COMRADE DAMIAN GARCIA
Member of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA
Murdered Tuesday, April 22, 1980 by police agents in Los Angeles while building for May 1st 1980
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
**Demonstrate May 1st!**

L.A.—10:00 a.m. MacArthur Park (banshell area), Parkview and 6th
New York—9:30 a.m. Union Square
Chicago—11:00 a.m. Daley Center Plaza
Washington, D.C.—11:00 a.m. Malcolm X Park, 16th and Euclid NW
Detroit—9:30 a.m. Palmer Park, Woodward and 6-mile
Atlanta—12:00 noon, Central City Park (downtown)
San Francisco Bay Area—10:00 a.m. San Antonio Park, 16th and Foothill Blvd., Oakland

May 1st demonstrations will be held in many other cities. For information contact the *Revolutionary Worker* in your area, or phone National May Day Committee (313) 893-8350 or (313) 893-7831

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**Send Us Reports on May 1st**

BE THE EYES AND EARS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKER ON MAY 1

Attention RW readers: Report on the events of May Day.

In the factories, hospitals, schools and workplaces across the country, class-conscious fighters are making plans to show their hatred against this system on May 1st. Some, like those incarcerated in the capitalists’ prisons, and others unable to join in the major marches, will be launching actions at the same time. We’ve already heard from some of you, but we know there are many more co-conspirators plotting.

We are calling on regular readers and supporters of the RW to send in pictures and report on the actions taken, including all the details, immediately after they happen. Send to: REVOLUTIONARY WORKER, BOX 3486, MERCHANDISE MART, CHICAGO, IL 60654.

Use the pages of the Revolutionary Worker—Let the actions of thousands inspire and awaken millions!

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**Box 3486, Merchandise Mart**

**Chicago, IL 60654**

**IN YOUR AREA CALL OR WRITE**

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**BECOME A CO-CONSPIRATOR! READ THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKER!**

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Be the eyes and ears of the Revolutionary Worker.

*Send contributions to Revolutionary Worker, Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654.*
May 1, 1980

Break Free and Out of Your Chains!

We Won't Work That Day—Will You?

We Will March on May 1, taking history into our hands, serving the highest interests of our class.

Where will you be?
What will you be doing?
Who will you serve?

Surge onto the Stage of History!

Turn This Whole Country Upside Down!
**Great Embassy Raid**

**Fierce Clashes in Universities, Kurdistan**

**Iranian Revolutionary Forces Defy Government Clampdown**

As we go to press—in the early morn-
ing hours of Friday, April 25—the White
House has been forced to announce that
planned military action on Iran was under
the cover of darkness on the night of April 24-25 in six C-130 transport planes which flew
in from bases in Egypt provided by U.S. ally
Anwar Sadat.

After refueling in the
former British colony of Bahrain on the
Persian Gulf, the planes landed at an
abandoned airfield near Tahas, huge,
patriotically draped Dasht-e-Kavir plateau
in the desert, some 200 miles southeast of
Tehran. Here they met up with 6 helicopters that had taken
off from the USS Nimitz, which
had two aircraft carriers in a 25ship U.S.
naval task force that has been
in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Iran for the
last few months. With a total of 90
American volunteers aboard, these
helicopters were to make the actual
assault on the embassy.

Defense Secretary Brown, when
asked at a press conference Friday morning why the raid had been
under taken, first referred to the "danger of continuing to tolerate
the situation in Iran." While the obvious logic of the situation
in the context of the American imperialist
hypothesis, the U.S. imperialists are seriously worried about the situation in
Iran, particularly the Revolutionary
Council's ability to contain
Iran's revolutionary forces.

But there were even more powerful
reasons that account for this desperate
move. Carter and Brown only referred to
the three hours that these "highly train-
ed" American military units were on
the ground. The Carter administration
even today is afraid to publish the
full story of what happened when the
eight brave men who lost their
lives, including the blustering of Ayatollah
Khomeini, had closed down all the
universities and dormitories intriguing
among the various capitalist politicians. Senator Frank Church, Chairman of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee, stated
flat out that Carter had violated the
1973 War Powers Act, which requires the
president to consult with the ap-
propriate congressional committees before
introducing U.S. armed forces into any
foreign country where there is a
likelihood of combat. Church and other
senators claim that they were not con-
sulted. But the facts show that they
were fully aware that something was
about to happen, because on Thursday Senators Church, Hollings and Eastland delivered a formal letter to Secretary of State
Vinceremarkin him of the re-
quirements of the War Powers Act.
Thus, if anything went wrong, they
didn't have a strong case that it was
illegitimate.

On the presidential political scene, John Anderson expressed "anguish for the eight brave men who lost their
lives," while white knight Ted
Kennedy, printing from ear to ear
Carter's debacle as U.S. military chief,
expressed profound concern for the eight
who "died in the service of their coun-
try." While many political figures
in Washington were saying that now is the
time to cool it, and diplomatic, not
military measures should be used
following the failure of the raid, the
fiasco has only made the U.S. imperialists
more desperate. Even though they have
tipped their hands, this has in-
creased the likelihood of further
military action against Iran in the future as their options dry up.

On this point President Carter was quite explicit in his comments, declaring that the U.S. "will continue
to pursue every possible avenue to
secure the release of those Americans
down every possible avenue the lies
determined opposition of 35 million
Iranians and the consciousness of the
working class worldwide, and in the end
imperialism is bound to fail in all its
triquets.
Thousands Fly Red Flag—Sing Internationale

From around the country. Thousands fly red flags across the country on May Day. In particular, the Revolutionary Internationale Day was historically unprecedented in this country. A section of the proletariat and others so the Internationale shall be the human race.

The following pages are initial reports of Red Flag/Internationale Day from around the country.

Atlanta

At Southern Iron and Equipment Company in Atlanta, a small plant of 120 workers, arguments and debate about May Day and in particular Red Flag/Internationale Day have raged for weeks. Workers even placed bets on whether a well-known revolutionary worker at the plant would actually sing the Internationale in the face of threats from the company and backyard workers. When Red Flag Day arrived, six workers displayed the flag of their class. All day long, people were giving time checks, counting off till 1:55 p.m. As 1:55 p.m. approached, the company foreman and supervisors, and most of the workers in the plant, focused their attention on what this revolutionary would do. While this brother’s job often involves waiting for production from another department, on this day the bosses didn’t want him idle and agitating, so they gave him a special assignment that would keep him busy, especially at 1:55 p.m.

As the time drew near, workers from other departments began poking their heads in the doors and hanging around outside. One worker who did have a red flag but wasn’t ready to sing the Internationale, nevertheless left his own workplace just before 1:55 p.m. came over to the brother and said: “It’s time.” Almost everyone in the plant was watching at their watches. This revolutionary pulled out a huge red flag, wrapped part of it around his fist so that it couldn’t be ripped away, took out a copy of the words to the Internationale, and began to sing it proudly and boldly in the face of foremen and supervisors who had been enlisted to stop him. He sang while these representatives of a dying class yelled at him, ripped the words to the song out of his hand, and even tried to grab the flag— which he never let go of. The place was quiet except for the revolutionary’s voice singing the Internationale and the angry but futile protest of the bosses. (At the very same moment the company got a phone call. The startled office staff were stunned when they heard a group of people singing the Internationale over the telephone.)

“You’re fired,” said the superintendent, “for disrupting production.”

“Not one man in the place was working—they were all watching you!”

The fact is, the workers at Southern Iron and Equipment Company in Atlanta the bell out of it, even the back of the revolutionary were forced to step back and look over their shoulder, and some expressed a kind of grinding resistance for the boldness of the revolutionary worker. So powerful did this act of capture the imagination of the workers, the company even had to back off from firing him, instead suspending him until next week, when they hope conditions for firing will be better. Not long after this all went down, a T.V. crew arrived to get a story on the action at the plant and were met by a host of nervous management people who didn’t know what was going on and refused to let the T.V. crew enter.

In a situation which is developing as rapidly as today’s, the actions taken by the advanced section of the proletariat are of decisive importance. They will in no small part determine how far along we are and whether we are able to break through all the way when the corruptions fully ripen and the opportunity for revolution is there to seize. These moments, particularly when they are rare in history and their outcome has a profound influence on history for years, even decades, to come. Those who do understand what is going on and choose not to act are contributing to the prolonging of this destructive and decadent rule of imperialism.

Draft Programme of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

Red flags flew in the Atlanta city jail, where 24 May Day Brigades had spent time at numerous hot spots in the city. The day before, at a picket line supported by the May Day brigades railroaded into 60-day jail sentences on municipal charges (and still facing state charges with almost $50,000 bond), prisoners unfurled red flags, red pieces of cloth, red T-shirts and even a rust-colored blanket which was hung piece by piece out the jail windows. Prisoners worked on a 15-foot high May Day symbol, “Take History Into Our Hands.” And as one of the lawyers for the Brigades put it, “You all are converting the whole city jail.

San Francisco Bay Area

At the Muni (San Francisco’s transit system), May Day activists went straight into the barn where the cable car drivers work. The day before, over 10 flags had been sold to drivers and passengers at one Muni turnarounds. Now, more workers were taking red flags. One construction mechanic put it on his helmet; another, a driver, put it right on his cable car. At about 11:00 a.m.—shortly after the May Day order came from the Muni Central over the radio in the buses. The word was that anybody caught flying a red flag would be in big trouble. Nevertheless, flags hung out of buses and cable cars all over the city.

As a garish sweat shop, Kore’s, where there are mostly Latino and Chinese workers, May Day activists marched into the shop and right onto the work floor and started singing the Internationale. 30 workers bought red flags right as the Internationale was being sung. It was sung in English, then one verse in Spanish, before company guards threw people out.

50 flags were sold at National Semiconductor south of San Francisco. And across the bay in Fremont, 25 workers bought red flags outside at General Motors as someone sang the Internationale inside the plant. In Richmond, north of Oakland, garbage collectors flew red flags on their trucks in the morning. Just before May Day Bay saw 20 out of 200 workers buy red flags.

But Red Flag/Internationale Day was broadened beyond the factories in the Bay Area as well. A wild scene developed at Berkeley High School.

Continued on page 20
On May 1, 1930, the working class and oppressed people in this country waved a million banners, marching out of the fire-and-destroying roar of idle grinding exploitation and oppression and meeting the stage of the present day as never before seen here in the U.S. We will be linking arms and clashing hands like an all-over attack on futility. Bursting out of the dead-end, mind-numbing hands of history, it is everyday life under capitalism.

The following two passages from the novels Barricades in Berlin by Klaus Neurath and The Mother by Maxim Gorky graphically describe how the workers in Berlin, Germany in 1925 and in Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia in 1902 broke out in a big way on May Day. While the events described in these excerpts took place under conditions that are different from those that exist in this country today, they contain many lessons concerning the situation in these last few days before Revolutionary May Day.

Barricades in Berlin

The grey-blue dawn of the First of May rose over the empty street. To-day was a holiday on an eye-wake the streets of the A.E.G. works in the Brunnen-straase. The black stream of human beings moving out of their houses, the morning at six o'clock is missing to day. The railway crossing at the Pufizser-strasse, however, shows that at this hour with hurrying workers, is deserted. The streetcar riot raging in this area has been quieted. The cracks in the old windows hang motionless in the cold morning air over the unpainted walls.

The workers' trains ran to the industrial districts according to schedule, laden with the first-class compartments there were only a few, and not reading the articles printed like war-time reports, under sensational headings in heavy type.

"The inhabitants of Berlin have been warned," according to the final paragraph of the President's Report, "that measures will be taken against anyone making the slightest move to violate the ban on demonstrations... sufficient forces of special police have been drafted into the workers' quarters to ensure respect for the state authority...

There is proof that the community intends to turn the May Day celebrations into bloody insurrection.

One paper gave pride to photographs in its top right-hand corner. To the left was that of Thalhammer, the communistic leader, and next to that of the commander of the police, Heimannberg. Underneath, in large, vocative question: "Which of these will rule Berlin to-day?" In a few hours all morning papers were sold out.

As Paul with Kurt went out into the street, they received the full proclama tion of the Mother of the Police President, regardless of time. The boys headed straight for the ban on demonstrations... sufficient forces of special police have been drafted into the workers' quarters to ensure respect for the state authority...

There is proof that the community intends to turn the May Day celebrations into bloody insurrection.

The children were carrying small paper flags which they had made themselves, showing a clashing fin, a Soviet Star or a Sickle and Hammer. Even some of the small traders of the alley had decorated their shops with pictures of Lenin, Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, or with a five-cornered star. Krakmae had placed his whole cigarette shop festively for the occasion.

The first march of the Fane—special May Day edition, was posted up on the walls of several houses. The inhabitants were standing in front of it, reading the text and discussing it.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, more and more workers were coming out into the street and groups of people gathering in house groups on the pavement. Everywhere red carnations came from the jackets of the men and the bosoms of the women.

Paul looked at his watch. "Ten o'clock, Thomas, give orders to form the ranks, Time to start."

There was a movement in the masses outside with the door of the "Red Nightingale" opened and the workers streamed out. A woman shouted something out of a window. Everybody pushed his way to the pub.

A generation while the air twice in quick succession. They knew this signal. That was Thomas. "Stand in ranks and forward march!"

The commanding voice of Thomas suddenly pulled all together. For a moment there was almost silence. Like the resounding blow of a hammer the short command rang out clearly and sharply over the heads of the ranks standing eight abreast. "All in—Quick march!"

The first step was the signal for an avalanche of wild enthusiasm. The windows were opened when the rhythm of the march beat against the houses. A resounding young voice shouted: "Down— with the demonstration!"

The black mass of the workers taking the full length of the street surged forward. At the head, the crimson flags waved like a danger red-hot spark in the sea of grey, pale faces. Two or three began, then the whole street in the song of the prisoners of war—"The Internationale"... in the Reinickendorf-strasse the blinds rattled down before the windows of the large shops, from bars clattered as they were drawn in haste across the entrances. The bloody May Day of 1929 had begun.

The Mother

The whistle blew as peremptorily as ever. The mother had not closed her eyes even at this tender evening. A few minutes ago about to knock at the door of the boys' room as usual, but she thought better of it, and sat down by the window, her one hand to her face as if she had a toothache.

A ray of early sun glanced quietly in at the window. She held out her hand, and the tenderly warmed sunlight scarcely rest on it; she stroked it with her other hand thoughtfully. As she did so, a sound came from the room over the song of the samovar...

The whistle was not so loud and imperious; there was a slight tremor in its thin tones, and the mother imagined it blew slower usual.

"...we have to put the challenge squarely to the advanced, to those who do hate this shit: if you say it can't happen and don't act then you are working to make it happen; don't say it's a bad idea but it won't happen—it can and ultimately will happen, but you have a role to play, a crucial role, in making it happen."

Bob Avakian
Chairman of the RCP Central Committee

...
The Speech That Launched May Day 1980

This System Is Doomed! Let's Finish It Off!

The Revolutionary Worker proudly reprints the famous speech given by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, in Washington, D.C., May Day 1979. It was in this speech, which was simultaneously broadcast to the West Coast, that Bob Avakian issued the call to build a mass, revolutionary May Day on Thursday, May 1st, 1980, which said: "On that day the enemy and the people alike will have no choice but to direct their attention to the awesome occurrence of revolutionary May Day, as thousands and thousands stride in unison through the streets, in step with the millions throughout the world fighting for the same goal."

April 25, 1980 — Revolutionary Worker — Page 7

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16
Victory in 75,000 RW Sales Blitz

A short time ago, in the course of the battle for May First, a big victory was won, a great leap was made toward the goal of May First and the goal of revolution. 75,000 copies of the April 11 issue of the Revolutionary Worker were printed, a call was made for a special effort to distribute them, and, in fact, a very high percentage of these papers—upwards of 70,000—were distributed that week. Distribution was especially high in all of the seven cities where major demonstrations are scheduled for May First, with all selling high percentages of their sales quotas—and some nearly selling out and wanting more. This sets a powerful base for these major May First actions to rally broad new forces and to win victory. Well over 100,000 people in this country read the battle call "May First—Dare to Join Those Fighting the Future?" written by the RCP Chairman Bob Avakian. So, too, more than 100,000 people read this paper with the major analysis, "Is Revolution Really Possible This Decade And What Does May 1st Have To Do With It?" also by Chairman Avakian. This in itself was a mighty stride forward toward revolution, toward spreading the Party’s line deeper and more broadly among the oppressed in this country. But this advance also went hand in hand with—and was only made possible by—other advances, all of them representing class-conscious people stepping forward to display their energy, initiative and burning enthusiasm for revolution and the Party’s newspaper as the key weapon, overall, in preparing for revolution.

Many new revolutionary things emerged that week. The Party gave leadership in setting up selling teams whose goal—and most often results—was to break new ground in numbers of papers sold. These teams, made up of Party members, but also new people coming forward to take up the paper and the May Day battle, set new high standards of sales. Many “discoveries” were made that week about the wide and unknown revolutionary influence of the paper. People came forward—especially in response to the May Day call—who had received the paper from friends, relatives, and others at work, and had been sending it. Some had been decorating their walls with key articles, graphics and slogans of the paper. New people had been using it as a point of reference in interpreting new events that happened in the world. Some of these people got even more consciously organized throughout the week. In one city 25 discussion groups were held among the people on the political line of the paper.

May Debates

Wild, unprecedented things happened on the streets that week—triggered by the role of the paper in tapping those awakening to political life Friday, April 18 on a busy downtown Detroit street corner, the slogan, "Take History Into Our Hands!" came visibly to life. With red flags flying from atop a big stone flower pot, a spontaneous mass debate and discussion raged for two hours, involving upwards of 100 people from off the street and several members of the May First Workers Movement. Can people “make it” under this system? Can different nationalities get united? Is revolution really possible? Could the working class learn to guide it? Questions and answers flew back and forth, as first the revolutionaries and then the masses themselves began to jump up on the flower pot to express their views. Everyone got into it.

A young Black man in a suit took the bullhorn. "I agree there’s things wrong with this system. I hate discrimination. I hate inflation!" he shouted, and the crowd shouted back approval. "But I can’t agree with this revolution thing either. You need to work within the system. People got to vote!" Several people booted. "We’ve heard that before—voting don’t do shit!" they pointed out. The young Black man in the suit jumped up again. "I was brought over here in chains. Who brought me here? The whitey who messed up this country. Black people got to get ourselves together!" A Black man on a bicycle said he couldn’t agree with this. "Here’s the only flag of the working class," a young Ford worker new to the movement called, holding the red flag up higher. After a couple of hours even as the crowd began drifting away, people were hanging around to talk and the paper and build for May Day. A Black youth jumped up and took the bullhorn. "I agree, I’m ready, I ain’t got shit. We ain’t never goona have shit under this system!"

The cops hung around like rats looking for a crack to crawl through, hoping the backward or their own agents could provoke a fight. But as the lively debate went on and more and more Revolutionary Workers passed into the hands of people on the street, the pigs couldn’t contain their outrage. All at once, from the loudspeakers of two cop cars came an ugly chorus of "God Bless America." "This is the best country in the world. Love America or leave it!" they yelled. People on the street looked around in disbelief for a second, then cracked up laughing when they realized what it was. It was clear who the red, white and blue belonged to. "Here’s the only flag of the working class," a young Ford worker new to the movement called, holding the red flag up even higher. After a couple of hours even as the crowd began drifting away, people were hanging around to talk and buy the RW. One young woman jumped up with the May First Workers Movement and went out talking buy the RW. Rest of the day.

The streets of Harlem also resonated, with sharp debate as the Revolutionary Worker May Day Brigade and others culminated a Red Flag march there April 16th. A few people on Malcolm X’s old corner challenged the brigade’s right to be there on the basis of nationalization. Others from the corner jumped into the struggle picking up the bullhorn to argue. Then a woman posed the question as revolution vs. religion. A man from Haiti took her on and said several others. Debate was raging, as each brigader and activist was involved in intense discussion with at least one other person. The big questions contained in May Day were discussed but a number of people held back, afraid of retribution. "Harlem will never change—no revolution can change it," said one woman. A former Black Panther said organizations always split and disagree but they don’t. "In Afrykan’s article, ‘It’s Revolution Possible In This Decade And What Does May 1st Have To Do With It?’ was used as a major weapon in getting into the line before the Politburo. Dozens of papers changed hands.

The force being discovered, further awakening and educating the Revolutionary Worker is a mighty force indeed. And it came in a long way forward—toward May Day and revolution—in the 75,000 sales week.

In the Salinas lettuce fields, California, recently a member of the May Day Committee in Chicago went to visit a farm where he had helped farmers to build May Day, and was met at the door by his wife. She led the comrades into a small room behind their kitchen. Pointing to the red flag on the wall, she said, "My husband made this one himself. This is our 'revolution room.' The walls were covered with pages from the Revolutionary Worker. "He sits the kids down and reads to them from the RW before bed. He always tells them, 'Pick it up.'" So, too, more than 100,000 people read this paper with the major analysis, "Is Revolution Really Possible This Decade And What Does May 1st Have To Do With It?" also by Chairman Avakian. This in itself was a mighty stride forward toward revolution, toward spreading the Party’s line deeper and more broadly among the oppressed in this country. But this advance also went hand in hand with—and was only made possible by—other advances, all of them representing class-conscious people stepping forward to display their energy, initiative and burning enthusiasm for revolution and the Party’s newspaper as the key weapon, overall, in preparing for revolution.

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Wild, unprecedented things happened on the streets that week—triggered by the role of the paper in tapping those awakening to political life Friday, April 18 on a busy downtown Detroit street corner, the slogan, "Take History Into Our Hands!" came visibly to life. With red flags flying from atop a big stone flower pot, a spontaneous mass debate and discussion raged for two hours, involving upwards of 100 people from off the street and several members of the May First Workers Movement. Can people “make it” under this system? Can different nationalities get united? Is revolution really possible? Could the working class learn to guide it? Questions and answers flew back and forth, as first the revolutionaries and then the masses themselves began to jump up on the flower pot to express their views. Everyone got into it.

A young Black man in a suit took the bullhorn. "I agree there’s things wrong with this system. I hate discrimination. I hate inflation!" he shouted, and the crowd shouted back approval. "But I can’t agree with this revolution thing either. You need to work within the system. People got to vote!" Several people booted. "We’ve heard that before—voting don’t do shit!" they pointed out. The young Black man in the suit jumped up again. "I was brought over here in chains. Who brought me here? The whitey who messed up this country. Black people got to get ourselves together!" A Black man on a bicycle said he couldn’t agree with this. "Here’s the only flag of the working class," a young Ford worker new to the movement called, holding the red flag up higher. After a couple of hours even as the crowd began drifting away, people were hanging around to talk and buy the RW. One young woman jumped up with the May First Workers Movement and went out talking buy the RW. Rest of the day.

The streets of Harlem also resonated, with sharp debate as the Revolutionary Worker May Day Brigade and others culminated a Red Flag march there April 16th. A few people on Malcolm X’s old corner challenged the brigade’s right to be there on the basis of nationalization. Others from the corner jumped into the struggle picking up the bullhorn to argue. Then a woman posed the question as revolution vs. religion. A man from Haiti took her on and said several others. Debate was raging, as each brigader and activist was involved in intense discussion with at least one other person. The big questions contained in May Day were discussed but a number of people held back, afraid of retribution. "Harlem will never change—no revolution can change it," said one woman. A former Black Panther said organizations always split and disagree but they don’t. "In Afrykan’s article, ‘It’s Revolution Possible In This Decade And What Does May 1st Have To Do With It?’ was used as a major weapon in getting into the line before the Politburo. Dozens of papers changed hands.

The force being discovered, further awakening and educating the Revolutionary Worker is a mighty force indeed. And it came in a long way forward—toward May Day and revolution—in the 75,000 sales week.
Mao Tsetung-Kredsen, Denmark

20 April 1980

To the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

The May Day, 1980 mobilizing of the working people's revolutionary forces inside the leading country of the imperialist gangsters and other countries shows that the world is going to be an event of great practical significance, not only for the U.S. but also in joining together revolutionary peoples inside and outside the imperialists' dominating centres.

These inside and outside revolutionary forces are equally needed to take history into the hands of the working people, and their success is doing so is inevitable when they join their common struggle and just hatred, organized, guided and steered by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The International Workers' day 1980 further strengthens the vanguard party of the U.S. working class, the RCP, USA, and through this the international liberation movement!

Mao Tsetung-Kredsen, Denmark

Massive Student Strike Against South African Apartheid

Tens of thousands of students boycotted schools throughout South Africa (Azania) last week, protesting the hated white supremacist system of apartheid. The strike was launched by high school students in Cape Town, and has centered among the so-called "colored" students, youth of mixed race who constitute the largest non-white group in the country after the blacks. At last report, at least 100,000 students are out, and the strike has spread to all major centers in Azania, including Pretoria, Kimberly, Durban and Johannesburg (the capital city).

"Colored" youth have clearly pointed their strike at apartheid while protesting the conditions in their "colored" school system, and they have called on blacks to join the strike.

The very fact that these students are moving in such massive numbers has shocked the ruling class, since up until now major protest has mainly involved blacks. "Colored" youth were generally quiet during the 1975 youth rebellions that made the black township Soweto famous. Now the South African military is intensifying. At last report, dated April 22, 8,000 high school students openly defied the South African government's fascist political laws by staging a disciplined march through the streets of Cape Town, which ended in a confrontation with the police. The next day there were marches in Cape Town and townships around Durban.

Workers Seize South Korean Town

This week, 3,500 miners and their families dared to revolt, rising straight into the teeth of the South Korean military dictatorship. Protest the imposition of a starvation wage scale, the workers seized Sabuk, a provincial town of 50,000 located 80 miles southeast of Seoul, and held it four days in defiance of massive government military presence.

The revolt, which has been generally blacked out in the U.S. media, came only a few months after the most violent wave of anti-government demonstrations since the early '60s. Late last year, in the midst of this unrest, Breitner Park Chung Hee was assassinated in a move by the U.S. imperialists to give South Korea a new puppet and to avoid an "Iran-type" situation. This recent political upheaval in South Korea provided a backdrop to the revolt in Sabuk.

The rebellion in Sabuk was one of the most powerful revolts of the large mine in South Korea through Sabuk demanding a retrac-...
A student from Syria rushed over to May Day Brigades when they raised the red flag at that college. "He’s so glad to meet American communists," he said, his face breaking into a broad smile. He wrote the statement in support of May Day. It is translated from WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

The time has come for us, the working class, to start our revolution, our successful revolution, to end those ugly imperialist and bureaucratic ones. Few the workers of the world have the first and last decision, and you have the will and you will decide. All the more so, because a bunch of selfish leaders are feeding our minds with the garbage they call news. In stead of, as to steal your roots!

As we know, with each new dawn, there comes a new armed revolution everywhere around the world against those aggressors, the bourgeoisie and their puppet. The aggressors’ policy of force and oppression against us is not going to help them, but will give us determination to step up our revolutionary struggle.

We have the will and the beliefs which are just those giving mankind his right to live in dignity under the red flag everywhere around the world. As to the exploitation of mankind by the imperialists. Yes, we will start our revolution, we will be victorious. Our struggle will continue and we will put down imperialism sooner or later, and we’ll reach those imperialist a lesson they will never forget.

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS AND THE MASSAS WITHOUT END.

The following statement was entitled "Lions in a Cage".

Oppressed by thousands of other people with these systematic chains that bind us. I feel there’s a raging river inside me, just about to burst all over the capitalist political pigs who through gnashing teeth, caressing our minds and raping our interest in our welfare, health care along with our "Rights" to be free. Free to think without any distractions. If it’s not "All My Children," it’s "General Hospital," daily.

Just suppose half the people in the world knew the truth and exactly how to apply constructively to changing this system the way it was really meant to be. Being heard and understood that we are a-ways and aware of what these lying necktie-wearing clowns are up to and what we exactly we (the working class of people and all poor unfortunate ones) intend to do in resolving this holy mess. Not only on May Day but every day. Working together honestly to educate proletariat throughout the land. Teach our children the truth. Guide them in the right direction which would not allow their identity to go unnoticed, because a bunch of selfish leaders are feeding our minds with all types of garbage. CAPES us in areas where we let ourselves be burled with the "trash."

Once this takes place, then we become what they need us to be. Changing our names to numbers. Labeling us not where we are a-going to at all, but where we are wanted to go. The capitalist pigs are going to bring us to the garbage they call new-s. Instead of, as to steal your roots!

Yes, women can’t feel anything but fury watching their loved ones sucked up by these human siphons. While she stays in the place society is first is place. They’ve got a lot of the rest is all I can say. Giving us rights that born from our birth. It’s sad when you see families torn apart because of the way this rotten system has worn everybody and everything to the decaying point. Stagnation of the minds, that’s what we get for salaries. Constant disappointments.

But one thing for sure, we can count on the mechanistic institutions to assure us more of this living hell. They say, after all, people spend a lot of their time all around, now we the proletarians are given another false "right" from the al-legedly modern and progressive institutions in this country. And even the children, cats, and dogs can join them in the torment, possibilities are endless without hesitation nor qualifications. We regret to say we are not going to stand for this anymore, People back the best capitalist rulers. As far as I’m concerned, we’ve been fighting World War III right here and now. A battle of exist­

We are fortunate enough to be a part of this struggle. And I do with all my revolution­

ary sentiments pledge my faith in to the brothers and sisters who are fortunate enough to be a part of this struggle. And I do with all my revolu­

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 revolutionar
Traditionally revolutionaries have called on workers to join forces and recognize their power on May Day, but never in the history of the United States has May Day loomed so important. This country is in a state of decline. Third world countries, once puppets dancing on the strings of U.S. imperialists, are cutting the strings, throwing off their chains and picking up their guns in revolution. Major corporations are laying off workers; the reactionary functionaries the KKK and Nazi Party are screaming loud and long throughout the country. The war machine is dusting off their uniform and media robots are fan­ nying the flames of war hysteria.

This May Day, 1980, is signific­ ant, not just a day for workers to take note of, not just a day for workers to march. This is the first May Day of the decade and this is the last decade for imperialist America.

The women of the Eleventh Hour Battalion are calling on women to take their place this May Day. We as women understand what it means to be raped and killed. We know what it means to be the vic­tims of superior strength and because of this, we can easily understand what it means to be plundered and killed by an imper­ ialist country. We as women under­ stand what it means to be totally dependent on another for our food and shelter, and so we can easily understand what it means for a country to be dependent on an imper­ ialist world power for its food and other necessities.

We as women understand what it means to give our labor without pay, so we can easily understand what it means for a country and people to see its labor going into the pocket­ book of the imperialists. We women who know oppression, do not wish to become oppressors or lie in bed with them. We are out to destroy them.

The women of the Eleventh Hour Battalion again repeat that we are calling on women to stand forth this May Day. Women have throughout our history in the U.S. toiled at the labor of our masters, be it in the factories, at home and in many cases both places. We have been victims of one of the best hyp­ es perpetrated. We have duti­ fully worked at home as cooks, cleaning women, dishwashers, clotheswashers, childcare workers and teachers, not only for free, but we were convinced that we should be willing and grateful to do it.

Now, that was a master con job. But we are no­ nopes no longer. We know what the value of our labor is. We know if we stop work, this country stops. Others of us have gone out and worked in the traditional labor mar­ kets. We were told we were help­ing out. Extra money for luxuries, yet the reality is our paycheck represented support of our families. And many of us still came home and did "our wifely duties." And perhaps the most unfortunate thing of all is that most of us never saw ourselves as being a part of, or identified with being a "worker" of the working class. We were only wives helping out our husbands; lovers helping out our old men.

It is important for us to see who we are and who we represent. The housewife who identifies as a member of the working class is not going to stand by while her hus­ band sells out to management and shifts her and her fellow workers. She will understand the need for workers to stand united and fight. The secretary who realizes she is a member of the working class is not going to identify with her boss when he coerces sexual favors from a poor paid woman in a typ­ ing pool. A woman who identifies as a member of the working class is not going to work to send her husband off to medical school so he can become a rip-off doctor and maltreat and overcharge patients, just so she can have the status of being doctor so-and-so's wife. A woman who realizes she is a work­ er of the working class will step forward and unite with the workers of the world and revolt against their common enemies, the capitalists and imperialists who have stolen and prostituted their labor.

The hype against women was run, but is not going to work any­ more. And though we fell for it, it was not just a case of women be­ ing dumb. The hype was by men of the ruling classes and too often by the left. Many of us can tell tales of joining the coffee and typing battalions of revolutionary parties; many of us have been told to lay on our backs for revolution. Never again. Women throughout the world are stepping out and de­ manding the power that is theirs, they who do hold up half the sky. On May Day we will show all watching that women have been preparing and fighting for our rights, and are ready to take up and put forth the red flag, they will not just sit home and sew it. Women know what the '80s demand. Women know who the murderers, rapists and pimps are. Women know that revolution must be our stance.
A series of new revelations, brought to light as a result of growing political infighting in Washington, have confirmed Iranian charges that the U.S. embassy in Tehran was the headquarters out of which the U.S. government actively plotted against the Iranian revolution in the months before and after the downfall of the Shah’s regime in February 1979. Much of the new information is appearing this week in an article titled “Carter and the Fall of the Shah,” the Inside Story” in the foreign policy journal Washington Quarterly.

This article, a full-scale attack on Carter for “losing Iran” through indecision, was released in advance to selected publications, and has already been commented on in a special two-page spread in the current issue of Newsweek and in a front-page article in last Sunday’s New York Times.

“Washington Said to Have Weighed Backing Iranian Military Coup,” the front-page article, was released in advance to give the “Send the Shah Back/Hands Off Iran Delegation” when it was in Washington. The official account of the Carter administration’s policy was “there was no decision to take military action,” according to the New York Times article.

But the sources of the new leak, the secret memos and documents released by the New York Times, were released by a former official of the Carter administration’s Iran policy.

A top analyst with the Carter administration’s Iran policy, who was building a military coup in the United States when the Shah was preparing to flee Iran, now we learn that Husyer was in Iran for a full month, directing the day-to-day operations of the Shah’s general staff as they desperately stumped to beat down the surging struggle of the Iranian people. Through the whole period, Husyer was under orders from the White House to develop plans for a military coup in the event that the Bahrain government was toppled by the popular forces led by Khomeini.

According to the Washington Quarterly article, “Husyer met with the generals—usually once a day—every day between January 4 and February 1, while the meetings were not long, contact was virtually constant. Husyer worked primarily out of two offices: one was the embassy (the U.S. embassy in Tehran—N.H.4), the other in the military assistance advisory group (MAAG) headquartered in the Iranian General Staff Head-Quarters. Along with Husyer was the American MAAG chief, Lt. General Philip Cap de Villers, who would stay on even after Husyer’s departure to complete the task.” The Iranian military figures with whom Husyer regularly met are identified as former Iranian military commander Oveis (the command-er of the Shah’s troops who massacred over 10,000 unarmed demonstrators on “Bloody Friday.”)

Continued on page 18

**Imperialist Dog-fight Bares Coup Plots in Iran.**

**General Husyer’s Mission Impossible.**

This is just one of many documents unearthed by the students occupying the U.S. embassy in Tehran. Fifty-five of these documents were given to the “Send the Shah Back/Hands Off Iran Delegation” when it was in Washington and in a front-page article in last Sunday’s New York Times.

Washington said to have weighed backing Iranian military coup.

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Continued on page 18

**Iranian Masses Reveal More.**

Secret Embassy Documents

**Planning for the Shah to Come to the United States**

I this paper outlines some concepts we should address in the next few weeks. We believe there are three broad questions:

1. What are the circumstances that could justify a change in the U.S. position?
2. What conditions should we seek from the Shah or his state that will provide assurance that the revolution itself must not by any means be regarded as a single act, but as a series of less powerful outbreaks rapidly alternating with periods of more or less intense calm,” wrote Lenin in What Is To Be Done?, making a statement which is full of meaning for us today. The work we do now, the battles, especially the political battles, we wage now can be crucial not only in hitting back, politically, at the enemy, but also simply as general preparation, but beyond that perhaps in deciding the outcome when conditions for revolution do ripen...

Bob Avakian
Chairman of the RCP Central Committee

Drafted: H/12/31/Precht
8/1/79

Censorship: See: [Note 1]
In a recent letter dated April 1, 1980, from the Mayor of San Francisco to the San Francisco Art Commission, the Mayor states that the tax-funded art program "is not nor should it ever be allowed to become the conduit of special interests for political agitation and social engineering." Furthermore, in reference to the neighborhood arts program (particularly pointed against the Mission), the Mayor states, "The use of premises for political posters or for the organizing of leafleting, marches, demonstrations and other partisan political activities should not be permitted." In plain terms: funding and jobs are being threatened in order to kill revolutionary and progressive art. Nothing like a little freedom.

Or how about the request sent to the Chronicle by the director of San Francisco's neighborhood art program, Mark Denton, for $15,000 funding? Hopefully these programs will alleviate the pressure between the rich and the poor. In a very rough summer with the unemployment rate as high as 40% (among Black youth), the mayor filled the space beneath Article of Proposition 13, and the political underground praised Chief Edmond Saludes! "Ah, yes, Mr. Denton really knows what culture means with such focused art programs for the elderly and the Mayor. The "fee for art's sake" fine is once again encouraged.

And right now, Art Director Denton on orders from higher-ups in the city government is struggling the cultural front against revolutionary May Day demonstration. He has called the billboard announcing the opening of the mail-in May Day art show sponsored by the San Francisco Poster Brigade. April 10th has drawn a bit of blood from the San Francisco bourgeoisie. Nestled among such works of art as billboards advertising Canada Club Whiskey, Hostess Twinkies and Maxwell House Coffee, there is a rather colorful billboard of an industrial worker waving the red flag has been declared illegal.

The billboard sits atop one of the neighborhood art centers. As first the city demanded that the Poster Brigade remove the works "International Workers Day," Puritan and yet frightening words indeed to that certain class of people with that certain something called state power. But after the Poster Brigade called the arts committee, the word came down that the whole thing must come down or they will remove the entire billboard from the roof.

Through their mouthpiece on the Arts Commission, Director Denton, the office of Public Works and City Planning, located directly under the Mayor's office, have declared the whole structure illegal—a billboard without a permit. Yet the billboard has been on that roof for a year now and has exhibited 5 different events. And not a peep from the permit freaks, the Mayor's office, nor the idealists of fine art (by which they mean art that's fine for capitalism) on the commission. Not until this one came along.

At a recent meeting between Denton and the Poster Brigade this past Wednesday, the heat was already rising in this little bureaucratic office. The city had been using the old tactic of "they're going to spoil it for everybody," and at first it had some success. Some local artists waved at the commission opened fire; some thought it should not be pushed. But as word spread among the artists and they

began to get hip to what the art commission was trying to put over, the mood shifted to, "To Hell with them. Don't stop now!" A page two article along with a photo in the Bay Guardian newspaper that challenged the moves of censorship and phone calls from other papers had Denton backing up a little, trying to make a deal, whining about "stop the noise and I'll leave it up until Sunday" (the opening day of the show). Denton has taken the form of actual resistance among some. The cultural center building staff has been under orders to take down the work now. And they have been assigned the job of wrecking crew. But as each police call from Denton is received about the status of the billboard, the reply to the director is always, "it's too rainy" or "it's too windy" to go up there.

But it's fine weather for a billboard like this—May 1st 1980 is just around the corner. Continued on page 19

"In no way should the taking of 'independent historical action' by the advanced section of workers in this country, even if it is relatively small at this time, be underestimated or downgraded... With the development, and especially full ripening, of the situation, with millions awakening for the first time, the struggle now around the revolutionary banner of the international proletarian becomes millions, ultimately tens of millions... and the thousands and tens of thousands who have been trained in 'normal' times become the leaders of millions and millions of workers."

Bob Avakian
Chairman of the RCP Central Committee

San Francisco

MAY DAY ART SHOW BILLBOARD DRAWS BLOOD FROM DISTINGUISHED ARTS MUMMIES

Continued from page 6

gathered in a narrow by-street, and from the midst of them came the voice of Newschoolers: "They squeeze the blood out of us like the juice out of a cranberry. " His voice was loud and heavy on the heads of the people. "Don't they just!" boomed several voices at once.

The boy's making an effort," said the crowd. "Think I'll go and help him."

And before Pavel there a chance to stop his father twisted his long, supple body into the corner like a screw a c o r t. "Comrades!" he cried in his rich voice. "They say that different peoples inhabit the earth—Jews and Germans, Englishmen and Tatars. But I don't believe in this. I don't believe it. The rich and the poor. People dress differently and talk differently, but when you try to analyze a person's mind and Englishmen treat the working people and the old people and all of them pre-rapscallions, damn their hide!"

Somebody in the crowd laughed. "And on the other hand, if you take a close look you'll see that the rich French and the rich Dutch and the Turkish workers all live the same old life that we Russians live."

"More and more people keep running into the by-street, crying "our rights," and shouting "our rights,"" answered the speaker, without saying a word.

Another grew louder: "The workers abroad have already grabbed that simple truth, and today on May 1st..."

"The police!" cried somebody. Four mounted policemen rode straight into the by-street, lashing out with their whips and shouting: "Break it up!"

The people frosted and retreated unwillingly. A few of them climbed up on the fence.

"They think they're brave soldiers, but they're just pigs!" shouted some.

"Comrades!" came the strong, rich voice of Pavel. The mother's eyes were burned by hot tears, and the feel an indomitable courage. With a single strong movement she set up her hand beside her son, the indomitable courage, her son, whom people were clustered like bees about a garden magic.

The mother looked into his face, seeing only his proud, brave, burning eyes.

"Comrades! We decided that today we must make an open declaration of who we are and raise our banner!"

A long white staff flashed in the air, then dipped into the crowd, having it hidden by it, until a moment later the banner of the working class rose above the faces like a huge red flag.

Pavel lifted his arm and the banner waveed; a dozen hands grasped the white smooth wood of the flagstaff, and among them was the hand of the mother.

"Long live the working class!" cried Pavel.

Hundreds of voices roared back in response. "Long live the Social-Democratic Community—RW Workers' Party—our party, comrades—the well-spring of our ideals!"

The crowd wept. Those who knew the signification of the banner pressed towards it; Mazin, Samoi lov, and the mother. In her radiant smile on her lips, her eyes"...
Dear Chairman Klonsky,

I am writing to bring to your attention a matter of utmost importance and urgency. As a longtime CPML member and reader of The Call, I feel it is my duty to report to you a disturbing trend and fraud that is being perpetrated on our Party by the Trotskyite RCP. Apparently these wild-eyed ultra-lefties are up to their usual dirty tricks again. I guess they are not content with all the headline-grabbing provocateur actions like egging on the sheriff and other respectable citizens of the area around Beckley, West Va., into beating them up and arresting them with their childish pranks like walking around in public with red flags mounted on sticks. I guess they are not content with taking down the flag of Texas and standing on the roof of the Alamo without even asking permission from the state authorities. Now, right in line with these brazen attempts to ruin our May Day picnics and graveside gatherings, they have again put out not one, not two, but three issues of a phony edition of The Call dated April 7 and April 14, and April 21.

I am sure you have read the serious attempts to discredit among those who have not yet been fully won into the anti-homogamy camp, but I felt it necessary to make sure you were informed of this fact, although, they have used the same method as their previous fraud put out last February of tampering subtly with our line to render it absurd, this latest effort is not nearly so subtle. Take the front page, for instance. This time, instead of slyly changing the slogan on our masthead from "People of the World United to Defeat Imperialism" to "People of the World United to Defend U.S. Imperialism," as they did before, they have changed the masthead completely. They have completely removed the slogan and any mention that the paper is the organ of the CPML. The masthead now reads: "The Call, Voice for Socialism in the United States." Of course, a white back we wisely changed the slogan on the masthead from "People of the World United to Defeat Imperialism," which was ultra-left and one-sided, by deleting the U.S., but...

But the same change in the masthead has only made these fools look silly. Now people will know right off the bat that this is an obvious forgery. Why would our Party not have our name proudly on the masthead? Isn't that what a paper is for? Why the phrase "Voice of Socialism in the United States" doesn't distinguish us from about a hundred other organizations and parties. In this wing of the Democratic party to the Trotskyite Socialists Workers Party. This just is the kind of thing the revisionists CPSUSA does. And what an obvious attempt to slander our name and confuse our followers. We must extend to them every guarantee of our Bill of Rights if we are to be in the anti-Soviet camp. How low can these RCP agents go? They must have even secretly obtained our subscription mailing list, since I got these forgeries in the mail!

I am sure that this will be cleared up completely. I have been telling anyone I see with these phony issues to tear them up or burn them immediately and tell their friends to do the same and, instead, buy an issue of the real Call. Perhaps you could make sure everyone else around the country is doing the same thing, and maybe we should expose this in our next issue. I have enclosed copies of these phony issues for you to look at.

Sincerely,
L.J.
Juneau, Alaska

P.S. I haven't received the last three issues of the real Call yet. Could you send me some?

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from the desk of Michael Klonsky, esq.
April 1980

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter dated April 28. I couldn't agree more with your outrage at the RCP's attempt to trick our May Day participants. I would go even further. I think you will agree that the whole tactic of the RCP and their allies appears in the third issue of Socialism in the United States is very unflattering of "Voice of Socialism in the United States." Everyone knows communists are internationalists. So really the joke's on the RCP with this one, and I think the joke will be on them if they try to perpetuate it.

I watched with some amusement the antics of the Citizens Party on its way to the nomination of Carl Davidson. The article comes out the new Citizens Party which is supposed to be the nation's only socialist party and in actuality is a complete reformist, straight-up liberal political figures like Fred Harris and his wife LaDonna, Barry Commoner, and professors birdies. The real story to the revolutionary worker, a thousand salutes. The real story is the May Day of April 15th.

This revolutionary song from Turkey, which was sung at May Day from 1920 to 1945, is "Salute to the working class of Turkey." The words of the lyrics are:

Salute to the working class of Turkey.
From mine, from workshop, from workbench, from shipyard,
Salute, salute to the one who produces,
Salute to the working class of Turkey.

Half of the staff members began buying the black literature for an eventual basis. The students, for their part, were more than fed up with the Catholic school's oppression and such little notices as the room in which "fraternitizers" were confined. I'm only one of the students who stood back by letting it be known that they intended to tear the damn place apart on May 1st if there was not a recognition of May Day. Tired, Sister Dolores, was turning to the archdiocese for help and sent a letter to all the parents on April 2nd which read in part, "Dear Parents! I think it is important to alert you to a serious manner. Recently the principal of our school students have been influenced by the May Day activities of the Revolutionary Communist Party. It is evident that the present staff that those particular students are interested in the May Day of May Day of May Day and that we must extend to them every guarantee of our Bill of Rights if we are to be in the pro-Soviet camp.

Sincerely,
Michael Klonsky

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Dear Chairman Klonsky,

May Day has definitely turned the Journal's theme idea to a more general one.

The Kennedy Institute is a school for the children of the Kennedy clan who bankrolled it. But this year, the Joseph Kennedy Institute is going to be virtually closed down for May Day. Letters have been sent to the parents and students about this. Although the school will be officially open, they might wish to keep their children home. And the staff members have been told that a liberal policy will be applied towards a student who misses school on May 1st. However, I have been told that these closed-down days will provide the opportunity for a great deal of sharp struggle. The battle began early last year when a group of teachers members formed a May Day Committee at the school. May Day proclamations were placed in all the classrooms and the student body was informed of this fact, although, they have used the same method as their previous fraud put out last February of tampering subtly with our line to render it absurd, this latest effort is not nearly so subtle. Take the front page, for instance. This time, instead of slyly changing the slogan on our masthead from "People of the World United to Defeat Imperialism" to "People of the World United to Defend U.S. Imperialism," as they did before, they have changed the masthead completely. They have completely removed the slogan and any mention that the paper is the organ of the CPML. The masthead now reads: "The Call, Voice for Socialism in the United States." Of course, a white back we wisely changed the slogan on the masthead from "People of the World United to Defeat Imperialism," which was ultra-left and one-sided, by deleting the U.S., but...

But the same change in the masthead has only made these fools look silly. Now people will know right off the bat that this is an obvious forgery. Why would our Party not have our name proudly on the masthead? Isn't that what a paper is for? Why the phrase "Voice of Socialism in the United States" doesn't distinguish us from about a hundred other organizations and parties. In this wing of the Democratic party to the Trotskyite Socialists Workers Party. This just is the kind of thing the revisionists CPSUSA does. And what an obvious attempt to slander our name and confuse our followers. We must extend to them every guarantee of our Bill of Rights if we are to be in the anti-Soviet camp. How low can these RCP agents go? They must have even secretly obtained our subscription mailing list, since I got these forgeries in the mail!

I am sure that this will be cleared up completely. I have been telling anyone I see with these phony issues to tear them up or burn them immediately and tell their friends to do the same and, instead, buy an issue of the real Call. Perhaps you could make sure everyone else around the country is doing the same thing, and maybe we should expose this in our next issue. I have enclosed copies of these phony issues for you to look at.

Sincerely,
L.J.
Juneau, Alaska

P.S. I haven't received the last three issues of the real Call yet. Could you send me some?

---

from the desk of Michael Klonsky, esq.
April 1980

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter dated April 28. I couldn't agree more with your outrage at the RCP's attempt to trick our May Day participants. I would go even further. I think you will agree that the whole tactic of the RCP and their allies appears in...
A significant episode during John Kennedy's Congressional career shed light on the role the Kennedy brothers were to play in American politics. Joe Kennedy had developed a friendship and affection for Senator Joe McCarthy, an aggressive and popular senator. McCarthy, who hada reputation for gaining much fame and acclamis from the ranking of party politicians, was admired when he was unseated as part of their post-war campaign of whipping up Cold War fears against the Soviet Union and China, and using this to wage a reac-tive political offensive in the United States. His purging progressives and communists from the labor movement and other spheres of society, and launching a witch-hunt against the Communist Party USA, left the committee as the tide of bourgeois opinion began to turn against McCarthy.

When Robert Kennedy was looking for something to do after his brother's death, McCarthy had invited him to be a member of the Republican Lodge in the Senate race, kind enough not to endorse fellow sunset of the Kennedy family base—Robert had not been invited to join McCarthy's investigation committee. In the early 1950s, McCarthy was an expert on the so-called "radical" reform and to rally the masses to the bourgeoisie's flag in support of imperialist expansion and war, in which the non-white peoples of the world had been a part of the world. Among the anti-communist groups, McCarthy was a leader. However, McCarthy was not an adequate representative of the interests of the bourgeoisie.

The appearance of the American Right as a capitalist party was a consequence of the struggle of the masses of people that had never before been represented in the political apparatus of the country. The depth of Kennedy's concern and awareness of the dangers of the McCarthyites was already beginning to quake. In Southeast Asia, in Latin America and Africa, soldiers were rising up to seek liberation from colonialism. In the U.S., the frustration and anger among the black people against generations of servitude and degradation were manifesting in the streets: Kennedy declared his candidacy on January 2, 1960. On February 1, four black students sat down at a "white only" lunch counter at a Woolworth's in Greensboro, North Carolina. Between them and the elections in November thousands of blacks, who had had enough of southern Jim Crow laws, sat-ins and sit-downs against segregation in forty-eight cities in ten states. There were pitched battles with police and racist mobs, and the black movement was on the rise. Police used fire hoses, dogs, intimidation and terror. But four hundred years of slavery and brutal repression had not beaten blacks into submission. The black movement was the new revolutionary force, the Storms Passed and Brown Connsigled, the growing tide of freedom fighters.

One thing the Kennedys didn't do was go off the deep end (not counting Ted Kennedy and Joe's Bridge of Smoke/Quincy, the Maid's Vineyard years later). But if they shied away from McCarthy's cruelest attacks, they spared no effort to protect his cause. After the Senate censure of McCarthy, and the Democrats had arrested control of the Senate in the next year. Robert Kennedy reproved the witch-hunter, and warned him. He told the committee that it was time to calm the troubled waters, to create the illusion of stability, and to avoid the struggles of the masses of people that were the motive-force of history.
Avakian
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your thinking and in the way you get your body together.

And that's what we've got to do. We've got to get the people together, we've got to penetrate everywhere, we've got to organize people, we've got to educate them, and we've got to prepare the Party. We've got to strengthen it, we've got to raise its level of theory to understand the situation better, to be able to recognize the development of the crisis, the development toward war, the opportunities for doing revolutionary work. And we've got to steel ourselves and bring more and more people into the ranks of the Party and more and more people into the struggle in the ranks of revolution, so that when the times does come, when they ring that bell, we'll go out there and fight, a bloody fight, yes, to win that championship, win that liberation, win that emancipation from the system of capitalism.

That's what our period now is. It's a period of preparation, a period of work, a period of struggle. Many people say, in the face of all that, "Well, I can relate to all that, and I can dig where this is coming from, and I believe in it, too, but hey, the rest of all these motherfuckers out there ain't gonna do shit!" Now how many of you have either said that yourself or have heard at least 10 people say that?... See, almost everybody. And that's the situation. See, here today we've gathered hundreds, and hundreds out there on the West Coast, but there's thousands of people who have told us that already... "Hey, I agree, I can dig it, but the rest of these motherfuckers ain't gonna do shit!" Don't tell me right now what for that matter, who say "Yeah, I can dig it, I'm down for it, but ain't nobody else gonna do nothin.'" If we could get all of them together, we could begin to make the rest of those motherfuckers start moving. We could begin to influence them; we could begin to channel and concentrate a force that everybody would have to sit up and take notice of. We could begin to have an influence on them. If there were thousands of people now, our demonstrating and marching and acting in a revolutionary way around Moody Park, do you think it wouldn't make a difference? You think millions of people wouldn't sit up and notice, " Hey, there's workers from all over the country, 2,000 of them, or 5,000 of them, and thousands of other people, oppressed and degraded like me?"

A lot of people came here or came to their first political meeting, and you didn't know anybody else. There were only a few people, maybe the people you came with, you knew, and before that you didn't know that they felt the same way you felt. You didn't know that they were sick and tired of this whole damned system, because the bourgeoisie got the TV and it's got the church and the schools and everything else telling you that everyone else but you loves it. And that's the Party's role, to bring those people together. But it's also got to become the active role of everyone who believes in it and wants to see revolution.

We've got to strengthen, and a special part of that preparation is to mobilize and concentrate into a solid force, and a force that can move together and influence millions; that mass of thousands today who are down for it, who say they agree with it and are sincere in saying that they agree with it. And this is the light in which we have to view the struggle in the coming period. Because we're not just here to talk about revolution, we're not just here to say revolution is necessary, we're not just here to say revolution is inevitable; we're here to say we got to not only work for revolution and struggle for revolution but we've got to get down on some concrete steps to begin bringing this closer.

And that's what we're going to be doing in the coming period ahead. So I would like to conclude by saying a few more remarks and then getting on to reading an announcement from our Party in this spirit and in this light.

I'd like to conclude by returning again to the importance and relevance of May Day and how this day in fact a day to be celebrated in struggle. That's our celebration. That's our festival, a festival of the oppressed in struggle against the hated enemy, a day to prepare, to galvanize the advanced, those who hate it, those who say they agree that something has got to be done, those who say that, yes, revolution is necessary. A day to unite them, a day to unite even more broadly with our class of people and our revolutionary brothers and sisters here and around the world, the international proletariat and all oppressed people. A day to extend our influence much more broadly, to push things ahead, to raise that banner for revolution, both looking to the long term and to the more immediate, to the next crucial steps ahead of us.

It's a time now when we have to look to the objective situation and the developments before us, the very heavy things that are coming down in terms of crisis and looming on the horizon the ever darker shadow of world war. Storms are brewing right now that will stir millions more in the period of the '80s into revolutionary struggle, into uprisings and upheavals. And the question is, in the midst of all this, will there be a clear banner, will there be an uncompromising banner, the banner of revolution held aloft and carried forward by a strong united force, and how strong and how united will that force be? How high and how clearly will it hold that banner, and how much in union and how right together will its ranks march, beckoning to others to come along?

We're determined that there will be such a banner, the banner of revolution, that we will never let it drop, that we will hold it ever higher, that there will be that powerful, united, resolute force holding this banner, penetrating everywhere, but also concentrating its strength to make powerful political blasts against this system and make powerful statements to bring others forward, calling on the bread masses to join, to forge a way forward out of this madness and this hell-hole—the way forward to overthrow this vicious beast of a system, the beast of imperialism, and begin to put an end to the misery and degradation and the destruction and the holding down and holding back of the people and the society.

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In the coming year ahead, many important tasks, many important goals and steps are to be taken by our Party and all others alike in the struggle for revolution. All who hate this system and who want revolution must take up these tasks, the tasks I’ve spoken of before. The Revolutionary Worker, the weekly weapon of our Party, its major organ, must, out among the masses of people, welding it and using it, go to the heart of the revolution, everywhere, regardless of what happened here in Watts, D.C., Las Vegas, or wherever, in order to deal with that enemy. There must be efforts increased a hundred-fold to defend the fighters and leaders that have been thrown into the world, to fight off the outrages like Moody Park or what happened before in this country in the “red scare,” to intensify our efforts, to make them even more difficult, to intensify our efforts, to make them even more menacing before us, and on the other hand, with the forthcoming crisis of this system, the dark shadow of world war cast even larger and ever more menacing before us, and on the other hand, with the system forces them to live and how it corrupts every pore of society, there must be work to go on, to influence millions of people to remain passive on that day, to intensify our efforts to make it happen, and to concentrate the force of the advanced, of the future, of the revolutionaries, without which our revolutionary movement, without which our struggle in any country cannot, fully succeed.

But there is one thing here today that we want to present and lay out as a focal and critical task of tomorrow and a step that must be taken. As yet our movement has not drawn forward all those throughout this land who struggle to bring closer and to prepare the revolutionary ranks and the conditions of their own enslavement, but instead to cast off and into the overwhelming and final triumph. And that time will surely come, but to bring about that victory will be the choice of the masses of people in their thinking and their understanding and to bring them into the struggle against this system. The spark of revolution must be fanned and heightened, to bring the whole system forces in this country are not only built, but beyond that further steps must be taken and struggle must be waged against to concentrate and to strengthen and to solidify the unity of revolutionary forces throughout this world—the unity of the international revolutionary movement, without which our struggle in any country cannot, fully succeed.

We must rally their ranks and concentrate them into a powerful force, raising an uncompromising banner, the bright banner of revolution, awakening and influencing the millions who today hate the way this system forces them to live and how it corrupts every pore of society, and the millions more in whose eyes cast to the broadest and farthest horizons, holding high the standard of the future, of the future, of the future.

The Party itself must be further built and strengthened. Fresh, fresh forces must be brought into the Party. Revolutionary fighters must continue to step forward. The Party must take up the conscious task of leading the proletariat and the masses of people to the greatest heights. The tank has moved from place to place, and the goal of revolution. The Party must continue to come forward and take up this task. And the revolutionary unity of the working class and the revolutionary forces in this country must not only be built, but beyond that further steps must be taken and struggle must be waged against to concentrate and to strengthen and to solidify the unity of revolutionary forces throughout this world—the unity of the international revolutionary movement, without which our struggle in any country cannot, fully succeed. We must draw forward all those throughout this land who struggle to bring closer and to prepare the revolutionary ranks and the conditions of their own enslavement, but instead to cast off and into the overwhelming and final triumph. And that time will surely come, but to bring about that victory will be the choice of the masses of people in their thinking and their understanding and to bring them into the struggle against this system. The spark of revolution must be fanned and heightened, to bring the whole system forces in this country are not only built, but beyond that further steps must be taken and struggle must be waged against to concentrate and to strengthen and to solidify the unity of revolutionary forces throughout this world—the unity of the international revolutionary movement, without which our struggle in any country cannot, fully succeed.

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IRAN CRUSHES

Continued from page 4

rapidly since the embassy seizure, this has strengthened the hand of those within the government who favor attempting to crush the left altogether. In Iran, the official state ideology, which have become powerful enough to fear that the left will go too far, has faced a growing wave of strikes among the workers in recent weeks, an explosion that has spread in many parts of the country, and in Kuran-

day of on and off fighting, the left was forced to temporarily abandon their centers on many power. The Revolutionary Council used the border fighting instigated by Iraq as an excuse to provoke more trouble in Khomeini. Over the last week and more, army troops as well as the Islamic, "revolutionary guards," (Pul Daraz) were dispatched to the border region to shore up Iraq's defense. May Day, a day of taking causes that they would keep them out of major cities, in agreement with the agreements reached last fall with the revolutionary forces in Kurdistan, they marched right into the capital itself. This an attempt to revolution which led to a new outburst of fighting. As we go to press, it is still going on, and the continuation of the fighting is certain as the government continues to mass its forces against the left. An important recent development was that many soldiers in the army wanted to be present—protesting what they perceived as suppression of the Kurdish people's struggle—but they were overruled by the government's efforts to control the fighting. This too is another sign of the many wastes their time fooling around with politics and needed to apply themselves to their study. Knowing full well that the left would fight this new attempt to destroy their campus stronghold, the Revolutionary Council mobilized both the reactionary mayor and the government until mid-May to make "decisive preparations" to crush the students on campuses nationwide. But the present situation is that the students are still not being allowed to openly claim this, the government has certainly not given up, although it is sure to continue as long as the students are not occupied with this type of activity. This too is another sign of the many students being mobilized under the guise of a student movement or the "official" students' organizations. In addition, the Revolutionary Council has organized an "official" national rally, a broad spectrum of leftist organizations have united to support it. The U.S. and the imperialist West's efforts to control the implications of this event are very evident among the various ruling classes themselves, while there are important tactical differences on how to handle the situation, they are fundamentally united around the inevitability of the coming showdown with imperialism and their respective reactionaries and that there is no escape from imperialism. Today, genuine communists in Iran are being steered in struggle and are challenging the path leading the Iranian people toward imperialism and superpowers and their war plans. The desire of having a united revolutionary front that would inspire people all around the world, is their worst nightmare.
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outlines its end, all the refuse of tradition, the rejection of the path of the new.

She caught glimpses of a world she knew before past.
The throng kept pouring on and on like lava, drawn forward by the wave, which alone could not move along as long as the throng, before it, prevented it, cutting the road by the street of a man who looked at the red banner far up ahead, she saw the face of her son in her mind, and her eyes shined with the light of faith. Now she found herself at the end of the procession. A cold, unsightly face, a man who walked unhurriedly, glancing about without hurry, as if he were the only one who already knew how the plague will end. They spoke in matter-of-fact voices and voices that once were beautiful.

"There's one company stationed at the school and another at the market."

"The governor's come."

"Really?"

"Yes."

"And only with my own eyes. Just arrived."

"Tell them I'm here."

"I'm just a boy—"

"No, you're not. You're a man."

But the words she heard sounded cold and dead. She quickened her step so as to get away from these people; it was her only way. Now they walked slowly and lazily.

Suddenly the head of the procession seemed to come to a stop, and the body reared back with a frightened rear. "There's a man with a gun," said a voice, and it took up the same, louder and in rhythm to that before. But again in mid-flight, the body began to be separated. Dense voices could be heard trying to lift the song to its former glory.

Arise to the struggle, oh workers, arise! Arise, all who labour and hunger!

But in this effort there was no longer any of the community that accompanied the Alarm now sounded in the voices of the throng. It seemed as if the front ranks and did not know what had happened, she began to push the march aside and forcing her way through. As she advanced, she kept bumping into people who were retreating, some of them frowning, with drooping heads, others smiling in disfigurement, still others making faces at her behind the faces of their faces, their eyes filled with inquiry, pleading, appeal.

At the end of the street the mother was left behind. She held on, clinging to the others alike, cutting off the entrance to the square. From her height she could see the face of a boy—by this time. And from that silent, motionless wall came and fall down. Nikoia rushed past the mother thinking his feet. "Are they?" shouted the old man with a bump of his foot.

Several soldiers ran forward. One of them swung the butt of his gun. The banner shuddered, fell forward and disappeared in the grey masses of soldiers. "Oh dear! cried someone bitterly. "The mother walked her way. In reply came the clear voice of the bayonet song:

"Good-bye, mother! Good-bye, dearest!"

Two thoughts struck her: "He's alive! He remembered me!"

She strained her ears to get a glimpse of them. There above the heads of the soldiers she saw the face of Andrei. She was smiling and bowing to her. "Ah, dear heart! Andreyusha!

Pavel cried. "Good-bye, comrades!" they called from the mass of the soldiers. "The throats of an echo, many-voiced. Answered them. It came from the windows, (from somewhere, from the very top).

"Somebody strike her in the chest. Dully she perceived the strained face of the little officer standing in front of her. "Get along with you, woman!" she shouted.

What does this mean to think about a new society where you don't have to hear these insulting words and be degraded anymore, where there will be no more swaggering asshole with Nazi comb over to hide his chin and coming up and putting you through that shit, or even murdering you if he feels like it. And even more than that, where all the backward conditions in society can be brought under attack and society itself completely reorganized and all the social relations that mean nothing anymore."

Chairman of the RCP Central Committee

Bob Avakian
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Coup Plots

September 8, 1978, in Tehran, Admiral [Hossein] Shapour Bakhtiar, chief of the Imperial Security Organization, and General [Ali] Shafei Moghadam, the head of the Cultural Revolution Foundation and chief of the IRGC's Revolutionary Guards, were arrested, according to the New York Times article, which refers to its own interviews with "administration officials" in the U.S. and to the foreign press. The article reports that "The two leaders had been developing a coup plot, according to U.S. officials, and were planning to seize power." The article notes that the coup attempt was "bitterly opposed by the Shah's security forces." The article also notes that the Shah had invited the U.S. to mediate the situation.

Throughout the year, the Shah's security forces remained committed to opposing the coup attempt. On January 14, the Shah's security forces launched a "death to the Shah" attack on the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The attack was met with fierce resistance from the U.S. troops stationed at the embassy. The attack was quashed, but it convinced the Shah's regime that they needed to act quickly to prevent a similar attack in the future. The Shah's regime quickly moved to arrest the leaders of the coup attempt, including Bakhtiar and Shafei Moghadam. The arrest of the leaders of the coup attempt was seen as a key victory for the Shah's regime, and it helped to solidify the Shah's grip on power.

The Shah's regime continued to crack down on opposition movements, and it arrested thousands of political prisoners. The Shah's regime also tried to crush the National Front, a political opposition group that was seeking to bring about a democratic government in Iran. The Shah's security forces launched a series of attacks on the National Front, and they arrested thousands of members of the group. The Shah's regime also tried to isolate the National Front from the international community, and it tried to block any efforts to bring about a democratic government in Iran.

The Shah's regime was able to maintain its grip on power for several years, but it was eventually unable to prevent the overthrow of the regime. On February 11, 1979, the Shah was overthrown, and a new government was established in Iran. The new government was committed to bringing about a democratic government in Iran, and it was able to implement significant reforms. The new government was also able to address the economic problems that had plagued the country in the past. The new government was able to bring about a period of economic growth, and it was able to improve the living standards of the Iranian people.

The Shah's regime was unable to prevent the overthrow of the regime, and it was eventually forced to leave Iran. The Shah's regime was replaced by a new government, which was committed to bringing about a democratic government in Iran. The new government was able to implement significant reforms, and it was able to improve the living standards of the Iranian people. The new government was also able to address the economic problems that had plagued the country in the past.

The overthrow of the Shah marked a significant turning point in Iranian history. It was a major victory for the Iranian people, and it was a major setback for the Western powers. The overthrow of the Shah was a major victory for the Iranian people, and it was a major setback for the Western powers.

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Kennedy

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Red Flag

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RCYB members and several students were arrested in the arrests of 69, 70, and 71. One of the arrested was a 28-year-old male.

Chicago

At dawn on April 24, giant red flags were already flying in strategic spots around the city—one almost two stories tall from the top of the First National Bank Building. Giant red flags draped around the city's main buildings and the city's main roads were set on fire. The flags were marked with the slogans "We are foreign-born workers," "We are against the U.S. military," and "We are for a new government." The flags were flown in various parts of the city, including downtown, the Loop, and the South Side. The flags were set on fire at various times, including at 10:55 a.m. and at 12:15 a.m. The flags were set on fire by the police, who were trying to prevent them from being set on fire.

Coup Plots

September 8, 1978, in Tehran, Admiral [Hossein] Shapour Bakhtiar, chief of the Imperial Security Organization, and General [Ali] Shafei Moghadam, the head of the Cultural Revolution Foundation and chief of the IRGC's Revolutionary Guards, were arrested, according to the New York Times article, which refers to its own interviews with "administration officials" in the U.S. and to the foreign press. The article reports that "The two leaders had been developing a coup plot, according to U.S. officials, and were planning to seize power." The article notes that the coup attempt was "bitterly opposed by the Shah's security forces." The article also notes that the Shah had invited the U.S. to mediate the situation.

Throughout the year, the Shah's security forces remained committed to opposing the coup attempt. On January 14, the Shah's security forces launched a "death to the Shah" attack on the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The attack was met with fierce resistance from the U.S. troops stationed at the embassy. The attack was quashed, but it convinced the Shah's regime that they needed to act quickly to prevent a similar attack in the future. The Shah's regime quickly moved to arrest the leaders of the coup attempt, including Bakhtiar and Shafei Moghadam. The arrest of the leaders of the coup attempt was seen as a key victory for the Shah's regime, and it helped to solidify the Shah's grip on power.

The Shah's regime continued to crack down on opposition movements, and it arrested thousands of political prisoners. The Shah's regime also tried to crush the National Front, a political opposition group that was seeking to bring about a democratic government in Iran. The Shah's security forces launched a series of attacks on the National Front, and they arrested thousands of members of the group. The Shah's regime also tried to isolate the National Front from the international community, and it tried to block any efforts to bring about a democratic government in Iran.

The Shah's regime was able to maintain its grip on power for several years, but it was eventually unable to prevent the overthrow of the regime. On February 11, 1979, the Shah was overthrown, and a new government was established in Iran. The new government was committed to bringing about a democratic government in Iran, and it was able to implement significant reforms. The new government was also able to address the economic problems that had plagued the country in the past. The new government was able to bring about a period of economic growth, and it was able to improve the living standards of the Iranian people.

The Shah's regime was unable to prevent the overthrow of the regime, and it was eventually forced to leave Iran. The Shah's regime was replaced by a new government, which was committed to bringing about a democratic government in Iran. The new government was able to implement significant reforms, and it was able to improve the living standards of the Iranian people. The new government was also able to address the economic problems that had plagued the country in the past.

The overthrow of the Shah marked a significant turning point in Iranian history. It was a major victory for the Iranian people, and it was a major setback for the Western powers. The overthrow of the Shah was a major victory for the Iranian people, and it was a major setback for the Western powers.

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Coup Plots

September 8, 1978, in Tehran, Admiral [Hossein] Shapour Bakhtiar, chief of the Imperial Security Organization, and General [Ali] Shafei Moghadam, the head of the Cultural Revolution Foundation and SAVAK head Moghadam (the last three are arrested in Tehran after being executed before they could escape abroad)...

Washington (Quayotse) story claims that General Huyser talked with the Iranian generals only as a “sparring partner” and creating a “military safety net” to prevent the country’s collapse. A recent New York Times article, which refers to its own interviews with “administration officials,” reports that, in response to the military coup attempt, the Shah’s regime...