4th Anniversary of Soweto Rebellion

NEW UPSURGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

June 16 marked the fourth anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising in South Africa, when Black students and youth rose up against the hated apartheid regime, and more than 600 Blacks and people of mixed race were murdered by the racist South African government. This week in Capetown, Soweto, and black and mixed race townships around Johannesburg, the anger of the oppressed masses of South Africa—or Azania, as the black majority call their country—exploded in the most massive uprising since the Soweto rebellion.

In Capetown, which was the focus of the demonstrations, thousands of youth filled the streets on Tuesday afternoon, threw rocks at the police, and set fire to tree trunks and loose tires, closing off the highway which led to the city’s main airport. Hoping to use the massacre of four years ago to intimidate the people, national police commissioner Geldenhuys publicly issued a “shoot to kill” order. Police have opened fire on crowds of demonstrators, wounding thousands and murdering over 100 people.

Like the Black Consciousness Movement among the youth and students which emerged as a major force in Soweto four years ago, the battle raging in South Africa today Continued on page 13

Revolutionaries Face 14 Years as Trial Begins

This Monday, June 23rd, two revolutionaries, Stephen Yip and Glenn Gan go to trial on serious felony charges totalling a possible fourteen years in jail. Yip and Gan are the United Nations 2—Glenn Gan (left) and Stephen Yip.

The trial for the United Nations 2—members of the Revolutionary May Day Brigade accused of taking the floor of the UN Security Council on April 30th and drenching the U.S. and Soviet UN envoys with red paint. This striking international incident sent ripples around the world, inspiring millions who burn with hatred for the imperialists and exposing both the U.S. and Soviet imperialism for being the warmongers that they are.

"Down with U.S. and Soviet War Moves!" rose the shout. The startled security guards lunged at the two, and into the air shot a red flag. "Our flag is red not red, white and blue! On to Revolutionary May Day!"

This action on the eve of May Day was a bright red dividing line between the interests of the imperialists and those of the masses. Its political symbolism struck a real blow at the imperialists' carefully constructed propaganda that "there's only two choices—our side and the Soviets." It put the red flag in clear opposition both to the red, white and blue and to their phony-communist, real imperialist Soviet rivals.

And the ruling class counterattack since then—an orchestrated offensive involving the FBI, the courts, the media and the U.S. UN delegation, all geared to looking up the UN 2—marks this case as one of the most important of the battles following in the wake of Revolutionary May Day. Beginning Monday the battle focuses on whether in fact the government will be able to exact revenge by jailing these brothers and by doing so send a political message to millions that they dare not ques-
St. Regis Reservation, N.Y.—On this reservation which straddles the banks of the St. Lawrence River, another battle has been going on in another battle has been going on in the struggle of Native Americans against the wholesale rip-off of their land and their oppression as peoples by U.S. imperialism. For almost a year, armed Mohawks known as "traditionalists" have manned a barricade on Raquette Point road, the only access by land to the heart of the reservation known to Mohawks as Akwesasne. Now they have been facing off against the military forces of N.Y. State troopers armed with shotguns and automatic weapons, reservation police, and vigilantes—who, along with a handful of tribal lackeys whose strings are pulled by the U.S. government, are threatening to attack the Indians' encampment. This reactionary army seeks to serve outstanding arrest warrants as well as enforce the attempts of the State of New York to crush the Mohawks and steal huge tracts of Indian territory.

In the early 1800s, the State of New York swindled the Mohawks out of millions of acres of land worth billions of dollars. Since the traditional Chiefs would not agree to the treaty to negotiate the robbery of this territory in violations of treaties with the United States.

In August, police began to prepare for an armed assault on the reservation. In violation of treaties with the United States. After several weeks of negotiations, the state stepped up its attacks. Defendants were issued for 23 people—mainly known activists in the struggle—one charge of assault, robbery and conspiracy stemming from the takeover of Akwesasne police headquarters. When Thompson and others refused to appear before N.Y. State authorities to face the indictments, declaring that N.Y. had no jurisdiction over Mohawk territory, the state began to prepare for an armed assault on the reservation. In August, police cars began to mass on Route 81 leading into Akwesasne, and State

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WHAT THE DRAFT BILL REVEALS: THE METHOD AND THE MADNESS

When Jimmy Carter first issued the call for draft registration as part of his infamous State of the Union address early this year, the media initially responded with a hyped-up picture of patriotic youth wholeheartedly joining with the red, white and blue bugle call. This obvious fabrication was exploded by the opposition of thousands to the proposed new draft registration, especially on campuses around the country. On June 12, a bill reinstating draft registration passed the Senate and will, after a few formalities, soon become law. Given the opposition to date against registration, it is no surprise that the Senate vote received little attention in the press. For some reason, our rulers' plans to register 4 million 19- and 20-year-olds by mid-summer simply wasn't news.

Undoubtedly there will be a lot more publicity about this registration—and the fact that failure to register will result in a $1,000,000 fine. But for now, the government is uneasy and is trying to keep things as quiet as possible. In fact, the reason the government waited until summer to pass the draft registration law is that school is out in most places. As Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia warned his fellow politicians and the media as well, "We shouldn't let the impression get out that young people are not willing to make the sacrifice to protect the national security of this country.

This is certainly a real fear of the U.S. ruling class. Soon they will begin to advertise the inhumanity of the system of total mobilization of the population—including a greatly expanded military apparatus—for a world war with the equally imperialist Soviet Union. The U.S. needs registration now right at the heart of its active recruitment. But clearly, more public opinion impossible, to conduct propaganda among soldiers on active service. Life in the barracks is brutal and rare leave make contact with the outer world extremely difficult: military discipline and the absurd spit and polish cow the soldier. Army commanders do everything they can to knock the "nonsense" out of the recruit's consciousness, to ensure that the thought of becoming part of the U.S. imperialists' massive troop mobilization.

As soon as the passage of the bill got out, there were demonstrations being organized in a matter of hours in a number of cities from Washington, D.C. to Los Angeles. A number of organizations are calling on youth to refuse to register and are planning demonstrations in various forms when the actual registration begins.

The prospect of such widespread and "divisive" resistance at a time when the ruling class needs to foster as much "national unity" as possible has led various well known peace lovers such as Ronald Reagan, Ted Kennedy and others to oppose the passage of registration at this time, while they continue to stress other methods to "keep America #1." But the "majority opinion" won out in U.S. ruling circles in spite of the undeniable problems registration will cause. And this shows just how desperately driven they are to get on with the war to divide the world. In fact, it is another sign that the greater the contradictions they face in pulling things together for the showdown, the more they must rush headlong towards it.

The way the bourgeoisie dealt with the question of registering women is also very revealing. While amendments to the bill which would have included women were voted down by the Senate prior to the bill's passage, this was clearly not because they have given up on having women become part of the cannon fodder corps. The nature of World War 3 and the position of the U.S. in it won't allow for such gentlemanly etiquettes. With the global expansion of the U.S. imperialist system since World War 2 and the U.S. in the forefront and in a position where it must further expand its empire, far more combat and support personnel are going to be required than ever before. In fact, all-out mobilization will be the order of the day. And by the way, the question of registering women is just the first step to the "majority opinion" won out in the "majority opinion" won out in the "minority opinion" of the U.S. ruling circles in spite of the

We can also expect more reports on the 7 o'clock news from the front pages of the dailies, like the one in the June 17th edition of the L.A. Times. It shows the fate of a young soldier servicing the "Green Hell" obstacle course at Fort Sherman in Panama. In fact, the bourgeoisie has any number of ways to promote this particular concept of "equality" and "inclusion.

Continued on page 12

Lenin on Youth and the Army

The following are excerpts from an article titled "Anti-Militarist Propaganda and Young Socialist Workers' Leagues" by V.I. Lenin. It was written in October of 1907.

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Behind the Fighting in Northeast India

Recently the humanitarian TV and press in this country has been filled with concerns about fighting and massacres in Northeast India, with an orgy of horror stories about how the tribal people there and the Bengali refugees from neighboring Bangladesh are being killed by the government of Indira Gandhi. The hope is that these reports will encourage the people to join in the struggle to liberate all of India.

The situation in the state of Assam, where the tribal-Bengali conflict has been the sharpest until the last few weeks, serves as a starting point. The struggle here is a long-time phenomenon and began with the Indian Army's show of force to suppress the indigenous peoples' struggle. The Army has been on the scene ever since 1950.

The Indian Army has been joined by the police and other law enforcement agencies, as well as by various fascist groups in order to divide the working class to weaken the struggle. The state assembly is not functioning. President's rule has been imposed. There is a virtual administrative breakdown. The flow of crude oil to Hargharia refinery in Bihar has been stopped. There is a steep rise in the prices of essential commodities, for example, for some time common salt was sold at 500 rupees per kilogram ($29 a pound). The high price and scarcity of essential goods is the legacy of colonialism, since the British colonialists forced Indians to make their own salt, in order to maintain their monopoly. The Central Government's show of force to suppress the agitation hasn't worked. The declaration of Disturbed Area, curfew and Army presence have been met with massive demonstrations. The struggle goes on.

Continued on page 16

From the Newspaper Mass Line

May 10, 1980, Paris, France—15,000 people went into the streets of Paris to oppose a series of anti-immigrant laws recently passed by the French parliament. The Bonnet-Stoleru laws, which open the door to unlimited and random deportations for reasons ranging from "disturbing the peace" to "failure to pay taxes," creating the permanent risk of deportation of immigrants and attempting to instill fear into the tens of thousands of migrants and attempting to instill fear into the tens of thousands of migrants and dividing the working class to weaken the struggle. The French bourgeoisie has inspired in recent months the French Communist Party (PFC), the French Socialist Party (PS) and other reformist parties, the French Marxist-Leninists have struggled to point out that the Bonnet-Stoleru laws do not only have the effect of deporting the immigrants but represent the manoeuvres of a bourgeoisie in crisis. The May 10 demonstration brought together about 15,000 people demanding the repeal of the Bonnet-Stoleru-Ornano-Imbert laws and opposing these laws aimed at deporting a million immigrant workers and dividing the working class to weaken the revolutionary movement to liberate all of India.

We reprint below a translation of an article which appeared in the monthly publication of the French Organization Communist Marxist-Leninist—Voe Proletariennes (Marxist-Leninist Communist Organization—Proletarian Road), Pour Le Parti.

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Interview with Mohawk Chief

"We’re Not Going to Give in to Their Guns!"

The following is an exclusive interview with Chief Loren Thompson, a central figure in the Mohawk struggle currently raging in upstate New York. (See story on page 2)

RW: What exactly is the development of the Mohawk struggle and the initial incident that triggered the protest in 1979?

Thompson: Yes, this whole problem started about a year ago on May 22, 1979. We had been fighting jurisdiction for quite a few years, but it came to a head that day. The Indian police, which is sponsored by the county sheriff's department here in this area against the wishes of the people, came in when I allegedly confiscated a chain of a group of Youth Action Conservation Corps working in the area—cutting down trees for a fence. They came into my house. After a scuffle with the Akwesasne police and State Police, the people wanted something done about this problem. So a week later the people decided to disarm the Akwesasne police. All the people marched up to the Akwesasne police building and they were given their third warning to resign and let this community go back the way it was; you know, a peaceful community. And then the paramilitary police, the Akwesasne police force, after they turned the third warning down, our chiefs backed off and the warriors took over. They disarmed the Akwesasne police and then they took over the community house where the police had their offices.

The following day they went out, the tribal council officials, the trustees, and issued warrants on the people that were involved with the takeover. Then they had negotiating meetings with Ray Harding, one of Governor Carey's aides or assistants. All he said in these meetings was that they would provide a bus where the insurgents could go down and be arraigned and that if we didn’t accept, then the warrants will be executed today, tomorrow or next year. He said that if we didn’t give up, the police would come in with the use of force if necessary. And that’s all he said in every negotiating meeting we have had with him. I don’t know how you can call them negotiating meetings when all he’s come out with is “give yourselves up and we’ll provide the buses.” And now after a few negotiating meetings we are listening to the same thing that was when the wheels started turning for this little charade they are playing up the road here.

Now the vigilantes were formed by the Akwesasne police force. A storekeeper, non-Indian married to an Indian woman and chief of the volunteer fire department, was heard telling the vigilantes that: “Now when we get our hands on the Indian woman and child, I am sure that the Indian woman and child is shot-killed, all of them even the babies. Kill them all, if you don’t we’ll have the same problem here 20 years from now.” And one of the people on the police force has been heard saying those same words.

So that’s the mentality we’re up against. We maintain that we’re in this camp and we’re going to defend ourselves. We’ve been here a year, over a year. What we’re doing here is for the benefits of all the people. What’s really hurting them [the authorities] is that the traditional people take the stand that the money, the state of New York and the federal government give to Indian people doesn’t mean nothing to us, that we can do without it; we don’t need it. This is what’s really frightening them, because that’s what they depend on. There’s a handful of people who depend on their $150 or $200 or even in some cases $300 a week and that’s all they are fighting for. We’re fighting for a way of life here. We’re fighting for human rights, for our government and our land. The traditional people have never accepted one penny from the government that’s coming in any sort of a program for minorities, see, because we don’t consider ourselves part of the U.S. or New York State, so how can we be a minority of that. There’s our own people.

RW: How would you characterize the determination of the people in this community to fight the police?

Thompson: The determination here is the determination of the people in this part of the U.S. or New York State, so they want to have the same rights, the same things. That was when the wheels started turning for this little charade they are playing up the road here.

We have a lot more to lose. A lot more is at stake than the American system. We have our own system that was given us by our Creator. And that’s what we have to uphold. We have to save that for our children so they that they too will respect our mother earth. It’s in the power of the people to do something about it. We have to take power away from the multi-millions that control big industrial parks and so on. They don’t give a damn what’s happening to the water and what’s happening to the air because they have enough money to come anywhere where the air is a little bit cleaner and the water a little bit fresher than in the community where you’re a victim of police against the people. That’s why we’re up against the police here and that’s the determination of the people.

What we want to do is give the police a wake-up call. We’re going to fight to the end against the forces to fight and try to fix the world so that it’s decent to live in and free to live in and free from the threat of someone controlling it. Because if you don’t work in the morning and you’re afraid of your job and you’re afraid to speak out against the system then it’s not a free country. You can’t voice your opinion because the guy that’s controlling it doesn’t feel you have the right to talk.

See, jurisdiction is someone else dominating you. The United States comes across saying, well this is democracy, see, the voice of the people, life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. How many people in this country really, really deep down in their hearts know what they’re about. There are not too many. Only the rich enjoy all that stuff. The common everyday worker doesn’t know all of this stuff because he cannot go out there and talk about his job in a free country and that’s what we are trying to get across. In this country the bourgeoisie is the one who should do and not do.

This is something the Indian people when they passed the 1924 Citizenship Act making all Indians citizens of the U.S. Never did they contact Indian people, never when the federal government handed down jurisdiction to the state to control our lives. So what’s so democratic about living over the right of the people?

RW: How do you view the struggle here and the struggle against imperialism around the world?

Thompson: I think it is related to a lot of problems of that are facing people throughout the world and that many of our interests are the same as other people throughout the world. We do have a lot of support from non-Indian people throughout the U.S. and the world who understand what we’re talking about. We look here to come out and have something done to those who are involved with the police that we have. We have... I can emphasize is that the power is within the people. That’s what the people have to realize. You don’t want to come out and get involved. I have tried to get people involved in the struggle and the police, the bourgeoisie, and shine it brightly, because you’ll see not only the running scared of diedabundant capitalism, but the working people and others oppressed under this system who will put it in its grave.

Grimes’ Crimes

Gary 10 Finally Released

Gary, Indiana—On June 15 the six revolutionaries of the Gary 10 still being held on over $200,000 bail were bailed out after thirteen days in the Gary City Jail. The bourgeoisie’s black robed bourgeoisie in this case, Judge Douglas Grimes, tried every trick in the book to keep them in jail up until the last minute. Even though the full cash bail was raised by the largest of the six, it was refused on the last day by Judge Grimes. He demanded collateral and a $3,400 surety bond for the six. Meaning Grimes, he demanded collateral and a $3,400 surety bond for the six. Meaning $3,400 surety bond for the six. One of the people being held was Ray Heath Wilson, an engineer by trade, who was arrested for selling the Hevolutionary Worker and for the first time, the Calumet Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has supported the 10.

Gary, with its dying steel mills, is a hotbed of unemployment and despair. It is a stark example of the rotting and decay found all across the nation. Through the Mattoon paper NAACP chapter, it is our goal to bring to the attention of the American people the issue of the Gary 10. The Indiana police have been here several days despite the difficult bail conditions that have to be met. Hundreds of copies of the RW were sold in Gary last week and over 200 people signed a statement of protest against the arrest. Over $250 for bail was raised from people in Gary who had just heard of the RW.

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On the evening of June 13th, Walter Rodney, internationally known historian, was assassinated in what was possibly a Klan attack. Rodney was an active participant in the Rastifarian movement in Jamaica and had written several books exposing the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. He was also known for his book, "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa," which was a critique of colonialism and imperialism.

Walter Rodney was a key figure in the leftist movements in the Caribbean and had been involved in the Guyana family movement. He was the recipient of frantic efforts by the governments of Guyana and the United States to get him to return to his native country. Rodney was killed in a hail of bullets and was found dead in what is believed to be aMicah incident, a clash between two "extremist groups" in which the state authorities directly or indirectly responsible for the massacre, an utter fantasy has been invented to explain the events of November 3. According to the authorities, the massacre was simply "caught in the middle." But as facts have piled up over the months, as hole after hole has been punched not only in the lies of the authorities, the massacre was simply "lost" the caravan as it approached the rallying point.

On May 2, the Grand Jury indicted five CWP members and 2 KK members on felony charges of "engaging in violence." Another man who is not connected with the CWP but was at the Klan demonstration was also indicted. Rodney's trial, the government suddenly postponed the trial until May 2, twenty other political dissidents were arrested and charged with arson. Just before their trial was to open on June 2, twenty other political dissidents were rounded up and were charged with treason.

In addition to a "Death Squad" organized within the Guyanese police, Burnham has also enlisted the services of another Jim Jones style cult in Guyana called the House of Israel. Armied by the Guyanese armed forces as a paramilitary group, the House of Israel cult is run by one David Hill from Cleveland who calls himself "Rabbity Washington." When spectators arrived for Rodney's arraignment, the House of Israel ar- rived in their famous rail cars.

The stage is set, the actors are in their places, and, having been coach- ed well by the director, all know their parts. A shroud of blood hangs over a Greensboro courtroom, where, over the next few weeks, little legal argument will be heard.

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Excerpts from Central Committee Document

The United Front and the Revolutionary Alliance at Its Core

In late 1978, Comrade Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA, submitted a paper, "Thoughts on Points for Discussion," to a meeting of the Central Committee. This was a broad and sweeping report, taking up many of the basic questions facing the Party and the international struggle as well. This meeting came less than a year after a revisionist, opportunist group ("the Mensheviks") split from our Party when it took its position that a counter-revolutionary coup had 'taken place in China after Mao's death.

The 1978 Central Committee meeting made further radical breaks with the backward dog excreted by revisionist tendencies, coming not only from our Mensheviks, but influencing the communist movement, even internationally, for decades. It laid an important foundation for further advances since then. Following is a short excerpt from the "Thoughts" document:

A few comments on the question of the united front, and the relation between deepening our grasp of the correct line and at the same time "going broadly," uniting practically with many diverse forces in struggles. The essential point is that the more firmly we grasp the correct line, including building the united front as our revolutionary strategy, the more broadly we should not only seek to but be able to unite with other forces in motion. This is because the deeper we grasp this line, and the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought on which it is based, the more we will be able to understand how each particular struggle arises from the fundamental contradiction of capitalism and represents a part of the overall struggle against the capitalist system, regardless of the degree to which the people spontaneously involved in these struggles are conscious of this.

In short, our correct line should not make us see as more sectarian—by then, line turns into its opposite—but better able to unite. This, however, doesn't mean tailism and adopting reformism, but correctly applying the mass line, uniting with and building struggles in such a way as will actually contribute to the development of a revolutionary movement, of a united front against imperialism led by the working class and its Party, in which we will direct things toward the ultimate aim of overthrowing imperialism and building socialism.

The 1978 CC Report it is pointed out that with the development of things overall a revolutionary movement among the masses of Black people and other oppressed nationalities similar to that of the late '50s and early '60s—what was said on this in the '76 CC Report it is pointed out that there is a tremendous powerful revolutionary potential in the more than 200 million Black people in the U.S. still valid and does it still have real significance? In my opinion, yes (and this generally applies to the other oppressed nationalities). This doesn't mean that there will be in the present period and with the further development of things overall a revolutionary movement among the masses of Black people and other oppressed nationalities. This is the case, and in that sense there is a tremendous powerful revolutionary potential and a powerful force against imperialism themselves and overall is the main aspect of the relationship.

The situation of the masses of Black people and other oppressed nationalities has objectively worsened, not only absolutely, but relative to whites, since the '60s. But this is taking place in the context of an overall worsening of the situation of the masses, even with the unevenness and inequalities within that. This must and does have some significant influence on the consciousness and the struggle of the masses of the oppressed nationalities.

Overall, and with contradictions within it, this means that there may be a lot of openings to pro-revisionary strategy and policies. But it also means that there is a great deal of confusion and uncertainty about how to fight, and whether it's possible to really change the oppressive conditions—many of the ultimately illusory ideas of the earlier period have been smashed, but this, of course, doesn't mean that spontaneously more correct revolutionary ideas have not taken hold. Work around various things, including something so straightforward and broadly revolutionary—like the Mensheviks, and others like them, who were actively involved in the struggles of the oppressed nationalities of the '50s and early '60s—were significantly influenced by them if not deeply involved—in there is a good deal of still largely latent revolutionary sentiment. We must find ways to tap this and unleash such people as an important force in pushing forward both the struggle of the oppressed nationalities and that of the working class overall and in linking them together in a revolutionary way. And we must devote systematic attention to training them as revolutionary leaders of the working class, as communists. We must never think that thousands of such people are just waiting for the Party to make contact with them and bring them into the direction, but neither should we overlook the particular potential there.

In general, the dialectical relationship between the workers' movement and the struggle of other strata and social forces must be studied and understood more clearly. The '76 CC Report it is pointed out that with the development of the working-class movement into a more class-conscious and all-around political struggle, the struggles of other strata and forces will be given tremendous importance. This is certainly true and overall is the main aspect of the relationship. But on the other hand, we must never underestimate the effect that the movements of non-proletarian strata and other social forces will continue to have on the development of the working-class movement. In Red Papers 2, in an article revolutionary youth's "roads to the proletariat" was addressed. In other words, emphasis was placed not only on building struggles among oppressed nationalities and students and other strata and groups as a powerful force against imperialism, but also an important ally of the working class, but that in their aspect of influencing the working class, and in the ways in which particular individuals and groups are involved in these social movements can play a certain kind of role as a "liver" to activate the rest of the class. Does this still have any validity and importance? I think it does and that we must take these things up, but deeply enough, so as to come to grips with what must be done on this basis in this period.

A Pamphlet—
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by Bob Avakian

(More analysis originally appeared in R&W Issue No. 49 under the title "Is Revolution Really Necessary or Does May First Have to do with it?"

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SUMMING UP THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

by Bob Avakian

An analysis of the revolutionary strengths and ultimately fatal weaknesses of the Black Panther Party. Bob Avakian speaks about the conditions that led to the tremendous upsurges of the '60s, the class forces that were in the streets, and the reasons why things quieted down in the '70s but are about to boil over and burn it down in the '80s.

(excerpts from a speech given in Cleveland, 1979, as part of a nationwide speaking tour.)

44 pages, combined English/Spanish edition $5.00
June 25 will be the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War, a rewarmed war of imperialist aggression. On that date was the establishment of a capitalist, neocolonial government all over Korea, especially to act as a security for the U.S.-occupied Japan and the revolutionaries working on the grounds of the newly victorious People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. It was for this purpose that nearly one million people were killed, that virtually every building and part of Korea was destroyed, and that germ warfare was the first test field by the armed forces.

For 30 years, the Korean War has been described as a war where the American troops are no longer stationed on the 38th parallel (thus can't be held responsible for what happens there—get it?) and he asks for the comments of the U.S. mission on the proposal.

Unfortunately, we don't have the reply. But do we have other document from the 38th parallel? Reporting on a discussion between three U.S. representatives and south Korean president Syngman Rhee. This was during a period when the press in the U.S. was faithfully printing the north Korean and Pentang press handouts which charged north Korea with being the aggressor across the 38th parallel. The memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Roberts asserted that on May 6 a unit of the south Korean army penetrated north across the parallel to a depth of 4 kilometers and had shot up several settlements. This, of course, made the U.S. ambassador, Mr. Muccio, very angry—but not out of any concern for the south Korean that got shot up. "Mr. Muccio pointed out that there is a United Nations commission to handle the situation. Mr. Muccio went on to say it would be most unfortunate if the United Nations commission got the impression that the Korean military forces were embarking on an illegal policy. It is a dummy! You're supposed to be the protector of settlement. Now, Mr. Muccio will send you to bed without dinner.

One interesting sidelight in the document is the revelation that some south Korean soldiers were quite anxious to cross the 38th parallel. "After some further brief discussion of the Chungchon incident, which involved the defection of approximately 300 Korean soldiers to the north, President Rhee—Rhee emphasized the fact that the Korean government was in direct and firm charge of the communist aggression." Obviously another example of the new spirit of responsibility the Americans wish to adopt. This could be one reason why the outbreak of the fighting was put off for another year.

Origins of the War

At the end of World War 2, the then United Nations was created to accept the surrender of the Japanese. A representative of the UN visited the Korean peninsula as a part of the occupation from Japan. The Korean peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel, with the north portion going to China and the south portion going to the U.S. The division was set up to allow for the occupation and unification with the U.S. occupation troops providing "security." and installed Syngman Rhee as the leader of the Korean people. In 1947, the U.N., which was conducting the occupation, held elections to the U.N. Security Council and the north Korean soldiers were quite anxious to cross the 38th parallel.

The U.N. then went on to hold elections. Syngman Rhee (Ph.D., Princeton, U.S.) was elected president of the Rhee dictatorship. In March of 1948, 10 members of the north Korean assembly petitioned the U.N. to end the U.S. occupation of south Korea. They were promptly thrown in jail by Rhee. In May, elections for a new national assembly were held. In spite of jailing 30 opposition candidates, and widespread vote-rigging, Syngman Rhee was cruised in the election of the 210 National Assembly members elected, no more than 50 supported Rhee.

On June 18, John Foster Dulles suddenly arrived in Korea to directly to the 38th parallel on an inspection trip. Dulles had been reappointed a special advisor to the Truman administration. On June 19, Dulles gave a press conference to the U.N. to elect a representative to the U.N.sembly which wanted little of the U.S.-Rhee plan to conquer the north. Dulles assured them of American support. Then he said, "...the eyes of the free world are fixed on you. You carry the hopes and aspirations of millions. Never for a moment do we concede that the Soviet communities will hold permanently their unwilling captive.

Meanwhile, also on June 18, Secretary of Defense Johnson and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Omar Bradley arrived in Tokyo for discussions with the U.S. commander in the Pacific, Douglas MacArthur. At the same time, British Field Marshal Sir William Slim, chief of the imperial general staff, was arriving in MacArthur's private railway car with several high-ranking officers. In Japan it was Sunday morning, June 25, 1950. One of the officers was suddenly called to a telephone. He came back and whispered, "A big story has just broken. The south Koreans are being invaded."

In addition to the lie that the Korean War was sparked by "communist aggressors," with this war the U.S. has perpetuated a general myth about the nature of warfare it doesn't matter what the war is about, it's simply a question of who attacks first. But as Lenin noted, war is a continuation of politics by other means. The Korean War had been planned for some time by the U.S. and the Korean people, after waging war against the Japanese imperialists, were now facing waging war—just war—with another imperialist power.

The war went on for three years. After the crushing defeat of Syngman Rhee's army, the U.S. army took over the war. Twice they pulled across the 38th parallel deep into North Korea, but twice they were bent back by the north Koreans and volunteers from the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. Defeated in its aim of uniting Korea under the rule of capitalism, the U.S. in 1953, finally agreed to a ceasefire approximately along the 38th parallel. U.S. occupation forces in South Korea today, backing up the military dictatorship there. Next week the RVF will publish an article dealing with the development of this war of U.S. aggression and the anti-imperialist struggle against it.
Power Struggle in Islamic Republic
Coming to a Head

A major power struggle inside the Iranian government has been shaping up to the point where it is now coming to a head. Like cats and dogs, the Basicnew delegation is squarely on one side and Ayatollah Beheshti of the Islamic Republic Party (IRP) on the other are locked in a deadly battle for control over the various arms of government and armed forces.

Over the last several months, the IRP has been steadily taking over key positions up to the level of minister, and now coming to a head at the presidential level. However, the IRP now controls a majority in the new parliament, placing it in a position to choose its own Prime Minister and push Bani-Sadr out of the picture.

It is an open secret that the IRP is out to monopolize power. Beheshti and the other right-wing leaders of this party are hoisting the banner of fundamentalist Islam—and are demanding that the government fight against "imperialism," in order to build up its mass base and prepare for a military assault on the new government. Bani-Sadr and the national bourgeoisie are repudiating this IRP stance as "right-sized" and soft on the U.S. Bani-Sadr has hit back, accusing the IRP of wanting to put Iran "on the path of the "obscurantist" dictatorship.

While these conflicts have been brewing over since this unstable coalition took power in Iran more than a year ago, developments over the past few weeks indicate that this unprecedented struggle within the ruling regime is reaching the bursting point. Only a week ago Ayatollah Khomeini admitted as much. In the first speech since the revolution in which he openly admitted that his Islamic government was in danger, he said, "I am worried that the Islamic Republic could be defeated by those who are on our side. If dissention among us continues then we shall destroy ourselves one another."

This is obviously worried that these two warring factions are fighting for control, instigated by the IRP controlled "hezbollahi" (Party of God) organization based on its network of 200,000 members. But we must stress again that the entire phenomenon of the IRP is based on a fundamentalist, anti-progressive ideological basis, and its struggle is for power, but none have a really clear shot at it.

And since none of these factions has been strong enough to look for, much less control, the other factions that have been outside the regime—such as the Mujahadeen, the Fundamentalist Islamic organizations that were fighting the Shah, small circles of revolutionary students, and organizations that were fighting. But we knew to keep guns or Marxist literature and books after the government, and to find people who were working for SAVAK in Tehran--''the black Friday'--September 8, 1980. We then agreed to unite their forces and set up guerrilla camps near the Iranian border. In Iran. In recent days, there has been a steady stream of rumors of pro-U.S. coup attempts surfacing in the Iranian military.

When these developments are added to the sensational reports in the U.S. press of "chaos spreading in Iran," all of this points to the obvious fact that the U.S. imperialists are not simply sitting on the sidelines as neutral observers. As the pot boils over in Iran, the prospects of U.S. military intervention will increase rapidly. This could take a number of forms, including launching another aid to the "hostages," or throwing U.S. support behind pro-imperialist forces in the Iranian military, to name just a few possibilities.

In this situation, our vigilance must be doubled and redoubled.

"If you had 2 or 3 copies of What Is To Be Done?, they would put you in jail for life!"

Stories of Underground Work in Shah's Iran

In Iran under the regime of the Shah, a small number of university-educated students developed, much like those described by Leon Trotsky in his "What Is To Be Done?" what we did to work under very difficult conditions and link up with the workers and other underground revolutionary organizations. The IRP recently talked to a revolutionary Iranian student who was in high school during this time and told us about some of the experiences he and his friends had in their search for revolutionary organization and revolutionary theory in the few years before the Shah was overthrown.

I will tell you about how we started. We were a few people that were going to a high school in the southern part of Tehran and what the Mujahadeen were doing, what the Mujahadeen, the IRP, and the various organizations were doing. And we were always thinking about doing something, but actually we did not know how. We knew that there were already organizations that were fighting. But we were not linked up with them. We also knew that there were organizations outside the country.

We knew a little bit, but we did not have any literature, any pamphlets or books that were published outside the country, so we all decided to do what we could at that time. There were some progressive writers and we would try to get those books to people because we could get those books in bookstores in Tehran. Meanwhile, we decided to get in contact with people who were trying to work under very difficult conditions and link up with the workers and other underground revolutionary organizations. The IRP recently talked to a student who was in high school during this time and told us about some of the experiences he and his friends had in their search for revolutionary organization and revolutionary theory in the few years before the Shah was overthrown.

Another thing we tried was at that time in the northern part of Tehran, most of the students and intellectuals were ready, especially workers in the factories who were working under very difficult conditions and link up with the workers and other underground revolutionary organizations. The IRP recently talked to a student who was in high school during this time and told us about some of the experiences he and his friends had in their search for revolutionary organization and revolutionary theory in the few years before the Shah was overthrown.
The national impact of the Alamo trial and the Statement of Outrage, which over 6,800 have signed so far, was evident in the response of the L.A. Times when the National May Day Committee took out an ad to print the statement. The Times, the first paper to print the lie that Damian Garcia’s killing was a “gang murder,” naturally freaked out when confronted with an ad targeting the LAPD as Damian’s killer. Their legal department immediately refused to print the ad, objecting to the phrase “police hit job” and saying, “We cannot target the police without legal documentation” despite the fact that 163 residents of Pico-Aliso housing project where Damian was killed had signed the statement. When the Committee changed the wording, adding quotes from the pigs threatening Damian’s life, the Times again objected.

Finally after legal documentation was thrown in their face confirming that project residents suspected the police, an alternative wording was agreed upon. But desperate to torpedo the ad, the Times now objected to a footnote stating that the wording had been changed at their insistence. “That won’t be permitted,” sniffed a representative in the ad department. “Why?” she was asked. “Because the L.A. Times—AP—can do anything they want!” When asked if the Times could quote her on that she threw a fit ordering Committee members to be thrown out of her office, screaming, “I won’t be threatened with being quoted in a communist newspaper!” But two hours later two big shot advertising executives called the Committee back, assuring them the Times would run the ad if the “overall legality” was okay. It had suddenly dawned on the bosses higher up that the Times was suddenly becoming an object of exposure and support for the Statement of Outrage was too great for them to risk not printing it. (The ad is reprinted here. An further reductions would have rendered it unreadable; it is printed sideways.)

P.S. A word to the wise. The Los Angeles Times is a communist newspaper that has been deeply involved in the anti-Communist campaign and has been responsible for much of the anti-Communist propaganda in this country. It is owned by the Hearst Corporation, which is one of the largest publishers of newspapers in the United States. The Times has been known for its support of the U.S. government and for its generally conservative editorial policy.
Hayden Fisher Convicted

Spirit of Damian Garcia Alive at Alamo Trial

As we go to press, the trial of the Alamo defendants—twenty-three of the red flag anti the "sacred shrine to Texas Liberty" on March 20—has exposed those who are doing the "dirty scut's in the midst of San Antonio. Everywhere the authorities turn, they cannot escape the bunting image and the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Da

mian Garcia, member of the RCP who was murdered by police agents after participating in the Alamo se-

sion, entitled Red Riot As pre-trial motions began, an American Civil

Rights organization admitted as evidence this day were those of the pigs who snorted through the aisles, flipping the bird at revolu-

tionaries. This whole charade of "justice" was shifting into first gear, outside on the streets what had started as a bad dream for San Antonio authorities was threatening to become a nightmare. Other demonstrators carrying red flags gathered for a rally called by the Damian Garcia Brigade and the RCP right in front of their precious Alamo which had been dutifully guarded throughout the night by a squad of undercover cops. The authorities had expected this and brought out a motley assortment of reactionaries to try and stop it. A busload of Boy Scouts pulled up. They were dressed in 1776 bicenten-

nial-shirts and had been organized by the Trinity Christian Church. Vans pulled up in front of the Alamo doors. Government agents dressed in white bermuda shorts, posing as "tourists" and handling out American flags. Joined by a number of reac-

tionaries, they waved their flags in people's faces in a transparent attempt to provoke a confrontation. As the two flags clashed, a crowd began to gather. For the past week the red flag and the RCP had been hotly debated in every corner of San Antonio. Now the controversy raged in the streets as people raised big question marks: "Why did Damian do this?" "Is communism good or bad?" One woman yelled, "I agree with Damian did it at the top of the Alamo, but I don't like communists." Another man said, "I fought for the American flag", but five minutes later he was denouncing the Trinity Church people who brought a movie camera to make a revolutionary film. Others began to shout that these "filmmakers" inter-

view a spokesman for the group holding the red flags, "Let them talk. You want to let the government talk?" shouted one Chicana as people began to come forward and begin Revolutionary Workers under the noses of the government agents.

The mood was changing fast. Circles of people were being challenged to actually pick up the red flag. Peo-

ple came forward out of the crowd to join the rally, and some gave their names and addresses, offering hous-

ing to Brigade members. People were being won over to take on the reactionaries. Some Black men joined the marching, one of whom had earlier spoken to the Brigade on a talk show. He said, "You've made me conscious of what the Alamo is. Now I know that Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett were slave-catchers. I'm not going to take my kids down there and tell them those are their heroes." When the reactionaries started singing "God Bless America", another of these brothers said, "Give me a red flag" He took the fastest one he could find and raised it high.

Back at the courthouse where jury selection was going on the prosecutor was screaming that Damian Garcia's murder "is not relevant to this case." "Objection sustained" barked Sample, ordering the defense to con-

clude jury selection within 15 minutes. But when word suddenly ar-

rived that the demonstration in front of the Alamo had been successful, he ordered a recess and retired to his chambers to ruminate over the situation and receive orders from higher up. When he returned, he announced that the defendants' cases were being severed, and that the trial of Hayden Fisher would begin at one-thirty. The prosecutor looked up yelling, "Damian Garcia has nothing to do with this case!" He was brought down by Sample, ordering the defense to consider its options. The Judge Sample who had gone crazy, hugging his gavel like a madman, screaming, "This is not a political trial! This is an object! I object!" At this point the defendants questioned the judge before putting directly to the witness. At great time, the situation is grow-

ing sharper as more police have been brought in to guard the trial and step up harassment of supporters of the defendants. Supporters are followed everywhere they go by police agents. A CID (Criminal Informant Divi-

sion) Red Squad pig, one of those who interrogated the Alamo defend-

ants after the takeover, tried to hunt one man in the courtroom.

Continued on page 14

BUILD THE REVOLUTIONARY
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA!

If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a theory built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.

"Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression" Mao Tse-tung
Continued from page 2

Mohawks

transports of the Olympic Village and hostage taking with automatic weapons began to move in supported by a special N.Y. SWAT team brought in from the Olympic Village at nearby Lake Placid and sneaking in through the Cheewhat Road and dug in behind makeshift bunkers, they were attacked decisively by arm- ed Mohawks lying in wait along the road and dug in behind makeshift bunkers. The authorities were declaring open season on Indians. One Mohawk man was gunned down by Quebec police just across the border when he protested the arrest of his brother. But until now, authorities have not attempted to actually serve warrants on those in the encampment.

Last week, however, it was clear that the government was preparing for a new offensive with the able assistance of its tribal frontmen who claim to express the will of the Mohawks. Police on the morning of June 9th launched a massive police harassment, the road into the Mohawk encampment was suddenly

The vigilantes threatened to attack the entire police contingent—appropriately named John Lawless—as police superiors took positions on top of the nearby GM plant and helicopters hovered overhead awaiting orders from the Governor's office to enter the camp. These "peaceful" cops are commanded by Maj. Robert Schneeman who told Mohawk Chiefs at a meeting the week before: "I'm bigger than you. I have more guns, men, and I can bring you to your knees."

At one point some of these state pigs went to talk to some Mohawk women to get them to leave the camp. They were bit- terly denounced by the women—many of whom had previously been molested and raped, resulting in a number of Mohawk children being fathered by state troopers of the reserve force of 150-200 organized by the trustees. Phone lines were cut off to the Ahabs Office, to Chief Thompson's home and eventually to Chief-Caucasian Point area. Food and medical supplies were cut off also. The vigilantes threatened to attack Army stores sold by the Mohawks—described by Leonard Garrow, one of the three arrested and sentenced by the state and federal government, as "politically motivated Indians"—abandoned the store. ThisAny pig who faced armed Mohawks lying in wait along the road and dug in behind makeshift bunkers, the authorities were declaring open season on Indians. One Mohawk man was gunned down by Quebec police just across the border when he protested the arrest of his brother. But until now, authorities have not attempted to actually serve warrants on those in the encampment.

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which are in the courts, which some bourgeoisie spokesmen have already referred to as likely to intervene in the matter. And a recent announce- ment by a N.Y. ACLU (which opposes a law that the state and local police will enforce)—the state police officers. Giving up on this is all a "dispute between rival Mohawk factions." And of course this armed invasion by the state is being portrayed as necessary to "protect the tax paying and law-abiding citizens of the reservation." This from the "backward traditionalists."

Meanwhile the so-called "tribal leaders"—who manipulate $5 million a year in federal crumbs thrown them by Washington—make no bones about the fact that they are straight cut-flunkies for the U.S. government. One leader of their assault force boasted that the planned attack was to "show support for state and local police and restore law and order." At the same time the state police released a statement that the entire Akwesasne Police Department resigned so they could join the vigilantes and participate in the at-

IfYOU WONT
MY MORE OUT
THAN LIVING...

Join the Army. Don't miss the chance to get your
guts blown out for the Bank of America, Standard
Oil and the rest of our capitalistic class. You are
designed by the capitalists to die on the battlefield
and otherwise maintain our bloody empire. Thrill as
your buddy dies in your arms and experience the
unique joy of seeing your洧e face off the guy
just like yourself on the other side. Be the first on
your block to sign up for World War III. (If you don't
we'll draft your ass anyway.) Be on the front lines as
we battle the Russians. Carry out the will of God as
millions of people are Incinerated into atomic dust.
No Russian capitalist is going to profit off the
terrorist that we American capitalists, stole fair and
square.

Apply Now—We can't do it (there are only a few
thousand of us and we are busy with our
secretaries and the cute young men on our staffs).
If you want to see how we live, come by our bomb
shelters so we can continue to rip off the survivors
later.

JOHN THE PEOPLE WHOVE JOINED THE ARMY
Over the course of the last few months a new wave of protest has swept the Middle East—especially Egypt and Israel. The Camp David Accords were designed to stabilize the region, stamp it with the seal of the U.S. and solidify it into a "more reasonable" approach to the question of Palestine. The U.S. has approved of, in fact, sponsored the Camp David Accords. And all of this is, in fact, a bankrupt solution to the Palestinian problem. After all, the Palestinians have not been acknowledged as a people. They have not been granted the human rights that they are entitled to as human beings. They have not been given the same opportunities for education, health, and freedom that other people in the world have. And yet, the U.S. continues to support the Israeli occupation of Palestine. This is unacceptable. The U.S. must recognize the Palestinians as a people and work towards a just solution to the Palestinian question.
On May 15, police in Flint, Michigan entered the offices of La Pena County Press brandishing a search warrant from a town judge and seized the company’s files on the Flint Voice, a monthly alternative newspaper that is printed by the La Pena County Press. A few days later, police threatened to invade the editorial offices of the Voice as well and warned a co-editor of the paper that he could be forced to “name his sources on the witness stand.”

This attack was an escalation in a battle between the Voice and the local authorities which has been going on since November. In the November issue, the Voice printed a City Ombudsman’s report a few hours before the report was due to be released publicly. This report confirmed charges made in September that Mayor James Rutherford was forcing CETA workers to campaign for him on city time and donate $25 before the report was due to be released. The paper also provides a kind of forum for the anti-unemployment movement and has come under fire from local reactionaries demanding information about birth control. Shortly before the files were confiscated, the Voice published a denunciation of the helicopter raid on Iran and opposed any further military intervention in Iran.

What is clear in this attack is that the authorities in Flint cannot tolerate any serious opposition from any quarter and are attempting to squelch this progressive paper. But the significance of this attack goes beyond the reactive moves of the local authorities. In upholding the police raid on the printer, the Flint City Charter goes against the principle that the freedom of the press is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The police had entered the Daily offices looking for photographs to identify demonstrators. This decision has been challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union in New York and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. The Citizens Committee for the Defense of the Free Press in Washington, D.C. has taken up the case and has been opposed in every court so far. The Voice has got out a call to all the press and we oppose the practice of police seizure, saying in their press release, “We refuse to be intimidated by this attempt to wrench the sources of our information from us, and we are fed up, instead of the real significance of that is. We hope that all members of the print and broadcast media will use this seizure of newspaper files in the same light.”

Response to the seizure of the files of the Flint Voice was swift. Even the bourgeois press was forced to condemn the action, including the New York Times and the Detroit Free Press. The American Civil Liberties Union in New York and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press have taken up the case and have been opposed in every court so far. The Voice has got out a call to all the press and we oppose the practice of police seizure, saying in their press release, “We refuse to be intimidated by this attempt to wrench the sources of our information from us, and we are fed up, instead of the real significance of that is. We hope that all members of the print and broadcast media will use this seizure of newspaper files in the same light.”

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The Flint Voice, which has a readership of 15,000 and 2,000 paid subscribers, has carried exposure of political corruption in Flint, including a series on "illegal acts" committed by the Mayor when he was chief of police, articles against the rampant discrimination against the Black people in Flint (who are 14% of the population) which ranged from the hiring practices of Howard Johnson’s to the vicious police brutality in the city. The paper also provides a kind of forum for the anti-unemployment movement and has come under fire from local reactionaries demanding information about birth control. Shortly before the files were confiscated, the Voice published a denunciation of the helicopter raid on Iran and opposed any further military intervention in Iran.

What is clear in this attack is that the authorities in Flint cannot tolerate any serious opposition from any quarter and are attempting to squelch this progressive paper. But the significance of this attack goes beyond the reactive moves of the local authorities. In upholding the police raid on the printer, the Flint City Charter goes against the principle that the freedom of the press is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The police had entered the Daily offices looking for photographs to identify demonstrators. This decision has been challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union in New York and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. The Citizens Committee for the Defense of the Free Press in Washington, D.C. has taken up the case and has been opposed in every court so far. The Voice has got out a call to all the press and we oppose the practice of police seizure, saying in their press release, “We refuse to be intimidated by this attempt to wrench the sources of our information from us, and we are fed up, instead of the real significance of that is. We hope that all members of the print and broadcast media will use this seizure of newspaper files in the same light.”

Response to the seizure of the files of the Flint Voice was swift. Even the bourgeois press was forced to condemn the action, including the New York Times and the Detroit Free Press. The American Civil Liberties Union in New York and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press have taken up the case and have been opposed in every court so far. The Voice has got out a call to all the press and we oppose the practice of police seizure, saying in their press release, “We refuse to be intimidated by this attempt to wrench the sources of our information from us, and we are fed up, instead of the real significance of that is. We hope that all members of the print and broadcast media will use this seizure of newspaper files in the same light.”

The high school that we were going to had night classes for people that work during the day. We had this idea that workers are very friendly and we became friends with them. We found that socialists are fighting for. After classes were finished during the day we stayed and talked with these workers. We would talk to them and we found that there was a revolution-minded although they were not educated in any sense. They had read—like revolutionary books from writers like Gorky. But they were ready to be educated and we knew that. We also met a couple of workers from outside, work people factory. We became friends with them. We found out that they were already pro-communism but many of them did not even know how to read and how to write.

They pushed on us—that we should be doing something. I remember I met one of them a week before May Day and he started asking me questions about the strike. He knew May Day was that it was celebrated by the workers. I didn’t know anything about May Day or anything like that. So when I answered his questions he got mad and said, “You are an intellectual and it is your duty to find out and tell me. I don’t know how to read or write. I’m getting tired of just admiring other revolutionaries and other cultures. We should be doing something to change things.”

I was in a part of the country that was near the border of Mexico. I was born in a part of the country that was near the border of Mexico.
On Your Mark
Get Set, STOP!

When it was announced a few weeks ago that the United States would host an alternative Olympics at the stroke of midnight, the citizens of California at Berkeley many considered this as a challenge to the Moscow Olympics being viewed by a handful of loyal partners as a show of support for the imperialistic bourgeoisie, temporarily blinded by its eagerness for a success—both in the political and the radical line as Berkeley, has finally come to its senses and shielded the Berkeley Olympic Committee.

On Tuesday, June 17, the UC Alumni Executive Committee announced its support of the Olympic cancellation. Since the announcement that the Olympics would be held in Berkeley, the campus was hit by a large anti-draft march and there has been a rise in People’s Park against the Berkeley Olympics.

'From page 2

A nationwide, concentrated focus of it right now. There are few who would disagree with Bob Avakian on the current World Scene, published in the Revolutionary Worker 2/80.

Our analysis of the objective situation and particularly the development toward war being well grounded in the recent events in Afghanistan. The imperialists' forces are being driven out in the events going around Afghanistan on top of the whole in which the U.S. government is involved. The bourgeois criterion of "safety" and "security" for the masses is as shrewdly perverted as ever. The bourgeoisie is aware of the dangers it faces not only from the socialist forces, but also from the masses as they prepare to defend their interests and the world peace.

But there is potential in the situation which can only materialize through the conscious work of revolutionaries. As the talk about "peace" and "safety" continues, the bourgeoisie must be prepared to hit back hard. This can be done only if we take the initiative and prepare ourselves for the fight. The time has come to raise the banner of the proletariat.

The real problem worrying Judge Ward and the U.S. government is the determination of the workers to fight for their rights in such a way that it becomes impossible to fight. The workers are fighting for their real interests in a way which is not to fight for the imperialists but to fight to overthrow them.

Raising the Banner of the Proletariat

But this potential can only materialize through the conscious work of revolutionaries. As the talk about "peace" and "safety" continues, the bourgeoisie must be prepared to hit back hard. This can be done only if we take the initiative and prepare ourselves for the fight. The time has come to raise the banner of the proletariat.

There is an answer to this viewpoint that not only can be raised, but must be concentrated on right now. This answer is to continue to raise the banner of the proletariat. Whether it is to raise it in the U.S. or around the world, and that their action called attention to and underscored the political stand of May Day itself. It was thousands of people who came to this country to stand up to the racist flag in unity with millions around the world.

The action at the UN targeted both the imperialists and the bourgeoisie. While Soviet Ambassador Troskrlovsky walked off, the U.S. government's display of courage on this show was striking enough. At one point he threatened the U.S. government with a new attack on them, but put away his speech after seeing that the U.S. government was prepared for it.

Another significant aspect of this case is the way Ward's "behavior" is described by the press. Ward's habit of blurring out the real politics of the case. The U.S. government's inactions in light of them is striking enough. At one point he threatened the U.S. government with a new attack on them, but put away his speech after seeing that the U.S. government was prepared for it.

But all this was topped by Ward's behavior on Thursday, June 12th, while turning down a defense motion for continuance. Apparently having nothing to lose, Ward's "behavior" in the trial of the two face felony charges for the case of felonious assault on an officer.

Significance of the Attacks

The first thing Judge Ward refused defense motions for, a trial postponement, because he is not going to give you time to conduct a public opinion poll among the masses. But for the workers, the bourgeoisie has something more to worry about than a poll in the realm of public opinion.

For one thing, there is the chorus from the airwaves and the streets. The New York Daily News in its May 7th lead editorial and the WPX Channel 11 clip, which ran a clip on the UN action with an item from an interview with Omega Seven—a right-wing Cuban terrorist squad, the Egyptian highjackings at the RCP.

Then, last week, there was a new escalation—a policy of the brothel of Revolutionary Worker writer Jim Ranson in a transparent and planned attempt to whip up more votes and links between Ransom and the FBI. Since Ransom was in the UN case and the UN for the R and at different times over the last year, and has a UN press pass on the scheme. The paper's attempt to acquire and disseminate some sort of evidence to buttress up its conspiracy charges in the UN case and to lay the basis to attack them.

Finally there are some extraordinary legal measures being taken by the government. For one thing there is the fact that the speech which was given to the UN on May Day itself is being edited to go to the public. In this case, Vanden Heuvel is a long-time speaker of the ruling class, apparently having done so to heighten the impact of his strategy in the lesions loyal to the Kennedy family interests. Steven Javitt's law firm—Vanden Heuvel is his defense while claiming as much freedom for the people as possible.

Plainly all this is being done for a reason—to recover from the political blow from the UN action which took place on the 84th of April, and even more so in the street of America on the first of May. The bourgeoisie has conducted something here that is not only a blow to its prestige but also a blow to their illusions.

With this trial the bourgeois in a real sense began their campaign to counteract the red paint from William vanden Heuvel and his class and to do that by failing for a good long time the two revolutionaries who stood up to expose the lies. The trials in the UN case are all out and the ruling class and their allies stand to redouble the initial gains made off the action itself.

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But the problem of the bourgeois is that they have no margin for maneuver. The bourgeoisie is a completely isolated and defenseless force, blindsided by its eagerness for a success in the political and the radical line as Berkeley, has finally come to its senses and shielded the Berkeley Olympic Committee.

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Behind the Fighting in Northeast India

Continued from page 4
tempt to prohibit strikes has also reached a highly charged stage. The agitation launched by the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) for deletion of the names of "foreign nationals" from the voters' register lit the fire. They demanded that all Bengali-speaking people is not a new thing, today it has reached a highly charged stage. The agitation launched by the AASU for deletion of the names of foreign nationals from the voters' register set the fire. They demanded that all Bengali-speaking people be deleted from the voters' register. No river training works worth its name have been taken up. All the plywood companies are registered at Calcutta. So all tax benefits go to West Bengal. Even for the tea produced here W. Bengal earns a surplus. Communications facilities are negligible. No large scale development works have been taken up. Along with this negligence, the state is asked to shoulder the responsibility of millions of refugees continuously entering the state. Even a casual glance over these issues makes it very clear that genuine grounds for people's anger against anti-people administration in the state, as well as at central level.

Background History

There are historic reasons for all these problems getting aggravated to such a stage. Assam was colonized by the British after completing the colonization of Bengal. The British colonialists misused the Brussels intellectuals and communal sentiments. They continued their massive profit making. The foreign as well as native tea garden owners continued their mass profit making. When they started tea gardens (plantations), they imported labourers from Orissa, Bihar, Nepal and down South. They were being catered to two ways by this. On the one hand they got very cheap bonded labour abundantly without local roots or support. On the other hand they avoided antagonising the local farmers by giving an alternate employment to the local poor and landless peasants who were left to face continued exploitation by the feudal lords. There were no contradictions between Assamese and Bengali upper-class families than and they united in exploiting and oppressing the common people—both the landless and poor peasants of Assam as well as the tea garden workers.

But the transfer of power in 1947 (from British colonial rule to "independent" neo-colonialist) and partition of the subcontinent changed the situation between India and Pakistan, which includes East Bengal, now called Bangla Desh. A very large number of Bengali refugees from the then East Bengal, entered Assam. Most of the employment facilities were utilized for finding berths for the new entrants. There was a virtual strangulation of this section in the whole administrative set up. After the colonization in 1826, Bengal was used as state language, neglecting Assamese. Only after prolonged struggle Assamese was accepted as Assamese state language. When the Bengali upper class patronized the refugees as their social base the Assamese upper class started relying on and encouraging the new emerging middle class. The Marwari businessmen who had entrenched themselves in Assam, turned blind eye towards land reforms, it perpetuated the landlords' domination in the countryside. There were pulls and counter pulls. Every leader wanted to grab in the name of holy religious, communal and communalist sentiments. Some leaders encouraged influx of refugees of a certain religion as their social basis and to work in the name of holy religious sentiments. The state revenue was squandered in the name of holy religious sentiments.

The Role of Assam State Administration

The three decades of Congress [Indira Gandhi's party] administration, the state represented the interests of the landlords, the tea garden owners and businessmen. Turning a blind eye towards land reforms, it perpetuated the landlords' domination in the countryside. There were pulls and counter pulls. Every leader wanted to grab in the name of holy religious, communal and communalist sentiments. Some leaders encouraged influx of refugees of a certain religion as their social basis and to work in the name of holy religious sentiments. The state revenue was squandered in the name of holy religious sentiments.

The Science of Revolution

NEW PAMPHLET AVAILABLE

This pamphlet has been written to arm millions now awakening to political reality with the science of revolution. It is a reprint of a series of articles which appeared weekly in the pages of the Revolutionary Worker newspaper, a series which summed up and served as an introduction to an important new book to be published soon, The Science of Revolution (RCP Publications).

The Science of Revolution

We received this letter from a revolutionary prisoner in the East.

Greetings, Sisters and Brothers!

We wish to begin by saying that I am an inmate at one of these Pennsylvania State "concentration camps."

A fellow comrade of mine suggested that I write you and ask for a book that I have been yearning to read for quite some time. It is a book called The Science of Revolution, which appeared in the Workers' Liberty newspaper (a publication of the Revolutionary Communist Party [Leninist]). The book will very sharply and thoroughly explain the innermost secrets of the imperialists and the social imperialists, so that we can understand them and fight back against them. The book is called The Science of Revolution and has been published by the Revolutionary Communist Party (Leninist) in the United States of America.

The Science of Revolution is an important contribution to the struggle of the working class for freedom and socialism. It is a book that all workers should read in order to understand the nature of imperialism and the imperialists' class rule.

As Comrade Charu Mazumdar pointed out, only by giving class consciousness to the national question and intensifying the class struggle can the revolutionary forces make the ultimate transformation into class struggle forces anywhere in the world. The Science of Revolution is a book that all workers should read in order to understand the nature of imperialism and the imperialists' class rule.

Thank you, in our highest revolutionary spirit!

Sidharthan

NEW PAMPHLET AVAILABLE

The Science of Revolution

With the declaration of Assam as a tribal state and the restoration of right to conduct strikes, the central government has shown its mailed fist. Soon, more than anything else, the people of Assam will realize that tomorrow will be even more violent than yesterday. The government will continue to use violence and repression as tools of social control and oppression. Whether in the Northeast or any other region in India, the situation is tense and volatile. The government's response to any form of popular resistance will be brutal and repressive.

Along with this, the national question of the Assamese is continuing to be an important issue. The struggle for self-determination and the right to secede is still ongoing. The government's policies and actions only serve to fuel the flames of discontent and resistance.

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Thank you, in our highest revolutionary spirit!
Continued from page 14

Afghanistan. So we knew that in Afghanistan there was a revisionist party that was free to do whatever it wanted, that it was not afraid of the capitalists. They had Marxist literature, which meant that they might take a trip to Afghanistan, that might be the best idea to get Marxist literature, to talk about what they knew about Marxism, to discuss it and then finally decided to go to Afghanistan. We had studied maps and there was a worker that had come to Iran from Afghanistan as a worker that had come to Iran from Afghanistan—like Mexican workers from the United States that can be a construction worker. We got in contact with him and he told us he would pay a little money to him and he decided to help us. It was up to him to help us to cross the border. We knew that there was an underground revolution, that it was different from the revisionist party. That at some time we did not know much about Iran, small streets, and you walk in and that was very important—like going to visit a friend, a contact. We knew that people do not know these rules and might be caught. We were specialists on those things—like how to watch for the Tudeh Party, how to recognize them. We knew that it was very important because we were looking for a break through. We had happened in other parts of the country that the workers were on strike, they were striking against the workers. When they killed more than 15 workers in one city, they were throwing workers with that and one army officer was saying that "I, the same guy that killed all those workers." But we knew that the great, my friend later on explained to us, after these pamphlets there, they started to tell the story of the pamphlet, get the thing that we wanted, propagated. We were talking about some progressive literature. So we sat down and we decided that maybe the best idea to get Marxist literature. So we came to Iran from Afghanistan and we were going to go to Afghanistan. A friend of ours went to Moscow and he came back from there. We were trying to find out how to contact them, we had talking. And then we were going to copy the book down. And so we decided to do it. We did not have enough technical backup, we did not have the thing that we knew. Finally, we use the thing that we wanted. We had an idea of making a cover and we had it. I was a very important role in the country and how Russia is helping to Iran to develop its industry, and how it is helping to Cyprus. We knew about anything about Marxism but we had a stand on that Revisionist party in Afghanistan. We knew about all the capitalists—we did not know about what they believed in. That, if they believed in Maccus or different things, that they were more afraid of these things. We knew that they were more afraid of these things. We knew that they were more afraid of these things. So we had the idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. At that time we were working on the paper that we were trying to cross the border in Iran. We were arrested. We realized that it was a good idea to do this. At that time some police had escaped and we could not decide what would be controlling the borders more seriously. Again, it was difficult, because we were actually looking for books and we were not getting anything. We were not doing much. The ruling class is not very strong. We had understood that we had that was correct and book was the best bomb and we had a little bit of law that you have one book—like an issue of What Is To Be Done?—they would put you in jail for five or six years. But if you have two or three issues of What Is To Be Done? that meant that you wanted to give it to other people and that meant that you were opening a book state that for that they would put you in jail for your whole life. Seeing this and know- ing that the police had escaped, and taking it, it helped us to find out how important literature is. That we had the understanding that it is true that when you read those books you become like living bombs. When we meet with people, we go to schools and you talk to people about the things of those books. And we knew that it is important to organize—why it is necessary in order to some power by any means. We did not have enough technical backup, we did not have the thing that we wanted. Finally, we use the thing that we wanted. We had an idea of making a cover and we had it. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. We had this idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. We were very nervous. It was difficult, again, it was difficult, to write on a group or something like that. We had different names for it like triangle groups, for example, and there was no way of meeting them or hearing from them. We had the idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. We had this idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. We had this idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. We had this idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. We had this idea of going to this place and meeting with some people and we decided to go to Afghanistan. We were ready to go to Afghanistan. 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The Amateurishness of Economists and an Organization of Revolutionaries

Why must there be a revolutionary party? What are the organizational principles of such a party that correspond to a revolutionary political line? Who should be a member of this party, and what must members be trained to do? These are some of the crucial questions touched on by the Russian revolutionary leader V.I. Lenin in the following excerpts from a chapter in one of his greatest works. What Is To Be Done? In this chapter (Chapter IV, "The Amateurishness of the Economists and The Organization of Revolutionaries"), Lenin shows how a non-revolutionary political line leads to a non-revolutionary organizational line. Although this book was written by Lenin at a time before a revolutionary party had actually been founded in Russia, the political principles he laid down here are very relevant today to the further building of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA.

The excerpts from this chapter will be printed in this paper in two parts. The first part follows.

IV. The Amateurishness of the Economists and an Organization of Revolutionaries

The Rabocheye Dvele's [an economist, pseudo-revolutionary newspaper—PW] assertions—which we have analyzed above—that the economic struggle is the most widely applicable means of political agitation and that our task now is to lend the economic struggle itself a political character, etc., express a narrow view not only of our political, but also of our organizational tasks. The economic struggle against the employers and the government does not in the least require—and therefore such a struggle can never give rise to—an all-Russian centraliz-ed organization that will combine, in one general onslaught, all and every manifestation of political opposition, protest and indignation, an organization that will consist of professional revolutionaries and be led by the real political leaders of the whole people. This is but natural. The character of any organization is naturally and inevitably determined by the content of its activity. Consequently, the Rabocheye Dvele, by the assertions analyzed above, sacrifices and legitimizes not only the narrowness of political activity, but also the narrowness of organizational work. In this case, too, as always, it is an organ whose consciousnes yields to spontaneity. And yet the work of spontaneously developing forms of organization, failure to realize how narrow and primitive is our organizational work, what amateurs we still are in this most important sphere, failure to realize this, I say, is a veritable disorder from which our movement suffers. It is not a disorder that comes with decline, it is, of course, a disorder that comes with growth. But it is precisely at the present time, when the wave of spontaneous indignation, as it were, sweeps over us, leaders and organizers of the movement, that a most irreconcilable struggle must be waged against all defence of backwardness, against any legitimation of narrowness in this matter, and it is particularly necessary to raise in all who take part in practical work, in all who are preparing to take up their work, discontent with the amateurishness that prevails among us and an unshakable determination to get rid of it... Lack of practical training, lack of ability to carry on organizational work is certainly common to us all, including those who have from the very outset unwaveringly stood for revolutionary Marxism. And, of
course, were it only lack of practical training; no one could blame the practical workers. The term "amateurship" embraces something else; it denotes a narrow scope of revolutionary work generally, failure to understand that a good organization of revolutionaries cannot but be built on the basis of such narrow and lastly—and most important—it denotes attempts to justify this narrowness and to elevate it to a special "theory," i.e., bowing in worship to practical workers and asking their guidance on this question. Once such attempts were observed, it became certain that "amateurship" is connected with Economism and that we shall never eliminate this narrowness of our organizational activity until we eliminate Economism generally i.e., the narrow conception of Marxist theory, of the role of Social-Democracy (Communism—RW) and of its political tasks. Both these trends, the opportunists and the "revolutionaries" (see "redIPP") belong to this narrow scope of revolutionary work and are nothing more than a glorification of "tactics-as-a-process," this kind of thing displays as much "sense for the realities of life," as was displayed by the hero in the popular fable who shouted to a passing funeral procession: "Many happy returns of the day!"

There are circles and circles, gentlemen! Circles of "amateurs" are, of course, not capable of coping with political tasks so long as they have not become aware of their amateurship and do not abandon it. If, besides this, these amateurs are enamoured of their primitive methods, and insist on writing the word "practical" in italics, and imagine that being practical demands not only circles, but even of individuals is able to perform in the revolutionary cause. Or do you think that our movement cannot produce heroes like those of the "seven-trees?" But why? Because we lack training? But we are training ourselves, will go on training and acquire the training! Unfortunately it is true that mould has formed on the mass of the revolutionary workers, because the government puts into practice the word "practical" or conduct political demands, or conduct an organization to fight for immediate political demands, or conduct a strike. A strike may remain (and in the majority of cases does remain) a secret to the masses of the Russian workers, because the government takes care to cut all communication between strikers, takes care to prevent all news of strikes from spreading. Here indeed is where "all the rules of the art," by people who are professionally engaged in revolutionary activity, is required, a fight that can never be conducted by such large masses as take part in strikes. This struggle must be organized, according to "all the rules of the art," by people who are professionally engaged in revolutionary activity. The fact that the masses are spontaneously being drawn into the movement does not make the organization of this struggle less necessary. On the contrary, it makes it more necessary, for we Socialists would be failing in our direct duty to the masses if we did not prevent the police from making a secret of it, and to prevent all news of strikes from spreading. And we shall succeed in doing this, precisely because the spontaneously awakening masses will advance also from their own ranks increasing numbers of "professional revolutionaries"
The Amateurs in the Economists and an Organization of Revolutionaries

Continued from page 19

It is only natural to expect that a Social-Democrat, who conceives the economic struggle as being identical with the "economic struggle against the employers," should conceive of an "organization of revolutionaries" as being entirely identical with an "organization of workers." And this, in fact, is what actually happens: so that when we talk about organization, we literally talk in different tongues. Economists are forever coming from Social-Democracy into trade unionism. It is possible (especially from the provinces) that by "wise men," in connection with organization, I mean professional revolutionaries; for it will know that it is not enough for a few students and for a few workingmen waging the struggle for emancipation. . . .

The active participation of the widest mass in the illegal press will increase tenfold. In this way, and by raising the amateurs to the level of professional revolutionaries, the whole proletarian struggle for emancipation will be accelerated. I believe that the question of organizations being wiped out and put to the question that is far more difficult to solve is an indication of how the Economists' ideas differ from Social-Democracy to trade unionism, and how alien to them is any idea that a Social-Democrat must concern himself first and foremost with an organization of professional revolutionaries who are capable of guiding the whole proletarian struggle for emancipation. . . .

Paris

Continued from page 4

The struggle of numerous students—especially from the provinces—could be discerned for the first time, given that all demands for complete equality of the classes, to extend of naturally to immigrants. Immigrants, in fact, so doing, the bourgeois at the same time widened the scope of the classes who are not up against its policy. This is an excellent thing, a favorable factor for the continuation and deepening of the struggle.

It is an excellent thing to note that more and more organizations and demonstrations have taken up as their own the demands for complete equality of the classes. Such demands are not only racist laws, but are especially anti-working-class, aimed at weakening the whole working class of Europe, of whatever nationality. This can only strengthen us in persevering in the struggle we have consistently wanted to bring out this fact which we call the bourgeois political (not "humanist") content to the class battle.

All of these facts are positive ones. But we must also note the distance we have left behind; such a magnificent movement to an understanding of the need for victorious struggle between French and immigrants and every particular law, the need to put forward demands for complete equality of all rights, including political rights, and the need for a struggle against those who side with the reformist leaders and the parties and unions of the "left," as well as against the narrow nationalism of many internationalists. . . .

The demonstration was conspi- cuously radical and actually absent of any "professional revolutionaries." The fact that it was CFDT (one of the major trade unions in France, the only one in France—R.W. is hardly mobilized any of its sections and did not encourage its members to participate in the movement. This shows once again that the reformist leaders are not the leaders of a struggle in consistent struggle against the Bonnet-Stokler laws. They are opposed to such a struggle, just as they were opposed to the Coordination Committee in the housing protest. These are people which have a leading role in struggle around living conditions, particularly important since the CFDT (one of the major trade unions in France—R.W.).

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Looking for this kind of orientation and for its success, we also choose to develop it as a professional orientation towards the struggle, the revolutionary road. This is why we proposed to various French and foreign Marxist organizations, who, in various positions, close to ours on this question, that we organize a single con- gression, to find a way to build a dominant leaflet. In so doing, the bourgeois at the same time widened the scope of the classes who are not up against its policy. This is an excellent thing, a favorable factor for the continuation and deepening of the struggle.

It is an excellent thing to note that more and more organizations and demonstrations have taken up as their own the demands for complete equality of the classes. Such demands are not only racist laws, but are especially anti-working-class, aimed at weakening the whole working class of Europe, of whatever nationality. This can only strengthen us in persevering in the struggle we have consistently wanted to bring out this fact which we call the bourgeois political (not "humanist") content to the class battle.

All of these facts are positive ones. But we must also note the distance we have left behind; such a magnificent movement to an understanding of the need for victorious struggle between French and immigrants and every particular law, the need to put forward demands for complete equality of all rights, including political rights, and the need for a struggle against those who side with the reformist leaders and the parties and unions of the "left," as well as against the narrow nationalism of many internationalists. . . .

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