The gangland-style execution of South Korean dictator President Park Chung Hee, his chief bodyguard and four of his other thugs last week marks another tombstone in what has been a very bad year for the U.S. imperialist world. The event, which was a newspaper and radio stations in South Korea. Newsweek magazine, in an article which hit the stand just before Park's death, quoted a prominent South Korean opposition leader saying that "no one can be sure that a situation similar to that in Iran will not take place in Korea." Newsweek commented that "may be a degeneration, but most analysts think the pressure on Pak: is growing," and editorialized that "the government was largely to blame for its own predicament." Of course the fact that the U.S. trained, sponsored, and defended this government for years is conveniently "forgotten."

The United States has been increasingly concerned over the situation in South Korea, especially in the wake of its disasters in Iran and Nicaragua. When Park expelled the opposition leaders from the National Assembly—the immediate catalyst of the rioting—President Carter angrily recalled his Ambassador. When he returned, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown was at his side, carrying letters from Carter highly critical of Park's domestic policies. According to South Korean accounts as well as commentary in the U.S., efforts on the part of Kim, the KCIA head, to get Park to "moderate his repressive policies" to head off a possible "new Iran" were rebuffed and many of his recommendations were blocked by Park's bodyguard, Cha Chi Chul, a martial arts fanatic who ap-

The largest political demonstrations in nearly 20 years shook S. Korea during the week before Park's timely assassination. In response, Park mobilized his U.S.-equipped military to guard his government buildings.

The Prospects for Revolution And the Urgent Tasks in the Decade Ahead

Recently the leadership of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA held a very important meeting. The third plenary session of the Second Central Committee took up key questions relating not only to the immediate period and the crucial tasks facing us now, but also to this whole period leading up to the very real possibility of a revolutionary crisis in the years ahead.

What was taken up at this meeting is vital to the revolutionary movement and its prospects for success in the coming period. For this reason we are going to publish large parts of the documents from the Central Committee meeting over the next few weeks in the Revolutionary Worker. Revolution magazine also will carry it. These sections have been excerpted and edited for publication.

This issue includes excerpts from the opening talk given to the Central Committee by its Chairman, Bob Avakian. It also includes the first section of a report ("Outline and Summary") submitted by the Chairman which was discussed and met with the strong approval of the whole Central Committee. The subheads are ours—RV.

Continued on page 17
"We’re Volunteering for the Front"

Following are two letters received by the revolutionary front. One letter is from a Black worker who was a member of the National United Farm Workers for many years, and the other is from a young worker in the Northwest.

From a young worker in the Northwest:

We’re volunteering for the front from a young worker in the Northwest.

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A car caravan, winding its way through Washington D.C., stops for agitation at a housing project.

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Personal and political. If I was into making money I wouldn’t be a communist, although this personal stuff is important to me it’s secondary compared to the tasks we have now and the battles we’ll be waging in the future. The stakes in this stuff are high and I don’t think any of us can afford to take our eyes off neutrality.

This revolutionary work we do is necessary. It’s an honor and I think I could contribute to the struggle in D.C. and learn and grasp our revolutionary science more thoroughly and gain more strength and become more dedicated so I can contribute more toward the destruction of capitalism as a system and the suppression of its politicians, pigs and all enemies of the people.

Understanding a lot of people want to be in the front lines in D.C. and right now few will be able to. I just hope I’ll be taken into consideration. When I met Bob Avakian in Seattle I told him I’d do everything I could to help. That is no bullshit!

Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably cast a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces, and some revolutions are apt to be defeated for a time by this phenomenon of outward strength but inner weakness, failing to grasp the essential fact that the enemy is nothing but from time when they themselves are the arsenal of victory.

Mao Tsetung, October 12, 1942

We aren’t quite on the verge of victory yet, but it’s only a matter of time and perserverence.
CAMBODIA STARVATION: A Befuddled Imperialist "Humanitarianism"

The mask of "humanitarianism" has been employed many times in the past to shield the face of atrocity from public view. One of the more flagrant examples of this was the so-called "humanitarian" cauldron that is Kampuchea (Cambodia). The scene was shocking, the smell and moan about the suffering, the starvation and the bloodshed that is not a "sorry state" of the Kampuchean people. And the bloodlier their own hands are, the more easily they can pass off their offers of "humanitarian assistance." The Vietnamese have already offered their "assistance" to Kampuchea—expressing their "concerns" for the so-called plight of the Kampuchean people under the Pol Pot government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Vietnamese are the country, killing the people and instituting a war policy of burning and seeding the food crops.

The current clamouring on the part of U.S. political leaders and the media attempts to paint a picture of generous would-be benefactors freely offering humanitarian assistance which is being received with open arms by the people of the "prison camps" within Kampuchea itself. The government led by Pol Pot is accused of using the refugees as "bait" so that Cambodians would starve to death during the preparations they made for the demonstration.

The regime of Heng Samrin backed up by 20 divisions of Vietnamese troops is now a significant and powerful action, directly to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of children, their parents having given up hope for their survival. A Red Cross doctor noticed the common pattern of behavior among the poor in the final months of the war: when a family had several starving children, the parents would decide unconsciously not to give any more to the weakest child. "Although no effort was made to estimate how many people were dying each day from starvation, it is clear that the numbers were very high," Red Cross doctors were quoted as saying. "Thousands and thousands of children may be dying over." Any eyewitnesses in Phnom Penh in March described seeing "thousands of small children, their bellies swollen from hunger," who waited for slow death from starvation.

"...most of the starving and grave-sick children were probably never even brought to the clinics because their parents had given up hope for their survival. A Red Cross doctor noticed that some people could be won to accept the help the medical corps offered if they were presented with a meal or some medicine. Soon, however, every clinic was surrounded by hordes of people who had sealed off a 4-block area surrounding the building hours before the cops were deployed on the streets. The management of the factory wasícularly called the Manhattan Project to the extent that they didn't give a damn about the suffering, the starvation and the defoliants, all of which led directly to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, starvation and disease rampant in the last years of the U.S. war in Kampuchea.

Starvation Under U.S.

This is the scene in Phnom Penh during the last period of U.S. control and the coming of the nightmare.

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The government has already felt the sting of the political response to their actions. The Union of Iranian Communists, along with a number of revolutionary leaders and several members of the U.S. working class, have been arrested, detained, and in a short while gone to be “tried” in a Washington D.C. kangaroo court on a charge of “seditious libel.” It seems that even in the face of all the evidence that it intends to put our American comrades behind bars for more than 241 years!!

The big and powerful bourgeoisie gentlemen of “the high and mighty” U.S. imperialism are “indignant”! “You have broken our sacred laws,” they say, “and for this you have to be punished, you have to be put away in our big and scary prisons?” What makes you think that guns are a law in your hands, trained on the revolutionary and masses of people, will not be turned around sooner than the day before yesterday? How about your decent class off the face of this earth? The bourgeoisie has no answer.

The U.S. ruling class is not simply “indignant” over some “violation” of the West’s sacred laws. It is afraid of the power of the Committee’s political program, the magnificent legacy of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; that he and his allies have split the U.S. imperialist camp and the China of Mao Tsetung but much the opposite. People in the U.S. and around the world watch with indignation the way in which the Chinese regime wage a 10-gallon cowboy, that is, the brake on the world revolution. You prepare to battle the U.S. imperialist police state under the guise of defending bourgeois justice. And this bourgeoisie dog watched in utter disbelief and with terminal fear as the ceremonies on the White House lawn were so justly, by communists holding up the Red Book and denouncing him as a murderer. And this was only a small taste of the people that it had arrested the Mao Tsetung Defendants and intends to suppress them for being what they are: proletariat revolutionaries. Not because it wishes to portray the proletariat as a political force, but to the world that it is “Justice.”

As the U.S. bourgeoisie is preparing its “legal” safeguard of the Mao Tsetung Defendants, it actually intends to crush the RCP as an important step towards establishing “law and order” in its “own” backyard so as to be able to carry out its criminal plans. To the world that the U.S. is the new world war now. The U.S. intends to go to war with its superpower rival, the Soviet social-imperialism, in order to redivide the world and to reestablish its uncontested leadership of the imperialist camp.

With the great achievement of the RCP, USA thus far, we are certain that the proletarian party of the U.S. working class will prove itself worthy to watch the U.S. ruling class and will win its struggle not only in the case of the Mao Tsetung Defendants but in the struggle of the imperialist gangsters with the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. In this struggle, the people of Iran will always stand in international solidarity with you.

Comrades,

The Unity of Iranian Communists, while struggling to build the party of the working class as the only means of enabling our revolution to deepen in the face of increasing imperialist pressure, is determined to fight only on the enemy’s terms. We are committed to the struggle to free the Mao Tsetung Defendants! Long live Marxism-Leninist and Proletarian Internationalism! Down with the imperialists! Forward to the revolution! Struggle to expose revisionist China and its lackeys! With communist greetings,

Union of Iranian Communists
Chairman Speaks to Chester S.C. Meeting
Expresses Support for Struggle

In the AME Methodist Church a few miles from Chester, every seat was taken and many were standing. It was Sunday, October 28, the regular bi-weekly meeting held to build the struggle against the lynching of Mickey McClintock Poag. This rural part of South Carolina is Klan Country and guards were posted outside the meeting to protect people from the Klan.

But that might have been intolerable in other circumstances, but tonight no one minded. The recent official sympathy whitewashing of the lynching, far from defusing the issue as the state authorities and their local Functionaries had hoped, only intensified the man fury that has been unleashed in Chester.

Everyone was clear that they weren't there to hear about turning the other cheek. A battle was brewing and the questions were sharp: "Who or what are we fighting? What is our goal? And how do we fight?" Every face was intense and every mind was alert, weighing each word as various speakers offered their solutions.

One speaker claimed a Black god would solve Black people's problems. The other promised a Black revolution. The debate was particularly intense in the room because some Black officials who are attempting to put a lid on this struggle.

But tonight something electric was about to happen, something the likes of which the town had never seen or heard before. The most dangerous man in America was in the audience. Bob Avakian, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, had taken time out from his ongoing national speaking tour to come to check out this South Carolina town to express the support of the entire Party for this inspiring struggle.

First a local reporter from the Revolutionary Worker was introduced. She had spent months in Chester going door to door, talking to literally hundreds of people, uncovering the genuine and outrageous facts about the lynching of Mickey McClinton Poag. She was warmly received as she spoke of the need for the working class of all nationalities to take up the struggle against the oppression of Black people.

She then introduced another supporter of the RCP who had been active in the battle in Birmingham, Alabama against the brutal police murder of Bonita Carter.

He powerfully drew out how the lynching of Mickey McClinton Poag and the murder of Bonita Carter were not isolated instances but were part of the overall oppression and exploitation of Black people and of the working class as a whole, and how this is rooted in the capitalist system itself. "We just don't have slaves for ancestors. We are still slaves—wage slaves." This was greeted with tremendous applause. "We work and slave away our lives away only to be thrown out into the streets with nothing or to be lynched by some dogs. That red, white and blue flag over there, every inch of it, is dripping with blood that represents our oppression and that of people everywhere. The only way out is proletariat revolution. And don't tell me that all white people are the same. If you tell me that, you have to tell me all Black people are the same, and I'm sure as hell not the same as those Black pigs out in the streets."

Again, more enthusiastic applause.

The people in the church were bearing a lot of it and loving every minute of it, but this was only the beginning. "Now I want to introduce to you the man the capitalists are trying to put away for 241 years, the man they don't want on the streets during this next five years, because things are going to get worse, much worse. We haven't seen anything yet. And because the capitalists are preparing for World War 3 they don't want revolutionary leaders..."

Continued on page 16

Anti-Nuke Demo at Sub Base Bangor

Bangor, Wa. Kitsap County Sheriffs cruised up and down the street. Some stopped in the middle of the road or stopped alongside, blue lights flashing. Over the hill a crowd of 2,500 climbed the fence watching those arrested get loaded onto buses. It was only one of the many feeling the frustration of at-
The month-long tour by Chilean revolutionary leader Jorge Palacios has come to a successful conclusion. After touring both the East and West Coasts, Comrade Palacios spent the last week in October and November in the Midwest. He spoke before large audiences at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, as well as at smaller programs at several other universities. In the main event in Chicago—sponsored directly by the Chicago Committee of Frente del Pueblo, a major organization of the Chilean resistance—he addressed a very enthusiastic crowd of 240 people of all nationalities in Chicago's mainly Mexican Pilsen community.

Palacios' Detroit appearance was particularly notable for the long and very serious question and answer period, including a very sharp exchange around why the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile follows Mao's line of uniting the working class with other class forces to make revolution, and because it has eliminated the middle industrial and commercial sectors to further the monopolist concentration of capital. Not only has the Christian Democratic Party, which supported the coup, come to oppose the junta, but also the major part of the Catholic Church and even certain sections within the professions for associations which had been won over to supporting the coup in the past.

This program was followed by an informal, shirt-sleeve reception, at which people mixed and mingled in a relaxed way how the working class did unite with a section of the capitalists to throw out the imperialists, the workers eventually found themselves under the heel of a new set of exploiters.

The whole evening was symbolic of the broad impact this tour had in awakening thousands of people to a fuller understanding of imperialism and revolution, and of its particular impact within the revolutionary ranks where it did so much to rouse the sights and the spirits of the people. In all, about 4,900 people attended Comrade Palacios' speech in seven major cities, including 36 university appearances—not including the many tens of thousands more who heard him in a number of radio and TV appearances. Although the pro-Soviet Communist Party and other revisionists tried to organize a boycott and sabotage the tour, causing problems in some street, overall this clash added interest to the tour. It has had a lasting effect in several areas, especially among Latin Americans in the U.S. as well as revolutionary-minded people in general.

The following are excerpts from Comrade Palacios' Oct. 27 Chicago speech. Here he spoke officially in his capacity as the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile.

It has now been six years since the fascist dictatorship was established in Chile. Pinochet's military dictatorship finds itself extremely isolated, both inside Chile and internationally. Internationally, because progressive forces all over the world have been horrified at its crimes and atrocities. Inside Chile, not only because of their repression, but also because of the vicious super-exploitation which it has carried out against the workers, and because it has eliminated the middle industrial and commercial sectors to further the monopolist concentration of capital. Not only has the Christian Democratic Party, which supported the coup, come to oppose the junta, but also the major part of the Catholic Church and even certain sections within the professions for associations which had been won over to supporting the coup in the past.

At the same time, a vast network of underground organizations has developed, which is mobilizing the masses to wage an increasingly open and militant struggle against the dictatorship. Repression has become incapable of saving the fascist military regime. Today, if Pinochet stays in the government, that it due less to his ability to repress than to the influence in Chile of the pro-imperialist leaders of the Christian Democratic Party and the opportunist leaders who head up the pro-Soviet Communist Party and a few others who follow them in opposing the overthrow of Pinochet. These are the same leaders who, due to their opportunist politics, refusing to mobilize the people against fascism—even representing their struggles during Allende's government, made the fascist coup d'etat possible.

The new betrayal on the part of the opportunists is in fact stabilizing Pinochet's government by opposing the struggle to overthrow him. So far they have permitted him to stay in power for more than six years, and even allowed him to achieve some economic successes; successes which were, of course, at the expense of the worst lowering of the people's standard of living in Chile's history. The fact that this ferocious dictatorship, widely hated inside and outside of Chile, has remained in power so long, has led many powerful U.S. monopolies, which before refused to invest in Chile because of a lack of confidence in the dictatorship's ability to stay in the government, to begin investing. Recently the U.S. press spoke of plans to invest over $1.5 billion in copper and other industries.
Continued on page 1

...the basis of seeing that when we take up the organizational question like ours, that is precisely an attack on the world of lawyers, of policemen and soldiers and agents. You understand that what production the whole thing goes after first and foremost, is how big is the force which is the potential—and is developing as the actual—leadership; that when you want to go after the masses of people, over whom you have to tighten your grip and grab them and especially among the basic organized force, that can lead them, most fundamentally, on the question of the subject, the kind of force and acute form. And this should give us a sense of relations—returning to the battle around the Mao Tsetung Defenders.

Lenin wrote in one of his works (I think it was "The Collision") that when people gather, some people, even whole parties, become accustomed to relatively peaceful times and of the relative stagnation.” If the world of the imperialist country; they become accustomed to more or less peaceful times and of the relative stagnation. Lenin pointed out that as things sharpen up, and the conditions clearly begin to undergo dramatic change, something becomes possible. In particular, there are a number of responses—they either behave as if they are out; I believe that sudden and drastic changes are already taking place and will take place on an even grander scale.

And I think that we see some of this phenomenon right around us now: some people look really right in the face and they try to deny it. Some people are saying, “Well, I don’t really see why we say that world war is coming and so forth. It’s just not happening. But every day and this is primarily an ideological question; it takes the form of a political line, and it’s an ideological question—” and I would say that the question of the period ahead is: How are we actually doing in the face of these developments? And some people actually take the attitude, whether they’re fully conscious of it or not, and whether they openly justify this way or not, that maybe if they refuse to acknowledge that the whole world is shaping up, then they might not happen (this, of course, is subjective idealism, and solipsism, in the extreme).

Crisis, Lenin said, crushes and breaks some people, and it sharply strengthens. And overwhelmingly, he said, looking at the overall situation, those in the second category are the greater number. And all this is what’s happening already, and will increasingly go on.

As an important part of this you see new people, coming forward, especially among the base mass, more and more whose feeling is that the situation is intolerable for 30 or 40 years and their question especially is, what are we going to do about this? And with them it’s more a question of explaining that we need a political work that has to go on, to temper their hatred and their real interests, if we want to prepare for the future, even if they can’t do this in the case that we are just gritting our teeth and doing all this pinpoints this question: are we speaking to the real questions it is focusing on. I think that, all of us, to one degree or another, have become accustomed to living in a world of peace, developing in a certain kind of context; and if we really want to be honest about it, as much to present conditions, then we have to take this situation and even put their lives on the line in certain situations, how many of us have really confronted until recently, realizing that the imperialists are in a lot of trouble. And one of the points that we’re having to do in this period ahead and that there is nobody else out that is going to do this.

And this gets even sharper when you want really realizing that the imperialists are in a lot of trouble, not just in the sense of trouble, but in the sense that we’ve been stressing the most and more generally in talking to the masses is that you may not think that revolution is the only or the best or the right way of living. And, certainly they might not happen (this, of course, is subjective idealism, and solipsism, in the extreme).

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Report from Party Central Committee

Race Against Time

Because for the first time, we are actually confronting the fact that these conditions are ripening. Whether or not things develop all the way and to understand that it is necessary, and just revolutionary line we’re putting out does have a dialectical contradiction and the way things are moving and developing. And the question that someone has put in the period ahead is: For the first time? Or are we just crying in the darkness; is it the fact that we are just getting our teeth and doing all this because it’s the right thing to do, even though it has no real relationship to the actual situation and its development? Or is it an ideological question of trying social forces—if you put out this kind of line it brings forward social forces who see the overall situation, those in the second category are the greater number. And all this is what’s happening already, and will increasingly go on. The question is whether they’re in a lot of trouble. And one of the points that we’re having to do in this period ahead and that there is nobody else out that is going to do this.

And this gets even sharper when you want really realizing that the imperialists are in a lot of trouble, not just in the sense of trouble, but in the sense that we’ve been stressing the most and more generally in talking to the masses is that you may not think that revolution is the only or the best or the right way of living. And, certainly they might not happen (this, of course, is subjective idealism, and solipsism, in the extreme).

Continued on page 8
report from party central committee

continued from page 7

days is a problem of the goddamn thing. Maybe some people don’t have as much freedom, but we’re all working hard, so we’re not the problem. There are plenty of people who understand if they don’t stay up all night to see the speeches finish.

So, it comes back to this: how are we viewing things how are we viewing the situation that is in fact an inter-imperialist war? We can move and influence millions, even ultimately millions of people...but we can’t do what we want, we can’t launch an insurrection and seize power.

And everything we’re doing right now, especially the work of the Revolutionary Worker distribution, building these networks, etc.—all this has to do with whether or not we have a realistic understanding of where we are, what we can do, and how we can move and influence millions, even ultimately millions of people. We can’t do what we want, we can’t launch an insurrection and seize power.

Returning, then, to the question of how the imperialists can resolve this crisis in their interests—and specifically that this war must be avoided—we see that a key to this is the recognition that the imperialists seem to strongly suggest that this is in fact a revolutionary situation.

And it is with this kind of understanding, and this sense of urgency, that we have to approach this whole kind of political work that we will know, as the objective conditions sharpen up, what the mood is, what the questions are around that, and ultimately when in fact a revolutionary situation has ripened. And, as it is also stressed, we are not just measuring the situation against the crisis of the imperialists, but rather are bringing them through this kind of work.

We are not just doing this, but we are preparing for this, even for the period up to May Day, we are setting a whole orientation for the whole period ahead.

Ideas and Questions on the Points

(1) The objective situation and our work

Is there a real possibility that a revolutionary situation is just over the horizon, that we’re in the middle of a new “downturn” that may lead to the next decade (through the working out of this spiral)?

In my opinion, yes. This is not the same thing as saying it is possible. But that does mean that it is a question that will certainly be submitted to the masses, or even for the period up to May Day, we are setting a whole orientation for the whole period ahead.

But what leads to the conclusion that the possibility is a real one and not something so remote as to make preparation simply a long-term and general principle? Of course, of course, we cannot say that this is correct but is being more and more borne out. 1974-75 was indeed a serious crisis, and more than that did indeed “throw the world fair,” as Lenin put it. But this analysis of the spiral must be prepared for revolution, preparing to seize the time when the crisis will be at its height, whether sooner or later, "it is only work in this direction that deserves the name of socialist work."

(Collected Works, Volume 26, Section 9)

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(2) Weak Link

All this is why both the possibility of a revolution in the world and of a revolutionary situation in the world, and urgency, of preparing for this possibility, are real.

Here a word must be said about the “weak link” for the imperialists. This is especially important for us to take up in light of the collapse of the “Second International” (in a sense, the collapse of the “Third International”)

The present new “downturn” very likely will not be a continuation of the previous “downturn” since such a “crash” may not happen before the world war—though it may well. But should world war come, then there will be a considerable change in the situation of the crisis for the imperialists, and in itself—of itself—for that, they would have to win the war.

But, in any case, as Lenin put it, only the work of the masses in a revolutionary line. And had they done this, they would have laid the basis for the regrouping of imperialism, for the enormous increase in the number of those who would be for imperialism, and of the masses in a revolutionary line. And had they done this, they would have laid the basis for the regrouping of imperialism, for the enormous increase in the number of those who would be for imperialism, and...
They’re Trying to Kill

Terrence Johnson

Marlboro, Maryland. October 26: Terrence Johnson, a 16-year-old Black youth who was sentenced to 25 years in jail last May for killing two crazed murdering pigs in self defense (see RW Nov. 5, 1979), was back in court for a hearing on his request for release on bail pending appeal. This hearing was crucial—the pigs are trying to kill Terrence in jail and they are dead serious about doing it.

Terrence Johnson came before the same twisted racist Judge Jacob S. Levin, who sentenced him in the first place. The judge gave him the maximum sentence for the charges of murdering pigs in self defense (see RW No. 2), was back in court for a hearing in jail and they are dead serious about doing it. 100 people packed the courtroom and had brought a petition signed by 5,000 demanding Johnson’s release.

The hearing began with Terrence taking the stand. His story horrified and outraged those who filled the courtroom. They burned with hatred for the pigs who were trying to kill him, only this time they wanted Johnson to become their victim—a “justifiable homicide,” another notch on their guns.

But there was more. Terrence had been denied medical care in jail so there would be no evidence of the beatings he had received—evidence that could be used in court for his release hearing. In October, the Maryland Penitentiary had been sent just the night before the beating a fire had been set in his cell near his bed. He had woken just as the fire was beginning to ignite his blanket. Throughout the trial, Johnson had changed smiles and small talk with the prosecutor and repeatedly interrupted the trial to tell the judge he was not going to testify. “Hasn’t the FBI’s civil rights division been investigating the allegations that are going on?”, asked the Judge gleefully. He wanted his dream and the dream of his masters, fulfilled. He wanted Terrence Johnson to get the death penalty. On Oct. 26, Johnson’s motion for release on bond was DENIED “in the best interests of the 700,000 residents of this county (Prince Georges County).” But one thing for the consideration of Judge Levin and all those pigs who have Terrence Johnson in their clutches, the truth is out now and we have this to say: “the eyes of the masses of people in Prince Georges County and around the country will be focused on what you do to Terrence Johnson. Keep your bloody hands off him!”

TERRENCE JOHNSON arrives for hearing.

of course already knew the answer. The FBI, called in to investigate the treatment of Johnson and other Black prisoners at Hagerstown, had declared only days before that they saw nothing wrong with putting “litigation” on at Hagerstown.

Then Assistant Superintendent of the prison, Donald Kenneth Corning took the stand. Not only did he deny any harm had been done to Johnson but he revealed that a “prison board” made up of 2 guards and one prison official had declared the youth guilty of “disobeying an officer,” “breaking prison rules” and a large number of other bogus “offenses” and had already sentenced him to over 12 months in “segregation” (that is, the tiny, dark dungeon known to prisoners as “the hole”). Before this kangaroo prison board, Johnson was not even permitted to call other prisoners as witnesses. It was only his word against the guards! Judge Levin had already made his decision before the hearing even began. He wanted his dream and the dream of his masters, fulfilled. He wanted Terrence Johnson to get the death penalty.

“Thousands of Puerto Ricans have been forced to leave their country and come and live in the very belly of the imperialist monster, but they have never forgotten that Puerto Rico must be liberated… I took part in the revolution of Jayuya in the ‘50s. The Americans used the National Guard of Puerto Rico. This Guard is led by North American imperialists, but it is made up of Puerto Ricans. The imperialists used this fact to say to the world that the struggle of the Puerto Rican people was not against yankee imperialism, but a struggle between Puerto Ricans.”

After giving up the revolutionary movement which shook Puerto Rico in the decade of the 50s and the desperation of imperialism to smash the struggle for independence using all kinds of schemes, Flores indicated how the action of the nationalists at Blair House and the armed assault on the Congress by the four were directed primarily at unmasking the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and at the same time, to say before the whole world that the revolution of the Puerto Rican people was alive and that they would never allow the imperialists to dominate their country. “When we shot up that same Congress which sends its army to smash the people of the world, those men went running like chickens when they heard our shots.”

Rafael Miranda continued, “I said it before, and I say today, I am not sorry for my action.” Speaking in English, Miranda said, “Yes, I must speak English since there are American brothers and sisters who do not speak Spanish, but who are part of our people.”

Miranda emphasized internationalism. He talked about how the enemy of the Puerto Rican people is not the North American people, but rather how the people have a common enemy—imperialism. They concluded by calling for strengthening the unity in the pro-independence movement, saying, “If we did not lose our faith in our people as we held out for years imprisoned in the dungeons of North American imperialism, much less are we going to lose it now that we are among you.”

In a rushed interview at the end of the program Miranda took the time to speak with the Revolutionary Worker. When asked what had sustained him in jail for 25 years, this freedom fighter answered, “Faith in the people, faith in myself and faith in what we’re fighting for.”

PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS

SPEAK IN NEW YORK

New York City, October 28. Hundreds of Puerto Ricans came from all parts of New York City to the small auditorium on 109th street in the barrio, to celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of Puerto Rico on October 30th, when 20 years ago the Puerto Rican people rose up against the 30,000 U.S. imperialists. People came full of emotion and anger and determined to say that the four nationalists who were recently released after 25 years in U.S. prison, have not forgotten.

When the two revolutions finally appeared, the warm appreciation of the audience and it looked for a moment like people would never stop clapping. This was the second time that the two men have participated in public demonstrations since they got out of jail. Ervin Flores spoke first, ...
Cops Get New Sentence for Joe Torres Murder

New outrages have been added to the Joe Torres case. This is the case where the cops who were convicted of murdering him have been resentenced in Federal Court. In the face of the demands of the Chicano people of Hannah W. and Alex R. for "Justice for Joe Torres," three of the six pigs who murdered him and their lawyers, with the support of Buffalo Bayou, two and a half years ago, were convicted in State Court of negligent assault. They were each fined $1, and had to serve one year in prison. A照, they were given a 1-year sentence (which they threw him in the sewer (called Buffalo Bayou) two and a half years ago, were later in the hospital, wrecked once more by the agonizing pain of sickle cell crisis.

Carrol is a 22-year-old Black woman. Her life has been a history of pain—the recurring bouts of bone-crushing pain that comes with Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA). An average of two weeks out of every two years of every year of Carrol's life has been spent in a hospital where she is given pain-numbing drugs and I.V. baguette iron from innumerable transfusions. Her body has been broken down because it was "exclusionary." Of course, the government has never done anything to reverse the sickling process of this disease. Carrol's case is severe. But ten of thousands of Black people in the U.S. suffer from similar effects of the disease. It is a cause of early death for many. And the mortality rate being high for children under five.

Sickle Cell Anemia: crippler, tormentor, murderer of Black people. What is SCA, this disease, which affects an estimated 500,000 Blacks in the U.S., was originally ignored and unknown in this country, except by those who suffered and who died of it.

As early as 1949, Sickie Cell Anemia had been identified as a generic mutation of the blood hemoglobin, which is passed in the genes from parent to child. A simple test had been developed to diagnose the disease. Yet by 1970 there were no testing programs. Many doctors ignored the diagnosis and treated totally unaware that the disease existed. In 1970, a total of $6,000 was spent on research on SCA in the U.S. for SCA.

As far as the capitalists are concerned, there was no need to devote money and resources to this disease which affects some of the most highly paid and most "expensive" of their wage slaves. If some died, so what? SCA was simply one more misery that would have to be suffered in silence. The "discovery" of Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA) was made by the powerful Black liberation struggle of the latter 50s and early 70s. SCA was the result of the rebellion and the brutality and systematic oppression of the Black people. Sickle Cell was scrapped to cool things out by promoting reforms, and coming up with a few techniques of addressing the needs of Black people. They ran ads on nationwide TV expressing their new-found concern about this disease of Black people and set up a few showcase programs.

Almost 10 years have passed, and where are things at today? As an article in the Sept. 25, 1979 issue of Defender, a Black daily commented: "Joe Torres Anemia any more?" In fact, if you don't listen to a Black radio station, you probably don't know.

In September was Sickie Cell Anemia Month. Don't you hear too much about SCA anymore? It is certainly not popular, not the center of the diseases that have been solved, like polio and other diseases which can now be prevented.

There is a "solution" for SCA, one which will not remove the sickling process in the blood, or to prevent the disease from being passed on to future generations. SCA is as widespread today as ever.

As part of the wholesale attacks on the gains won from the struggle of Black people, and the intensifying oppression of Blacks and other minority nationalities, the bourgeoisie is trying to take advantage of every possible social program so they can get away with. Along with the lack of research in SCA, there are various "equal opportunity" programs as well. This is very much brought on by their deepening economic crisis.

The sickening silence around Sickle Cell Anemia has been reconstructed as part of a conscious reversal of all efforts, however, to bring to diagnosis and treat SCA. In the early 70s, 12 states passed statutes requiring mandatory screening of sickle cell trait for SCA in newborns and/or school children. Today every state except New York has struck this law from the book, on the most reactionary and transparently ridiculous grounds. In Massachusetts that the pigs who murdered Joe Torres and who knows how many others, will actually serve seven years less time than they were already serving.

Cops Get New Sentence for Joe Torres Murder

First $1 Fine—Now This!

New outrages have been added to the Joe Torres case. This is the case where the cops who were convicted of murdering him have been resentenced in Federal Court. In the face of the demands of the Chicano people of Colorado and the counties of Philadelphia, Mayor Frank Rizzo, 19 other city officials, and the Police department officials, theazoid government, another classic example of a common lack of social conscience. First they made a big deal about the "unprecedented suit" against a "perverse" budget, but they made it seem like they were going to do something about the disease of Sickle Cell Anemia in the Bayou. Like the people chanted in Moody Park on the night of the rebellion, "We'll go free—That's what the rich call democracy.

In another related item regarding
Tom Snyder Gets a Taste of Tomorrow

"I never saw Tom Snyder get the socks knocked off him before... my dad always told me to forget about politics, but Avakian's politics are something else!" said a Chicano vet watching the Chairman on TV with a dozen friends from the electronics plant where he works.

For two weeks they had postponed Bob Avakian’s agreed on appearance on the Tom Snyder "Tomorrow Show." And finally on October 30 when it did come on, Tom played his card. He had come up with somebody who he could "feel comfortable" with after Bob had said all that "nasty stuff" on his show. As Tom put it at the beginning of the show, "It's depressing, the man thinks the U.S. government ought to be overthrown violently." But his next guest—aah! here was "Mr. John Ebling," whose credentials included imitating a Russian official in front of 3000 CIA and FBI agents—to get them all hot and patriotic. Now here was somebody Tom could really relate to—and by the time it was all over, Tom "tough guy" Snyder was gushing all over this foaming reactionary. Not depressing at all, right Tom? Just like therapy—he made Tom feel safe. Ebling's little act was real sharp—and a real upper. He described performing in front of a "good Christian crowd" and getting them to "fight that third world war in their minds right there. They see it happening to them and they all get together for that great show of hatred for the godless, the atheist, the un-American." Well, Tom, sorry you find the Chairman and revolution depressing.

Some other's don't. Like a story we got from the San Francisco Bay Area the day after. One guy was standing at a bus stop, wearing a button with Bob's picture on it. A Black guy waiting for the bus came up to him and said, "Hey, I saw my man on TV last night." He promptly bought a copy of the Revolutionary Worker.

On the heels of a traitorous tentative agreement between the UAW and Chrysler Corporation that is significantly worse than the contracts with GM and Ford, it was announced that UAW president Doug Fraser would become a member of the Chrysler board of directors. This move is more than simply a reward from the bourgeoisie to one of its faithful lackeys. It is aimed at promoting the ideas of harmony and common interest between the workers and the capitalists that are the trademarks of social democrats like Fraser.

In fact the whole Chrysler-Fraser affair is a classic example of what these smiling "spokesmen for the working class" who sometimes mention that they are some kind of "socialist" are all about. First they preside over and work closely with the bourgeoisie in pushing through a sharp attack on the masses, and then they offer "consolation" to those they have screwed over by pointing to what a tremendous advance it is for the "people" to have "their own" representatives (social democrats) in positions of power and influence. Their "consolation" is itself another attack aimed at pouring cold water on the inevitable anger that erupts when the bourgeoisie attacks and channeling the struggle down a harmless reformist dead end.

Thus Fraser proclaimed that his election to the Chrysler board shows that now the workers can help run the very corporations that suck their blood every day and can help "control their own destiny" by having a voice (Fraser's, of course) in high places. And behind his spineless back he clutched the knife he had just jammed into the back of the Chrysler workers. He had just worked out a settlement with the company that saves the company at least $438 million stolen directly from the Chrysler workers.

The settlement included: a delay in wage and benefit increases, allowing Chrysler to divert $200 million in payments to the pension fund, a cut in the cost of living allowances, lower pensions, and fewer paid personal days. All this was conceded in exchange for the milestone "concession" of putting Fraser on the Chrysler board of directors. From this example alone it should be clear exactly what people like Fraser are all about.

Break The Chains!
Unleash the Fury of Women
As a Mighty Force For Revolution

by the
Revolutionary
Communist Party

From speeches delivered at International Women's Day, 1979. And a solidarity message from the League of Fighting Women of Iran.

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FRASER TAKES FITTING SEAT ON CHRYSLER BOARD

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Debate with CPML Begins

Two weeks ago we issued a challenge to the CPML for a debate on the situation in China. We offered to exchange articles in each other's newspapers as the form of debate. Since the CPML has not yet replied, we have decided to begin printing their articles anyway. The first installment which appeared in the October 1st issue of The Call was titled—unbelievably, as usual—"China's flourishing culture seen in Bob Hope special." Among other things, this article shows that in order to reverse right and wrong politically, the Call also has to go to great lengths to reverse long settled questions such as whether or not Bob Hope is funny. The Gang of Four are accused of suppressing truculent comedians like Mr. USO Bob Hope, who was also run out of Vietnam by the American troops he was sent to entertain. If this charge against the Four is true, then this proves conclusively that not only did they have a correct political line, but they were also artistically excellent and had a great sense of humor. The Revolutionary Worker printed an article on this same Bob Hope special in the September 21st issue. The Call article is reprinted in full below:

China's flourishing culture seen in Bob Hope special

Bob Hope's TV special "On the Road to China" provided American audiences with a good look at China's flourishing cultural life in the wake of the gang of four.

The three-hour special, which was a preview of a week stay in China by Hope and his company, featured traditional Chinese opera, acrobatics, classical ballet and skits performed by three Chinese comedians.

The cultural dictatorship imposed on the Chinese people by the gang had suppressed most of these art forms. In fact, one of the comedians had been jailed for his political opposition to the gang and the two others forced to abandon their craft.

In place of a handful flowers blooming in the gang-created cultural desert, Jiang Qing's eight "model works," with their stereotyped style, were performed endlessly and nothing else was allowed.

The recent TV special, aired Sept. 16 on NBC, demonstrated that China is again experimenting with and mastering many different art forms. Compared to life under the gang, in fact, a cultural revolution of sorts is taking place in China today.

The U.S. contribution to this cultural exchange was well within the mainstream of American culture but without any of the T'n'A usually associated with variety shows. Poaches and Herli and Crystal Gale carried the disco and country rock sounds to China while Big Bird of Sesame Street and mimes Shields and Yarnell added comedy.

The show featured two especially touching moments. One was the reception given Mikhail Baryshnikov by a Chinese ballet company which had been unable to perform for nearly a decade due to the gang's xenophobic outlook. Classical ballet was one-sidedly viewed as bourgeois and "foreign" although millions find great beauty and powerful emotions in the incredible technique demanded by this art.

The other moment was an exchange between Hope and the three comedians whose pantomimes were both hilarious and poignant in light of the fact that their talent had been suppressed for so many years.

One thing marring the show were the chauvinist remarks made by Hope. But some of his humor was in fact geared to the Chinese. Hope confided that they especially liked two of his jokes.

One was a crack about how he had enjoyed the ride from Beijing airport even though the handlebars were a little rough. Another was which he quipped after a toast of Mao-tai, "One sip of that and your head will have a cultural revolution."

The Hope special had a larger significance, though, than just a cultural exchange. In part because of Hope's immense popularity among the American people, his "On the Road to China" special was symbolic of the developing ties of friendship between the American and Chinese people.

Gestapo Attack at Cabrini-Green

The Oct. 12 issue of the IW reported on the construction of an iron fence around the Cabrini-Green public housing project in Chicago and the militant resistance of the people to this attempt to wall off the projects and pave the way for the bourgeoisie's plan to rene
tle the area with white, upper-income residents.

Not only did the residents tear up, dig up and saw through sections of the fence, but when police came into Cabrini-Green to harass some youths, people overturned two pig cars and set fire to the fence. Tenants also organized to protest against rent increases of up to $100/month which were aimed at driving people out of the projects. One organizer, Rosemary West, collected 500 signatures on a petition asking the mayor to set up a community center.

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Oct. 20 Rosemary West was watching TV in her fifth-floor apartment in a Cabrini-Green hi-rise. Suddenly the door burst open and three Chicago detectives forced their way in, brandishing pistols and a rifle. While two armed pigs stood guard outside the door, the thugs swaggered through the rooms, thrusting their weapons in the woman's face. Foamy-mouthed, they spat out their message: "We're tired of this shit. We're gonna do this again."

With that, the pigs slammed down, retreating nervously down the corridor, guns at the ready.

Was what "this shit" that prompted this gestapo-style invasion? Nothing more than an attempt to stand up against oppression. "They are trying to intimidate me," said Rosemary West. "But I have been living in Cabrini-Green too long to scare that easy."

"Singin' in the Acid"

Hundreds of fishless lakes in the northeastern U.S. and Canada—90 in the Adirondack Mountains alone. Reports of corrosion eating away at marble statues and buildings. Lakes and drinking water in some areas contaminated with poisonous mercury and lead picked up in the runoff. Rainwater is fast becoming a corrosive and poisonous acid.

The cause and effects of acid rain have long been documented but this has meant nothing to the U.S. capitalist class. Over the last few years, they have worked to expand their use of coal, particularly the highly-polluting, high-sulfur-content coal. And this despite the fact that high sulfur coal causes the most acid rain of all. The cause and effects of acid rain have long been documented but this has meant nothing to the U.S. capitalist class. Over the last few years, they have worked to expand their use of coal, particularly the highly-polluting, high-sulfur-content coal. And this despite the fact that high sulfur coal causes the most acid rain of all. The cause and effects of acid rain have long been documented but this has meant nothing to the U.S. capitalist class. Over the last few years, they have worked to expand their use of coal, particularly the highly-polluting, high-sulfur-content coal. And this despite the fact that high sulfur coal causes the most acid rain of all. The cause and effects of acid rain have long been documented but this has meant nothing to the U.S. capitalist class. Over the last few years, they have worked to expand their use of coal, particularly the highly-polluting, high-sulfur-content coal. And this despite the fact that high sulfur coal causes the most acid rain of all.

The result is that acid rain is rapidly growing worse. A recent study of acid rain in the Rocky Mountain states has found that the acid content in rain has increased five to ten times in just three years.

And the worst is yet to come. With the dollar falling like a rock while their balance of payments deficit soars, the appeal of high-sulfur coal which can be cheaply strip mined in many parts of the country has become irresistible. The fact that high sulfur coal causes the most acid rain of all is thrown to the winds. Jimmy Carter's summer "energy crisis" program called for "relaxing" the few remaining pollution-prevention requirements on coal-burning power plants and the lifting of restraints on the use of the high sulfur coal.

The response of the Environmental Protection Agency to this has, appropriately enough, been the funding of "a study of aging tombstones throughout the U.S." to "reach a better understanding of acid rain effects." No doubt they expect plenty more tombstones to "study" in the years to come.
Two weeks of nearly continuous reports from the U.S. government, the Western press, and the junta about how calm things are in El Salvador were shattered on October 29 when troops and armored cars and sharp-shooters on rooftops opened fire on an anti-government demonstration. After hitting the demonstrators, the junta’s soldiers drove up and down nearby streets, shooting anyone walking by. At least 50 people were reportedly killed and well over 100 wounded.

Immediately following the attack, State Department officials, who asked to remain anonymous, told the press that the U.S. government is willing to supply the junta with riot control equipment, since, according to these officials, the junta is sincerely trying to ease the repression of the Romero regime it replaced on Oct. 15. This points up very sharply the dilemma facing the junta and its U.S. masters. While desperately needing the mask of “democracy” to win large sections of the population to support the government, they continue to unleash the most brutal repression in an attempt to halt the revolutionary movement of the El Salvadoran people.

And that movement has increasingly been aimed at the bloody hand of U.S. imperialism behind the junta. Within hours of the U.S. government’s offer of riot control equipment, 300 demonstrators marched on the U.S. Embassy in protest and attempted to scale the walls of the Embassy grounds, throwing firebombs. There were also shots fired by demonstrators and by the Salvadoran National Guard and U.S. Marines. Two demonstrators and two marines were wounded.

These latest actions came less than a week after 1,000 people marched in a demonstration called by the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), at the end of which 100 of the marchers occupied two government buildings, the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Economy. As we go to press, they are still holding certain officials as hostages, including three cabinet ministers and five top officials of ABECAFE, one of the largest organizations of coffee growers in the country. Their demands include: an end to repression of all political prisoners (which the junta says it “can’t find” in the country’s jails), land for the campesinos, a 100% increase in wages, and an end to layoffs and factory shutdowns.

Since the new junta came to power, revolutionaries in El Salvador have been exposing the manipulations of the government through loudspeakers at government buildings and churches they have occupied, and through masked teams of agitators with leaflets on the streets of San Salvador and the other major cities. The mask of “democracy” that the U.S. government has worked so hard to install with the recent coup in El Salvador, is being ripped apart by the revolutionary movement of the El Salvadoran people.

Over 50,000 people marched in Guatemala City on October 20, protesting against the government of General Rolando Lucas Garcia and U.S. political and economic intervention in that country. They were joined by another 100,000 marching in the major provincial cities Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Huehuetenango. The marchers demanded freedom for political prisoners, higher wages, and land for the peasants. Banners read, “Imperialism Squeezes the Worker Dry,” while they chanted “Death to the Gorilla,” and “The Revolution to Power.”

Under the Lucas regime, political repression in Guatemala has totaled almost 3,000 dead in the last year—an average of eight per day. On March 22 of this year, 150 Chichí Indians in the town of Panzoz were machine gunned from an army helicopter while firing back to take back land that had been stolen from them.

The repression in Guatemala is designed to protect the interests of the U.S. corporations and banks. As an official of FIASA (a development bank operated by the U.S. government’s Agency for International Development) has said, “Our board of directors rules Guatemalan industry. They own most of it.” The results of U.S. rule for the Guatemalan people are an average daily wage of $1, an average life expectancy of 38 years, 66% illiteracy rate, and vicious oppression of the native Indian people who make up 60% of Guatemala’s population.

The struggle of the Guatemalan people is another in the chain of “demonstrations” that threaten U.S. domination in all of Central America. Future issues of the RW will have more coverage of the developing situations in Guatemala.

Palacios
Continued from page 6

reformist plans, oppose fascism. But to join with them in a single front, arguing that they bring together many sections of the people, is to fall into the same old trap. We must continue to deceive these sections. It means preventing those sections from seeing a clear anti-fascist alternative with a revolutionary outlook. It means, at best, returning to the old systems of bourgeois democracy, behind which stand the Pinocchio’s. The expressive instruments still intact to establish fascism again as soon as they find it necessary. It means, at worst, returning to the old system of fascism itself. Only a Marxist interpretation of what happened and also of the future, we have lighted the political lie which they have and have combined work together at various levels and various places inside and outside the country. We have to show that this political unity becomes stronger, we must together draw up an anti-fascist program and a program for the government which will replace the junta when it is overthrown. We must together forge a large anti-fascist front which against the forces which exist with regard to the future of the revolution in our country. At the same time, facing the possibility that Pinochet might be replaced, as the U.S. strategy to overthrow him intensifies, we must come to an agreement to oppose the opportunist’s efforts to sabotage the struggle, as they certainly would in such an event. In other words: it is necessary to unite the consistent anti-fascist forces, we must place what unites them above all, and we denounce any differences which exist with regard to the future of the revolution in our country.

As I pointed out before, the major obstacle today in overthrowing Pinochet is not so much his repression, which is beginning to be openly challenged, but rather, the still strong influence of the opportunists. The first task of genuine revolutionaries is to defeat that influence, in order to open the way for a massive armed struggle to overthrow Pinochet and crush his armed apparatus. Without combating opportunism, it is impossible to carry out a genuine revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle.
This being my last article of this series, I felt it was appropriate to end by writing about the lasting impressions that Iranian revolutionaries who were my hosts during my stay in the country made on me. Their determination to advance their revolutionary cause and their internationalist stand with revolutionaries all over the world were firm. This determination and stand were characteristic of the advanced forces of the revolutionary Left who are in the forefront, pushing the Iranian revolution forward. My story belongs from the moment I arrived in Iran.

It was 2:30 a.m. when I got into Tehran. I had missed a connecting flight earlier, so my hosts were not on hand to meet me when I arrived, this past June. I called one of them up and got my first taste of the political scene in Iran. He couldn't come and meet me. Armed members of the Khomeini-Bazargan government's Islamic Revolutionary Committees (komiiehs) were in the streets at night if and if and until he had been bad for both of us. He was a communist, and would be thrown in jail as an "agent of foreign imperialism." I couldn't come and meet him.

When I finally did get to his home the next day after a night in a hotel, it turned out I could only stay there one night. The neighborhood komitet had its headquarters down the street, and they were particularly interested in his household.

The next day was taken to where I would be staying more permanently: the apartment of a young couple living in central Tehran. They were revolutionaries leftists also, but not very known. The first 48 hours in Iran had sharpened many questions in my mind. I wondered how revolutionaries here were advancing their work, in a situation marked by more and more repression directed at them. Many revolutionaries had just returned to Iran from years abroad—how were they adapting to the new conditions?

We went to a second-floor apartment and I was introduced to A. and H., both staunch revolutionaries. While we were somewhat warm from the first, A. was of medium height with short hair and naturally a moustache. The Left wears only moustaches, "As a Moslem," he explained.

They were very glad that I had come to Iran and felt it was true international solidarity for American revolutionaries to take such a direct interest in what is happening there, and, more importantly, to build support for their struggle among the American people.

A. had been a student for a short time in the U.S. and had field memories of battles against the Shah and U.S. imperialism and the solidarity of the American people. Once the Iranian Student Association (BSL) had been 30,000 miles from Urbana, Illinois to Chicago, to demand freedom for political prisoners in Iran; many stopped and asked us what it was all about. I remember some RCP-comrades coming and talking to us when we arrived to show their support.

The Left wears only moustaches," he said. I tried hard to hear everything he said, I wished I could hear it all. How is his trial going?

Many times during my stay in Iran people asked of revolutionary comrades in the U.S. they had fought side by side in the LAC, who were particularly concerned about RCP Chairman Bob Avakian and the arrests that took place in Washington, D.C. Later I learned that the Union of Iranian Revolutionaries in America had written to Bob Avakian in the Mao Tsetung Defendants case this summer.

I told them I wanted to write a book on the insurrection that overthrew the Shah, and the sharp battles taking place in its wake. They were not interested in his household.

A. didn't hesitate to dive into the task. "I have an uncle who works in the oil industry, and my brother is a manager in a foreign-owned factory. My sister lives in Khuzestan, and I also have friends from the working class and the air force that live in South Tehran." In Iran, A. was of medium height with short hair and naturally a moustache. "It's great, we're getting more of the newspapers to tell our paper, and its circulation has increased to 30,000 a week." In Iran, people buy fresh bread every day and usually wrap it in old newspapers if it's hot out of the oven. Perhaps old issues of Haghighat could be brought to the bakery so people would have more use for the papers than simply cooling off their bread.

He also worked and taught a class for high school students trying to pass their university entrance exams. It was held in a Moslem area of South Tehran, where masses of workers and urban poor live, an important area for the Left to penetrate. "We began to talk about literature and math and such things," he told me. But soon the conversation got around to "what is the true way to free our country from imperialism?" We talked about that the rest of the time. He was very excited.

"After the class many of the students wanted to talk to me. I've got their names, I must go see them and tell them more.

His wife, H., was also deeply involved in the revolutionary movement, trying to get a teaching job in southern Iran as well as being active in the League of Fighting Women. Every night it seemed they had to plan out what they were going to do the next day, and when they would be home next. They were often both busy until late at night with "a hundred tasks to be done." "Leaving only 3 hours a night, didn't he?" they would tell me. In times like this it would have been easy for them to plead lack of time to help me; but it was a testament to their internationalist stand that they did.

A. was usually an enthusiastic bundle of energy. Sometimes, though, his enthusiasm outran the time he had. Invariably he would say yes to whatever we wanted to do, but I learned to check on the day before it was actually supposed to happen to make sure he hadn't scheduled two or three other things at the same time. And, of course, there were the meetings and demonstrations that are part of the daily life of revolutionaries in Iran.

**During the February insurrection a commandeered car filled with revolutionaries races through the streets of Tehran.**
cover a tape recording of revolutionary music, distributed in Iran before the Shah's overthrow. The hands on that wall represented the revolutionary martyrs killed by the Shah, while in the background the fist rising from the masses symbolized the power that will smash the bloody wall.

Cover with an anti-communist point of view?" "Naturally," I told him. His attitude on religion was clear. Every time someone left the bathroom door in his apartment open he would tell them to close the door to Feyzeh (the main religious school in Qom). While opposed to religious ideology, A. was clear that it was not the main target of the struggle today. "Revolutionary intellectuals argue programmatically with the Left," he said. "We are both fighting imperialism and feudalism." 

"And how did you come to have your point of view?" I asked. "Well, I'm a follower of Marxism-Leninism and the Thought of Mao Tse-Tung. I hated the Shah's regime since childhood. My father believed Mosaddegh (the nationalistic prime minister of Iran in the early 1950s who was overthrown by the 1953 CIA-backed coup that put the Shah back in power—R.B.). When I went to college I wanted to study philosophy and find out why things were as they were. My brother was older and he gave me Marxist works to read. I remember he once gave me The Mother by Gorky. I got back to shelter, my heart was pounding like a chicken's, and I closed my eyes and sat down to think. A girl was sitting nearby crying, and I asked her what was the matter. 'I don't know,' she said. 'Come on, get up. You must be strong. We may die tomorrow but in the meantime we have a lot to do.' Why did he take this stand, I asked him. 'If everyone hesitated and was afraid, then no one would come out and all would be lost. The movement would stop.' Many workers felt they had nothing to lose. "If I die, someone can take care of my family, if not we will all be killed," they would say. And the students and the workers and the poor were the main ones demonstrating. "A well-organized demonstration would never come out. He was scared. The only time he ever demonstrated was when Khomenei came back to Iran and they cut off the TV coverage. Even then he knew he wouldn't get hurt."

The revolution had forced people to choose: either rise to its needs or sink into a corner, a corner that meant only living hell for the masses. The Shah could satisfy as to which the Iranian masses took. They changed themselves through the process of overthrowing the fascist dictatorship. I could feel these changes in A. in many instances today. Life and death situations were demystified, they were something you had to learn to deal with. Once we were taking pictures of the banner of the Left-wing Falangists at Tehran University. We were noticed by a group of reactionary Falangists, who started to follow us. "Let's split," I said to him. "Ok, ok, it does no good to get nervous." For him, this was nothing new. "Remember" he said, "the Left could have caught it could also lead to our friends."

During the demonstration in August against the Islamic government's new press law (see the first article of this series—R.W., No. 17), with the right-wing Falangists and the revolutionary Left battling it out, he said, "My element; eyes wide open, happy that he had something to contribute to the enemy. In the middle of the demonstration A. and his cousin, whom I was with, decided to stop for a soda. We ended up getting caught in a wave of Falangists and had to do some fast talking to get away."

Throughout my stay we had many such close calls. The very morning I left Iran we were dodging the komichi, getting some last pictures of their occupation. And in February the students and the human barricade formed in front of the Moghadem headquarters to protect it from right-wing attack. When I think of my Iranian friends, I have no doubt that today they are trying to the new challenges that the revolutionary struggle is posing. In the two and a half years that I have been there I have learned a lot from these comrades and the revolutionary masses of Iran—lessons I will never forget.
Palestinian Stands with Mao Defendants

The following statements of support for Bob Avakian and the Mao Zedong Defenders and donation pledge for the Bob Avakian and Mao Zedong Defendants has been signed off by the “picked troops” going to Washington, D.C. from Chicago.

The following is a statement of support for Bob Avakian and the Mao Zedong Defenders and donation pledge for the Bob Avakian and Mao Zedong Defendants. It is being signed off by the “picked troops” going to Washington, D.C. from Chicago.

I, (name), hereby donate $ (amount) to support the defense of Bob Avakian and the Mao Zedong Defenders.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Date

Shine the Light of Revolution Behind the Prison Walls

Contribute to the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund

The Revolutionary Communist Party receives many letters and donations for the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund, which finances and distributes literature related to the movement to free political prisoners and end all forms of state repression. Contributions to this fund are tax-deductible and will help us continue to provide political literature and educational materials to political prisoners throughout the country.

To contribute, please send your donation to:

[Address]

Or you can make your tax-deductible contribution online at:{http://revolutionworker.org/donate}

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. Avakian is facing charges adding up to 241 years in jail.

How Long?

"How long will this suffering go on? How long? This is a question that has been prayed about, sung about, asked about, yearned about, etc. How long? Only as long as we put it up with it! Only until we go up and overthrow this system that’s the basis for it!"

There was applause and intense looks of agreement. Chairman Avakian pointed out that the whole country ought to be renamed “Justifiable Homicide” because of the obscene character of the black people, Chicanos, Indians and other oppressed nations as well as the whole working class.

“Look what they did to the African people, dragging them here in chains, stealing the land of the Mexican people as this system raced to expand and their profit system from the North to the West, when they stole the land from the Indians, when they brought the Irish and Chinese here and laid the trucks right over the bodies of these workers when they dropped dead. And they should also call it “Justifiable Homicide” for the way the regular grinding of the machinery crushes and murders the millions of poor people.

He made it clear in no uncertain terms that we will never be able to beg, talk, or vote away this misery. “Now I don’t believe in the bible but I do believe in what it says when I was a child I thought as a child, but now that I’m a man I have to think as a man. I have to think that I can’t get away all this foolishness and lies about how in this system everybody was equal whether they were black or white, free or not everybody could get ahead whether they were rich or poor, and that somehow this society was made to benefit everybody.”

Role of the Newspaper

The Chairman talked about how important it was to spread the Revolutionary Worker into every nook and cranny and continue the discussion of the way forward.

Palestinian Stands with Mao Defendants

for Bob Avakian and the Mao Tse-tung Defenders and once and for all.

What we have to do and what is important it was to spread the Revolutionary Worker into every nook and cranny over the world. That way we’re learning to think like a man. I learned that I had to cast off party for the “picked troops” going to send the prison in Israel, where he faces torture and struggle hand in hand with people all over the world. Here is Bob and Mao’s struggle.

Chairman’s Speech

Continued from page 5

out here helping people understand what we have to do and what is necessary. Here is Bob Avakian, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Communist Party.

"How long will this suffering go on? How long? This is a question that has been prayed about, sung about, asked about, yearned about, etc. How long? Only as long as we put it up with it! Only until we go up and overthrow this system that’s the basis for it!"

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Role of the Newspaper

The Chairman talked about how important it was to spread the Revolutionary Worker into every nook and cranny throughout this country. "Our newspaper, the Revolutionary Worker, put the question of Mickey McGlinchey’s lynching in a larger social context. And it’s being taken out to all corners of this country. People are reading about you and this struggle in Chicago and you are reading about the whole world. That way we’re learning to think along the same lines.” He talked about how important it was to get the paper out and unite people around that common line.

At the end of his speech, Bob Avakian returned to the question of the lynching, national oppression, and all the other evils of capitalism. "How long will this go on? Not much longer! Because we are learning to unite our ranks and we are preparing. We will go up against it and overthrow it.”

It was an incredible meeting. The revolutionary life and outlook had been planted firmly in the middle of the struggle from the beginning through the Revolutionary Worker, but now it was out there in an even bolder and stronger way. The response was overwhelmingly enthusiastic, and the healthy sanity that is sure to be generated about this meeting is bound to be a good thing, as people move and more struggle over and discuss the way forward.

UCLA Prof Backs Mao Defendants

To: THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKER

Sept. 1, 1979

I sympathize with the cause that the R.C.P. and its leader, Bob Avakian, are fighting for, which is to free the people of this country from economic, political and cultural oppression. I stand by the R.C.P. and its leader in their efforts to thwart the capitalist ruling oligarchy’s plans to drag this country into a Third World War that would undoubtedly be a nuclear holocaust. I share the R.C.P.’s and its leader’s view on the necessary solidarity between the masses’ struggle here at home and the Arab Liberation Struggle specifically to the Palestinian Revolution, against the imperialist-zionist alliance. The political establishment is engaged in a vicious repressive campaign aimed at neutralizing the R.C.P. and its leader before they can mobilize the masses in an irresistible drive towards deep social and political changes. All those who care for justice and for revolutionary development must encourage that campaign and help the R.C.P. and its leader to face it victoriously.

Hassan El Nouty
Professor
University of California at Los Angeles
Throughout the city Eula Love's name is becoming a household word—and to ing the murders. What they got was the D.A.'s ruling that this was "justifiable furor inside the police department. This failed to cool things out, but set off a class has made to defuse the situ

These pigs feel betrayed by their masters. Although Chief Darryl Gates' speech which the rul

Looking haggard, the L.A. Chief of P

"CAN ANYONE EVEN CONCEIVE OF MAO AS A STODGY BUREAUCRAT OR COMFORTABLE

Mao Tsetung's Imperial Contributions

This book delivers a power

What was Mao Tsetung all about? Why has his very name come to stand for revolution? Now, concentrated in a single volume is a summary of the essence of Mao's doctrine of imperialism, as developed the twists and turns of over 50 years of revolutionary struggle.

standing runs like a crimson path through Mao's revolutionary line at a time when everything he fought for, everything that inspired millions about revolutionary China, is under fierce attack from reactionaries of all stripes. It blasts the slander that Mao was a dreamer, trying to impose an impractical vision on the world. No one knew better than he that there was no straight line to liberation but that through continuous struggle the world would be won and remade by the people. The ceaseless emergence and resolution of contradictions are an essential method of the resolution of contradictions are an essential method of the

Korea—U.S. Goldenline

South Korea has long been heralded as an "economic miracle"—for the western capitalist world. It is not without reason. Today, South Korea is a large ex

continues from page 1

U.S. Hangman

Continued from page 1

rate, for Operation Roll-out. Under Opera

Standing as were the setbacks in Iran and Nicaragua, the U.S. was able to adopt a policy of cutting its losses, biding its time for a more favorable op

During the Korean War, the United States' part to "tighten up" this situation. (Oddly, the head of state in South Korea, President Park Chung-hee, is even running a special article, "Park's bodyguard was hated by Korean of

Carter months ago dropped his an

The assassination of Park Chung-hee is mostly a pretense for Operation Roll-out. Under Opera

finance. Reducing foreign aid and troops. The assassination of Park

It should be clear that Carter's "concern for human rights" in South Korea is nothing more than a deep fear of the Chinese Union, which could possibly engulf imperialism as a whole. That things have reached a point which was felt necessary to bump of a long-time U.S. lackey to clear the road for these reforms shows clearly the extremely delicate balance which the U.S. has patched together its crumbling empire.
Cambodia

Continued from page 3 that had ravaged the countryside of Kampuchea: In October of 1971, the U.S. General Accounting Office reported that the U.S. ambassador had stated that it was the policy of the U.S. "not to become involved with the problem of civilian war victims in Cambodia (Kampuchea)." Cambodian government officials realize that the U.S. is a source for necessary military assistance and desire that any assistance from the U.S. be channeled towards the advancement of the war.

With the final defeat of the United States in 1975, the new revolutionary government led by Pol Pot moved quickly and decisively to fend off further starvation and restore agricultural production. The first clear and urgent necessity was to evacuate Phnom Penh and restore the population to the countryside, where crops could be grown and the people could be assured a livelihood.

Immediately, the U.S. political leaders and commentators began to rail in rage. "The bloodbath has begun!" headlines blared. "One can only imagine the suffering and degradation," spoke that noted humanitarian publication, the Wall Street Journal. "Clearly the new rulers of Cambodia have invented a new brand of cruelty." Columnist Jack Anderson called the evacuation the greatest atrocity since the Nazi death camps. The Cambodian government rejected the charges that "a massive bloodbath" was imminent or in progress, but pointed to mass starvation faced by the populace. The new government was determined to rebuild the country's agricultural base.

Food Surplus Under Pol Pot

And yet, within two years after the end of the war, Kampuchea was again once again to export rice, and the consumption of meat was on the rise in addition to the staple diet of fish and rice. Western reporters touring Kampuchea in 1978, including the recently deceased Philip David of the Washington Post and Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post Dispatch concluded that "it is clear there is no starvation in Cambodia." The avalanche of lies that accompanied the restoration of the masses in areas under their brutal occupation.

With the restoration, the liberation forces are particularly strong and effectively continuing to wage people's war. The puppet Heng Samrin government of Traitors is based not only in Phnom Penh but also in the Vietnamese/Soviet-run Cu Chi base areas.

A War of Liberation

Once, again, the Kampuchean people are being a liberation struggle under Pol Pot, which is led by the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge, which was not the main occupier of the country at this time, the Vietnamese, is being aided by the U.S. and China. The Khmer Rouge government of Heng Samrin is opposed to the war against the Vietnamese, is opposed to the war against the Kampuchean people; they are carrying out liberation forces in the fight against the imperialist bloc headed by the Soviet Union and its Vietnamese sidekicks. The invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese occupies are using famine and starvation as a chief weapon in their occupation of the country.

The Politics of Aid

It is in this complex political situation that the current moaning and squabbling over "humanitarian aid" to the victims of the war in Kampuchea is taking place. The question of aid is not just whether or not it is dispersed in the hands of the Vietnamese or the Khmer Rouge. The question is how aid is distributed and what its effect will be on the course of the war against the Kampuchean people. It is a bitter irony of history that the first refugees to be evacuated from Kampuchea were Vietnam's own political refugees from the South Vietnamese government of Diem, who fled to refugee camps set up by the United States.

The United States, in a desperate attempt to halt the communist regime in Kampuchea, offered "humanitarian aid" to the refugees. The purpose of this aid was to buy time for the United States to decide how to proceed. The United States has offered "humanitarian aid" to the refugees in order to maintain its influence in Kampuchea and to prevent a communist victory.

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