No. 72 (Vol. 2, No. 20)  ISSN 0155-3145

September 19, 1980

Section en Español

50¢

NATO Maneuvers in Germany

RUMBLINGS OF REBELLION

AS TANKS ROLL

In the afternoon, a steady rain had started. From the edge of the village you can barely make out the few tracks parked where the forest begins just beyond the fields that surround the clustered buildings known as Crannie, West Germany. As the townpeople watch, just five miles from the border with East Germany, a sense of anticipation fills the air. All morning, helicopters flying but a few feet off the ground have circuenced the area. For two weeks, the preparations have been going on. In the thick green forest, hidden from the sight of the casual observer, men and tanks of the U.S. Army 2nd Armored Division, flown in from Fort Hood, Texas, have been made ready. Now there is some movement at the treelines. Dozens of eyes strain at the mist as a line of shadowy figures emerge single file from the darkness beneath the trees. As they move through the fields, their blurred outlines come into sharp focus, M-16s in their hands. Now the attack has begun—Operation Spearpoint. With its 60,000 troops from the U.S., British and West German armies, Operation Spearpoint is the largest single exercise of Autumn Forge '80, NATO's fall war maneuvers involving perhaps as many as half a million troops from Norway to Turkey. In Operation Spearpoint, the orange forces (made up of British and American troops) are "simulating an invasion from the East." A few miles to the west, near the city of Hildesheim, waiting in "defensive positions," are the blue forces, made up of British and West German troops. At first they will be pushed back by the orange forces and retreat to the other side of Hildesheim, where they will regroup, be reinforced, and then counterattack, drive out the invaders, and "save democracy." Or at least this is the scenario that has been laid out by the masters of war at SHAPE Belgium (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Personnel in Europe), control center of the Western imperialist forces. Continued on page 16

Pro-U.S. Fascists Topple Pro-U.S. Fascists in Turkey

In the years immediately before World War I, Turkey, the heart of the crumbling Ottoman Empire, was called "the sick man of Europe," a reference to its internal weakness and instability in a region of great strategic importance to both the competing imperialist alliances. Modern Turkey is today wracked with severe internal crisis and contradictions that have resulted in a tremendous upsurge in the struggles of the peoples of Turkey and sharp splits and almost paralyzing infighting within the country's ruling classes and political parties. It is in this political crisis that led to the U.S. backed military coup that toppled the pro-U.S. government of Sulayman Demirel on September 12. The long expected military coup that ousted Demirel's government had the "made in America" brand stamped all over it. In fact, the military coup led by General Kenan Evren was announced by the State Department in Washington before it was even completed in Turkey. In a rather hapless attempt to disguise this fact, Evren said that "certain aid missions of the United States here must have noticed tanks going past their building just before the takeover, which occurred about 4 a.m. and told Washington that something was going on." He didn't bother to comment on the fact that one member of the new military junta (which calls itself the National Security Council), General Tahsin Sahinkaya, the commander of the Air Force, had returned from consultations with top military officials in the United States just before the coup. But whether the U.S. ordered the coup, the U.S. was ready for it.
Activists Expose First Strike Plans

Daniel Berrigan remarked after the hearing, "If I were talking about justice, the whole thing would have been dismissed. The charges are fabricated as part of the war effort, to obscure the fact that GE is the criminal in this case."

Defense attorneys had requested to be given any statements witnesses of the protest had made to the authorities, but were flat out refused by the judge. But this particular legality is not all that surprising and in fact foreshadows the inevitable end to the trial itself will be conducted in dropping some charges, fart has merely been trimmed from the government’s case. The various legal deals so far represent a blade being sharpened. What the government is exposing to millions of their moves toward World War 3. "The issue wasn’t who were in or what the guards said. The issue was the Mark 12-A production going on,” said Mike Wehle from the Brandywine Peace Committee in Media, Pennsylvania.

The District Attorney stated in his arguments against the reduction in bail, "The problem with these people is they’re not concerned with the consequences of their acts—they deliberately disregard the consequences of their acts. They could be on the road engaging in these activities.” Obviously there is much more at stake here than the $40,000 damage of the nucetones and that of the tools on GE’s assembly floor. While the Berrigans and others certainly have no intention of “going on the road,” smashing missiles while awaiting trial, what they do plan is to actually move in the direction of the anti-war movement and the steady increase in the cost of living. Most have been joined by the others, the sharp exposure and the case is sure to continue exposure of U.S. war moves, inside the court and out. The government is especially freaked by the Berrigans targeting and exposure of the Mark 12-A missile, which is part of the imperialists “first-strike” system.

Mike Wehle explains the protesters’ outlook on their trial: “The people aren’t trying to put up any ‘defense’. They will make statements and speak out truthfully and clearly in the court, rather as an explanation of what they did. If you believe that the government is corrupt and there is no justice in the criminal courts, you won’t participate in them.”

In addition to the existing charges, the case is under investigation by the grand jury. But the actions of the authorities even in the legal arena are a sharp exposure and the case is sure to bear the ugly features of the war machine to many thousands of people. Noted Wehle: “A lot of people will support us, wholeheartedly who may be unable to do the same thing themselves. I really hope that people do pick up the cry and look at this first-strike policy of the United States and resist even further, as much as they can do.”


cONTACT THE Revolutionary Worker
Box 3486, Merchandise Mart
Chicago, IL 60654

IN YOUR AREA CALL OR WRITE:

Atlantic: Revolutionary Worker
1130 Old Bailey Rd.
Atlanta, GA 30310
(404) 769-2029

Baltimore: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 92
Baltimore, Md. 21203

Binghampton: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 237
Binghampton, NY 13202
(607) 787-0202

Boston: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 521
Cambridge, Mass. 02139
(617) 492-0167

Buffalo: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 1128
Buffalo, N.Y. 14213
(716) 699-0591

Chicago: Revolutionary Worker
1727 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60605
(312) 522-1140

Cincinnati: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 2005
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
(513) 824-0824

Cleveland: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 19180
Cleveland, OH 44110
(216) 394-9190

Detroit: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 3003
Detroit, Mich. 48212
(313) 274-4826

Definit: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 878
Detroit, Mich. 48202
(313) 493-2033

El Paso: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 637
El Paso, Texas 79992
(915) 544-3032

Hawaii: Revolutionary Worker
923 North King St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
(808) 545-2733

Houston: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 1811
Houston, TX 77023
(713) 641-3004

Los Angeles Area: Revolutionary Workers Center
3807 East Gage
Blei, CA 90201
(213) 585-4555

Louisville: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 653
Louisville, KY 40201

New York: Revolutionary Worker
16 East 18th St.
New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 243-0820

North Carolina: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 329
Greensboro, N.C. 27403
(919) 275-1079

Philadelphia: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 1785
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
(215) 649-2374

Portland: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 5010
Portland, Oregon 97217
(503) 283-2024

St. Louis: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 16033
St. Louis, Missouri 63116
(314) 721-0154

Salt Lake: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 101
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

San Diego: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 6013
San Diego, Calif. 92116

San Francisco Bay Area: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 10743
3136 East Davison
Detroit, Mich. 48222

Seattle: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 4101
Seattle, Washington 98102

Tampa: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 1084
Tampa, Florida 33606

Tulsa: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 24983
1900 S. Boston
Tulsa, Okla. 74129

Washington, D.C.: Revolutionary Worker
P.O. Box 617
Washington, D.C. 20010

FREQUENCY: Published weekly. Except for the 4th week of December and the 4th week of April, by RCP Publications, 1727 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605. Copyrighted material protected by U.S. and International Copyrights laws. All material may be quoted in non-commercial literature by permission. PC-1829, Chicago, Ill. 60666. Subscriptions are $25 a year. $30 for 10 weeks in the U.S. Canada and Mexico $22.30 for institutions, foreign subscribers (60c a year and $3.00 for Surface mail).
How do we open up the throttle to win our immediate goal of 100,000 co-conspirators? Let's make the entire publication of the Revolutionary Worker newspaper clear. As we said at the beginning of this campaign in August, “We have some work to do.” This was true then, true now, and will continue to be true at every point as we strive to make every leap, along the way, in “coming from behind to make revolution,” as our Party’s chairman put it. In particular, 2/3 of the classes in different time periods we originally set to achieve the 100,000 goal, the leap that is required still lies ahead.

The advances have already been significant. The RW is now available dramatically in some areas, showing the potential for all; plans are underway, and armed forces are being prepared to publish the RW in several more languages, thus bringing the potential strength and anti-imperialist understanding of foreign-born workers more fully and consciously into the revolutionary struggle in this country; correspondence to the paper has already increased dramatically, showing that it is becoming even more the lifestyle of a considerable number of other revolutionaries, such as Lenin’s great revolutionaries. What Is To Be Done?, have been sharply stimulated among workers who realize they need to know to grasp the revolutionary theory in order to consciously build a revolutionary movement that can win.

But with all this, still we are not yet at the point where “going over the top” at 100,000 or 200,000 is just in sight. The next couple of weeks, we must open up the pages of this paper, and in other ways draw many more people into open debate and discussion about the path to revolution in this country and our Party’s line that today, this newspaper is continuing to present the most pressing and concrete task in preparing for the revolutionary goal. This will take a bit of time, so, although time is pressing, we are going to extend the deadline the 100,000 level into November. But the key to victory is not how fast the work is done, but joining the political struggle on these questions.

At an important juncture of the Chinese revolution, when differing views needed to be aired, Mao Tsetung put forward the policy “Let A Hundred Flowers Blossom, Let A Hundred Schools of Thought Contend.” While on one hand, the principles are the same: we need and welcome this struggle, particularly among the advanced workers. Mao also said, “How can there be no wrangling in this world of a struggle, a wrangle, even antagonism, dealing as it does with contradictions and struggles. Contradictions are always there, where there are contradictions there are struggles.” (From Party Committee Secretaries, Selected Works, Vol. 5, p. 364.)

A crucial question in this campaign is the political understanding and unity around the revolutionary line among the growing numbers of advanced forces. And we know that, sometimes even our comrades do not agree. People have different ideas, experiences and opinions. We know that there are impatient and impatient revolutionary fighters who are impatient, who say “come see me when the main weapon isn’t a paper, but is something else.” We say, let’s get prepared for that time. But we want to hear from you, and join the political struggle among comrades to reach higher unity. Some believe that there is something more concrete that we must be centering our work on, saying of our central work, “To you that is struggle. To us, however, it is merely the flapping of paper.”

There is also the opinion that our goals are idealistic, cut too far ahead of things, and that we should aim for different, more modest goals today. Others would disagree with our Party’s assessment in our 1979 Central Committee report that, taking a somewhat arbitrary number, “whether or not a thousand networks of the Revolutionary Worker are actually developed might be decisive in determining whether or not we can make revolution in this country in the next decade... There is no way to push ahead on our revolutionary work without coming to grips with this. Again, “Contradiction must be exposed, then resolved.” Where we can learn from criticism and improve our work, we will; where we can answer our critics, we will do so too, not in the spirit of attacking the holders of these views, but in the spirit of political struggle, in agreement around a correct revolutionary line... Why is this a crucial method? Not because we are a debating society but, again, because “we have some work to do.” When we said this back in August we did not just mean that our comrades need to firmly grasp revolutionary theory in order to consciously build a revolutionary Party that can win.

It is the duty of all revolutionary fighters to respond to this plan: to voice disagreement where it exists or questions where they are felt. How else can we advance? Throughout this “100 Flowers” campaign, we will continue to elaborate and clarify our views in the pages of the paper. But for the struggle to be won, the major holding centers for those who have come over in the recent massive migration from the Soviet neo-colony, imagine the captivating and relaxing feeling of freedom and ease of mind that these immigrants experience as they look up at the newly-painted flapping of paper. It is more than a paper, it must feel to be in the USA. Why we can almost hear the welcoming speech now as the commander of countless forces in typical U.S. imperialist fashion, “On behalf of the U.S. government I would like to officially welcome all of you to our country, the home of baseball, hot dogs, Disneyland, and the MX missile. You are about to experience a whole new world of true freedom where there is ‘liberty and justice for all’.” Sgt. Green here will now officially introduce you to America with a traditional formality that many, many Americans are doing. Because we are confident of the truth and correctness of Marxism, and of our Party’s line and plan for revolution, we know that through open struggle, it will win out and, more than that, will be the motor for rapid leaps. It will win far more fighters, co-conspirators, from among the revolutionary-minded people.

We have put forward our plan for revolutionary work leading toward the proletarian seizure of power in this country—a plan for getting from here to there, through twists and turns—a plan centered around a revolutionary newspaper. We have put forward that the times are urgent, that far from being “ahead of where things are,” we are behind—and not only behind the accelerating objective situation of crisis and coming war, but behind in meeting the revolutionary interests and requirements of the advanced section of workers who need to be further armed with an understanding of the world in order to make big contributions to changing it.

It is the duty of all revolutionary fighters to respond to this plan: to voice disagreement where it exists or questions where they are felt. How else can we advance? Throughout this “100 Flowers” campaign, we will continue to elaborate and clarify our views in the pages of the paper. But for the struggle to be won, the major holding centers for those who have come over in the recent massive migration from the Soviet neo-colony, imagine the captivating and relaxing feeling of freedom and ease of mind that these immigrants experience as they look up at the newly-painted flapping of paper. It is more than a paper, it must feel to be in the USA. Why we can almost hear the welcoming speech now as the commander of countless forces in typical U.S. imperialist fashion, “On behalf of the U.S. government I would like to officially welcome all of you to our country, the home of baseball, hot dogs, Disneyland, and the MX missile. You are about to experience a whole new world of true freedom where there is ‘liberty and justice for all’.” Sgt. Green here will now officially introduce you to America with a traditional formality that many, many Americans are doing. Because we are confident of the truth and correctness of Marxism, and of our Party’s line and plan for revolution, we know that through open struggle, it will win out and, more than that, will be the motor for rapid leaps. It will win far more fighters, co-conspirators, from among the revolutionary-minded people.

We have put forward our plan for revolutionary work leading toward the proletarian seizure of power in this country—a plan for getting from here to there, through twists and turns—a plan centered around a revolutionary newspaper. We have put forward that the times are urgent, that far from being “ahead of where things are,” we are behind—and not only behind the accelerating objective situation of crisis and coming war, but behind in meeting the revolutionary interests and requirements of the advanced section of workers who need to be further armed with an understanding of the world in order to make big contributions to changing it.
Khomeini Speech Leads to New Maneuvers Around Hostages

One of a group of Iranian students resisting and denouncing U.S. and British imperialism as they were dragged onto a plane and deported to Iran under the cover of the "revolutionary forces." Seventy-five Iranian students were arrested on August 4 after police attacked a demonstration held in front of the American embassy in London (not to be confused with the arrest of 44 students in Washington D.C.). 44 of those arrested have since been deported by local magistrates. The British government was particularly enraged by the students' hunger strike and protests against the continued reactionary intrigue in Iran of the U.S. and Britain. Khomeini's name was dragged through the mud by the authorities, denying that British courts had any jurisdiction over them. On September 5, at exactly the same time that this story was being published, the British Foreign Office withdrew their remaining embassy staff, ostensibly more than a little upset about what might happen to "little Satan" next in Iran.

Continued on page 6

More U.S. Gov't Infighting: Who Lost Iran?

"Who lost Iran?" Not I, say ex-Ambassador to Iran, William Sullivan. "If my advice had been heeded we could have protected U.S. interests in Iran, he claims.

I beg to differ, retorts National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski. "The State Department fouled us up in Iran! My Ambassador to Iran, William Sullivan was very worried that civil unrest would have turned into the U.S. on the hostages, Khomeini undoubtably hopes that settling the hostage question will placate U.S. imperialism and relieve the pressure on Iran, thereby giving the government some breathing room to strengthen its "independence." But hopes are one thing, reality is another. The U.S. government will give Iran a "thousand "guarantees" of its "territorial integrity and national independence," but it has shown before in Iran (the 1933 CIA coup, the mission of Gen. Hoover in 1979 and the Tehran raid) and will show again, just how much it respects such promises.

However, it is still unclear what the outcome of this latest round of negotiations will be. As was clear from his September 12 speech, Khomeini's stance doesn't mean that either he or other forces in the government will stop clashing with the U.S. or any other power. Even as he laid down his new conditions for the hostage release, he mainly attacked the U.S. intrigue and plotting against Iran, raking the U.S. government for making "Moslems fight each other to enable it to continue with its plundering in Muslim countries," and maintaining that "we are at war with America. Today the hand of America has come out of the sleeve of Iraq. With the grace of God, this war will continue until final independence!"

Shortly after Khomeini's speech, some of the members of Iran's parliament made it clear that the final decision rested with them, that they are free to "add conditions, and that they would demand an apology from the
SOMOZA GOES TO PIECES

Former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, brutal benchmark of the U.S. imperialists, toppled from power by the Nicaraguan revolution last year, was executed for his crimes last week—appropriately, right across the street from the U.S. embassy in Asunción, Paraguay, where he was about to pay a "friendly visit."

Somoza's death in a fusillade of bazookas and machine gun fire ended once and for all the career of one of U.S. imperialism's most loyal servants, actively engaged in counterrevolutionary schemes right up to his last breath. The explosions and gunfire which sounded his doom, which were witnessed by horrified U.S. embassy employees, could also be clearly heard from the palace of Somoza's bodyguard, the fascist president Strasser of Paraguay, another U.S. puppet in Latin America.

Somoza came to power in Nicaragua in 1956, following the assassination of his father, who had himself ruled Nicaragua ever since he was handpicked for the job by the U.S. Marines in 1925. Somoza, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, maintained himself in power through U.S. military, economic and political support, while running the country on behalf of the U.S. and serving as a watch dog against communism. The United States views the whole situation, which is operating largely through its interests with the new regime in Managua, the U.S. has adopted the tactics of "moderation." The U.S. has locked in a struggle for control and domination of Nicaragua with its imperialist rivals in the Soviet Union, which is operating largely through its stand-in and chief booster, Cuba. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution, July 19, both Fidel Castro and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations McHenry were in Managua for the celebrations. Cuba has sent thousands of advisers and "school teachers" to Nicaragua, the U.S. has begun sending Peace Corps volunteers.

"When I die," said Somoza, "scatter my ashes all over South America." Obviously someone thought he had said "splatter my ass all over South America."

Within Nicaragua itself, Somoza used his personal control of the National Guard as a weapon against the general population and for amusing the Nicaraguan capitalist class. Somoza used the occasion of the 1972 Managua earthquake, for example, to seize personal control of all the aid funds flowing into the country and swallowed up the enterprise of dozens of raised businessmen.

Thus, at the same time as broad mass resistance to his rule was crystallizing into armed guerrilla warfare under the leadership of the FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional), a large part of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie joined the anti-Somoza movement in search of a government capable of heading off a leftist revolution and more "responsive" to the needs of the Nicaraguan capitalist class as a whole.

After an outbreak of all-out civil war in 1977, which featured a powerful nationwide Sandinista offensive, the United States itself began looking for a way to dump Somoza, fearing that the only alternative was a revolutionary mass uprising and a major defeat for U.S. imperialism in Central America.

Ultimately, following a bitter and bloody civil war, the FSLN crushed Somoza's National Guard and emerged triumphant at the head of a broad opposition from which included nearly every sector of Nicaraguan society outside the Somoza family itself. Somoza himself fled his bunker stronghold in Managua, first going to Miami, Florida. But soon he was packed off to Paraguay after it was determined that he did not stand much of a chance of surviving a long life in this country and that his presence was creating political problems for the U.S. In Paraguay he ensconced himself in a fortress-like compound patrolled by bodyguards around the clock.

But the revolution of July, 1979 signaled neither a final victory for the masses of people of Nicaragua nor a final defeat for U.S. imperialism and its longtime agent Somoza. The U.S. imperialists have been seeking to subvert and smash away the revolutionary victory through shoring up the still influential pro-U.S. elements in the government and strengthening the pro-U.S. sector of the bourgeoisie through offering "aid" and claiming to encourage "constructive, democratic change" by the forces of "moderation." The U.S. is locked in a struggle for control and domination of Nicaragua with its imperialist rivals in the Soviet Union, which is operating largely through its stand-in and chief booster, Cuba.

In the midst of its struggle to strengthen its influence with the new regime in Managua, the U.S. has adopted the tactic of appearing to keep at arm's length from Somoza, considering that any show of friendliness toward him would scuttle its chances to regain the upper hand in Nicaragua through its "wolves in sheep's clothing" strategy. However, behind the scenes, contact between the U.S. and Somoza remained active. The United States views the whole situation as an object lesson for its agents in Latin America.
One-Year Jail Each

Two Sentenced in Atlanta Flag-Burning

Atlantic City, Sept. 17. As authorities have continued to hold a man and a woman in jail on charges of "advocating overthrow of the government," reports of anti-imperialist activities in Iran have been reported to the public. An Iranian revolutionary was convicted and jailed for the misused flag incident.

Still Held on "Overthrow" Charges

Atlantic City, September 19. The two RCP supporters arrested here nearly three weeks ago and charged with advocating overthrow of the government, are still in jail. The charges are a direct attack on the Revolutionary Workers Party, says a national source. The source attributes the imprisonment of the Revolutionary Worker to 100,000. The two were arrested while putting up "Create Public Opinion, Seize Power" posters. The party's national office also reports it is a precaution against possible attacks on the party. Both had been members of the American Legion and had found the Shah so "in need of comfort" that they threw up the "Create Public Opinion, Seize Power" poster which resulted in a "flag-burning" protest.

Who Lost Iran?

Continued from page 4

The bourgeoisie's sermon about non-interference, says one commentator, for it is delivered in the middle of a debate running up how they have so far interfered in Iranian affairs to crush the revolution, and how they can best intervene in the future. The momentum of the revolution caused the Shah to lash out, himself believing in the theory that "revolution succeeded when the rulers had no failure of confidence to stifle effects to forcefully smash their opponents, the revolution failed." (Washington Quarterly, p. 28)

The bourgeoisie's sermon about non-interference is practically a defense for it is delivered in the middle of a debate running up how they have so far interfered in Iranian affairs to crush the revolution, and how they can best intervene in the future. The momentum of the revolution caused the Shah to lash out, himself believing in the theory that "revolution succeeded when the rulers had no failure of confidence to stifle effects to forcefully smash their opponents, the revolution failed." (Washington Quarterly, p. 28)

The bourgeoisie's sermon about non-interference is practically a defense for it is delivered in the middle of a debate running up how they have so far interfered in Iranian affairs to crush the revolution, and how they can best intervene in the future. The momentum of the revolution caused the Shah to lash out, himself believing in the theory that "revolution succeeded when the rulers had no failure of confidence to stifle effects to forcefully smash their opponents, the revolution failed."

(Continued on page 26)
China and marked the temporary end of the era published under the leadership of the revolutionaries. This era will be remembered by the international working struggle internationally today. The study and struggle to correctly sum up the

PROLETARIANS ARE REVOLUTIONARY OPTIMISTS

whatever about this general trend of historical development.

Revolution Will Triumph Over Reaction

The emergence of the bourgeoisie in the Party and the existence of contradictions and struggles in the Party are objective realities. Everything develops through the struggles of its internal contradictions. The Chinese bourgeoisie has been shattered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In spite of the fact that our struggle against the bourgeoisie has been conducted with tremendous courage and tenacity and tortured and that there is the danger of organ devastation in the bourgeois circles of socialism, the bourgeoisie is doomed to fail and the proletariat is bound to win. There is no doubt revolutions in China was crucial to our Party's advances and, as we said at the time of the Maoist coup in October 1976, we have the greatest assistance in reaching our conclusion from the experience of Mao on continuing the class struggle under socialism and from the invaluable contributions of the Four, Wang Hungwen, Chang Chiu-chang, Chiang Ching and Yao Wan-yuan, who were steadfast and firm in the struggle to defend the gains of the Chinese revolution, not only for the Chinese masses but for the workers and oppressed of the world.

While the Chinese revolutionaries today practice sound methods as mass debates and big character posters, Mao and the revolutionaries who supported his line decisively declare the weapon—revolutionary ideological political work—openly arming the masses of people with it and leading them in practice to carry it out. This line, then, is truly immortal and their greatest legacy.

For this reason on the occasion of these trials, we are reprinting here an important article published under the leadership of the revolutionaries which appeared in the Peking Review on September 3, 1976, only a few days before Mao's death. It is also reprinted in the book And Mao Makes Five published in 1976 by Banner Press. The revolutionary optimism and historical sweep that burns with every line of this article with inspiration in the battle at the time and remains an inspiring orientation in revolutionary struggle internationally today.

As Mao once put it, "The future is bright; the road is tortuous." Written in the thick of battle with Deng Xiao-ping and the other capitalist roaders, the revolutionaries of China knew full well that they had no guarantees of immediate success; but they also knew that whatever the outcome, the proletariat is the rising class and is bound to advance internationally through this spiral from a lower to a higher level. This revolutionary optimism does not at all lead to being "mellow" and "laid back," but more fearless and tenacious in the immediate struggle as well. This inevitable historic ascent of the proletariat is not a calm affair, nor one made without great conscious efforts by revolutionaries, it is a great and constant struggle. And as Lenin once put it, "It is only work in this direction that deserves the name of socialist work." The work of the Chinese revolutionaries, though it met a serious temporary defeat, has already borne fruit internationally in the advance of the proletariat, and will contribute to even more victories in the future. Even the situation in China itself, for all the bellowings of the revisionists, is not at all set-tled—especially since this is a time when a world-wide imperialist crisis and war, together with revolutionary upsurges, are looking close ahead. In writing to his wife, Comrade Chiang Ching, in 1966, Mao declared with the revolutionary optimism characteristic of a great leader of the proletariat, "If the Rightists stage an anti-Communist coup d'etat in China, I am sure they will know no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90% of the population.

Special Limited Offer

On the fourth anniversary of the death of Mao Tsetung and the arrest of his closest political allies, the Gang of Four, you can purchase, at the discounts listed below, the writings of Mao as well as an unparalleled collection of books on the philosophy and politics of Mao, the Cultural Revolution in China, and the revolutionary coup of 1976.

The Loss in China and the Revolutionary Legacy of Mao Tsetung, by Bob Avakian ............................................ $2.00

Reprinting below the account of the struggle leading up to the coup, its historical roots and international implications. RCP Publications, 1971, 151 pages.

And Mao Makes Five, by Bob Avakian, edited with an intro by Raymond Lotta .................................................. $5.95

In this collection we reprint original manuscripts and documents written under the leadership of Mao and the Four from 1973 to 1976, used to wage mass campaigns to politically arm the Chinese people. Includes representative writings from the revolutionaries now in power. Banner Press, 1978, 522 pages.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution, The Revisionist Coup In China and the Struggle against it, by Bob Avakian ............................. $4.95

Examines and contrasts the bourgeois and the Four's plot to usurp Party leadership and seize power in China, 644 pages. Consists of polemics between the RCP leadership and a faction that split from the Party over the question of the coup. RCP Publications, 1978, 501 pages.

Mao Tsetung on Literature and Art, by Bob Avakian .................................................. $4.95

Important summation and study of Mao Tsetung Thought as applied to several major questions, most importantly on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Traces the course of the Chinese, Mao was Lin Piao, Lin Biao, and then Stalin and then focuses on those of Mao, RCP Publications, 1979, 344 pages.

All Four Books For Only $12.00

Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Five Volumes: paper, each $4.95; cloth, each $15.95, set $34.75; leather binding $12.25; also available in a hardback edition: Chairman Mao Talks to the People, ed. by Stuart Schram, .12.95; Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung, paper, $4.95; cloth, $6.95; red plastic cover, $2.95; Five Essays on Philosophy, $1.95; Mao Tsetung on Literature and Art, $5.25.

30% Discount Off List Price on the Writings of Mao Tsetung

Order from Liberation Distributors, P.O. Box 5341, Chicago, IL 60680. Also available through Revolution Books:

Lenin on Bourgeois and Proletarian Democracy

The bourgeoisie in this country never ceases its harangue about the splendid "freedoms"! The people of this country have in this the most "democratic country the world has ever known." Yet the more they speak about their "freedoms," the more they seek to convince us that "our precious liberties" are worth giving up all, even our lives in a world war, to defend the "freedom and democracy" of the capitalist class. Therefore they appear to be superior and more justified. Their election spectacle now in full swing, the phony and hypocritical "democracy" which is separated from and above the classes.

The bourgeoisie, instead of a scientific criticism of those truths, has never heard that the bourgeoisie has been tricked by the workers. This is a truism, not only for the workers, but for all who want to fool the workers.

In his pamphlet "Bourgeois and Proletarian Democracy," Lenin criticizes Kautsky's idea of "pure democracy" by exposing the contradictions and inconsistencies of his theoretical propositions. Lenin argues that Kautsky's ideas are a "trifle" and that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism.

Lenin states that Kautsky confused the bourgeoisie with the proletariat by forgetting "pure democracy," which means "protecting the minority." He points out that Kautsky's ideas are a "trifle" and that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism. Lenin argues that "pure democracy" is a "trifle" and that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism. Lenin argues that "pure democracy" is a "trifle" and that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism.

Lenin concludes by stating that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism. He argues that "pure democracy" is a "trifle" and that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism. Lenin argues that "true democracy" cannot coexist with capitalism.

Lenin's analysis of Kautsky's ideas is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between democracy and capitalism. His critique of Kautsky's ideas is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between democracy and capitalism. Lenin's analysis of Kautsky's ideas is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between democracy and capitalism.

Lenin's essay is a classic example of his ability to analyze and critique theoretical ideas in a way that is both rigorous and accessible. His analysis of Kautsky's ideas is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between democracy and capitalism. Lenin's analysis of Kautsky's ideas is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between democracy and capitalism. Lenin's analysis of Kautsky's ideas is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between democracy and capitalism.
Statement from UGNAYAN (Alliance for Philippine National Democracy)

8 Years of Martial Law in the Philippines

The U.S. puppet Ferdinand Marcos, who likes to brag about the "stability" he has brought to the Philippines, was forced to mark the week of the eighth anniversary of the day he imposed martial law by setting up roadblocks and military checkpoints throughout the capital city of Manila and elsewhere to prevent fresh mass outbursts of protest. The following statement on the eighth year of martial law in the Philippines was sent to the UN by UGNAYAN (Alliance for Philippine National Democracy), an organization in the U.S. in support of the Philippine national liberation movement.

This September 21st, the 8th year of martial law descends on the backs of 47 million Filipinos like a maiming plague. 24% inflation (the highest in Asia), 80% of the people malnourished, 47% unemployed, and untold misery for all.

In 1971, 56% of all families were below the poverty line, now it's 68%. Workers' wages have declined by over 30% between 1972 and 1978, with a 1-a-day average wage compared to 54.5 profit for every dollar of foreign investment. What is martial law meant indeed but poverty for many, luxury for the Marcos clique and the elite one per cent, and superprofits for about 400 transnational corporations?

These are hard facts that the paid apologists of the "New Society" can ignore, but they remain painful realities for the majority.

Not only malnutrition and hunger afflict the masses, but also repression. Of at least 70,000 political prisoners since 1972, there are still about 2,000 detained. At least 20 suspects have been "salvaged"—kidnapped and killed by the military. According to the Far Eastern Economic Review, 54,000 cases of military abuses are recorded every year. To continue this denial of civil liberties and the systematic violation of human rights, the Marcos dictatorship has amassed 250,000 troops and 95,000 paramilitary forces, thanks to U.S. military aid: $26 million this year, up by 138% since last year.

But where there is oppression, there is resistance.

Last May 1, 45,000 workers rallied in Manila to protest martial law and U.S. imperialism—the biggest militant gathering since 1972. In the last few months, thousands of students have risked arrest, torture and death, mounting fierce demonstrations in Manila and elsewhere. Throughout the islands, the New People's Army has expanded tremendously, with at least 3.5 million peasants and farmers organized to support the resistance led today by the National Democratic Front.

In Samar alone, where Marcos deployed five battalions to inflict massacres and round 50,000 refugees, the New People's Army achieves the active support of at least 200,000 peasants. Meanwhile, in the South, 30,000 Bangsa Muro Army combatants challenge the beleaguered Marcos mercenaries, asserting their inalienable right to self-determination against the fascists and genocidal Marcos dictatorship.

Plunged in the midst of these historic contradictions but firmly committed to the goal of national liberation, we greet the advent of the 8th year of martial law. Pained as we are by the intense suffering of our people, we are more enraged by the injustices we see and the more outrageous by the corrupt and moribund system that fosters such injustices.

We call on all peoples everywhere to support our just struggle for national democracy.

We are pained and enraged, but inspired by the heroic sacrifices of millions of our brothers and sisters whose vision of a free, genuinely independent, democratic Philippines is being born in the womb of day-to-day struggles, in the fires of people's war.

DOWN WITH THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP! VICTORY TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE!

—Coordinating Committee, UGNAYAN (ALLIANCE FOR PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY) Box 101, Mansfield D., CT 06251

Guerrillas of the New People's Army in the Philippines celebrating victory over mercenary troops of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

Statement by a Former Peace Corp Member on the UN 2

U.S. Imperialism: The Mask and the Essence

The following statement was made at the UN 2 tour by a former Peace Corps Volunteer in the Marshall Islands.

The action taken by the UN 2 on April 30th at the United Nations was a tremendous step towards the downfall of U.S. and Soviet imperialism. Having once, myself, been used as a pawn of U.S. imperialism, I know how insidiously the surface appearance of imperialism can sometimes be. But as I learned, whether the imperialists' sugar-coated words come out of the mouths of superpower politicians or Peace Corps volunteers (the type of pawn I was) they all amount to the same thing—further exploitation, death and destruction for the people of the world. The Peace Corps is a particularly insidious form of this imperialist trickery because it goes around the world operating under the guise of "humanitarianism." Let me explain further.

The Peace Corps is one of the many masks of U.S. imperialism as I found out. It shows energetic young people busy working in various "humanitarian" projects in the "underdeveloped countries." "Let's get together, they say to the people of these countries. This system can work if we just get organized and put our noses to the grindstone. Don't bother looking up and noticing what's going on around us. "Cutting class isn't the result of gross inequality; it's the result of cutting classes. Let's think about that, together. We can accomplish miracles. A pretty, very convincing mask. Now let's look at the essence of U.S. imperialism in the Marshall Islands.

March 1946:

The Marshall's that inhabit Bikini Atoll are evacuated from their home islands that they have lived on for centuries—8 years later the first of several hydrogen bombs is exploded there. Bikini Atoll is made permanently uninhabitable. Marshallese are also similarly evacuated from Eniwetok Atoll, which is similarly incinerated, and from Kwajalein Island, where a top secret and missile testing base is installed. As I understood it, the purposes of the Kwajalein Missile Range (or simply "Kwaj" as it is called by the Americans) was to test the accuracy of ICBM's that are shot off somewhere in California and then finally end up landing hopefully somewhere in the Kwajalein lagoon. One can often see these missiles at night from as far as a hundred miles away as they streak through the sky, lighting it up and putting the fear of "God" in the hearts of the Marshallese spectators.

I once had the pleasure or as I probably should say, the disgusting experience of visiting Kwaj.

Kwajalein is the largest single island in the Marshall. In 1951, the
Turkey

Continued from page 1

coup or merely collaborated with
the Turkish military in making sure that
everything went smoothly, it welcomed
the coup with virtually unreserved
pleasure. Turkey is of tremendous strategic
importance to the U.S. interests in the
region. For centuries known as the land bridge
to Asia, several of the country’s provinces,
along with the ancient imperial capital
of Istanbul, are connected to the
European continent, bordering Greece
and the Warsaw Pact nation of
Bulgaria. But the majority of the
country and its population are part of the
Asian continent, bordering on Iran,
Iraq and Syria as well as the Soviet
Union. The Sea of Marmara and the
narrow straits that separate European
and Asian Turkey, the Dardanelles
and the Bosporus, for the Soviets form
only exit from the Black Sea to the
Mediterranean.

A member of NATO since
1952, Turkey has the second largest
military budget in NATO and was
recently chosen by the United States
as a focal point for U.S. intelligence
gathering and military installations. All the
more so since the Iranian revolution
deprecated the U.S. of similar facilities in
that neighboring country.

While the election year media in the
country炒作 between various bourgeois politicians
cooperating with the imperialist military coup in
Turkey underscores the fact that the U.S. imperialists
have no intention of losing this “Southern
anchor of NATO.”

The American media immediately
set about portraying the coup as a new job for
the junta. “All else failing, Turkey’s Military Takes

“Turkish people welcome military takeover,” was the feature story on
every network news show, as cameras
filmed happy couples walking arm-in-arm,
with some with baby carriages, past
neighborhoods.

Unfortunately all the film footage came from the workforce
doing business and residential areas of Ankara and Istanbul. Either the
cameramen didn’t have time to film the
reaction to the coup in the working
class quarters, or that footage was left
on the editing room floor.

The main theme of this PR campaign
for the coup is that Turkey’s people
come straight from the roadhouse
about the economic and political crisis in
Paul and how it has only been made
much better to live under U.S.-
rule since Soviet invasion. It is almost
impossible to discern that the ABC
news special on Turkey last week
visit a League commentator Ted Koppel
asked former Service Department
Secretary of Defense James
East expert Joseph Sisco why Turkey was
such an “economic basket case.”
Sisco begins by “taking exception to
the description ‘basket case’” and went on
to explain how “the Turkish state is
really a very democratic country and
that things are looking up. The
UN human rights report has gone
to great pains to emphasize the
ecta’s claims that they are treating the
military in Turkey as a ‘white
crime’.”

In this view the military is delicately
intervened by the civil “bourgeois government, put
a stop to the terrorism and streamline
some laws and the constitution, and
then turn the country back over
to civilian rule, just like they did after the

The U.S. government has gone
as far as to make the West look

Letter on “You Can’t
Beat Your Enemy While
Raising His Flag”

Editor, Revolutionary Worker

I have been reading a book about the Spanish Civil War lately. The more I read,
the more I realize how crucial to revolution in all countries are the ideas brought
out in the August 1, 1989 article, “You Can’t Beat Your Enemy While Raising His Flag” and the analysis within it by Bob Avakian of the so-called error of “national
imperialists”.

The book, “Between the Bullet and the Lie” is written by a reactionary anti­
communist, Ceci Eby, who spent the sixties teaching in Franco’s universities on a
U.S. government scholarship. In one part, Eby describes the arrival of the U.S. consulgeneral, the arrival of the American volunteers of the International
Brigades. The author, many people know, was class conscious people
recruited by communists and other progressive groups of Americans
including German communists who had been fighting Hitler. Englishmen involved in fighting Mussolini and Frenchmen, a contingent recruited
by Belgians, Mexicans, Moroccans, and many others. Their existence speaks
to the great reservoir of internationalism especially in the working class worldwide... but where did many Communist parties lead these internationalists,
how were these sentiments channelled? We get a good hint of the answer
in the following passage.

“After six months of war, parades and demonstrations barely ruffled the surface
of Barcelona. Catalan bands and cheering crowds swept through the
to the Plaza de Catalunya and lightly shook the surrounding building with anthems
and vivas, only a few clerks at the United States consulate stood by
to see the windows. The reason for these disturbances was an effort of the
American volunteers were arriving from France or Catalan troopers were leaving for the
front. On January 17, 1937, Mahlon F. Perkins, under the consul general,
was leading the cheering crowd below, spotted an object that had never appeared before in the
marches and parades. Coming up the main thoroughfare, behind it ambled sixty
men in 1918 doughboy uniforms. They were lined up
in four-foot squares, with their leader out front, a 45 automatic strapped to his
hip, United States Army in Barcelona—American volunteers.

Eby then describes how the group falls under the consultative general’s
window. A dem set in to investigate, report back with a
solution. What we come to fight for their principles”, and won’t say whether they have legitimate
passports. And then— the group unfurls a red flag, a banner “The International” Or at least being joined for many of people of all countries,
will be willing to give their lives for the cause of revolution anywhere in the world,
peace groups are directed by "their leaders" in a chant—"One People, One
United." Well not exactly. Eby goes on
with the following opening window for a better look, Perkins watched in puzzlement
as the group began singing the "Star Spangled Banner". They sang nearly as badly
as they marched, but which must have astonished him as much as anything
else. It was that the word of the second and every previous stanza, And
a footnote here adds: "A common notion during the thirties among government
volunteers was that one couldn’t sing anything but "The International," or sing any stanza of "The Star Spangled Banner," the first one, but he must be
a member of the Communist Party." It flashed through the head of one of the
Americans that they had materialized in front of his very window... the first group of American volunteers had arrived in Spain.

Surely this passage speaks disgustedly for itself! This spectre proved far
less than haunting to the U.S. imperialist enemy because it was singing his anti

deadly internationally
standard" of the proletariat this time around.

A Reader
On the evening of August 21, Kalip Saltan, a 26-year-old construction worker from Turkey was found brutally slain in his apartment in the western city of Aachen. Saltan, an active member of the Federation of Workers from Turkey in West Germany and West Berlin (ATIF), had been dead for two days according to a police autopsy. That this cowardly act was the work of Turkish fascists known as the Grey Wolves, there can be no doubt.

On the night of August 19, a group of these scum entered Kalip’s apartment, bound him hand and feet, tortured him to death. With 22 stab wounds, they signed their reactionary work. These type of death-squad terror tactics against revolutionaries are widely used in Turkey by agents of the government, organized into the National Movement (Grey Wolves) and known popularly as the Grey Wolves. But this is the first time that they have dared to carry out such murders in Germany, where many of the “guest workers” from Turkey are active in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The West German police, whose cooperation with the reactionaries is only thinly veiled, have used the murder to raid the homes of ATIF members looking for “evidence,” and have recently arrested two ATIF members in Cologne with the murder weapon.

The murder of Comrade Saltan marks a new escalation in the stepped-up-Moscow by the West German ruling class, working in direct conjunction with the Turkish government (old and new), to suppress the revolutionary Turkish organizations in Germany, in particular ATIF and its sister organization, AKTIF. But in recent years, over 500 ATIF members have been arrested and subjected to severe trials by the West German police. Since February of this year, 134, another member of ATIF, Saltan and curiously enough, a non-worker, was found in junkyard.” The police said that this was an unspecified “crime.”

In June of this year, 74 members and supporters of ATIF/AKTIF were arrested in Augsburg in southern Germany by both Germany and Turkish government forces. They were attacked by the Grey Wolves and after the arrests were revealed, the police moved in and made the arrests. (Needless to say, none of the Grey Wolves were arrested.) Since then, 34 of those arrested have been released in “investigative detention” without yet being charged with any crime.

Also a “Verfügung” (banning order) has been issued against the National Chairman of the ATIF, ordering him to cease “ATIF activities under any pretext.” This is a violation of a law which basically forbids any foreign organization engaged in revolutionary political activity. This attack on the ATIF Chairman is clearly just the first step in officially outlawing ATIF. Lying behind this iron-fisted repressive nonsense are very many reactionary imperialist rulers in the U.S. and Europe. First off, it is the growing revolutionary struggle in Turkey itself, which is striking increasingly powerful blows at the cross-ruled D. L. A.

The anti-imperialist movement among workers in West Germany is very strong and is being supported by the Turkish people. Upon arriving in Germany, he called on the workers to vote for reactionary political ideas put forward by ATIF and become an active fighter in the struggle to free his homeland. The claws of all imperialist and reactionaries are armed and these are not to be fought with, his militant stand both in the streets and on the job.

The murder of Comrade Saltan marks a new escalation in the struggle against imperialism and the Turkish government, which is attempting to suppress the revolutionary Grey Wolves. The ATIF, which has broken into tentacles labor for one of the world’s biggest exploiters, and here the struggle between reactionaries and the revolutionary Grey Wolves has broken into the open and has been exposed. Y Duran, Duran sits in jail because some of these reactionary organizations have supposedly accused him of an as yet unspecified “crime.”

Concern to West Germany’s rulers is the fact that ATIF, which is taking on the West German government, has very broad support from the workers and students in both Germany and Turkey. Thousands of leaflets were distributed in both German and Turkish. At a short rally held in the center of the city, all organizations participating gave a 3-minute speech commemorating Comrade Saltan and called on the people to fight the fascist terror. The ATIF spoke in clear and direct fashion. Just the struggle was not just against the fascists but against the imperialist system itself, and all forms of repression that the imperialists of both East and West use to oppress the masses.

At the end of the rally a minute of silence was called in memory of Kalip Saltan, after which thousands in the demonstration held this high and ended with the following plea: “We, revolutionaries, will fight against imperialism and every type of reaction until the victory of the democratic revolution and on to socialism—for a society that will contain no classes and oppression. We vow to wage this struggle with the last drop of our blood.”

News Item:

A reader sent us the following, news item clipped from the San Francisco Chronicle (the story itself merits little comment, however, readers are encouraged to take a look at an article titled “The Bloodied Work of the AFL-CIA” in RW No.52 for a thorough treatment of the question). Speaking before the AFL-CIA yesterday, the president inadvertently referred to the labor federation as the “AFL-CIA” during a passage about the Polish workers. “I cannot help but believe that the resolve of the Polish workers was strengthened by the solidarity of free trade unions around the world—including of course, the AFL-CIA,” Col. McCaffrey, it is said, quickly correcting himself to vapidness laughs from the audience. The AFL-CIA has been accused over the years as serving as a conduit for funneling CIA funds into Latin America, a charge the labor federation denies.

Curtier Ship, Calls CIA The CIA

Washington

President Carter didn’t really mean to suggest that striking Polish workers were working for the CIA. Speaking before the AFL-CIA yesterday, the president inadvertently referred to the labor federation as the “AFL-CIA” during a passage about the Polish workers: “I cannot help but believe that the resolve of the Polish workers was strengthened by the solidarity of free trade unions around the world—including of course, the AFL-CIA.” Col. McCaffrey, it is said, quickly correcting himself to vapidness laughs from the audience. The AFL-CIA has been accused over the years as serving as a conduit for funneling CIA funds into Latin America, a charge the labor federation denies.

Curtier Ship, Calls CIA The CIA

September 19, 1980—Revolutionary Worker—Page 11

Thousands March Against Assassination

Revolutionary from Turkey
Slain in W. Germany

5000 march in Aachen, W. Germany, in commemoration of comrade Kalip Saltan, murdered by the 'Grey Wolves' Turkish fascist.

5000 march in Aachen, W. Germany, in commemoration of comrade Kalip Saltan, murdered by the 'Grey Wolves' Turkish fascist.
"Dare to Grapple with the Battle Plan for Revolution," was the call issued by the Revolutionary Communist Party some time ago. This was a call to take up, discuss and criticize drafts of the New Programme and New Constitution of the RCP (USA). Today, we are entering early May 1980.

The drafts of the New Programme and New Constitution are truth profound and pathbreaking documents. They are a battle plan for proletarian revolution and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in this country. The documents are drafts, weapons in preparation. They represent a concentration of Leninism-Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought—and the application of this science to the specific conditions we face in this country. The real possibility for revolution in the next decade demands that those who burn with the desire for such change seriously throw themselves into the struggle over the draft New Programme and New Constitution.

We have solicited comments, questions, agreements and disagreements over the new documents, and encourage the submitting of letters for publication in this Worker. Groups and individuals are urged to contact the Party with their ideas and to set up discussion.

Any topic covered in the drafts will be open to discussion. The publication of letters does not indicate that the Party necessarily agrees with the position stated in them. Others are free to respond to the points raised in any letter. The Revolutionary Worker will on occasion respond directly to points raised, but as a rule we will not. This is because this process is not a series of questions and answers, but a process of discussion, struggle and sharpening of the drafts which will culminate in the final version of these documents. This process will last for a couple of months and will conclude with an even higher concentration of a correct proletarian revolutionary line by the leadership of the RCP. The final New Programme and New Constitution will be published shortly thereafter. The result of this process directly involving thousands will not only be deeper unity over the political line of the Revolutionary Communist Party, but a deepening of the line itself. And the proletariat will have an ever sharper weapon in its revolutionary struggle for political power.

Shine the Light of Revolution Behind the Prison Walls

Contribute to the Prisoners Literature Library

The Revolutionary Communist Party receives many letters and requests for literature from prisoners inside the prison walls. Most of these requests come from whole torture chambers from Atica to San Quentin. There are thousands more prison comrades who have been beaten down and have no voice. The capitalist class and who thinks for and

Dear Friends,

Just a note on the nuclear weapons letter from a reader. Their position is deeply incorrect.

The major question is not whether we have nuclear weapons now or not as it is only deployed but 1) in whose hands they are deployed, and 2) in the possession of whom they will be used. Imperialists use weapons one way, we another. China under Mao "used" the bomb very effectively without using it! We must do the same.

A reader

Dear Editor,

RCP's Draft Programme and Constitution states in the chapter around the united front that the industrial proletariat is a highly socialized class and must be "the most decisive force in the proletarian revolution." But the Draft Programme does explain why being highly socialized is an important aspect in making proletarian revolution. Most people don't see the industrial proletariat as the decisive force right now because the capitalist state is between them and the other workers and right now are backwards. It's going to be crucial to explain that when the industrial proletariat becomes class conscious it is better able to see much more clearly the main contradiction in capitalist society. And the contradiction is that they understand the tremendous productive forces, they realize they have the ability to feed and clothe everybody and instead see these basic necessities of life go to waste and rot and see why the capitalists can't make a profit out of it.

A reader
masses, and especially among the increasing numbers of class-conscious workers, with the Party at the head, the situation may well arise within the next few years in which a mass uprising can be launched to unseat the bourgeoisie and resolve the crisis in the interests of the proletariat and the great majority of humanity. In a great many ways this is the linchpin on which the whole Draft Programme rests. If our analysis on this is wrong then the overall thrust of the entire Draft Programme is wrong because it is profoundly oriented towards not only fighting but winning revolution in this country later on. The possibility of revolution in the next few years has also proven to be one of the most controversial and most debated topics, either directly or indirectly. People have a hard time seeing the connection between the given situation because it is not what appears on the surface.

We need to strengthen the arguments why this is true in the Programme. As it stands now it is unconvincing. Two suggestions: (1) A more powerful argument why the strength of U.S. imperialism, in particular its top-dog position in the world, are being decisively turned into their opposite. As America in Diplomacy states: "The possibility of revolution in the United States cannot be ascertained from the present situation but only in the context of an overall objective situation. It is based on what is developing throughout the world." The fact that it now has a full-fledged arms race to defend, that the burden of defending this falls mainly on the shoulders of the U.S. imperialists who already had to absorb the preliminary blows of being the target of revolutionary struggles throughout the world and won in this country, that this country will be the front lines of the war from the very beginning, that this puts the U.S. not only economically, but also politically and militarily in a very fragile position. All this with tremendous repercussions back on the contradictions within the U.S. The very things which made the U.S. powerful in the past could now be decisively turned into their opposite. At this point the Draft Programme, especially pp. 5-7, is weak in putting the revolutionary possibilities in this country in this kind of worldwide context.

(2) We need to stress in these pages the fact that the revolutionary movement in this country is not starting from nowhere. There were powerful struggles of the '60s and early '70s which taught people a lot of things about this system which they have forgotten—something which is absent from pp. 5-7, of course, anywhere else in the beginning part of the Draft Programme. And in particular the existence of hundreds of thousands of revolutionary-minded workers needs more emphasis. The Draft Programme has one sentence on pp. 1-6: "If the working class has been influenced by and directly infused with the militancy of millions of black people and other oppressed peoples, angry veterans of the Vietnamese war, women no longer accepting their 'place' and rebellious youth." Besides the fact that this analysis leaves out people who went through the '60s in one way or another and people, especially from countries where there is significant struggle against imperialism, there is an overall downplaying of the importance of these advanced in explaining why revolution is possible. The fact that there was intense political turmoil in the '60s and early '70s and that some of this understanding of the system has been infused into the working class, concentrated especially in its advanced sections, has a lot to do with why the revolutionary movement of today can make such rapid and qualitative leaps forward to come from behind to lead revolution in the next few years. More emphasis is needed on this important point.

This ties in with the other question which needs to be addressed in the Programme: how do we come from behind to make revolution. As it stands right now the Draft does not even pose this crucial question, not speak powerfully enough to its urgency. The Programme should clearly pose this as a very important question in making revolution and why. We should bring out near the beginning on pp. 8-9 how this is not only whether there will be upsurges and rebellions, but whether there will be one road or two roads, in a fundamental sense, one solution with many different variations or two solutions. The problem isn't that this isn't in the DP at all, the problem is that why is this such a crucial question is dealt with at the very end, on pages 90-91, and not at the beginning. Here we find the following statement: "There is and there will be a crisis in this country. There will be outbreaks of struggle—even massive outbreaks. But this, in itself will not make revolution, only coming from behind to make revolution in this country can make revolution by clarifying the American flag and all it stands for, and to take up the red flag." And this is not a clear statement of the contradiction we are faced with? If so why not state it clearly and elaborate on it at the beginning.

Second, a very important part of coming from behind to make revolution, especially facing this harsh year, involves internationalism. As Bob Avakian said, "The workers in this country can never make revolution by claiming the 'American flag' as their own—it is not—but only by learning to put the American flag and all it stands for, and to take up the red flag." And this is not only a political question, but also an organizational one. Whether we really build the revolutionary movement in this country as a detachment of the international communist revolution, and as part of this build actual organizational unity on an international level as far as possible, is a dividing line question on whether we are actually able to make revolution in this country in the first place or simply throw away opportunity, and whether we are able to move forward from there towards the historic goal of worldwide communism. And even if we are unable to successfully make revolution in this country this doesn't mean a revolution situation will ripen in some other country or countries and our work here will greatly assist it.

Programs like this, as well as others, we have some work to do in coming from behind. But where in the first 38 pages of the DP is this question addressed? There are some passing references to it, but essentially this question is not even brought up. Isn't it essential if it is an important part of our Programme for making revolution and building socialism? Doesn't it matter how we bring from behind to make revolution?

On this point, as well as others, we have some work to do in coming from behind. But where in the first 38 pages of the DP is this question addressed? There are some passing references to it, but essentially this question is not even brought up. Isn't it essential if it is an important part of our Programme for making revolution and building socialism? Doesn't it matter how we bring from behind to make revolution?
On September 17, after 30 days of testimony, the case against the Klan/Nazi trial rested its case against six Klansmen and Nazis accused of murdering two black youths in North Carolina last November. After the defense rested, District Attorney Mark Schlesier declared that the prosecution had "shown a shining light on the inhumanity of the men who have been left unturned in the preparation of this trial." In fact, most of the truth behind the violence, the actual mass political repression by the bourgeoisie and the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeois parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.

"The bourgeoisie parliament is a sea of obstacles and the stock exchange is a key element in the planning of these mass political repression by the bourgeoisie. The actual repression by the bourgeoisie, by the banks, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial."

The public, the workers, the actual repressed by the bourgeoisie, has been left unturned in the preparation of this trial.
In writing this book, Langguth seems to have discovered a theme of the book, in its very structure. What he cannot see is the normality of Mitrione's life, on the one hand, and his crimes abroad, on the other. He cannot explain the contradiction, he simply counterposes these two aspects. What he cannot see is their unity. And this is because he cannot see the roots of imperialist domination abroad in the normal, unremarkable system that rules here. He is not capable of realizing that a policeman from a small American city could become a director of a torture operation abroad, and that there's nothing incredible about it.

There is the contradiction that Langguth is pointing to—contradiction between imperialism's much more complex, angered adaptation of this system abroad, in the nations under its domination, and the comparatively material well-being and "democratic" facade it allows at home, in the imperialist country. It's impossible to counterpose these two worlds, one in which it makes possible for the imperialism to graft concessions, and in fact offensives, at home, but that this can continue forever. Rampant imperialism brings its own contradictions—from anti-imperialist struggles for liberation, to another imperialism power which poses for capital accumulation within the empire, and to an imperialism whose watchword must become: "We've got to tighten our belts and prepare for war."

The United States, for example, is a country of horrors. He brings out the systematic use of torture, which emerged in the 1960s with the political context of Mitrione's job, the U.S. engineering of the coup in Brazil, the growth of the repressive apparatus and use of torture. He skillfully interweaves into the book the stories of some Brazilian political activists whom he's interviewed in ex-

"Urban guerrilla" is captured, tortured, finally released through a political accommodation. One of the main themes of this book is the systematic use of torture.

In the torture room, the guards asked him questions. He was dead, captured, tortured, executed by the Tupamaros, accused of being a CIA agent. The guards administered electric shocks with a small gray generator about a foot and a half long. On the side facing Flavio was a familiar symbol: the red, white, and blue shield of U.S. AID (Agency for International Development). (P. 193)

Sinatra, accompanied by Jerry Lewis, were there. Two weeks later Frank and his wife, Secretary of State Rogers and his wife, David Eisenhower, to the funeral; Nixon sent a huge red, white and blue flag. It isn't a novel, for the story is quite real. Langguth makes his basic contradiction the normality of Mitrione's life, on the one hand, and his crimes abroad, on the other. He cannot explain the contradiction, he simply counterposes these two aspects. What he cannot see is their unity. And this is because he cannot see the roots of imperialist domination abroad in the normal, unremarkable system that rules here. He is not capable of realizing that a policeman from a small American city could become a director of a torture operation abroad, and that there's nothing incredible about it.

There is the contradiction that Langguth is pointing to—contradiction between imperialism's much more complex, angered adaptation of this system abroad, in the nations under its domination, and the comparatively material well-being and "democratic" facade it allows at home, in the imperialist country. It's impossible to counterpose these two worlds, one in which it makes possible for the imperialism to graft concessions, and in fact offensives, at home, but that this can continue forever. Rampant imperialism brings its own contradictions—from anti-imperialist struggles for liberation, to another imperialism power which poses for capital accumulation within the empire, and to an imperialism whose watchword must become: "We've got to tighten our belts and prepare for war."

The United States, for example, is a country of horrors. He brings out the systematic use of torture, which emerged in the 1960s with the political context of Mitrione's job, the U.S. engineering of the coup in Brazil, the growth of the repressive apparatus and use of torture. He skillfully interweaves into the book the stories of some Brazilian political activists whom he's interviewed in exile—a young journalist who becomes an "urban guerrilla" is captured, tortured, finally released through a political accommodation. One of the main themes of this book is the systematic use of torture.
Throughout the night, the whole area for miles around is one vast battlefield. The orange forces are advancing, the blue forces are retreating. Armored vehicles zoom up and then fade back into the night. High-intensity street lights. Even in the darkness, there are forlorn and sentries. As they approach, vehicles are held up. The orange forces begin to outpatient and create an aura of terror. They are advancing. They have the advantage in numbers, but the blue forces are determined to hold their ground. The orange forces continue to advance, but they are met with fierce resistance. The battle rages on, with both sides fighting desperately to gain the upper hand.

The orange forces continue to advance, with the blue forces fighting back. The battle is intense, with both sides using all available resources to gain the upper hand. The orange forces have the advantage in numbers, but the blue forces are determined to hold their ground. The battle rages on, with both sides fighting desperately to gain the upper hand.

The orange forces continue to advance, with the blue forces fighting back. The battle is intense, with both sides using all available resources to gain the upper hand. The orange forces have the advantage in numbers, but the blue forces are determined to hold their ground. The battle rages on, with both sides fighting desperately to gain the upper hand.

The orange forces continue to advance, with the blue forces fighting back. The battle is intense, with both sides using all available resources to gain the upper hand. The orange forces have the advantage in numbers, but the blue forces are determined to hold their ground. The battle rages on, with both sides fighting desperately to gain the upper hand.
Interview with GI's at War Games

INSIDE AUTUMN FORGE

In the past week, thousands of GI's have been arriving from Europe and the U.S. as part of the NATO Autumn Forge war maneuvers. The biggest single unit involved in these war preparations is the 2nd Armored Division from Ft. Lewis, Texas. A couple of days after they arrived in Europe high back (the voice of revolutionary GI's in Europe) interviewed two Black GI's from the 2nd Armored Division. The following are excerpts from that interview for obvious reasons we will refer to the brothers as X and Y.

FB: I thought I'd start off by asking you guys why you joined the army in the first place?

X: I wanted to check it out and see how it was. Mainly because I had a brother, who was in the Marines, he wasn't in there no longer than two months before he had a nervous breakdown. So I wanted to see how it was, to affect people's minds like that—just for other people to check it out and see how it was.

FB: Did you find out the reason?

X: Yeah, it's all a bunch of bullshit.

Y: I was in some trouble and I either had the choice of coming in or going to jail so I came in.

FB: That's why they call it the volunteer army?

X: Yeah.

Y: Would you guys recommend that other people join the army to check it out?

FB: How do people feel about coming over here for REFORGER?

Y: Yeah. They look at it like just another training exercise. They told us we were over here to get used to the cold weather. They told us that if we were scheduled to go to REFORGER and you were AWOL you would do 10 years automatically. No questions or anything. They don't want to hear that.

FB: Do they make you expect you have to be up here over here soon?

Y: They act as though we are, I think that it's a real possibility that they might be coming back. I don't know, I'm not coming back—not to go to war.

FB: How do other people feel about the army?

Y: A lot of brothers can't see going in for three years. To get something that belongs to someone else that they have no business trying to take.

FB: In other words you're saying you wouldn't fight for the red, white and blue?

Y: No, that's their flag not ours.

X: A lot of people are hopped up about it. If a war was to break out they'd fight for their country. But I can't see fighting for something I don't know what I'm fighting for. Now I can see if they go to the U.S. and start bombing there of course I'm gonna help them out, because they're messing with my family then. But when they go around and get in other people's business they don't have to do, just stay out of it and there wouldn't be no problems just like in the Vietnam war.

FB: But I don't agree that we should defend this system whether the bombs are falling in the U.S. or Europe or anywhere. It's a question of going out here and defending the country or dealing with the system that brought about the war in the first place.

X: That's a heavy question, very heavy question.

FB: What's the general feeling about going to war among the troops?

Y: It's half and half. I don't know everybody at Fort Hood but a lot of people say they'll go to war and a lot of people say they won't.

FB: Over here they have the saying FTA—Fuck the Army. Is that the way people feel at Fort Hood?

X: You hear that quite a bit in Texas too. A lot of people feel that way. I tried to get out myself. The officers are fucking up. Some of them just go to college and then they get out of college and go straight to the army and don't know what the fuck is happening in the organization. They come in and try to change things and fuck up the whole thing.

FB: Would you trust them to lead you into war?

X: Trust them? If I was to go to war with them I'd kill them.

FB: Why is that?

X: Cause I know a few who would kill me.

FB: What about the conditions at Fort Hood? What about the Ku Klux Klan?

X: There's quite a few of them around there. They had their Klan riding a little bit on Fort Hood.

FB: And the officers and NCO's practice that?

X: I know some who are in it.

Y: They have membership cards and when they get into trouble all they do is repeat their social security number just like a prisoner of war.

FB: Do they go around with robes and burn crosses?

X: They burned a cross one time. That's when they had that little riot. The Blacks went down there against them.

FB: Did the Klan get their asses kicked?

X: Yeah.

FB: Is there racial tension between the Black and white GI's at Fort Hood?

Y: It's mostly the older people who keep that shit going. It seems to hurt them to see two or three different races together. It hurts them and gets them really upset. You might see them off duty and you come on duty and they try to dog you by using their rank which is fucked up.

FB: We covered a lot of ground, what message would you like to see go out to your fellow GI's?

X: I'd like to see everybody get together and march one way against our real enemy instead of all diagonally. I would like to see that.

Y: I'd agree with what he said that would be sharp for that to happen. I'd like to say also that we do need a newspaper like FightBack not just at Fort Hood but everywhere we can print it.

15,000 Line Up for 70 Jobs

No ads appeared in the papers, no announcements on the radio, but word travels fast among the tens of thousands desperately searching for a job—any job. 15,000 people in line, some camping overnight—all for the chance to apply for a mere 70 clerical and manual labor jobs at Baltimore's Social Security Administration. As the doors opened in the morning, there was a surge towards the front. All the TV crews were there. The media, no doubt, hoped to gather pictures of people fighting each other for the few applications. But as thousands rushed the doors, it was security guards who began swinging.

One brother who was beaten by clubs and taken by the guards was later offered "a first shot" at one of the jobs if he agreed not to press charges against the guards.

As it turned out, these 70 "new jobs" are an attempt to cut wages. Existing positions in Social Security are being given "new titles" as "worker-trainees." These "trainees" will be in the lowest pay scale in the federal government and will not be "permanent" for three years.

September 19, 1980—Revolutionary Worker—Page 17
Turkey

Continued from page 16

were killed instantly. Scores more were severely wounded as they tried to flee. 500 students were arrested and the newspapers and government generally ignored the attack as a gun battle between security forces and terrorists.

But the attack upon repression and terror used by the government against the masses in recent years has been followed in Turkey by counter-revolutionary fascist gangs organized by the National Movement in Society (MHP), the Army-dominated Union of Islamic Rights and Freedoms (U.I.R.F.), and the conservative Democratic Party. In the latter group, the Alparslan Turkes, a former army colonel who played an important role in the 1971 coup, is a key figure. He has been linked to the terrorist groups called "grey wolves" and "black wolves.

In 1978, for example, these fascist gangs were brought into the city of Kayseri to attack the Moslem brothers and sisters standing shoulder to shoulder behind the barbed wire of the Alparslan Turkes and the Turkish Motherland party, to suppress the growth of the revolutionary movement. In reality the military has long worked closely with these rightist terrorists who in turn have been employed to foment tension, to break up demonstrations and to provoke and inflame the popular masses.

In these attacks the fascist gangs have worked hand in glove with the military that has repeatedly dismissed the parliament and put an end to terrorism. The MHP tried to recount the Alparslan Turkes operation on May 25, 1980 in the town of Corum. Bus loads of commandos were brought to attack the headquarters of the People's Liberation Army. Coffee houses and public buses were sprayed with子弹. Faced with this terror campaign, the people set up a "graveyard of fascists," with the slogan "The bourgeoisie has used it. If it is to have advantage they can use it. One form of it now, the fascist gangs, while they use other forms of terror and oppression to try to smash the revolutionary forces. In fact, some among the rightist terrorists and their leaders, as the junta has done, not only give them the mask of "fairness," it is presented as "legal." So it was not a replacement a "liberal" or "social democratic" government that developed the military coup was launched. The coup's purpose was to unite a badly split Turkish ruling class. These splits and the virtual paralysis of the government has intensified in the face of the country's deepening crisis. For while the masses have a great deal of unity on their response to the fascist terror, they have turned to infighting and debilitating backstabbing because of competing for military loyalties and internal contradictions over how to deal with the crisis. For over six months and after 100 votes in the Parliament they were not able to select a president of the country. While the Demirel government seemed willing to accede to U.S. demands for an agreement with Greece that would bring Turkey's old rival back into NATO, Ecet's party joined with a Moslem fundamentalist party to veto dismissal of the Foreign Minister Demirel and the MHP. There are two examples of the disarray and cross purposes action of the Turkish politicians that has increasingly irritated the U.S.

There is little question of either of the major parties in Turkey opting for a withdrawal from NATO or for a fundamental change in the relationship with the Western Bloc. But there are undoubtedly those in the Turkish ruling class who are finding the recent U.S. m'lilitary maneuvers to have been anything less than illuminating. The current crisis has served as a powerful test of the politicians' ability to decide their tasks in the light of the growing revolutionary movement with the crisis.

Page 18—Revolutionary Worker—September 19, 1980

Honor Comrade Damian García—Revolutionary Martyr

Revolutionary Worker

Damian Garcia

DAMIAN GARCIA

Booked for illegal dry, Comrade Garcia talking the Red Flag over the Alums. March 20, 1980. Inscription by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the RCP-Mex., notes: "I wish to express my memory and wishes...there is something that no one can avoid or change, but the content of people's lives and their deaths. the cause to which they are dedicated and given this is something will people cannot affect but something must be done for the community and the reference...not all that money for themselves, but for the masses of people and ultimately for mankind as a whole."
HOW THE FBI USED THE MEDIA AGAINST THE PANTHERS

During the 1960s many political activities were accused of paranoia when they stressed that there was a government organized conspiracy against the Black Panther Party. The Justice Dept. would routinely deny that such a plot existed and would only refer to a broad and nondescript manner, "We're just keeping an eye on them." But these lies were cut down on them." But these lies were cut down. To add fuel to the fire, FBI agents spread numerous tales of how the Panthers were isolated from the moderate black and white communities which may support it. To add fuel to the fire, FBI agents spread numerous tales of how the Panthers were isolated from the moderate black and white communities which may support this. It is this multifaceted attack that makes the FBI's manipulation of the media so dangerous. The FBI's manipulation of the media gained momentum as the organization grew in size and power. The FBI's manipulation of the media continued throughout the 1960s and 1970s, and its impact on the media and the public continues to this day.
**Optimists**

**Continued from page 7**

time, there will be a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat; and if their revisionist line is not opposed, it will be a return to the old system. In the history of the world there have been dictatorial power struggles over the proletariat, both in the superstructure and in the economic base, and they have all failed. It is quite clear that it won't do without struggle. Only when we fully realize the danger of capitalist restoration by the bourgeoisie, and understand the importance of the frat-terst struggle against it, can we effectively con­ceive of the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalism regaining its power, and lead the socialist to advance along the path indicated by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Historical experience has convinced us: "This Party of ours has been victorious in every struggle." The masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are in the forefront in vanquishing the bourgeoisie in the Party. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "After the democratic revolution the two lines were not opposed on the ground. Peasants and workers did not stand still, they want revolution." "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution." The question is: who feels themselves oppressed? junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like the old system. Why they work together for the "necessary revolution." The "big-wigs" of the bourgeoisie in the Party, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping made use of the power in their hands to work for restoration and regression and to op­pose the revolution. But the majority of the masses were inevitably opposed and spurred by the masses of the people. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has had the great misfortune of the masses in combating the bourgeoisie in the Party. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping were hautly for some time, but they were over­thrown one by one when the masses rose against them. By reading and studying conscientiously and hav­ing a good grasp of Marxism and by taking part in the great struggle of combating and preventing revisionism, hundreds of millions of people have enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. No matter how the bourgeoisie in the Party changes its tactics and no matter how hard and ingrained are their revi­sionist resorts to, we are fully confident that it will be ex­posed, opposed and defeated. Opposed and defeated by people who have a high level of political con­sciousness. In the current great struggle to repulse the Right deviationists and the bourgeois revisionist elements, large numbers of ordinary workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and masses with an open, all-round trial of strength with the pro­letariat, after our repeated struggles against it, the bourgeoisie has moved its headquarters into the counter-revolutionary forces, change their counter-revolutionary tactics and continue to have a trial of strength with the proletariat. Class strugg­le and the struggle between the two lines are in­dispensable. On the contrary, through the pro­longed struggles against opportunism and revi­sionism, and the two lines. The chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines have come forward one after another under our fight against them. They have all failed. On the contrary, through the elimination of these "worms" inside the revolu­tionary ranks, our Party has become more solidly united round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. The Party Central Committee has advanced along the path indicated by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Historical experience has convinced us: "This Par­ty of ours has been victorious in every struggle." The masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are in the forefront in vanquishing the bourgeoisie in the Party. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "After the democratic revolution the two lines were not opposed in the ground. Peasants and workers did not stand still, they want revolution." "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution." The question is: who feels themselves oppressed? junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like the old system. Why they work together for the "necessary revolution." The "big-wigs" of the bourgeoisie in the Party, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping made use of the power in their hands to work for restoration and regression and to op­pose the revolution. But the majority of the masses were inevitably opposed and spurred by the masses of the people. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has had the great misfortune of the masses in combating the bourgeoisie in the Party. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping were hautly for some time, but they were over­thrown one by one when the masses rose against them. By reading and studying conscientiously and hav­ing a good grasp of Marxism and by taking part in the great struggle of combating and preventing revisionism, hundreds of millions of people have enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. No matter how the bourgeoisie in the Party changes its tactics and no matter how hard and ingrained are their revi­sionist resorts to, we are fully confident that it will be ex­posed, opposed and defeated. Opposed and defeated by people who have a high level of political con­sciousness. In the current great struggle to repulse the Right deviationists and the bourgeois revisionist elements, large numbers of ordinary workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and masses with an open, all-round trial of strength with the pro­letariat, after our repeated struggles against it, the bourgeoisie has moved its headquarters into the counter-revolutionary forces, change their counter-revolutionary tactics and continue to have a trial of strength with the proletariat. Class strugg­le and the struggle between the two lines are in­dispensable. On the contrary, through the pro­longed struggles against opportunism and revi­sionism, and the two lines. The chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines have come forward one after another under our fight against them. They have all failed. On the contrary, through the elimination of these "worms" inside the revolu­tionary ranks, our Party has become more solidly united round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. The Party Central Committee has advanced along the path indicated by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Historical experience has convinced us: "This Par­ty of ours has been victorious in every struggle." The masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are in the forefront in vanquishing the bourgeoisie in the Party. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "After the democratic revolution the two lines were not opposed in the ground. Peasants and workers did not stand still, they want revolution." "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution." The question is: who feels themselves oppressed? junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like the old system. Why they work together for the "necessary revolution." The "big-wigs" of the bourgeoisie in the Party, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping made use of the power in their hands to work for restoration and regression and to op­pose the revolution. But the majority of the masses were inevitably opposed and spurred by the masses of the people. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has had the great misfortune of the masses in combating the bourgeoisie in the Party. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping were hautly for some time, but they were over­thrown one by one when the masses rose against them. By reading and studying conscientiously and hav­ing a good grasp of Marxism and by taking part in the great struggle of combating and preventing revisionism, hundreds of millions of people have enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. No matter how the bourgeoisie in the Party changes its tactics and no matter how hard and ingrained are their revi­sionist resorts to, we are fully confident that it will be ex­posed, opposed and defeated. Opposed and defeated by people who have a high level of political con­sciousness. In the current great struggle to repulse the Right deviationists and the bourgeois revisionist elements, large numbers of ordinary workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and masses with an open, all-round trial of strength with the pro­letariat, after our repeated struggles against it, the bourgeoisie has moved its headquarters into the counter-revolutionary forces, change their counter-revolutionary tactics and continue to have a trial of strength with the proletariat. Class strugg­le and the struggle between the two lines are in­dispensable. On the contrary, through the pro­longed struggles against opportunism and revi­sionism, and the two lines. The chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines have come forward one after another under our fight against them. They have all failed. On the contrary, through the elimination of these "worms" inside the revolu­tionary ranks, our Party has become more solidly united round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. The Party Central Committee has advanced along the path indicated by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Historical experience has convinced us: "This Par­ty of ours has been victorious in every struggle." The masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are in the forefront in vanquishing the bourgeoisie in the Party. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "After the democratic revolution the two lines were not opposed in the ground. Peasants and workers did not stand still, they want revolution." "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution." The question is: who feels themselves oppressed? junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like the old system. Why they work together for the "necessary revolution." The "big-wigs" of the bourgeoisie in the Party, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping made use of the power in their hands to work for restoration and regression and to op­pose the revolution. But the majority of the masses were inevitably opposed and spurred by the masses of the people. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has had the great misfortune of the masses in combating the bourgeoisie in the Party. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping were hautly for some time, but they were over­thrown one by one when the masses rose against them. By reading and studying conscientiously and hav­ing a good grasp of Marxism and by taking part in the great struggle of combating and preventing revisionism, hundreds of millions of people have enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. No matter how the bourgeoisie in the Party changes its tactics and no matter how hard and ingrained are their revi­sionist resorts to, we are fully confident that it will be ex­posed, opposed and defeated. Opposed and defeated by people who have a high level of political con­sciousness. In the current great struggle to repulse the Right deviationists and the bourgeois revisionist elements, large numbers of ordinary workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and masses with an open, all-round trial of strength with the pro­letariat, after our repeated struggles against it, the bourgeoisie has moved its headquarters into the counter-revolutionary forces, change their counter-revolutionary tactics and continue to have a trial of strength with the proletariat. Class strugg­le and the struggle between the two lines are in­dispensable. On the contrary, through the pro­longed struggles against opportunism and revi­sionism, and the two lines. The chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines have come forward one after another under our fight against them. They have all failed. On the contrary, through the elimination of these "worms" inside the revolu­tionary ranks, our Party has become more solidly
Bilingual Programs Attacked Nationwide

CODIFYING NATIONAL OPPRESSION

On a recent Public Broadcasting System program, the program host asked several experts what they thought the future held for bilingual education. The general consensus was that the federal government was not doing enough to support bilingual education, and that schools should provide instruction in both English and the students' native language. The host then asked a native Spanish speaker what his opinion was on bilingual education. He replied that he thought it was important for students to be able to communicate in their native language, but that they should also learn English in order to be successful in today's world. He felt that bilingual education was not the answer, and that schools should focus on teaching English as a second language in order to prepare students for success in the workplace.

On Tuesday, September 16, the U.S. Senate passed a military budget bill that included a $3.5 million appropriation for the continuation of a binary nerve gas production plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. This action matched a similar section of a House Appropriations bill passed on September 10. While the Senate was busy giving the money for the construction of the plant, the House passed a $19 million fund for equipping the facilities that would be ready to roll when needed. Moving full steam ahead, construction of the plant is set to begin in 1983.

This latest move is supposed to be a break with the 10-year-old "mora­torium" on the production of chemical weapons, and is being hailed as the only significant move to be made in the area of chemical warfare in over a decade. The only opposition to this bill came from Senator Hart from Colorado, who asked for a brief presidential study to determine all the costs and outlays of the deal, including whether a bomb would be a better car­rier than the 155-mm. artillery shell. Senator Levin of Nevada declared that the U.S. didn't really have to worry about Soviet chemical weapons since China would take up most of them anyway; and Senator Hatfield (no­torious "opponent" of the draft) stated that "Only bullets and artillery shells can render protective clothing useless, not a chemical counterattack." And of course, the debate was also punctuated with self-righteous declarations that "We would never use them first."

The real question is whether the government is being honest with the American people about the dangers of chemical weapons. As Senator Hart pointed out, we have no idea how many chemical weapons are out there, and we certainly shouldn't be risking the lives of our troops without knowing what we're doing.

The character of the senatorial debates left no question about what was going on. While there were a few cynical comments about the horrors of death by nerve gas and the dangers to civilian populations, for the most part the debate centered on questions of timing, public opinion, and whether or not this is the best weapon to sink money into. Was there any opposition to all this? Oh, sure. For instance: Senator Hart from Colorado asked for a pre­presidential study to determine all the costs and outlays of the deal, including whether a bomb would be a better car­rier than the 155-mm. artillery shell. Senator Levin of Nevada declared that the U.S. didn't really have to worry about Soviet chemical weapons since China would take up most of them anyway; and Senator Hatfield (no­torious "opponent" of the draft) stated that "Only bullets and artillery shells can render protective clothing useless, not a chemical counterattack." And of course, the debate was also punctuated with self-righteous declarations that "We would never use them first." No, of course they wouldn't, not these humanitarians who were the first to drop the atomic bomb at the end of World War II, who unleashed biological warfare on the world during the Korean War, who unhesitatingly used the defilades against the Vietnamese people, and whose arsenal includes the most bar­barous weapons known to humanity.

The U.S. imperialists, as well as their Soviet counterparts, have no reason to use any and all means they can to main­tain and expand their empire. The re­cent allocation of funds for the building and equipping of this nerve gas factory, and preparations to stop the produc­tion of nerve gas, is one more declara­tion by the U.S. imperialists that they intend to do just that in their upcoming no-holds-barred bout with the Soviet Union.

Nerve Gas Plant Ok'd

An underground nerve gas storage center in Denver: If the rabbit dies, it means the canisters are leaking. The U.S. defense establishment, which planned to stockpile, including a $200 million appropriation this year alone. Despite the recent battle for chemical warfare, the U.S. has enough of this type of weapon stockpiled that the armed forces could wage war for 100 days using only chemicals.

The character of the senatorial
30 Years of U.S. Imperialist Peace

In an article published earlier this year (A Talk With Bob Avakian on the Current World Scene), Chairman Avakian noted the following:

We can see how important it is to emphasize what Lenin has emphasized, the necessity for the defense of the revolution. The defense of the revolution requires us to understand the character of imperialism and the character of what we call 'fascism.' The combination of the two makes for the possibility of a revolutionary struggle.
Continued from Centerfold however has been another important function of U.S. armed forces stationed all over the world—"the peaceful intervention" of U.S. armed forces intended to influence the outcome of wars in which U.S. interests are concerned. The question of where this function has been no small area of the globe.

"Peaceful intervention" was strikingly illustrated in a 1978 study by the Brookings Institution (one of the U.S. foreign policy think tanks) entitled "Force Without War"—an examination of how U.S. armed forces were used primarily as a "martial instrument" (again, like in Korea or Vietnam). Nor were U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression to be limited to just a few occasions. In fact, the "improvement of relations" with another country or another, the great majority of U.S. forces were stationed in the country of concern—most of them to visto various nations and their governments "were highly ideologically imperialist domination—or intimidate those that they could not control. Of course, the U.S. political military strategies accomplished "without significant violence" paled into the realm of the absurd since 1945. Of course, the U.S. military strategy was sufficient to attain U.S. objectives without actually having to resort to open violence, or the U.S. was working both sides of a war—through the CIA, engineering military coups, funneling massive aid to puppets, etc.—in which case a "peaceful" show of U.S. military might was merely an adroit use of U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression.

"Peaceful intervention," today the temporary strength of the U.S., represented in part by the Vietnam war—"the American war again, like in Korea or Vietnam). Nor were U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression to be limited to just a few occasions. In fact, the "improvement of relations" with another country or another, the great majority of U.S. forces were stationed in the country of concern—most of them to visto various nations and their governments "were highly ideologically imperialist domination—or intimidate those that they could not control. Of course, the U.S. political military strategies accomplished "without significant violence" paled into the realm of the absurd since 1945. Of course, the U.S. military strategy was sufficient to attain U.S. objectives without actually having to resort to open violence, or the U.S. was working both sides of a war—through the CIA, engineering military coups, funneling massive aid to puppets, etc.—in which case a "peaceful" show of U.S. military might was merely an adroit use of U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression.

"Peaceful intervention," today the temporary strength of the U.S., represented in part by the Vietnam war—"the American war again, like in Korea or Vietnam). Nor were U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression to be limited to just a few occasions. In fact, the "improvement of relations" with another country or another, the great majority of U.S. forces were stationed in the country of concern—most of them to visto various nations and their governments "were highly ideologically imperialist domination—or intimidate those that they could not control. Of course, the U.S. political military strategies accomplished "without significant violence" paled into the realm of the absurd since 1945. Of course, the U.S. military strategy was sufficient to attain U.S. objectives without actually having to resort to open violence, or the U.S. was working both sides of a war—through the CIA, engineering military coups, funneling massive aid to puppets, etc.—in which case a "peaceful" show of U.S. military might was merely an adroit use of U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression.

"Peaceful intervention," today the temporary strength of the U.S., represented in part by the Vietnam war—"the American war again, like in Korea or Vietnam). Nor were U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression to be limited to just a few occasions. In fact, the "improvement of relations" with another country or another, the great majority of U.S. forces were stationed in the country of concern—most of them to visto various nations and their governments "were highly ideologically imperialist domination—or intimidate those that they could not control. Of course, the U.S. political military strategies accomplished "without significant violence" paled into the realm of the absurd since 1945. Of course, the U.S. military strategy was sufficient to attain U.S. objectives without actually having to resort to open violence, or the U.S. was working both sides of a war—through the CIA, engineering military coups, funneling massive aid to puppets, etc.—in which case a "peaceful" show of U.S. military might was merely an adroit use of U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression.

"Peaceful intervention," today the temporary strength of the U.S., represented in part by the Vietnam war—"the American war again, like in Korea or Vietnam). Nor were U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression to be limited to just a few occasions. In fact, the "improvement of relations" with another country or another, the great majority of U.S. forces were stationed in the country of concern—most of them to visto various nations and their governments "were highly ideologically imperialist domination—or intimidate those that they could not control. Of course, the U.S. political military strategies accomplished "without significant violence" paled into the realm of the absurd since 1945. Of course, the U.S. military strategy was sufficient to attain U.S. objectives without actually having to resort to open violence, or the U.S. was working both sides of a war—through the CIA, engineering military coups, funneling massive aid to puppets, etc.—in which case a "peaceful" show of U.S. military might was merely an adroit use of U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression.

"Peaceful intervention," today the temporary strength of the U.S., represented in part by the Vietnam war—"the American war again, like in Korea or Vietnam). Nor were U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression to be limited to just a few occasions. In fact, the "improvement of relations" with another country or another, the great majority of U.S. forces were stationed in the country of concern—most of them to visto various nations and their governments "were highly ideologically imperialist domination—or intimidate those that they could not control. Of course, the U.S. political military strategies accomplished "without significant violence" paled into the realm of the absurd since 1945. Of course, the U.S. military strategy was sufficient to attain U.S. objectives without actually having to resort to open violence, or the U.S. was working both sides of a war—through the CIA, engineering military coups, funneling massive aid to puppets, etc.—in which case a "peaceful" show of U.S. military might was merely an adroit use of U.S.-sponsored internal murder and repression.
Robert McNamara oversees CIA plans for a coup against the government of President Joao Goulart. In March, the jittery generals in a last-ditch effort to overthrow Humberto Castelo Branco proceed as planned. The CIA, in various military arrangements, try to back them up if necessary. U.S. tankers move into position off the coast of Brazil to compensate for the oil. U.S. planes are poised to drop clandestine arms by air. Just before the coup, the U.S. General Affairs Office of the U.S. Southern Command visits Rio province to guard the container ship on the Panama Canal Zone and drop it into Brazil to clean up any pockets of resistance.(13)

1964-Zanibar-U.S. sends the battle­
ship USS Manley to “rescue U.S. na­
tionals” from the country following a revo­

cution in which the British-dominated “independent” government was overthrown. The show of force was intended to show extreme U.S. dispro­

al of the new regime which pro­
ceeded to merge with Tanganyika into the new nation of Tanzania and es­
tablish friendly relations with the People’s Republic of China.

1965-Dominican Republic—With the outbreak of civil war and Bosch’s sup­porters advancing on the capital of San Fra­
dro, the U.S. decides that a little less “re­
duction” was in order for and offers more U.S.-style “democracy.” There would be invasions of interior towns, “peacefully” occupying it for almost a year and staging elections at which people known to be which-U.S. man, Jo­

du Balaguer somehow manages to “de­
vote.”

1968—North Korea—American naval task force including three carrier as­
tellites and two nuclear-powered carriers is part of U.S. response to seizure of U.S. spyship Pueblo in North Korean waters.

1969—North Korea—After a U.S. Navy EC-121 reconnaissance plane is shot down over North Korea Nixon decides to “diplomatically” underscore U.S. concern. Six aircraft carriers, the battle­

ship New Jersey, three cruisers and six­
den destroyers are directed into the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea and all other waters surrounding North Korea and land-based combat aircraft are flown into South Korea from Vietnam.

The U.S. politely requests that the North Korean reftin refrain from sending their spies while they are fly­

ing “routine missions” over North Korean territory.

1970—Peru—The people of Peru were fed up with the govern­

ment of Prime Minister Eric Williams (known popularly as “Afro-Saxon”) who had been protecting the interests of the white minority and the imperialist­

ists—including half a billion in U.S. oil investments—ever since Trinidad’s sup­
posed “independence” from Britain eight years before. A revolt breaks out on the island as mutineers in Trinidad’s army seize the country’s only army. In accordance with the Nixon Ad­
nistration’s policy of “less direct in­
volve­ments” in Latin America, the U.S. dispatches a fleet of six naval vessels to mann­
er off the coast while urging light guns and ammu­
nition to the government, enabling it to control the uprising.

1971—India and Pakistan—Civil war breaks out in Pakistan, with the Bengalis in the eastern half of the divi­
ded country declaring independence. As the independent state of Bangladesh. With the tacit approval of the Soviets, the Bengalis invade and occupy East Pak­

istan to “assist” the Bengalis and pose­

e a threatening military force against West Pakistan to dominate this strategic­

U.S. client-state altogether and secure un­
iforn forces on the island. The U.S. sends a task force from the Seventh Fleet into the Bay of Bengal consisting of the Enterprise, the world’s largest attack carrier with 75 nuclear­armed fighters—part of the “airlift” with 2000 Marines and 25 armed helicopters, three guided missile­

ers, four destroyers and a nuclear­

attack submarine. The same day India assures the U.S. “We do not want any ter­

tory of what was East Pakistan.”

1974—Cambodia—After the U.S. spyship Mayaguez is seized in Cambo­

dian territorial waters, the U.S. sends in gunboats and paratroopers to rescue the captured crewmen in a surgical strike designed not so much as a “mili­

tary instrument” as a political message for both foreign and domestic con­

sumption to indicate that while the U.S. may have been kicked out of In­

dochina, it is not about to give up on this strategic area of the world and is still a formidable power capable of throwing its weight around.

1976—Uganda—Israel commandos raid Entebbe airport to free an aircraft held by Palestinians. On the way home they land at Nairo­

b and President Idi Amin (who usually refers to himself in the third person) agrees to “assist” the U.S. by providing a base to land attack aircraft. Urged on by the U.S., the Israeli air force launches a raid on Entebbe.

CODIFYING

Continue from page 2

Under the Earl Renouf this was inter­

greted in California, for example, to be a “limited English-speaking” students to be “excluded” from the program. This would include thousands of students being eliminated in the population of bilingual-­
education who are native speakers of English and native speakers of English learn­

ers. But the enrollment requirements provide that any student who scores below the 40th percentile on the state test may be eliminated from the program. Thus, a student whose performance drops from the 36th percentile to the 14th percentile may no longer be considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.

In any case, a student who is the “limited English-speaking” student is the student who is not fluent enough in English to pass a test. The student who is not fluent enough to pass the test is the student who is no longer considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.

In any case, a student who is the “limited English-speaking” student is the student who is not fluent enough in English to pass a test. The student who is not fluent enough to pass the test is the student who is no longer considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.

In any case, a student who is the “limited English-speaking” student is the student who is not fluent enough in English to pass a test. The student who is not fluent enough to pass the test is the student who is no longer considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.

In any case, a student who is the “limited English-speaking” student is the student who is not fluent enough in English to pass a test. The student who is not fluent enough to pass the test is the student who is no longer considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.

In any case, a student who is the “limited English-speaking” student is the student who is not fluent enough in English to pass a test. The student who is not fluent enough to pass the test is the student who is no longer considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.

In any case, a student who is the “limited English-speaking” student is the student who is not fluent enough in English to pass a test. The student who is not fluent enough to pass the test is the student who is no longer considered in need of bilingual education. And on top of this, a student who has received bilingual service for five years can be dropped from the pro­

gram and considered a native speaker of English.
Who Lost Iran?

Continued from page 26
the fate of the United States, the puppets, like Dien of South Vietnam, and was ner- 

ous about his mentors. (Washington Quaterly, 1977) He believed that neither this side in the debate bothers to mention is the fact that during the revolutionary period, Iran's Khomeini had no strategic plan of actually overthrowing the old regime because clear-and-as their structure of understanding grew through the course of the battles with the regime, they prov-
ed to be too powerful and powerful for either imperialist bloodletting or de-

struction. In fact, political violence was in progress, everything the ra-

cutionists did to derail the mass uprising was only giving it even more incen-

tive. As one government spokesman admitted toward the end of the revolu-

tion, "There was just no magic that we could have taken that would have

hindered the West. (New York Times 1/12/79)

There was frontal tactical splits and vaccinations within the imperialist camp; the controversy between Sullivan and Brzezinski isn't a sham. And these splits and vaccinations were themselves one outcome of the revolutionary crisis itself. The imperialists were faced with a situation in which they tried to secure the revolution, they had no good options. These conditions made splits possible to the end of the revolutionary ineptness. At that time, "This was an enormously dif-

Imperialist Crisis at Root

But what was the fundamental reason that all the revolutionary movements failed? What was the driving force that was undermining the revolutionary movement so overpowering? Again imperialist pandits of all varieties have come up with acceptable explanations; from religious fanaticism, to too much modernization, to the personality of the Shah himself. But these experts covered over the role of U.S. imperialism did play, for too long too all were concealed and clouded the role played by U.S. imperialism in creating the contradictions in such a way as to evade the role of the revolution.

In short, the imperialists did have a strategy in Iran; crushing the revolution through the use of the dual tactics of repression coupled with nationalist concessions. Both tactics were used. Both failed. Once the masses were unleashed—especially as the pressures to put down the revolution were increasing—then the imperialists actually stepped up their repression andmodernization. The dual tactics of repression and modernization were used in a moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-

tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
tactics were to derail the mass upsurge from the moment of insurrection, but the revolution could then come around to a pointed relationship that would give them more effective armaments, and then the revolution could be defeated. The problem was that all the U.S.'s counter-
Continued from page 26

The role of Shah in the U.S.-Iranian war was not only an integral part of the war in theocratic countries such as the oil workers' strike and the act of insurrection itself. He also tried to overthrow the Shah, and to continue it to the end of the war. In the aftermath, the U.S. imperialists have consistently tried to obscure and hide the Iran-Iranian revolution. They have opened the system that gave rise to this revolution, and the tremendous strength latent in the millions of oppressed people, so brilliantly demonstrated by the Iranian revolution.

The fact that the Iranian revolution was a product—and a symptom—of the U.S. imperialism's own contradictions, gripped U.S. imperialism meant that the Shah, with his imperialist intrigues, would be the promised land of the Iranian revolution.

After all it was these same gentlemen, who had murdered the Shah invincible and all-powerful only 2 years ago (and undoubtedly think imperialism will last forever).

Who lost Iran? U.S. imperialism did.

Continued from page 4

U.S. They then effectively tabled the discussion for now—also hoping to keep it out of public view and redirect it to a special committee. The students holding the embassy added that they continued their discussion on the question of minimum decisions that parliament could make.

For another thing, it is uncertain just how the U.S. government will react to this. They do want to keep the hostages returned, but not for any "humanitarian" reasons, only imperialist ones; so they are determined to do so on essentially their own terms. While the U.S. appears to be moving to breath, a new life into the UN Commission that got booted out of Iran last February as a "neutral forum" to investigate Iran's "alleged grievances" against the U.S.

Continued from page 5

The well-oiled machine of hack writers and media let loose with a deluge of COINTELPRO methods infamous in COINTELPRO operations. All these slanderous stories were the media build-up for the lies of the authorities following the Holocaust. The Chicago Tribune's daily newspaper reported the official police version that Fred Hampton was mercilessly slain in his bed during a police raid of his home because the Panthers had fired "repeated rounds at the cops in a wild gun battle." (I) The Chicago Tribune's daily newspaper reported the official police version that Fred Hampton was mercilessly slain in his bed during a police raid of his home because the Panthers had fired "repeated rounds at the cops in a wild gun battle," which does deal with the pigs' story of the "wild gun battle" that the Chicago Tribune's daily newspaper reported the official police version that Fred Hampton was mercilessly slain in his bed during a police raid of his home because the Panthers had fired "repeated rounds at the cops in a wild gun battle," which does deal with the pigs' story of the "wild gun battle" that the pigs' story of the "wild gun battle."

But a all the FBI's sophisticated media and Continuous violence-prone, criminal Pantner Party in its true light as an agitator for violence—its revolutionary content having de-

The well-oiled machine of hack writers and media let loose with a deluge of COINTELPRO methods infamous in COINTELPRO operations. All these slanderous stories were the media build-up for the lies of the authorities following the Holocaust. The Chicago Tribune's daily newspaper reported the official police version that Fred Hampton was mercilessly slain in his bed during a police raid of his home because the Panthers had fired "repeated rounds at the cops in a wild gun battle." (I) The Chicago Tribune's daily newspaper reported the official police version that Fred Hampton was mercilessly slain in his bed during a police raid of his home because the Panthers had fired "repeated rounds at the cops in a wild gun battle," which does deal with the pigs' story of the "wild gun battle" that the pigs' story of the "wild gun battle."

But a all the FBI's sophisticated media and Continuous violence-prone, criminal Pantner Party in its true light as an agitator for violence—its revolutionary content having de-