Do Something on Election Day???????!!!

Yes... SPIT ON THE IMPERIALISTS' CON GAME!

See page 2
DO SOMETHING ON ELECTION DAY?!?

YES.... SPIT ON THE IMPERIALISTS' CON-GAME!

It's convention time. The Republicans have already started the political stage, and this week it is the Democrats, who are somehow supposed to be different, whose antics will likewise slip up the atmosphere.

But the times are too urgent to let all this go unanswered. The regular four-year cycle of lies followed by further attacks by the imperialist ruling class is not enough for these elections. On their side, more is planned because they are getting prepared for a war-imperialist war with their Soviet act-alike imperialists ready for a new division of the world. So on our side, too, more is needed. It will not do to stand aside silently, even cynically, in the midst of all this. Still less will it do to play the part of the fool in this imperialist con game and pick your favorite political happenings.

Forgery is the key word. The Democratic Party has been undermining the fact that “the-man-who-could-be-the-president” is not a revolutionary candidate. But this time around, history and present-day events divide into two. While a low voter turnout is certainly a sign of the declining times for our trouble-ridden rulers, remaining passive in not a revolutionary stand, a stand that can change the world. People are sickened by the system, but not yet conscious of the need and possibility to change a different class system—one that is entirely deprived of the democratic election right.

But this is precisely what these ballots represent. They will mean a broad education of the people with class-conscious workers at the core—will be mobilized, carrying the fight into yet another political arena and challenging the enemy. The effect of action like this must not be underestimated, especially if it is clear that this time moves of the enemy, events that are looming ahead in this decade. This will be a straight-up challenge to the aim of the election—to put the seal of the “will of the people” on every reactionary move of the bourgeoisie, especially its moves toward an all-out war.

As Lenin put it, “this is a sharp rejection of the ‘pick the lesser of two evils’ thinking, and a recognition that this system is an anachronism, so that something higher can be achieved.”

At last, for all those who have longed to shove the election shit back into the imperialists’ face—a chance to act.

Corrections for RW No. 65

In the article “Wounded: 100,000 Con-Democrats,” the last sentence of the second full paragraph on page 3 should read: “And the very real possibility that a revolutionary situation may develop in the next decade puts the necessity right out there to maximize every opportunity to broaden and deepen the role of the Party and the impact of the class-conscious workers on major events and other strata in society—that is, to prepare for revolution and to see to it that we have, as Lenin put it, a revolutionary organization, capable of combating all the forces and of leading the movement not only in name, but in deed, i.e., an organization that will be ready at any moment to support every protest and every outcry, and to utilize these for the purpose of increasing and strengthening the military forces required for decisive battle.”

In the article “U.S. Yankee Dead Propag,” the first sentence of the fourth paragraph should read, “In this last, for the elections of last November—The Shah’s bloody record has become well known to millions here in the U.S.”

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Send one of these ballots to the Revolutionary Communist Party and we will find something dramatic to do with all of them together at election time. Keep the other one and think of something creative to do with it yourself on election day.

1980 ELECTION BALLOT

☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY

☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY

☐ INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES & OTHER ASSORTED SAVIORS

☐ THIS WHOLE SYSTEM IS PUTRID, I DON’T BELIEVE IN ANY OF ITS CANDIDATES!

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KEEP THIS ONE AND DO SOMETHING CREATIVE WITH IT YOURSELF ON ELECTION DAY.
If anybody thought that the absence of the U.S. from the Games in Moscow, or in the virtual newscasts blackouts by the bourgeois media, was anything but a part of an overall strategy to some insignificant spot in world events, he was sorely mistaken.

The occasion of the 22nd Olympiad was like the greatest upholders of the peace-loving world and to try to cover their monstrous crimes at home of abroad. And as the Soviets, Switzerland, etc., etc., — have all been the sites of the Olympics. And a recent article by Avery Brundage, the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), redolent in the North American press, mentioned the Olympic Games. And the U.S. welcomed the Olympics. All this, of course, was to emphasize the growing of the IOC. And the U.S., which had hosted the Olympics, was the first to recognize that the Games in China, under Mao Tse-tung on ice in Beijing. The Chinese, of course, did their part. They nearly walked out in an unsuccessful attempt to keep black South Africa, Japan, and the rest of the non-political nations, out of the Games. They had used them to put revolution into the world and to try to cover their monstrous crimes at home of abroad. 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One hundred and ninety-one Iranians were arrested (171 men and 20 women) on July 27 in Washington, D.C. when signs and petitions demanding a pro-Khomeini/anti-Shah demonstration were displayed at the Embassy seizure last November 4. A flare marched to the reactionaries' doors (their knuckles dragging on the ground behind them), the government's wholesale arrests, beatings and threats of deportation had even worse this time around in whipping up the Islamists. But when an internal report was made (we could do it only twice) and as methods of intimidation against the Iranians, the campaign failed even more miserably.

From the moment they were interned in the D.C. jail, where they were held for six days, the Iranians resisted by organizing a hunger strike. The pigs tried beating their spirit of defiance out of them. "I asked for sugar and water and was refused," one man later told the RW in New York. "After I continued to ask for it the officer went and brought a water pump and sprayed it in my cell, wetting my blanket, my shirt, my pants, my shoes—everything, and left me like that for three hours. When they wanted me to move us from D.C. jail, our arans arrived. Only one got my head from behind, one of them got my feet and the other one the hands off on. Our Iranian Friend displayed his cut and scabbing walls.

This treatment continued after the Iranians were moved up to New York, the men jailed at the 9 ft. x 9 ft. cells in the half-built federal prison at Oakland, and the women at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Manhattan. One woman told us: "They mistreated us very badly. They hit us in the head, they pulled our hair, they kicked us on the floor, they twisted our arms— they called us so many names if they had bad for us we would hit us. They said, 'we are going to kill you all'"

But this attempt failed to break the captives, so the bourgeoisie unleashed the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and threatened the Iranians with deportations if they continued refusing to give their names and visas. Even after the D.C. authorities had dropped all the charges, the INS relentlessly pursued its investigations, hoping to convict the Iranians on immigration charges. Continued on page 20

Some of the 191 pro-Khomeini Iranians who were beaten, jailed, and threatened with deportations after police attacked a demonstration in Washington, D.C.

By the Second Day The Iranians Said, "This Guy's for Real!"

What follows is based on an interview with a black veteran and postal worker who came up from Memphis, Tennessee and decided to take a stand on the sidewalk in front of the White House to support the Iranians. He made a sign in a one-man support action for two days before the Revolutionary War came to contact with him. Since the interview was done, the RW has run two supplements, one in which the individual had, indeed, seen the need to act in support of the Iranian people but had been prevented by the press and intimidation by D.C. cops and the Secret Service.

Five years ago, James (not his real name) was fired for leading a sit-down at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Building Center. He had worked there for nearly six years. "I had the old people, I had the old people, the white people in the white room on the BLMIC right at Christmas. The 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 miles a day, 7 days a week. I said a minute, whoa. We can't keep doing this. When I went in that lunch room, we had a ten-minute break, we stayed in there for about two hours. after that I got sent from post office to post office... they couldn't break me down that way, so they said, 'we've just got to get him clear out of the post office.' They fired me with no letter of warning, no suspension, nothing. The only reason they got rid of me was 'cause they branded me a militant"

For five years since his firing, he had tried fighting for his job back through "established channels"—union grievances, letters to Senators and Congressmen, etc. Getting nowhere, James had finally decided to come to D.C. and stage a sort of one-man protest against the system. When he ran into the Iranian in front of the White House he immediately felt the common bonds. "When I come up from Memphis, I was thinking there was no justice for the black people. The Iranians said, 'What about the oppressed people, period? One person can't do it by themselves.' And I said, 'That's right, that's the only way it's got to work.' If you are oppressed then you got to go out there. If you go against anything, you think you should be down there (with the Iranians at the White House—RW). There's no way around it.

"The system is collapsing... I'd like to know truthfully what kind of establishment is it that will survive a people to death? And it's supposed to be a free country? Someone's telling a lie. The government is doomed. They are going for every bit of glory while they can. They are snatching money from the Iranians and everybody else... Do we have to kiss butt all week, all year, all for a few little crumbs? These bloodsuckers suck all the life out of people. My old man worked 40 years and he's still workin'. And for what? I feel at this time, there's a change cause you can see everything's going to go against the establishment for what it's down to the people. It's the war will be over and we'll fight for it. A flag? I wouldn't work for it. I wouldn't work for it for the United States. I'd rather die first. I know, I am in the service, that's the very thing I've been trying to escape from.

"If what you're saying is helping the establishment keep you under control you divided with their racket, you wanna talk to. But when you talk of the unity of people, of a certain class of people—like the brother (a supporter of the RCP—RW) was doing the other day—with, the police grabbed him. He was trying to tell people. Hey, these Iranians aren't the only oppressed people, you are oppressed people, too.'"

"When I got up to the White House, the Iranians couldn't understand the reason I was there... by the second day, they said, 'This guy's got to be for real.' And we started talking. They were telling me about everything the Shah did. And I already knew about what the Shah did...

"I told the Iranians they are a very oppressed people, the conditions they were living in, the actions of the Shah, the U.S. actions behind the Shah. These people are oppressed. The United States people are oppressed by the government here too.

"There was people down there in front of the White House who said to me, 'you're doing the right thing,' but they're scared to make that first step. I had a couple of white people come down and give me a dollar or two and a couple of brothers offered for me to come over to their house to have something to eat... these people coming by, sitting on them, throwing things, are ignorant people... cause the establishment will do them that. They'll wake up one day and find out this government cares nothing about the people."

Outsde the N.Y. mosque a group of young patriotic reactionaries (including one flag-sucker) who had gathered to shout insults, hurt bottles and harass the Iranian students as they tried to leave.
Klan "Trial" Begins in Greensboro

The trial of 6 Klanmen and Nazis for murder of 9 anti-Klan demonstrators last November 3rd began this week in Greensboro, N.C. in a slow drawl, Judge James Long declared. We are not here to choose between competing political ideologies. And true enough, there would be no competition in this courtroom, as both the prosecution and defense attorneys in their opening statements to the judge beat the drums for patriotism, anti-communism, and the red, white and blue.

The prosecution noted to the jury that after all "The Constitution guarantees free speech," he hastened to add that "regardless of what shortages the method of that group (the CWP, not the Klan-RWP), they did have a lawful permit. They were entitled to hold their rally, regardless of how you or I or the defendants may disagree with it."

Of course, the prosecution dutifully and monstrously also laid out the grounds on which the Klan and Nazis could be convicted of first degree murder. These were "premeditation and deliberation" in shooting and killing their victims, and "shooting and killing" during the perpetration of a felony. The prosecution pointed out the most obvious holes in the "self defense" line of the defendants: If the KKK and Nazis had come to the CWP rally only to protest, why did they come armed to the teeth? Why were several Klanmen seen loading weapons before the caravans even stopped at the site of the rally? And, if they feared for their lives, why did they stop at all?

But far from resembling even a TV D.A. "protesting the public" as he shows pointed arguments at his courthouse opposition, the Greensboro prosecution acted more like a straight man feeding lines to a comic. Why did they stop at all? That was easy. As the lawyer for Ronald Wood, one of the Nazis on trial noted: "He (Wood) is a man of no wealth, and not much formal education. He believes communism is the greatest threat to his country and his religion and became active in groups which support communism. The CWP held their rally to build support and membership in this area, believing any campaign against the Klan would be resisted by Blacks. They advertised that they would physically whip the Klan and challenged the Klan to show. Thus, Wood stopped due to his irresistible duty to support his Goddess, the Klan and the CWP."

The lawyer for Coleman Brae Pride "another small man, caused the other theme further and also answered the prosecution's argument by citing guns. Affectionately referring to the Klansman "Johnny" he told the jury he was told by the Klan leader on the KKK was the same as many organizations you may have heard of being a branch of the white supremacy. He came to carry the American flag and shout pro-American slogans. The CWP, however, had sticks and clubs and guns, and exploited people to anger and violence against the Klan."

"We may have been misguided, but he was prompted by patriotism we can understand. He only engaged in lawful defense of himself and his friends. Why did they bring guns? Sometimes the Klan has weekend rallies temporarily, where they often have television shows, or pictures taken with their weapons. You can read and sympathy for the loss of 3 lives, but your job is to decide whether such was the case in this incident."

After opening statements, the first witness called by the prosecution was Greensboro police detective Cooper, who was assigned to "monitor the November 3rd rally of any outsiders aproaching it." He was following the Klan anti-Nazi caravan for several miles before they arrived at the site of the massacre.

On the stand, Cooper testified that he had been working with a paid police informant, Edward W. Dawson, a member of the local KKK since 1964 and former Grand Dragon. Dawson, incidentally, has also admitted to being a paid FBI informer and spent 9 months in jail for his role in a 1964 looting and burning in a black community in nearby Alamance County, North Carolina.

(Cooper states that in a phone call on the morning of November 3rd, Dawson told him the Klan would confront the anti-Klan demonstrators at the end of the march, i.e., at the rally site. The Defense has naturally reported this to the Greensboro Tactical Squad at 5:30 a.m., November 3rd. Based on this information, the police decided, they didn't need to arrive at the rally until 5:30 and could instead go for sandwiches at 11:00 a.m., just 20 minutes before the KKK attacked the beginning of the march."

"Protest! A big question—that of the demonstration of the police from the scene of the murders—is this answered. But as the trial is bound to show in the coming weeks, Dawson will also prove to be a useful character for the Klan as a witness."

This was indicated in a Greensboro newspaper story which appeared the day before the trial began. According to an unnamed source within the police department, the article said, about 11:00 a.m., (when he was still out feeding the Klan caravan) sud­denly and on his own initiative charged the intersection of Gragg and U.S. 440 where the actualajar from the end of the march—the rally site—to the beginning of the march. Dawson knew the actual site of the march's origin, despite the fact that CWP's people had left. To fake the presence of a witness, he'd conveniently given their "information" to the official police personnel just prior to the scene of the massacre.

"If it's getting a little difficult here to distinguish who came from the police, etc., well, that's just the plain. The defense is hardly disputable. The prosecution has not been fit to indict Dawson on anything in fact, the most anyone who has been yet testified will be called as a defense witness. It's not even on the prosecution's list of witnesses. And, in not being exonerated, he'll be useful for the Klan—he'll be used by them to prove that there could not have been any premeditation on the part of the Klanmen."

The defense also revealed that Dawson gave Cooper a "little last minute" tip when Dawson "changed his mind," the defendants thought they had time to escape. They were interrupted by the report of "the beginning of the march. They then, of course, ran to the back part of the caravans, which were unable to start because of the damage from the sea of police."

Another revealing piece of testimony came from Police Chief V.C. Epperson, who followed Cooper to the witness stand. He testified that he had upset the Klan the night the Klan caravan on the morning of November 3rd, when he arrested four or five blocks from the rally site, they heard "firing and continuous gunfire." Dawson and one of his friends then ran to the site of the mass car wreck and shot the Chief Epperson as he was about to arrest his other friends.

Another witness, a Greenboro photographer who followed Cooper to the witness stand, testified that he had upset the Klan by following the Klan caravan on the morning of November 3rd, when he arrested four or five blocks from the rally site, they heard "firing and continuous gunfire." Dawson and one of his friends then ran to the site of the mass car wreck and shot the Chief Epperson as he was about to arrest his other friends.

The Greensboro trial is indeed instructive in this lesson.
The Begin government's decision to go along with the formal annexation of East Jerusalem was made in the belief that the West German and French statesmen would not permit it if the Israeli government pressed too hard. However, the West German and French statesmen were too sophisticated to be taken in. So far as the Europeans were concerned, the Israeli government was committing political suicide. It was the ultimate expression of the colonialist spirit.

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Reader Writes on Movie

Disarming “The War At Home”

I just saw “The War At Home,” and it made me so mad I had to write the RW to warn others about this revisionist, sugar-coated poison.

“The War At Home” is an award-winning documentary about the anti-war movement in Madison, Wisconsin, centered on the university of Wisconsin. I was very eager to see it because I’d heard that it was a great film that really showed the development of the movement, despite significant weaknesses. But what I saw was a movie that despite some fine footage of massive antiwar demonstrations that rocked the country, ended up leaving a lot of the audience with a bad taste in their mouth and an empty feeling. What’s wrong with this film is that it doesn’t deal with the revolutionary politics of the antiwar movement and even more importantly with the nature of the war that determined that political development. This is not just a case of being Aesopian or to get past the “censors” and get the movie out to a wider theatre audience. The film puts forward a reformist view that runs contrary to the very politics that made the antiwar movement what it was. As a metaphor for the antiwar movement-which is what this movie was—it was a lie. I was a student in that movement, and I remember it was a very positive role in the future development of the antiwar movement and the uncompromising stand it took to make it anyway. To our surprise, at first the building had to be taken over so we didn’t get past the guards. Most of us were pretty cold, and public opinion was such that anyone who supported the war kept his mouth shut. I remember the cops massing in preparation for attack ing us again the next night as thousands participated in an open-air meeting, and my elderly 18th century philosophy professor, with a bow tie and a rushing to put himself between the students and the cops, yelling at the cops, “Before you get at them you’ll have to kill me first.” That was quite a change from only two years before when professors told us that the war was fine or that it was a war and we didn’t have anything to do with the university and was not fit for academic discussion.

Omits Key Questions

The film gives you the impression that people just got hit in the head and got excited and really that it was foolish of the cops to attack in the first place and still put this up. I realize that when you do a documentary about the past you have to take part in this action because it seemed like it was going to be just another symbolic sit-in and symbolic arrest, as had happened before. I’ll never forget standing outside the building alongside a few thousand others who happened to be between classes) and suddenly seeing a friend of mine come flying out the plate glass window, blood and splinters flying. The cops thought it was symbolic all right, symbolic of a movement that had to be crushed, and orders had been given from the highest authorities to stop it and then. As the pigs rampaged, beating first everyone inside and then everyone they could get their hands on, the whole plaza turned into a battlefield. After that, we shut the campus down cold, and public opinion was such that anyone who supported the war kept his mouth shut. I remember the cops massing in preparation for attacking us again the next night as thousands participated in an open-air meeting, and my elderly 18th century philosophy professor, with a bow tie and a rushing to put himself between the students and the cops, yelling at the cops, “Before you get at them you’ll have to kill me first.” That was quite a change from only two years before when professors told us that the war was fine or that it was a war and we didn’t have anything to do with the university and was not fit for academic discussion.

The lack of any indication that the Black student movement was an integral part of the antiwar movement is out of the studio. Here is what was infuriating the students and the cops, yelling at the cops, “Before you get at them you’ll have to kill me first.” That was quite a change from only two years before when professors told us that the war was fine or that it was a war and we didn’t have anything to do with the university and was not fit for academic discussion.

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April 19-23, 1973: The Dewey Canyon demonstration in Washington, D.C., organized by Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), who hundreds of vets hurled their medals and discharges over the White House fence. Continued on page 13
Rejecting the Cannon fodder Call

The initial two-week period for 19 and 20-year-olds to sign up had expired and the draft was over—and while the government is claiming that "registration went smoothly" and that "the registration demonstrations were smaller than expected," the truth of the matter is that the press is an indication that this first round of registration was not exactly the massive affair the authorities had hoped for (based on comparing registration figures provided by postal officials in several major cities against estimates of eligibles provided by state authorities). In many states the registration was to begin and the focus was on the fact that some registration was to begin at that time and was unconstitutional because it did not include women—an effort to show seriousness with which the government was treating the registration. Spokesmen for various anti-draft coalitions estimate that 500,000 of those eligible did not register—hardly the 98 percent success rate predicted by the government. In Miami, for instance, where the draft was extended by CARD, registration was off as much as 20 to 44 percent in major cities like Chicago, Seattle, Phoenix, Boston and Atlanta.

While the government's claims are impossible to accept at this time due to the "high mobility of draft eligibles" not knowing exactly when they will be called up, it is also impossible to accept the government's constitutional claims that the draft was constitutional and that the registration was constitutional. As one author put it, "there is a danger that some of the draft questionnaires will try to get beyond the constitutional issues and to get into the concept of 'success.' Selective Service spokesmen were quoted as saying that not all draftees had to register, which is perfectly true, but it is also true that theSelective Service can "forgotten" that the draft is over—and while the registration figures provided by postal officials may be "richly" indicating that not all draftees did register—hardly the 98 percent who did—according to the "high mobility of draft eligibles," anyone who may have "registered" could still do so even if the time comes. And all this will be done quite legally.

The reality of registration is that it is greeted by anti-draft demonstrations across the country. In New York, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Washington, D.C. handcuffed, frisked and invested postal offices and some forces carried out various acts of civil disobedience, as police responded with few arrests and generally attempted to minimize any publicity.

In Boston's PO Square where 500-400 (among them many anti-nuke demonstrators) were congregating, they were asked to register by the police. The demonstrators, however, were not threatened, rather they were asked to register. The police left the demonstrators alone and walked through the square, telling anyone who may have forgotten that if they register now, you may avoid any problems. One Selective Service representative, confronted by the RF, claimed that the 30-day grace period was necessary because many eligibles were either registered or incarcerated and there are many who are still abroad, working, or moving around. He then pointed out that the work and stranded hundreds of miles of their embassies without transportation.

One interesting development was a Federal court ruling shortly before registration was to begin which it was unconstitutional to issue a draft order for the coming war. But what was most significant in this was that the government rushed to Justice Brennan's vacation home in Nantucket and asked for a stay on the pending appeal. Brennan of course promptly ordered the court to go ahead and he said he would continue, stating that no delay should "be detrimental to the national security.

Among other things, the upshot of all this was to unleash a flurry of ridiculous charges on the part of the authorities that various anti-draft forces that the draft was "not constitutional," and that those refusing to register could be in a "legal definitional position." "Do not register for the draft," said one spokesman, "you may be committing an illegal act." All this drove all the shills who had been held out by the government that those who did go along with registration might see some "social credit" or "relief" sometime in the future if the present registration were declared unconstitutional. New York Mayor Koch Against the Draft (MAD) issued a statement saying that the courts could not reexamine the registration program and give it the speedy burial it so richly deserved. "Registration for the draft illegal?"

Come on, let's get serious! This footloose nonsense can only obscure the real enormity of the U.S. imperialists to begin lining up the troops for World War 3 right now, as the people have seen that even when all legal "complications" will be killed off and finally resolved in an initial government in its own favor (once they have settled the "woman question") and that even the "men's rights" are in a dangerous lull that somehow the imperialists' war plans are going to be "speedily buried" by having no one "stand up to your constitutional rights" with the help of the courts. The point is that the imperialists will field an army against the Soviets, even if they have to literally torch the whole world to get their army.

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New Round of Attacks on RCP in Houston

On Thursday, July 26, four revolutionaries were banned in Houston as members of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade (RCYB), a local underground party. The four were Thomas Maloney, Anthony Johnson, John Wilson, and Daniel Santos. The ban was announced at a press conference by the chief of police, J. T. Kirkland, who said that the four had been involved in various incidents, including a demonstrative action against the police station.

The four were charged with violating the city's anti-communist laws, which make it illegal to belong to any organization that advocates the overthrow of the government. The ban is effective immediately and governs the activities of the four in the city.

Navajos Jailed for Trespassing on Own Land

On Thursday, July 26, the U.S. government announced that it would begin to deport Navajos from the Navajo reservation in Arizona. The Navajos have been living on the reservation for centuries, and they are now being forced to leave their homes and move to another part of the country.

The government says that the Navajos are infringing on the rights of other Native Americans who have been living on the reservation for longer periods of time. The Navajos, however, say that they have a legal right to remain on the reservation and that the government is violating their human rights.

They are calling for a national day of protest to demand their right to remain on the reservation. They are also demanding that the government provide them with adequate housing and economic support.

Let the Garlic and the Growers Rot!

There are eight of us: me, my wife, and six kids from ages 2 to 16. We rent a house for $120 per week. We can't eat much more than potatoes and garlic, and we have to stand in line for cigarettes. We have 200 garlic harvesters, all Mexican or Chicano, gathering at the California Garlic Festival in Gilroy, California. Of the 20,000 people who come to the festival, 200,000 tourists come to the medicinal-style fair, to celebrate the garlic. The average garlic consumer consumes 450 pounds of garlic a year. The workers are paid 20 cents per pound, and they work long hours in the fields.

Last week, the California State Labor Commissioner ruled that the workers are being underpaid and are not getting enough rest time. The workers are supposed to have 10 minutes for lunch and 20 minutes for rest per hour worked. But they are often worked 12 hours a day, with no breaks.

The workers claim that they are being cheated out of their wages and are being denied their rights as workers. They are calling for a strike to demand better working conditions.

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There are thousands of brothers and sisters behind bars, and we have refused to be beaten down and corrupted in the dungeons of the capitalist class, who thirst for and need the Revolutionary Worker.

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The Plan for an All-Russian Political Newspaper

Chapter 5

The Plan for an All-Russian Political Newspaper

In 1902 V.I. Lenin wrote his book What Is To Be Done? The following is the first two sections of Chapter 5—"The Plan for an All-Russian Political Newspaper." The third section will appear in next week's RW.

"The most serious blunder the Iskra committed in this connection," writes B. Khrischevsky (Rabocheye Dvoro, No. 10, p. 30)—"is one of becoming a tendency to "convert theory into a lifeless dogma by isolating it from practice"—"was in promoting its "plan for a general party organization" (i.e., the article entitled "Where To Begin?"). And Martynov echoes this idea by declaring that "Iskra's tendency to belittle the forward march of the drab everyday struggle in comparison with the propaganda of brilliant and complete ideas... was crowed by the plan for the organization of a party which it sets forth in an article in No. 4, entitled "Where To Begin?" (Ibid., p. 61)

Lastly, quite recently, L. Nadezhdin joined in the chorus of indignation against this "plan" (the quotation marks were meant to express sarcasm). In his pamphlet we have just received, entitled The Eve of Revolution (published by the Revolutionary-Socialist Group Svoboda, whose acquaintance we have already made), he declares: "To speak now of an organization linked up with an all-Russian newspaper means propagating armchair ideas and armchair work." (p. 126), that is a manifestation of "literariness," etc.

That our terrorist turns out to be in agreement with the champions of the "forward march of the drab everyday struggle," is not surprising, since we have traced the root of this intimacy between them in the chapters on politics and organization. But we must draw attention here to the fact that L. Nadezhdin is the only one who has conscientiously tried to grasp the train of thought in an article he disliked, and has made an attempt to reply to the point, whereas the Rabocheeye Dvoro has said nothing that is material to the subject, but has only tried to confuse the question by a whole series of unmeaning, demagogic sallies. Unpleasant though the task may be, we must first spend some time in clearing this August stable.

A. Who Was Offended by the Article "Where To Begin?"

Let us quote a regular bouquet of the expiatives and exclamations that the Rabocheeye Dvoro hurled at us... "It is not a newspaper that can create a party organization, but just the other way round..." "A newspaper, standing above the party, outside of its control, and independent of it, thanks to its having its own staff of agents..." "By what miracle has the Iskra forgotten about the actually existing Social-Democratic organizations of the party to which it belongs?..." "This who poses as a creator and a corresponding plan are the supreme regulators of the real struggle of the party and dictate to it their plan..." "The plan drives our live and vital organizations into the realm of shadows and desires to call into being a fantastic network of agents..." "If the Iskra's plan were carried out, every trace of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, which is taking shape, would be completely wiped out..." "A propagandist organ becomes an uncontrollable autocratic lawmaker for the entire practical revolutionary struggle..." "How should our party react to the suggestion that it is completely subordinated to an autonomous editorial board?..." etc., etc.

As the reader can see from the contents and tone of the above quotations, the Rabocheeye Dvoro has taken offence. Not for its own sake, but for the sake of the organization and committees of our Party which it alleges the Iskra desires to drive into the realm of shadows and even obliterate their traces. Terrible, isn't it? But the curious thing is this. The article "Where To Begin?" appeared in May 1901. The articles in the Rabocheeye Dvoro appeared in September 1901. Now we are in the middle of January 1902. During those five months (prior to and after September), not a single committee and not a single organization of the Party protested formally against this monstrosity which desires to drive them into the realm of shadows, and yet scores and hundreds of communications from all parts of Russia have appeared during this period in the Iskra, and in numerous local and non-local publications. How could it happen that those who would be driven into the realm of shadows are not aware of it and have not taken offence, though a third party did take offence?...
**B. Can a Newspaper Be a Collective Organizer?**

The main point of the article "Where To Begin?" is that it discusses precisely this question and gives an affirmative answer to it: yes, the only way to examine this question on its merits and to prove that it must be answered in the negative was made by L. Nadezhin, whose argument we reproduce in full.

"It is greatly pleased to see us the Iskra (No. 4) raise the question of the amalgamation of all Russian newspapers. But I must, however, protest against this point. Not at all! In that case, the government will not only use its own means, but will also use all the means of agitation and propaganda which are at our disposal, and will continue to be the main body of the movement, whereas it is not possible to begin thus by inducing people to think about all these things. Is it not possible to realize all the diverse signs of ferment and active struggle of the political workers?" The front leaflet, which was distributed among Social-Democratic workers on the very 1st of May, states: "This will be the main body of the movement, whereas it is not possible to begin thus by inducing people to think about all these things. Is it not possible to realize all the diverse signs of ferment and active struggle of the political workers?" The front leaflet, which was distributed among Social-Democratic workers on the very 1st of May, states: "This will be the main body of the movement, whereas it is not possible to begin thus by inducing people to think about all these things. Is it not possible to realize all the diverse signs of ferment and active struggle of the political workers?"

"We have emphasized the passages in this eloquent article which point to the author's correct judgment of our plan, and the incorrectness of his point of view in general, which he opposes to that of the Iskra, by upholding the idea that the local organizations in the localities—evidently an excellently organized all-Russian newspaper. Unfortunately, this article is crude and inaccurate. Absolutely true. But the whole point is that there is no other way of training strong political organizations except on the comprehensive and fundamental lines. The author, though the Iskra used the most important statement of the Iskra made before the first congress of its "plan" to the effect that it was necessary "to call for the establishment of a revolutionary organization, capable of combining the forces and leading the movement not only in some, but in deed, i.e., an organization that will be at the same time an army, the vanguard of the revolution everywhere and to utilize these for the purpose of increasing and strengthening the military forces required for the revolutionary goal to be attained the February and March events, everyone will agree with this in principle, continues the Iskra. Yet we need not be a political party, but a practical solution of it, we must immediately advance a definite constructive program and show to everyone what the plan of a political party should be."

"It is not necessary to talk about the plans of the Iskra, to train strong political organizations. This is not the point at issue, most worthy authors. Let us talk about the truth, and how to accomplish it.

"It is not true that we have been carrying on our work mainly among enlightened workers, while the masses have been engaged almost exclusively in the economic work. The Iskra itself writes in this form, which is reducible itself to the Skvodek's usual but fundamentally fallacious prejudice to oppose the enlightened workers—those who have been enlightened workers have been "engaged almost exclusively in the economic work."

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"But the workers will not be able to conduct the political struggle until we help to man leaders for the vanguard of the revolutionary group of enlightened workers and from among the intellectuals; and such leaders can only be found by systematically appraising all the everyday aspects of our political life, at all attempts at protest and struggle on the part of the vanguard groups of revolutionary workers. Therefore, to talk about "training political organizations," and at the same time to talk about the "political work of a political newspaper" to "political work in the localities," is simply ridiculous. Why the Iskra has adopted its "plan" to the effect that it is necessary to create a "military, preparedness" to support the unemployment of the "Iskra" newspaper, since it is disconnected from the Zemstvo-lit, "popular indignation against the reckless trash bash-bazookas," etc. Everyone who is at all aware of the situation knows perfectly well that the vast majority of local organizations never even dream of these things, that many of the prospects of "live political work" here indicated have never been realized by a single organization, that the attempt, for example, to reformulate the program of the Zemstvo-lit, and protest against the Zemstvo-lit in Nadezhin's ("The Iskra, No. 4, p. 129), and the Economists (let us not forget that they have been organized by our workers. Under these circumstances, it is possible to begin thus by inducing people to think about all these things. Is it not possible to realize all the diverse signs of ferment and active struggle of the political workers?"

"The Iskra," the first sentence in this passage in "The Rabocha ya Gazeta (No. 10, p. 62), left the second sentence as it desired by either that the editor, his colleagues, or his capacity of understanding them.

**Comrades Krasnov and Comrade Martynov! I call your attention to this outrageous manifestation of a misunderstanding of the Iskra, the "anti-regulation," etc. just think of it: a desire to preserve the whole state, or, as you put it, in a concise sentence: "I have a newspaper, not a whole series of newspapers, but neither a newspaper, nor a whole series of newspapers, but neither a newspaper, nor a whole series of newspapers." But are we now passing through such a period in our Party life when we have bricks and bricklayers, but lack the guiding line which would show us how to go about developing and organizing this line, the vast majority of local organizations never even dream of these things, that many of the prospects of "live political work" here indicated have never been realized by a single organization, that the attempt, for example, to reformulate the program of the Zemstvo-lit, and protest against the Zemstvo-lit in Nadezhin's ("The Iskra, No. 4, p. 129), and the Economists (let us not forget that they have been organized by our workers. Under these circumstances, it is possible to begin thus by inducing people to think about all these things. Is it not possible to realize all the diverse signs of ferment and active struggle of the political workers?"

"The Rabocha ya Gazeta (No. 3, 10), as we have every reason to believe, is a genuine and honest newspaper. We wanted our line, if properly laid, to be respected because it was correct, and not because it was laid as an\emdash the Rabocha ya Gazeta (No. 3, 10), as we have every reason to believe, is a genuine and honest newspaper. We wanted our line, if properly laid, to be respected because it was correct, and not because it was laid as an\emdash the Rabocha ya Gazeta (No. 3, 10), as we have every reason to believe, is a genuine and honest newspaper. We wanted our line, if properly laid, to be respected because it was correct, and not because it was laid as an\emdash"
War At Home

Continued from page 8

The traffic jam on Chicago’s Lakeshore Drive was thick and getting thicker. Heads were craning out of windows trying to see what the hell was creating the jam and how to get around it. “Oh god, it’s the Chicago Festival,” someone moaned through the exhaust. “We could be here for hours.” I was approaching the Navy Pier site of the annual Chicago Fest (from Cineaste, please). Last year the thing had been so obviously set up to attract suburban youth and you can’t beat a Roman puppy fest. Still, I was stunned by the sight of hundreds and hundreds of white youth, some hawking, many sporting cowboy hats, stampeding across the road. The object of their attention was the night’s performance featuring Charlie Daniels and Mickey Gilley.

After last year’s scandal, the city had made some publicized efforts to clean up the segregationist image Chicago Fest had earned. They are using a zip code system to record who comes this year. Given Chicago’s overall segregation, zip codes help the authorities avoid having to openly race-code people. (“Say, boy,” said the cop, “you don’t look like a 60526[ZIP].”) The reporter on TV the night before had posed the not-too-hidden racial question, “Is Chicago Fest for them or for them?” By the looks of tonight’s crowd, it was clearly for whites.

You know Charlie Daniels—he’s the one with the

highly reactionary and musically worthless top 40 tune about “getting together again”—against all foreboding it was Charlie who was doing the recruiting. A friend of mine who drove by the area after the concert reported an occasional pick-up truck of suburban youth honking, yelling and yee-hawing at all the appropriate reactionary moments.

It’s not too hard to see what causes Charlie’s selling. It seems that the U.S. wants to change around its army for World War 3. The fewer soldiers that answer their lieutenant’s “Fuck you, motherfucker!” and the more who choose “Yee-haw, Charlie, let’s get a load of Ruskie’s” the better. Here were mobs of white-cowboy-hatted youth getting all primed up to go. It wasn’t too hard to sit there in the traffic jam and imagine next year’s Chicago Fest. Next time, Navy Pier will likely be living up to its name with troop transport ships pulling right up to pick up a load. “Welcome aboard, kids. Charlie Daniels will be entertaining you on this trip. Of course he’ll be getting off in Waukegan, and you’ll be going on to Europe, but it’ll be fun anyway.” And all those cowboy-hats made me think of movies yet to come this year. First they’ll be “Urban Doughboy,” followed closely by “German War Theatre Cowboy.” Well, traffic’s cleared. Time to move on.

The far out radical in this, about how things were when they talk about the Vietnam War and how they sold the people their piece, too, and were ready to blow them away. Big deal. Sure, it’s a long way from being with nothing to fight the pigs with but fingers. But it wasn’t just a matter of getting madder, more militaristic. Like I said, our consciousness was changing (and that went along with big changes in the whole country and in the whole world). The viewer is told over and over how frustrating it was to march, march, and still be marching. The war went on…so you get the idea that things turned to heavier and heavier things out of sheer frustration. You certainly don’t get the idea that it did any good. In fact, when you get to the end you really don’t have any idea why the war finally ended, except that somehow the policymakers ended it.

The movie climaxes around the bomb blast that tore up the Army Math Research Center in 1970. You see Karlton Armstrong, a working class kid from Madison, get his face pushed into the concrete by the pigs at the 1968 Demo that many say never happened. Armstrong is saying that this is the last time he’s going to be caught in that position—and then two years later he’s part of “The New Year’s Gang,” renting a plane and dropping bombs on an armament plant and finally blowing up the most hated building on campus with a trailer full of fertilizer. Some of the people in this movie smile and laugh when they talk about the Demo. Armstrong says they just didn’t understand the organizers. The Army Math Research Center says it never happened. I see the flash ofلب”, “Get it together”, “It’s not that hard.” I see the flash of ”Get it together”, “It’s not that hard.” I see the flash of the army at Madison, the bombing of the Capitol and declared, “If I ever have to fight again, I’ll be the one!” The movie is a beautiful, unbroken film of this period of历史 forward motion and living soul. There’s just a big hole in this film you let you know it was there, but it’s treated as a sideshow. This is reversing the role of the people. Where are the people? They’re not there. They’re not there. They’re not there.

Now some people who’ve seen the film aren’t to agree with what I’m saying here, because it seems to put out some real radical stuff. It interviews one guy, who seems to enjoy the role of the far out radical in this, about how things were when they talk about the Vietnam War and how they sold the people their piece, too, and were ready to blow them away. Big deal. Sure, it’s a long way from being with nothing to fight the pigs with but fingers. But it wasn’t just a matter of getting madder, more militaristic. Like I said, our consciousness was changing (and that went along with big changes in the whole country and in the whole world). The viewer is told over and over how frustrating it was to march, march, and still be marching. The war went on…so you get the idea that things turned to heavier and heavier things out of sheer frustration. You certainly don’t get the idea that it did any good. In fact, when you get to the end you really don’t have any idea why the war finally ended, except that somehow the policymakers ended it.

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Democrats

Continued from page 7

The two major parties represented the interests of the majority of both the working class and the bourgeoisie. Their domination of political life was marked by the artificial instruments of ruling classes trying to exert their hegemony over the whole country. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, these differences in the ruling parties were no longer true. The Civil War marked the triumph of the bourgeoisie and the end of the petty bourgeois influence of the Humphry's. Republican and Democratic parties had determined the United States was now divided into two large blocs: the Republican and Democratic parties. Their capitalist politicians fought against the voters represented the interests of one class: the bourgeoisie.

This “two-party system” has been a godsend for the Ford Motor Company, in the period of the ascendancy of U.S. imperialism that stretched roughly from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s—a period in which the working class of both the Republican and Democratic parties represented the interests of one class: the bourgeoisie.

One good example of this was the “alternative” the voters were offered in 1964 between Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater. The U.S., bourgeoisie had determined that it needed to make an all-out effort to maintain its domination of India. Goldwater, the “wary,” ran against the hawk and LBJ, the so-called “peaceful dove” ran as the opponent of deeper U.S. involvement in Vietnam. After the election LBJ did his best to continue his “peaceful political war” in Vietnam back into the Stone Age.

And it really wouldn’t make any difference; there were numerous other bourgeois political parties, as is the case in many of the bourgeois states of the European Community.

Interchangeable Party

The Democratic Party has been useful to the bourgeoisie because it has been able to manipulate as the party of the common man, fighting against the interests of big business and the monopolies. The fact that this is a two-party system is even an illusion look at the people who have run the Democratic Party and the administrations in the last three decades. Most recently we have Jimmy Carter, who decided to run for the presidency as an independent candidate and groomed through exposure to international affairs, to get himself into the higher circles of bourgeois policy discussion by the Republican, David Rockefeller, along with Mondale and the majority of the top officials of his administration, who, Rockefeller-sponsored Trilateral Commission, were to go on to develop common policy and programs for the U.S. bloc, especially within the European Community.

The administrations of Lyndon Johnson and John F. Kennedy have checked the imperialism of the most powerful banks, financial institutions, international concerns. In March of 1964, Dean Rusk had been president of the Rockefeller Foundation before Kennedy appointed him Secretary of State of national security. Robert McNamara was formerly president of the Ford Motor Company before taking over as Secretary of Defense. Douglas Dillon, Kennedy’s appointment to Secretary of Commerce, was the president of the Rockefeller.

SUMMING UP

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

by Bob Avakian

"In the final analysis, the reason for the destruction of the Black Panther Party as a revolutionary organization did not lie in the policies of the government, but by the fact that the Black Panther Party, which was determined to overthrow the capitalist system, could only be repressed through violence, but how they responded to events in society as a whole” (from the pamphlet)

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

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The Plan

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Our time we cannot imagine that the building we require can be built upon what is already existing.

Nadezhda plans to do this, and says: "The Iskra thinks that around it, in the work for it people will gather and organize. But they will find it for easier to get together and organize around work that is more concrete?" So! So! "They will find it far easier to gather around work that is more concrete."

There is a Russian proverb which says: "Don't spin into a web until you see that it will not break out of it." But there are people who do not object to drudging from a web which has been spun into. What disgusting things our magnificence, legal "critics of Marxism" and illegal adherents of the Rabocheya Mysl have said in the name of this something more concrete! How restricted our movement is, here and there the lack of initiative and hesitation, which is justified by the traditional argument about finding it "far easier to gather around work that is more concrete!" And Nadezhda—who regards herself as possessing a particularly keen sense of the "realities of life," who so severely condemns "armchair" authors (with pretensions to being witty) and accuses the Iskra of a weakness for seeing Economy everywhere, and who imagines that he stands far above this division between the orthodox and the critics—fails to see through his arguments he is playing into the hands of the narrowness that arouses his indignation and that he is drinking from a well that has actually been spit into. Yes, the sincere indignation against narrowness, the most passionate desire to raise those who worship this narrowness from their knees, is insufficient if the indignant one is swept along without sail or rudder, and in "spontaneously" as the revolutionaries "not enemies" of the revolutionary forces, without realizing that things as "exciting terror," "agitation terror," "unemployment terror," who work at this time without work, are working around work which they think it will be "easier to" gather and organize: 1) local newspapers: 2) preparations (for demonstrations); 3) work among the unemployed. It will be seen at the very first glance that all these have been seized upon at random in order to be able to work among them; when we manage to get them, it would be absurd to see in them anything especially suitable for "gathering and organizing."

Why, this very Nadezhda says a few pages further on: "It is time we simply stated the fact that extremely petty work is being carried on in the localities, the committees are not doing a tenth of what they could do... the Iskra's work at the present time is a purely formal affair: a pure fiction; they represent a sort of revolutionary bureaucracy, manual promotion of each other to the "realities of life," who so severely condemns "armchair" authors (with pretensions to being witty) and accuses the Iskra of a weakness for seeing Economy everywhere, and who imagines that he stands far above this division between the orthodox and the critics—failing to see through his arguments he is playing into the hands of the narrowness that arouses his indignation and that he is drinking from a well that has actually been spit into. Yes, the sincere indignation against narrowness, the most passionate desire to raise those who worship this narrowness from their knees, is insufficient if the indignant one is swept along without sail or rudder, and in "spontaneously" as the revolutionaries "not enemies" of the revolutionary forces, without realizing that things as "exciting terror," "agitation terror," "unemployment terror," who work at this time without work, are working around work which they think it will be "easier to" gather and organize: 1) local newspapers: 2) preparations (for demonstrations); 3) work among the unemployed. It will be seen at the very first glance that all these have been seized upon at random in order to be able to work among them; when we manage to get them, it would be absurd to see in them anything especially suitable for "gathering and organizing."

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The War At Home

Continued from page 13

That's why I think this film is revisionist. But the question is: Why?

Certainly, what we fought against in the student movement was the line that was imposed on us by the bosses. We didn't take over buildings and fight with police but instead staged student walkouts and put together a movement. The students were becoming more common, the SDs leader in the labor movement is not just a small, but not an insignificant, but confronting all their notions and so on, that working people are not in any change, to see more clearly the real world and their real interests.

Finally, there's a point that I'd like to raise that you can see, for instance, in the antimilitarism and antimilitarist movement. A lot of people are seeing and discussing this film, that to change things you've got to stand up and fight, that you have to train your demonstrations and everything to be so strong that you have to trail behind what's "acceptable" to "the average person," that the work is to be done outside the movement. The movie's the work -- but who's doing it?

This is linked to what's even more dangerous in the film -- the idea that somehow, when the majority of the people were won over, the system changed, or worked at least to correct itself somewhat. This comes out in the way the film very deliberately does not deal with the stress of the war that the U.S. was fighting it. The war didn't end because people voted against it in elections or even in actual demonstrations. It ended with the U.S. ruling. And the "right choice" -- they were beaten on the battlefield and their very ability to rule in the U.S. was shaken. Because the war was the inevitable result of an imperialist system, of monopoly capitalism, the U.S. had to fight that and to continue to try to hold onto and expand its empire without let up since then. Considering that the imperialist Vietnam war, in a war in which the U.S. has so many interests and in which the Vietnamese people are fighting for their land, is about to be followed by an imperialist war between rival superpowers for the domination of the world, to think the movie is out of a crust. You've got to say that the movie is revisionist of history and of the international capitalistic system, and of all those who are fighting in it.

To portray the tremendous growth of the size and influence of the labor movement without dealing with these political questions -- and while in fact promoting the very revisionism and rationalism that the development of that movement depended on successfully fighting -- is to promote a dangerous illusion. That's why I say that this movie is not true, and very harmful.

Democrats

Continued from page 14

for political control of the immigrant workers who crowded into the slums of the cities during the great immigration period just before the outbreak of the Civil War that the Democratic Party began to establish itself as a party of the urban masses, especially the Irish and other immigrants. When the party formed in its northern part, the Democratic Party still had an apocalyptic role of the anti-slavery forces left the Democratic Party intact. In the South, the Democratic Party had been the political leader for the:redemptionist movement for the ex-slaves who came to the balance of power in the late 19th century. The Democratic Party had been the party of slavery and the Democratic Party in the early 1800s. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Democratic Party had become the political force in the United States. Moreover, the Democratic Party had been the party of the American Empire.

FDR's Two Tackles

Under Roosevelt the capitalists employed a two-tackle tactic for dealing with the anger and the upheaval of the masses. The first was to reassert and to reinforce the role of the unions. The second was to launch a war against the Democratic Party. Roosevelt's first tack was to get the unions to get the masses of people a New Deal that would put them back to work.

Despite the fact that some of the objectives of the capitalists was won Roosevelt's support and under them, he received substantial backing from some of the most prominent capitalists, including Chrysler Jr. of Chrysler Motors, Joe Kennedy, A. F. DuMont of Bank of America, as well as prominent members of the Hearst, Vanderbilt and Morgan empires.

The Republican Hoover's promise of "a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage," his promise of "productive equality," that was shot down and seen as a joke. Ten cities of thousands of people are being driven out of the cities. If ever the capitalist system is to be preserved, it will need a savior, a real savior, for the masses of people.

And then, the political struggle -- the real struggle -- must be fought within the Democratic Party. There, the Cornwall, not the money, was the measure of the success of the capitalists. When the Democrats had been the party of slavery and its empires, even in the early 1800s. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Democrats had been the political force in the United States. Moreover, the Democrats had been the party of the American Empire.
The Plan

Continued from page 15

Afpresentthesesforcesingenomagnetcasesarebe-
ignspentandbiedonrestrictedlocalwork,whileunder
thecircumstancewearediscussing,therewouldbe
thepossibilityandoccasionwouldconstantlyarisefor
transferringanagitatororbargainwithanorganiz-
ertostartanewbranchinanotherlocality.Inthisway
andpossibilityofrenewingthemdemocraticparty
notwithstanding...

Part of Class Dictatorship

Clarity, the Democratic Party is a party of the
bourgeoisie, of the capitalist class and is of it alone. It
is merely an instrument, a tool of the bourgeoisie in
order to obtain a certain rule in which the working
class and oppressed people in this country have
absolutely no say or influence in anything. Of course,
if we do not have this political party and if the
bourgeoisie has no hope of obtaining the rule of the
people under the bourgeoisie’s thumb, it’s quite
unthinkableas far as the Democratic Party is concerned.
What is the real name of the people, or that it can be presented
thatitissomewhatsoverlysothetimethat
thebourgeoisie can be unleashed (tipped off by the
Democratic Party if necessary) to attack the buses and beat
people, or pogroms, instead of the ‘protection
mechanism’ which the Democratic Party can easily
keep in its pocket. If and for any of these demands are
made of the party in the interest of the people, or that will only be so that the party will be able
to use it more effectively to foul and confuse the
people and hide the real nature of the class struggle.

This is somewhat ever so slightly better than
what Lenin wrote about such a person:

“He fails to see the clear nature of the state aparatus, of the machinery of the bourgeoisie, of the capitalists, by thousands of
tricks—all these devices are merely designed to
make the more ‘pure’ democracy developed
push the masses away...”

The following quotation comes from the participation
in bourgeois parliaments (which the Democratic Party is characterized by)
bourgeois democracy; they are decided by the stock exchange and the banks) by
the Democratic Party in their activities.

One such person:...

Continued from page 16 Part of

Theocracy...not...

Footnotes

1. V. I. Lenin, Collected Works, 4th Russ. ed.,
2. August stable means a place marked by a stagna-
tion in political life for the masses of people and reality causes no harm if only the person dreaming believes seriously in his dream, if he attentively
exercises the power of dreams and makes them
real, if there is some connection between dreams and life then all is well.

One kind of dreaming there is unfortunately too little
in our movement. And the people most responsi-
bles for this are the leaders, especially the ones,
their “closerness” to the “concrete,” the representa-
tives of legal criticism and of illegal tall-tale.

The League—reference is to the League of
Russian Revolutionary Social-Democratic
Affairs, founded in October 1919 under the Affiliated
League was the Intra-Zarya News.

The Sotsial-Demokrat was an extremist organ (which included the Emancipation
of Labour group). The League was the represen-
tative organ of this group which published issues of Its Bulletin and a number of pamphlets.

The Nineteen “The Central Committee of the
Russian Socialist Democratic Party” (Bolshevik-
Lenin). The Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P.
embarked for the League as the sole party organiza-
ced party time, when the Second Party commit-
the Second Congress, the Men’s Congress on
Left from this position waged a struggle against
Lenin and the Bolsheviks.

The League is a league of the Russian
Social-Democratic Party.

1. V. I. Lenin, Collected Works, 4th Russ. ed.,

2. Reference is to the negotiations between the
Central Committee of the Bund and V. I. Lenin.

3. Lenin, Collected Works, 4th Russ. ed.,
Vol. 4, pp. 191-94, 197-200 and 201-06.

4. Zhizn “The Life” is a review of the events
and review the attempts of the Union of Russian Social-
Democratic Affairs and the Bund to convene the Second Congress of the
League in 1900. The “Member of the Committee” men-
In the letter, Lenin noted that

1. Lenin is quoting from D. I. Pisarev’s article
臧 geth...
Elections: A Superpower Battlefield

An old bus rumbled down an unpaved backroad, making its way into the village with a load of passengers returning from an area-wide People's National Party rally. Despite the heat, excited discussion and argument filled the air. Manley, Seaga, Cuba, the U.S., the International Monetary Fund, revolution—politics was the issue of the day.

As the bus stopped to change direction, a clash erupted. Protests had been going on in the 'island of John Bull' for months at a time. Jamaican people are at the center of one of the most volatile periods in Jamaican history. Almost daily, new outbreaks of violence and upheaval are reported. In the last 7 months at least 120 people have been killed in incidents directly related to the upcoming elections. Strikes and demonstrations are frequent. Jamaican politics will be quick to point to the last 7 months as related to the upcoming elections.

One reason for this is the recent coup that overthrew Salvador Allende in Chile replacing him with a pro-U.S. military junta. The Daily Worker recently received a copy of the Chilean newspaper El Mercurio during the Allende years. In addition to this, Oliver Clark, the Chairman and Managing Editor of the Worker, has recently been made a member of the Executive Board of the Inter-American Press Association, a notorious CIA-connected group in Latin America.

In the last few months the occurrence of violent actions, including shootings with U.S. produced weapons, have increased tremendously. In May of this year, the Evansville Nursing Home was burnt to the ground, killing 144 old women. This building was in relatively good shape, but was levelled in less than ten minutes. Evidence of a diary device unavailable in Jamaica was found and the whole thing bears the unmistakable odor of the CIA, and/or friends. The accident fits well into the general pattern of destabilization and resembles the infamous 1978 burning of a theater in Abadan, Iran, by the Shah's forces—an incident blamed on the Left. Seaga, who was out of the country at the time, has since been arrested and has been forced to return. This time around, the Jamaican Defense Force were also present.
...
U.S. Backs Off

Continued from page 8

Jamaica

Continued from page 19

In the lead-up to the 1978 national election, the Jamaican economy was in crisis. Shamble—Jamaica was on the verge of bankruptcy. Manley was forced to appeal to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for assistance. Under pressure from the IMF, the Jamaican government implemented austerity measures, leading to the country's first devaluation. This caused a sharp decline in the country's GDP, leading to a significant decrease in foreign investment and the Jamaican dollar's value. The IMF's conditions, which were linked to the need for economic stabilization, were harsh and led to widespread protests and civil unrest. The Jamaican government was forced to make difficult decisions, including the implementation of measures such as wage controls, price controls, and import restrictions. The international community, particularly the United States, was concerned about the situation in Jamaica, fearing that social unrest could spill over into the wider Caribbean region. In response, the U.S. government provided economic aid and diplomatic support to help stabilize the country. However, there was also concern about the potential for wider regional instability. The election results were closely watched, with many fearing that a shift to the right could lead to increased social tension and a decline in the country's economic prospects. The election was won by Manley's People's National Party (PNP), which had promised to continue the policies of austerity that had been implemented in the lead-up to the election. The results were seen as a victory for the PNP and a rejection of the policies of the previous government. The election was marked by widespread protests and civil unrest, with many Jamaicans protesting against the challenges they were facing. The government's response was seen as insufficient, and there were calls for greater action to address the country's economic and social problems.