Comecon. Or the same thing is done with India—Soviet-built steel mills in India. Often the form of the Soviet export of capital comes through a holding arrangement whereby unequal trade is set up so that in exchange for the Soviets supplying technology, or what have you, the Soviets receive a certain amount of the finished product or some other product at a reduced price. In turn what the Soviets provide is paid for at inflated prices. It appears to be just a trade arrangement when in fact the Soviet Union is extracting resources, exploiting the people of those countries. And in relation to countries like India, China, you see, the Soviet Union practices a policy like U.S. imperialism, in some cases to lose some money in a particular area of the world for a political reason. In order to get money for Cuba, for example, under the Cusco column it is willing to lose some money—though it also makes money off Cuba. Just like the United States, when it fought in Vietnam. It was losing money, but it was doing it for political reasons.

Q: Of last point you made about the Soviet Union supporting struggles, you have a whole book on that. You say the Soviets are supporting different kinds of support. What in fact is the nature of that support and what does it lead to? As far as Vietnam, the price is Soviet domination, where the people of those countries don’t control the technology that’s supplied to them. And remember U.S. imperialism, especially after WWII when British and French or Japanese imperialism were being forced to retreat from different parts of the world, you see, as far as I am concerned, I still take the Leninist definition of imperialism as being basically the same kind of thing. And the Soviets are supporting, they are supplying some form of technology that’s supplied to them. And remember U.S. imperialism, especially after WWII when British and French or Japanese imperialism were being forced to retreat from different parts of the world.

B.A.: Well, what’s wrong with the way Mao thought about imperialism? What’s wrong with the way Mao thought about imperialism? What’s wrong with the way Mao did it? When Mao said that we should establish a socialist China, that was a socialist China and a socialist China is fundamentally different from the path of the Soviet Union, a path of something else, something different. When we talk about the Cuban-Chinese relationship, we talk about the way the Chinese have acted, how they acted, how they acted, not within the Soviet Union, not as a world within the Soviet Union, but as a world outside the Soviet Union, outside the Soviet Union. We think fundamentally different. And so the Chinese are doing something different, something different. And Mao thought about imperialism in that line, and thought about the way the Chinese have acted, how they acted, not within the Soviet Union, not as a world within the Soviet Union, but as a world outside the Soviet Union, outside the Soviet Union.
Except for the picture of Lenin, this might well be a Wall Street businessman’s luncheon club, but these are Soviet businessmen and the photo is from the USSR, as the Russian labels on their Pepsi bottles indicate.

(Above) Except for the picture of Lenin, this might well be a Wall Street businessman’s luncheon club, but these are Soviet businessmen and the photo is from the USSR, as the Russian labels on their Pepsi bottles indicate. (Right) Promotional ad for Fortune magazine—U.S.—imperialists know the nature of who they are dealing with in the Soviet ruling class.

Region Wide Conferences
On Two Issues Most Vital to Our Class

At the end of September and the beginning of October, hundreds of workers, veterans, youth and others will gather in several localities to come to grips with some serious questions facing the working class. They will discuss and debate and make preparations to really get into motion and get out the word about two decisive battles that will be developing in the months ahead:

Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants!

Stop the Railroad of Bob Avakian!

and

May Day 1980

East Coast—Washington D.C., Saturday, Sept. 29 (212) 293-4438
California & Southwest—Los Angeles, 9pm Saturday, Sept. 29, UCLA, 39 Haines Hall (213) 585-8234
Hawaii—Honolulu, 9am Sunday, Sept. 30, Kalihi-Falana Library (908) 841-2737
Northwest—Seattle, 11am Sunday, Sept. 30, Jefferson Park Community Center, 3801 Beacon Ave. S. (206) 723-8439
South—Birmingham, noon, Saturday, Oct. 6, Miles College Student Union
Midwest-Great Lakes Area—Cincinnati, 1pm Saturday, Oct. 6 (513) 542-5124

U.C. Medical School Auditorium

For more information, call above phone numbers or your local Revolutionary Worker (see listing on page 2)

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Capita1ists of the world, unite!

(Continued on page 16)
Gold

Dominion of Dollar "struggles" on page 3

Literally as good as gold.

But the persistent weakening of this equation of gold and dollars was the major factor responsible for the growing instability of the par value of the dollar in the postwar world. This instability was the result of a fundamental change in the nature of international monetary relations. The United States, which had been the dominant economic power in the interwar world, now found itself in a situation where its economic power was no longer matched by its political power. The dollar had become the dominant currency in the world, but it was no longer the dominant economic power.

Africa

Continued from page 2

France: Bokassa was found of charting a path to "independence". The current French president, Gibert Es-"d'ang has granted Bokassa's abolition of the death penalty, but the French government has refused to recognize him as the legitimate ruler of the Central African Republic.

About the time the British-based newspaper, the African Times, published an article that Bokassa's government had abolished the death penalty, the French government announced that it would recognize Bokassa as the legitimate ruler of the Central African Republic.

The Bokassa government had been in power since 1966, and it had been ruled by a military dictatorship. The French government had been forced to recognize Bokassa's government in order to maintain its interests in the Central African Republic.

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When, after allegedly freeing all the re-"d" and "Butch," he said, "There were only 20 left... God knew where the others were and how they got all these troubles of them over the years." And his loyalties were made clear September 24 when he called for a "Second Bokassa" to lend "Bokassa's" "private links" with the African states and "the African state" into full diplomatic relations. According to the African Times, a meeting was held in Paris that brought together the leaders of the Central African Republic and the Central African Republic, and ultimately all mankind is free.

Africans re"d" by the French government, the U.S. and "the Nigeria" and "Butch.""Africa" said that if South Africa was the best country to develop his country's natural resources, diamonds and uranium, there was no reason why should he not.

Meanwhile, Bokassa, unable to gain asylum in France because of the un"d" and "Butch," he said, "There were only 20 left... God knew where the others were and how they got all these troubles of them over the years." And his loyalties were made clear September 24 when he called for a "Second Bokassa" to lend "Bokassa's" "private links" with the African states and "the African state" into full diplomatic relations. According to the African Times, a meeting was held in Paris that brought together the leaders of the Central African Republic and the Central African Republic, and ultimately all mankind is free.

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MUSE vs. MUKES

For five days in New York City, September 19 to 23, thousands attended a series of anti-nuke benefit concerts which led up to a rally of 200,000 on Sunday. The concerts were organized by MUSE (MusicUnited To End the Nuclear Era—Rock Against the Nuclear) and included well-known rock and roll artists who charged that the government was not doing enough to save the planet.

Clash

Continued from page 7

higher plane to seek the truth, the bigger picture. Not to escape reality but to face it, confront it, head on. And more, to transform it. It is in this way that we might hold out the promise of a bright future if we dare to take it as a challenge.

The true road is complacent on stage, in fact they seem to be aching about the confines. First rule: A lot of people aren’t gonna get no justice tonight! A lot of people gonna have to stay standing up to go home. The bomber comes out with a flashlight tucked under his chin and is standing on the shoulders of his friends, and the other members of Clash. It’s up to you and me to make sure they’re up to do it.

There’s no escape. They’re used to having buttons, brick and mortar, and all the things that go along with being a rock and roll band. But England, you could tell they “never took no shit from those Black Jacks and their Reel Free,” “cause they encourage people to act on what they don’t like and make them responsible for it. In Chicago most of the crowd was definitely in the Clash. By the end of the song, a lot of people were singing “Who’s got the power?” and “Who’s got the power?”

What they meant was keeping it very respectable and bourgeois, as a reformist road show dominated the speakers’ platform, and it was turned up to 11. But it was a much better Abbie Hoffman. “Singing and rallying is not enough. You must become a political force,” “Just what kind of political force Bells had in mind is unclear, but his statements echo those of Masses and the New Left.”

What we didn’t realize was that we have all the power,” and he went on to point out that there were an estimated 10,000 people at what’s to come on the scene in this country. And this thing is going to happen to people who came out on their own, and to those who have already done many of the first political activities they had involved in. It was also clear from the musicians who stepped out to play the benefits aimed to raise money against nuclear power.

But the biggest demonstration was the biggest demonstration in the country since the anti-war movement.

So the winter of the 70’s is starting to thaw. But watch out. The beggar is taking note. They’ve got their snowmen out there trying to turn people’s anger into capital and money. And for these types were definitely in evidence at the MUSE events. The September 23rd Rally Committee made a statement on the role of the Union, and what it meant was keeping it very respectable and bourgeois, as a reformist road show dominated the speakers’ platform, and it was turned up to 11. But it was a much better Abbie Hoffman.

The Times quotes Robert A. Neuman of the Democratic National Committee: “The Times was upset about these developments because they termed “politically unphotogenic artists such apparently disproportionate power in our politics.” But they also appeared confident in the “response” (read: lARNING) of the younger generation. “They’ve got a music that’s going to be together as a concert is to sit down and write a letter to a congressman.”

In the current issue of Revolution:

Eric Hoffer’s imperialism and the Revolu- tion: An “Eror” from Beginning to End— A review of the timely new and complete book, which besides attacking Maoism as a “revoli- tion by the gentlemanly Houghton’s own revisionist line on the left, defends the so-called “imperialist war,” the reactionaries, the oppression of the oppressed nations, the so-called “socialists” in the imperialist countries, and more.

The Revolutionary Kernel of the I.W.W.—About the history and the present role of the Industrial Workers of the World in Wobblie, who are at their high point in the last 30 years. It shows how the I.W.W. position which was used to be the opposite of the I.W.W.

Social-Democratic Struggles—A review of the recent efforts to develop a reformist, fair, and non-exploitive stance in the U.S.—from the UAW Pressure Groups to the new class conscious unemployed.

Chilean Communist Analyzes Years A review of the important book, Chile: An Attempt at Socialism, by Jorge Palacios, the American edition of which will be released in October.

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imperialists and their monopoly apparatus in the Soviet Union are preparing to unleash.

The response of the Revolutionary Communist Party is that this threat has been clear and uncompromising. Over the past 8 months the Party has always stood up to every challenge, it has intensified and expanded its revolutionary mass struggle. The military, the political and the social weapons of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Liberation Army, the police, the National Guard and the Russian military have been mobilized to the maximum and are ready to fight to protect the Fatherland.

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