Under the Guise of Neutrality

U.S. ORCHESTRATES NEW ATTACKS ON IRAN

The imperialists rulers of the U.S. are upping the ante in their bloody war against the Iranian people. This has come in the form of new Iraq of imperialism, and U.S. is not left out in the cold. In the Middle East and the rest of the region, in all of these areas, the imperialists have been waging interventionist wars against the freedom and independence of the Iranian people. New forms of slavery and new forms of the control of the Iranian people, the U.S. and its client states have been waging a war against the Iranian people, and it has been a war of intervention, a war of intervention in all of these areas of the region. The imperialists have been waging a war against the Iranian people, and it has been a war of intervention, a war of intervention in all of these areas of the region.

New Developments in Bob Avakian

Continued on page 12
Vile Maneuver in Trial of Chinese Revolutionaries

The countercultural Venezuelan clique now ruling China is about to add a major coup to its list of crimes against the Chinese and international proletariat. All the bourgeois trappings have been left behind in the trial: the bourgeois "justice," the new Chinese rulers are masking a political trial of revolutionaries and capitalists...

But no matter how much they tout "criminal charges" and high-sounding and "legally correct" language from Western books and experts, no matter how much they try to dress up the trial with an aura of "due process" and "justice," it is clearly a political trial. The Four are being tried for being thoroughgoing revolutionaries to call back the line to lead the masses in struggle against capitalism and capitalism...

The revisionists want this trial to serve as a huge warning to the masses. They want it to make a demonstration of the "seriousness of the situation" and the "importance of the party and state leadership.

The purpose of the grouping of the two forces, along with officially referring to all those people together as the "Lin Biao-Chiang Ching counter-revolutionary group" is quite transparent. It is the task of the determination of the period of the Cultural Revolution— and Mao who initiated it—"to organize and throw up the Four and Lin Biao because of the complicated struggle and alliances that took place during the upheaval of this great revolutionary period. As pointed out by the newspaper of the government, Chairman Mao, Avakian in the book Revolution and Counter-Revolution, "As for being associated with Lin Biao, what is all that? We are not talking here about the high tide of the Cultural Revolution." (p. 95) But analysis of what actually went down and the political lines of Lin Biao on the one hand, Mao and the Four on the other will lay bare the utter bankruptcy of trying to organize these two forces. By Lin Biao's fall in 1971, he and the Four were on opposite, and antagonistic sides in the class struggle. In other terms of the basic questions of political line, it is the present rulers in China and Lin Biao who have a lot in common as members of the same revisionist species.

By the start of the Cultural Revolution in the mid-60s, bourgeois forces in Chinese society and the Party wielded tremendous influence and power. In the economic sphere, they openly pushed capitalist measures (the name of combating economic difficulties resulting from natural disasters and the pull-out of all the Soviet revolutionaries) and in the political sphere, they spearheaded the Cultural Revolution. The Soviet revisionists, however, there existed different factions. One, led by Liu Shao-chi (Liu Shao-chi) and Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping), was the Soviet-style revisionists who looked toward Trotskyism and the Soviet Union as a model of what "socialism" should be, and would have led China to become dependent on them. From the opposite pole of the same simplicity, Zhou Enlai (Chou En- lai) opposed Soviet domination by pushing for capitalism to the U.S. and the West. Mao analyzed that the pro-Soviet revisionists like Liu and Deng proposed the greatest threat to socialism as that ripper, because the capitalists nature of the Soviet Union was not yet fully exposed, and it could still be argued with some effect that the USSR was a socialist country, and that China should depend on it and even be dependent on it. Zhou's line of capitalizing on U.S. ins...
In Revolution, Is Relying on the Masses An Optional Accessory?

In an important speech last Nov. 18 in Washington D.C., Comrade Avakian made a point that merits repeated study and discussion:

"The fundamental, critical and decisive questions the entire tremendous struggles and upheavals of the decade ahead, with everything going on in the world, he said then, "is our ability to grasp revolutionary theory, apply it and deepen our understanding of revolutionary line and on that basis take it out, spread it more broadly, take it more deeply among the masses of people and bring forth increasing numbers of the people themselves, become organizers and activators of broader and deeper sections of the masses of people."

While this quote refers to the entire period ahead, it is undeniable that "bringing forth increasing numbers of the people themselves to step to the forefront!" of the current campaign to boost AW circulation to a consensus 100,000 a week is critical to our campaign's success. Grabbing more firmly and applying more deeply the principle of relying on the masses — this is a task for all of us.

Relying on the masses is not a moral question. It is not something that can be "adapted" to the way we carry out our tasks. Still less is it the last resort when you absolutely, positively can't figure out any other way to carry out a task. Rather, relying on the masses is a cardinal principle of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tseung Thought and is at the heart of genuinely communist practice.

Why is this so?

For one thing, where do the theories, ideas and analyses come that make up our newspaper and constitute our Party's line? They are nothing more — and nothing less — than the scientifically summed up experience gained by the masses in the spheres of production, scientific experiment, and most especially the class struggle. Were this not true, if our line was not based on the practice of the masses in its broadest and fullest sense, then our theory would be dull and lifeless, the one-dimensional wispy castles in the sand of speculation that would be betrayed by history. The daring and fire of our revolutionary line, its ability to bring forth and inspire people, to ignore their smoldering and suppressed aspirations, to transform them due to its source, the struggle of the masses.

This was powerfully spoken to by Comrade Avakian in a speech to the 200 volunteers who went to Washington, D.C. in the battle against the political railroad of the Chairman and the 16 other Mao Tseung Defendants.

"Where does the Party's line come from?" he asked.

"Is it in fact a product of a few people, is it the product of a genius or two? Is this person that you're calling on us to defend somehow some unique individual who personally is a genius or really a great person? Is this the product of the whole struggle, not just in this party but internationally, not just in the last ten years but ultimately throughout history, while most immediately during the period of the last 10 or 20 years?"

In the same speech Comrade Avakian emphasized the need to learn from the masses, from the living example of the new front to transform society and carry on struggle:

"Where do you think the Soviets came from? They didn't come from Lenin's brain, I'll tell you that. In fact, Lenin had nothing to do with the Soviets. They were formed spontaneously by the masses and some were even developed by Mensheviks, reformers and opportunists. But what did Lenin do? Did he say 'Well tack it up, it's not my invention, so it can't be any good'? No, he said something very important has been brought about here through the struggle of the masses, a mass form through which the masses themselves and their political representatives can actually take control of society and begin to bring forward the millions and millions of people to actually administer society as well as laboring to make society go forward. On that basis, he took up the model of the Soviets and he waged a struggle to win over the masses of people who supported and looked to the Soviets but who by no means were linked to or following the line of the Bolsheviks — or maybe followed it in this aspect and not that, or in this bear and not the next, or on this day and not the day after, this week and not the week after."

"And secondly, of course, there is the question of what Lenin did. Just to mention a few of the important things that Lenin did. Lenin started with the subbotniks — days of voluntary labor initiated and led by advanced workers and comrades in the do-or-die stage of the Russian Civil War, in which the unpaid labor of class-conscious activities was in some cases 10 times greater than that of the workers normally doing the job. Lenin grasped immediately the significance of these subbotniks and fought for them.

"In an important essay "A Great Beginning," Lenin included an account describing how the first subbotnik itself was only undertaken after much struggle among the communities and their sympathizers. This subbotnik was not only crucial for breaking through the very dire production problems which seriously endangered the survival of the besieged young Soviet Republic; it also, as Lenin emphasized, was a show of the "communist organization of social labor (which) rests on the free and conscious discipline of the working people themselves who have thrown off the yoke both of the landowners and capitalists."

"Communist subbotniks," he wrote of this spreading mass movement, "are of such enormous historical significance precisely because they demonstrated the conscious and voluntary initiative of the workers."

Inevitably this path-breaking initial struggle against opposition and Lenin had to defend it against those who "meered with all the ingenuity of the number of subbotniks compared with the vast number of cases of theft, idleness, lower productivity, spoilage of raw materials and finished goods, etc. The advanced experience of the masses was taken up in practice through the party's mass organizations, was spread and taken up in the factories and workshops as part of our overall strategy for the revolution."

Continued on page 18.
The proposed MX missile system—200 missiles carrying 10 H-bombs each. Each box represents 3-10 race tracks.

Our correspondent sent this report from the Shoshone homeland in Nevada.

Driving west on Interstate 80 through western Utah and into Nevada, I kept thinking to myself—how could people have lived off this land for so long? We passed miles and miles of sagebrush, punctuated by periodic mountain groups that appear to be mostly rocks. The highway never crosses a river or even a small pond, and the air is hot and dry. Once you cross the border into Nevada, the parched landscape is broken every 60 miles or so by a clump of gas-stations and neon lights: "Liberal slots, poker, roulette," or here and there a mining operation pouring a ton of black smoke into the air. Then, nothing but sagebrush and mountain again, as far as the eye can see.

But when you pull off the main highway onto one of the back roads, you discover that there's more to this land than Highway 80 lets on. Herds of cattle and sheep graze all day alongside the roads, deer and rabbit run through the brush and the mountains, and groves of pine trees containing millions of cones full of pine nuts suddenly come into view. This is the homeland of the western Shoshone, who for 10,000 years or until about 100 years ago, roamed the area in nomadic bands living off the small game and sparse vegetation. And even though many Shoshones have been forced off the range into the towns along the highway, most of the people still eat pine nuts as their diet, still prepare their diet by hunting small game of the area, and will have some cultural ties to their land, referring to it as "sacred."

But for the U.S. ruling class, the term "sacred" has a different meaning. Despite the fact that they signed a treaty in 1863 guaranteeing the Shoshones the major part of their traditional homeland, they have continuously grabbed at the Indian's land. First the ranchers came and forced the Indians off at gunpoint, putting up "No Trespassing" signs and fences where Shoshone clans had hunted and gathered natural vegetation for centuries. Those that persistently resisted were herded into concentration camps. The small reserves that remained were reserved as the Indians thought they belonged to them. When they were forced off their own land, the Shoshone Myth was that the Indian Claims Commission, their lawyer told them it was just for "damages." The value of the land was set at $26 million, about $1,005 per acre. Shoshones had originally hired a lawyer to prove that the land belongs to them. When they were told into bringing a claim for money before the Indian Claims Commission, their lawyer told them it was just for "damages." When the Shoshones were told that the Indians thought they would be compensated for. "It wasn't only for the destruction of our land and the killing of our game for sport. It was also supposed to be for the rape of Shoshone women. When the settlers came through, there was a woman there alone with her children, both the mothers and daughters would be raped. In fact, Shoshone women began carrying a whole lot of straw when they walked through, so that they could protect their daughters. Some of the elders still think the money they were paid was "awful." They don't realize it means the end of our culture."

The trespassing case reveals the government's intentions. Originally, federal judge Thompson set the Indian Claims Commission date of 1872. They had lost their land, and the Indians belonged to them; but rather, belonged to the federal government. But the Apo­ca­lyp­sis is still unfolding. The Indians have been criticized, since there had never been a shred of evidence presented by the government to back up the government's claim, and kicked the case back to the judge. He

Continued on page 23
Debate on 100,000 Campaign

LET 100 FLOWERS BLOSSOM:
LET 100 SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT CONTEND

RWW:

Before I knew about the Party, my friends and I thought the only way to change things was to kill some of the enemy. What we did was get a small gang together and start offing some of those big-time pigs that made us so outraged. I didn't think we were even dreaming of making revolution, but more just to get some revenge, vent our hatred. I thought that was the only way, the only way, and my friends still think that way. This one friend, he just got out of jail and he asked me in the hall I was doing selling papers, the RWW, to tell him we've got to be ready and understand the Party's line and be conscious in our struggle. He knows who the enemy is, and by fighting consciously, you could take on a lot of adversity. But he said he wants something bigger now, he wants action. When he sees us struggling with other people, he gets discouraged and just pokes off with his other friends.

I know he wants revolution, but he's got no patience with all this struggling around correct line and backward line stuff.

My friends have got a lot of hatred for the system. But they see too many people who are still under the illusions of this system and think that these people can never understand. So they think like I did, let's pick up the gun now. They are advanced but they just aren't aware of the Marxist theory. Understanding that awareness is what, that we need to gain some understanding first. What good is it if we take up some arms now without any revolutionary theory? Just being angry and shooting everything up won't do it. If it is not conscious, there'll be a lot of people dying for nothing, including innocent people.

In Mexico, the system breeds people into submission. They killed a number of my friends. Any time a leader comes along who helps to help people's heads to understand things, they'll kill him or throw him in jail or torture him till his mind is all twisted. When we see that, we think there is only one way to respond, and that's we kill those pigs starting with the highest one. This is the way things are in Mexico. What else can we do about it? So we thought that was the best way to take care of it.

When I crossed the border, I thought these gringos here weren't going to do anything, that they are the enemy and just like mules and donkeys, you got to keep all over them before they'll do anything. I had that line. We've got to dump that line, we're infected with it and not just in the hundreds of us. That's why we just wanted to kick those guns right away.

My friends, this was another idea they put out there, some say over and over and some are better. We have to understand this nationalism thing. What about the Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Blacks, whites, Chicanos? Otherwise they'll knock us all off one by one. Now there are Chicano border guards and that had a big effect on my friends, even though they still have a lot of questions. The enemy is starting to have the upper hand, but followed it a block or so behind, and they were armed. They were very excited; they saw it was really happening. They weren't afraid and organization with some real power, maybe the potential to lead a real revolution in the U.S., and they changed their thinking a lot about a whole lot of people. They are reading the paper now too, but their line it still they want to start it all right now.

I think the key thing is for people to know the line of the Party better. The nature of the system is criminal, no more, no less, and we have to dump it, violently. But we've got to be prepared, we got to read and tell this paper. Lots of comrades don't want to understand this, some think it's just another paper. But this paper is special, it is the vanguard of the bourgeoisie. These guys that have just come over here and just read the paper are already really into it, it gives me a lot of pleasure to see that. These guys I work with, four new guys, I invited them to a meeting and they said right on. They're even wearing the red bandanas like mine and a revolutionary t-shirt and reading the paper.

The other day my best tried to put me down in front of everybody, saying I'm just a child. I told him everybody's got a lot of real questions here. He said, they're not serious about it. But one of the guys said, give me one of those May Day buttons you're wearing. I think that guy's really into it because he was in the September 23 League in Mexico. I want to make revolution, even if everybody else breaks, I'll still do it.

Sometimes I get so damned mad, especially with the prison stuff. The only way we'll be able to beat imperialism is for the struggle to be international. It's the only way it's always worked. I've turned the thing around and around. If I were out here on my own, pretty soon they'll bust me. Sometimes I think it's just an excuse for them—police—cause they got arms too. But they aren't the ones who'll fight the way, it's us workers. They'll be up there in those horses while we're getting our asses beat. I think we're out there with the RWW opening people's eyes, making them more aware, more conscious of what's going on. I see not all the people are the same, and the innocent can't pay for the guilty. A lot of "Let's hold the line" and "let's get the guns now."

But I think I'm more conscious now. I changed my thinking. I think we need to learn more Marxism-Leninism, study and know the Party's line and other parties' line. That's the way we'll fight and know what and why. Not just taking up the paper, but also other books, like the Draft Program. Before revolution, there's going to be a struggle to sharpen up the line. We still got bourgeois...
Pontiac Brothers Hit With Bogus Gang-War Scenario

As jury selection in the case of the Pontiac Brothers entered its third week in Chicago, the press once again rushed to aid and assist the state in its efforts to frame-up and murder the defendants. Ten of the 16 Black prisoners charged with killing three guards during the July 1978 rebellion at the Pontiac Correctional Center are on trial here. On October 5 the Chicago Sun-Times began a three-part series on Chicago street gangs. Featured prominently in part 2 is an inside look at how gang leaders order prison murders. The series dovetails exactly with the prosecution’s line that the Pontiac Rebellion and the death of the guards was the result of a “gang conspiracy,” and not an uprising against oppression. The state’s case, built on the “gang plot” argument and a long string of bribed and intimidated prisoner-witnesses, is so shaky that it must be bolstered by slander against the Brothers. The objective of the authori­ties here is not only to ex­ecute the Pontiac Brothers, but to crack the whip of the death penalty over the heads of the thousands of other rebellious prisoners incarcerated across the country.

The Sun-Times series opened with a bang. Featured on the front page of the Sunday paper was the giant headline “Chicago Drug Rackets to Inter-City Gangs, Last Money Shot.” The story related how shots of the old-line Mafia bosses were juxtaposed next to “the upstarts”—three Black gang leaders. One of those pictured, Larry Hoover, was labeled the head of the Black Gangster Disciples; he is one of the 16 Pontiac Brothers.

The second article reports on “Inside the Street Gang: How El-Rukn Orders Killings.” While never making a direct connection between the Pontiac trial and the gangs, the very first paragraph of this article is bound to call the state’s charges against the 16 to mind. It reads: “Chicago street gang descended from the Blackstone Gangs, patterns itself on the crime syndicate, has built an organization so powerful it can order killings in state prisons…” Defense motions to declare a mistrial based on this inflammatory coverage were denied by Judge Miller, as were 500 other pretrial motions.

In pointing a horrorfilled and law-abiding finger at the gangs, the Sun-Times, of course, fail to mention that historically, gang leaders have been backed to the hilt by the ruling class when it has served its purposes. And in Chicago this is true of no one more than Jeff Fort, former chief of the Blackstone Gangs and now head of the El-Rukns. In response to the Sun-Times article, defense attorneys have revealed cooperation between the state and the El-Rukns against the 16. Apparently many witnesses recruited by the state to testify against the Brothers were El-Rukn gang members at Pontiac. As lawyer Chokwe Lumumba said: “The state will use gangs whatever way they can to stop the righteous struggle of Black people. The El-Rukns are being used as a tool to commit murder against the Pontiac Brothers.”

These gang members have been heavily paid off for their services. It seems that even “law-and-order” Illinois Governor Thompson has a soft spot in his heart when it comes to stooges who can be valuable in the state’s persecution of the Pontiac Brothers. In a touching show of leniency, Thompson personally granted executive clemency to Johnny Cross, an El-Rukn drug addict jailed for murder, who had agreed to act as state’s witness. Of the 49 witnesses the state plans to introduce at the trial, 43 were immediately given 90 days good time (subtracted from their sentences for good behavior) just for agreeing to talk. 33 with especially helpful information got another 90 days off. 28 were released from deadlock and sent to other prisons; and 25 have been paroled since spring.

The cozy relationship between the authorities and El-Rukns leader Jeff Fort, now posing as the religious leader Prince Malik, is nothing new. In the late ’60s during the high tide of the Black liberation struggle when the Black Panther Party was becoming a powerful social force for revolution and the West Side of Chicago was erupting in open rebellion, Fort, as head of the Blackstone Rangers, was deliberately bankrolled by government money and private capital to defeat the Panther Liberation Front and undercut the Panthers. Many FBI memos attest to the agency’s goal of promoting clashes between the Rangers and the Panthers, who were assaulted by Fort’s thugs. Some powerful figures obviously recognized they had a good thing going with Fort. In 1967 the FBI Office of Economic Opportunity granted $1 million to the Rangers to run a job training program, money in which the Panthers also shared. In 1968 Ford gave a $50,000 grant from the Kerner Foundation (funded by General Mo­tor) to continue this work.

But as the Black liberation struggle died down, Fort temporarily outflanked his usefulness. He and other leaders were tried for “misuse of federal funds” and wound up in Stateville Prison by the early ’70s. Since his release from jail in 1976, the El-Rukns now control most of the drug traffic in the city’s Black neighborhoods stretch­ing down to the south suburbs and Gary, Indiana. This position of power itself indicates the El-Rukns have

1980 ELECTION BALLOT

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

[IMAGE OF BALLOT]

[IMAGE OF BALLOT]
The outcome of this election will determine whether this nation will make progress, and whether we have peace in our time, or whether we fight a war of choice, or a war of necessity, or a war of imperial war by the Reagan campaign, saying, "You've seen in this campaign the stirring of hatred and the unbridled lust for 'states' rights.' Hatred has no place in this country; it is not the American tradition."

A major part of the Carter campaign has been to portray himself as the real "lesser of two evils" as compared to the racist and war-mongering Reagan.

Carter is of course right on one thing: Reagan is indeed a warmonger and a racist and is expected as a great hope for the future by every needlendeed reactionary from the KKK to the John Birch Society. There is an important difference between Carter and Reagan--Carter is the warmonger and reactionary in office. Carter campaign ads are constantly reminding us that the Current President, Carter, is a experienced military man and "a strong defense." The TV screen is filled with missiles firing, planes taking off from aircraft carriers, Carter reviewing the troops and waving his gun and so forth. And let us not forget (in case anyone had forgotten) who it was who ordered the violence in Iran. What would Reagan have done? Where would he have sent "offensive" AWACS, AWAC, AWACs, AWACs, AWACs, etc. And there are backward masters, especially in the petty bourgeoisie, but also among the workers.

But there has been no dramatic or sudden enlargement of millions of new members in right-wing organizations, and in fact what has happened has been accomplished under the direct help and publicity of the bougie. In fact, it is the bourgeoisie who prop up, nurture, promote, and in many cases actually finance these organizations and movements for their own political purposes, and is also constantly trying to win people over to their reactionary politics. To portray what the bourgeoisie does as a response to pressure from the "right-wing masses" is just stand bold reflective correctly of the masses by the bourgeoisie. As a result, this is a democratic and we just give the people what they want, and, on this basis, they just accept this trend as a lesser or greater extent, depending on how open they are about it. Carter and Reagan seem almost to be on the same page, and have even been criticized with the same labels, often similar. Carter and Reagan seem almost to be on the same page, and have even been criticized with the same labels, often similar.

"The September 10, 1980 issue of the Guardian ran an editorial entitled "Right Wing on the Rise." In it they say it "seems reasonable to expect that the electorate and the political parties are making it clear they will no longer tolerate the idea of a "liberal" government."

"Sure there is a difference--just is there a difference between Jimmy's style and Billy's or Ed's or Zbig's, that is a question of degree, not kind. Degree is not to be discounted and years it is important. This year, son, we'd rather be 99 in the shade than 101 in the sun, but let's not kid ourselves about the present difference, but hold it to a fine point until otherwise."

"We wish there were more to do to purge ourselves of the Jimmy, Ron, Fritz and George syndrome, but the left is still too small and惫了 the time around. So we'll go for the people's alternative the Coalition for a People's Alternative Counter-convention, held in New York at the same time as the Democatic Convention (RFK) and any other opportunity that comes our way to demonstrate the bourgeoisie and keep talking about the need to get organized, united and relevant."

"As for full flower. Even their obligatory denunciation of the election is carefully worded to leave the door open for some "Democratic alternative" to come along and make America "the land of the free, home of the brave"."

The two quotes present the argument that says the basis for the bottom line which is run out in the July 30, 1980 issue of the Guardian. If the masses are going to the right and if there is "no serious left alternative" to this year's candidates, as they put it, then what can be done except reluctantly and impotently to choose the lesser of two evils, and for the best? Here's how they run this out (emphasize ours).

"The so-called elections are the bourgeoisie's bread and circuses, intended to make the people think they are living in a genuine democracy with some say over their lives and the welfare of their class. But the right wing is ascendant in both parties, not one. At this point, Jimmy's doing what Ron's saying while letting it be known that Ron's suggestions are dangerous for the republic..."

"We wish there were more to do to purge ourselves of the Jimmy, Ron, Fritz and George syndrome, but the left is still too small and drowsed the time around. So we'll go for the people's alternative the Coalition for a People's Alternative Counter-convention, held in New York at the same time as the Democatic Convention (RFK) and any other opportunity that comes our way to demonstrate the bourgeoisie and keep talking about the need to get organized, united and relevant."

But if the elections are to come along and make America "the land of the free, home of the brave", then they are elections are decided, and here they are content to demand only a "democracy" where the workers have the say over their lives and the welfare of their class. A lofty, goal indeed! Let the bourgeoisie rule over us and the rest of the world. Just give us some say in the running of the country "question of degree." The Guardian.
WE'VE DONE IT BEFORE

WE'LL DO IT AGAIN

A few weeks ago (8W, No. 72), we published an article entitled "50 Years of Imperial Peace." The article included a list of 215 incidents between 1945 and the middle of last year in which U.S. military forces had been "in use," influence U.S. foreign policy—in other words, to protect the interests of U.S. imperialism around

The following is a chronology of events:

1842—Japan—September 4 to 14—Stagnation of Shimonsuke-To compel Japan and the Prince of Nagato in particular to permit the United States to be used by foreign shipping in accordance with treaties already signed.

1853—March 7 and 8—To protect the lives and property of American residents during a revolution.

1856—Mexico—To protect American residents, General Segwick and 100 men in November obtained supplies by force while they were ordered by our Government to withdraw. His act was repudiated by the President.

1860—China—June 20 to July 7—To punish an insult on the American frigate Newwacht. July 14 for consultation with authorities on shore; August 9, at Shanghai, to help extinguish a serious fire in the city.

1865—Guatemala—February 7 and 8, 19 and 26—To protect foreign residents and (for the time being) to protect the property of the government of the state of Guatemala.

1867—Mexico—May 18 and 19—To protect American lives and interests during the civil war in Japan over the abolition of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Emperor.

1868—China—April 7 and 8—To punish an assault on the American consul at Shanghai, to help extinguish a serious fire in the city.

1870—Korea—June 30 to July 2—To punish natives for depredations on Americans, particularly for the murder of the General Sherman and burning the schooner, and for landing on other American small boats taking roundabouts up the Soho River.

1872—Colombia (Bay of Panama)—May 7 to 22, September 23 to October 6—To protect American interests during hostilities between the British and the Chinese; and to avenge an unprovoked assault upon an unarmed boat displaying the United States flag.

1873—Mexico—March 11 to 13—To protect American lives and interests during political disturbances.

1874—Japan—"Opening of Japan" and the Perry Expedition.

1876—Riyad and Basra Islands—Commodore Perry on three visits before going to Japan and after.

1878—Nagasaki—May 20 to 21 (?)—To protect American interests in Shanghai.

1879—Japan—October 6 to 11—To guard American interests during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the Emperor.

1880—Japan—February 22 to March 5—On the death of the Prince of Nagato in particular to permit the United States to be used by foreign shipping in accordance with treaties already signed.

1881—Japan—September 4 to 14—Stagnation of Shimonsuke-To compel Japan and the Prince of Nagato in particular to permit the United States to be used by foreign shipping in accordance with treaties already signed.

1882—Japan—October 6 to 11—To guard American interests during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the Emperor.

1883—Nicaragua—March 11 to 13—To protect American lives and interests during an attempted revolution in Managua.

1884—Panama—Republic of New Grenada—September 7 to 22—To protect American interests during an insurrection.

1885—San Juan del Norte—January 16 to 19—To protect American lives and property on Navassa Island when Negro labors got out of control.

1886—Bering Sea—July 2 to October 3—To stop seal poaching.

1887—China—August 28 to 30—To protect the American consulate and the women and children who had taken refuge in it during a revolution in Valparaiso.

1888—Southwest—May 30 to June 1—To destroy the pirate ship Forward, which had been run aground about 40 miles up the Rio Tocapo.

1889—Hawaiian Islands—October 22 to 26—To protect American lives and interests during the inauguration of a new king.

1890—Argentina—April 11 to 17—To protect the American consulate temporarily while it was without other government.

1891—Southwest—May 18 to 20—To protect American interests during warfare between Britain and Egyptians and looting of the city of Alexandria by Arabs.

1892—Banana Islands—January 18 to 19—To guard the valuables in transit on the Panama Railroad, and the sales and vaults of the company during revolutionary activity. In March, April, and May in the cities of Cienfuegos and Havana, to the satisfaction of the company.

1893—Hawaii—January 4 to April 1—To secure American lives and interests during an insurrection at Honolulu.

1893—Japan—December 22 to December 26—To protect American lives and property on Navassa Island when Negro labors got out of control.

1894—Nicaragua—August 28 to 30—To protect American lives and interests during an attempted revolution in Managua.

1895—Japan—March 11 to 13—To protect American lives and interests during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the Emperor.

1896—Japan—October 6 to 11—To guard American interests during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the Emperor.

1897—Japan—Manchuria—April 7 to 10—To protect American lives and property on Navassa Island when Negro labors got out of control.

1898—Philippines—March 21 to 26—To protect American lives and interests during an insurrection.

1899—China—March 22 to 26—To protect American lives and interests during an insurrection.
Defense Sec'y, Brown on U.S. War Strategy:

"It's not Necessary to Afire the Warring of the First Shot"

Defense Secretary Brown on U.S. War Strategy:

"It's not Necessary to Afire the Warring of the First Shot"
Vile Maneuver

Continued from page 2

perilous could not be fully developed and purified before that time. Therefore, Mao entered into an alliance, on a temporary and condi-tional basis, with the Right and the people associated with him. They went along with the current rulers to the end. In May of 1966, Mao, in a letter to Chang Ch'ing, said that the current rulers were different than the Left during the Cultural Revolution because the Left was only interested in the masses and their consciousness was ultimately alien to these revolutions. Of course in the mass struggles led by them there were inevitably some excesses. But Avakian pointed out in Revolution and Change that "I have no question that they wanted to crush all counter-revolutionaries and not only the masses and their consciousness was ultimately alien to these revolutions. Of course in the mass struggles led by them there were inevitably some excesses. But Avakian pointed out in Revolution and Change that "I have no question that they wanted to crush all counter-revolutionaries and not only the masses..."

The current rulers attacked the Four for creating "disruption" and even "counter-revolutionary" organizations, especially from the ultra-"Left" camp, instigated the masses in Shanghai to "attack all" and only to rely on Mao. On this basis, they mobilized large numbers of workers to leave work and head for Peking to talk with Mao, Chang, risking his own safety, intercepted the train to Peking and shrugged with the workers, while the counterrevolutionaries against agitated, saying, "They don't know enough about counterrevolutionary. In the end, Chang convinced the masses that the counterrevolutionaries were living away from Shanghai so that they don't know how to revolutionize there. For the Shanghai workers (who were a vast force) the Cultural Revolution could do was to be the bulk of them to stay in the factories to carry on..."

On the Cultural Revolution, Chang Chun-chia, Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Hong-wen, a revolutionary worker and the youngest of the Four, led the 1967 "January farmers" in Shanghai, where hundreds of thousands of workers, retirees and students united to overthrow the municipal Party committee, a stronghold of the Liu-Deng revolutionary headquarters, and take over power. "From bottom." This was a great impetus to the masses throughout China, who followed Shanghai's example in overthrowing the capitulationist rulers in power.

Mao knew that many of the "veteran cadres" would go along with the Cultural Revolution only grudgingly or even oppose it outright. So the Four were brought into leadership of the Cultural Revolution, and Mao guided them politically and protected them from attacks. At one point in 1967, when the attacks on Chang Chun-chia from the Right as well as the "Left" were getting very heavy, Mao warned that "If that meeting is held to bomb Chang Chun-chia, we will certainly take the necessary steps and arrest people."

One particular incident involving Chang Chun-chia boosts away the charges that the current rulers that the Four, colluding with Mao, caused disruption for their own self-interest. At a certain point, counterrevolutionaries, especially from the ultra-"Left" camp, instigated the masses in Shanghai to "attack all" and only to rely on Mao. On this basis, they mobilized large numbers of workers to leave work and head for Peking to talk with Mao, Chang, risking his own safety, intercepted the train to Peking and shrugged with the workers, while the counterrevolutionaries against agitated, saying, "They don't know enough about counterrevolutionary. In the end, Chang convinced the masses that the counterrevolutionaries were living away from Shanghai so that they don't know how to revolutionize there. For the Shanghai workers (who were a vast force) the Cultural Revolution could do was to be the bulk of them to stay in the factories to carry on..."
On Youth

RW,

I would like to propose that a point be added to the draft New Programme on the role of youth under socialism as an important point that should be what Chairman Avakian said in Communists Are Rebels (p. 14): "But who can be unleashed as a powerful force to challenge it (the way things are)?" And they are the youth. I feel very strongly, that the youth are a major, dynamic force for this. Let them rebel, let them do the old slogans and fight the current "old regime," in the leadership of the party. Let them spark the rest of society to do the same.

I feel this point should be added on page 16 of the draft New Programme, in the first full paragraph, within or after the sentence beginning, "This can be resolved in the interests of the proletariat only by..."

I think this point should be inserted let me start off with criticizing reasons I have raised for putting in a point of this kind, which I feel is the weight of reason. First of all, the very important question of "roads to the proletariat," and the fact that the working class youth are one of these roads. I think that this is definitely true, and vital to grasp and act on, but I don't think this is in and of itself this requires adding a point on the role of the youth in the sense of a spark to the rest of society.

Looking at the first paragraph above, on there, on pp. 6 and 7: "Over the past, decade and more, the working class within the U.S. has undergone significant changes. It has been influenced by and directly infused with the militancy of..." and I would like to say that youth are a major force to be unleashed as a powerful force to challenge it. In the leadership of the party, let them spark the rest of society to do the same.

On Internationalism:

I wish to express agreement with much of the letter (the long one) from the Sept./Oct issue of the RW, concerning the Draft Programme and Constitution. In particular, I would like to speak more specifically about my own initial objections to internationalism, and how the developing international situation relates to it (coming from behind to make revolution).

In particular, I would raise the question: Isn't there a tendency to view the crisis of U.S. imperialism, and the potential for revolution here, as essentially non-trivial? As if we had made an important analysis of the decline of U.S. strength, and have applied materialist dialectics to show the possibilities for a revolutionary situation to arise in this country, possibly in the near future. Without basically thinking that things tend to obey the development of opportunities for revolution throughout the world, that this is the basis for the international situation, that the world situation too exclusively in terms of "what effects will this have in the U.S."

I think we have, and continue to be, necessary to consider, that the international situation, and developments in this country, and the relation of the two, essentially for the sake of the working class. This is a matter of grasping and act on, but I don't think this is in and of itself this requires adding a point on the role of the youth in the sense of a spark to the rest of society.

"But who can be unleashed as a powerful force to challenge it (the way things are)?" This is the question that tends to downplay the overall opportunities for revolution throughout the world. But it is also in my opinion lacking, in important ways.

"And now, with no possible revolution of its overall crisis except the winning of war, and therefore the increasingly urgent need to sharpen its bloc in preparation for this war, the ruling class in the U.S. must..."

"And now, with no possible revolution of its overall crisis except the winning of war, and therefore the increasingly urgent need to sharpen its bloc in preparation for this war..."

"All these things are combining to rouse the working class from its relative passivity, political dormancy and even alienation..."

"What's wrong with this? What we're talking about is an international crisis of imperialism, a crisis which represents, challenges and opportunities for the proletariat and oppressed peoples around the world..."

"And while moves towards war, the tightening of the screws throughout the world, some will undoubtedly seize this opportunity to rattle and ultimately break the chains of imperialism..."

"But who can be unleashed as a powerful force to challenge it (the way things are)?" I feel very strongly, that the youth are a major, dynamic force for this. Let them rebel, let them do the old slogans and fight the current "old regime," in the leadership of the party. Let them spark the rest of society to do the same.

"But who can be unleashed as a powerful force to challenge it (the way things are)?" This is the question that tends to downplay the overall opportunities for revolution throughout the world. But it is also in my opinion lacking, in important ways.
From coal miners in the U.S. to frontline fighters in Iran:

We admired you and cheered you on when you chose the U.S. government's dog—the Shah—out of Iran. We are proud of you that you kept right on fighting for freedom; freedom from any more U.S. domination, even when we knew it meant once again exploiting people.

The U.S. government was bombed deeply when they threw them out, and they were frantic as they took their spy-nerve embassy and captured their spies. They've tried to help the Shah because they desperately hope that we won't rise up like you did, but instead line up like chumps and fight against you and for them.

People of Iran: We have learned from your heroic fight that your enemy is our enemy. We stand with you against the U.S.-backed and U.S.-pushed Iraqi attack aimed at toppling the Iranian government and stopping the revolution. We will not fight against you—as one part of the international working class, we stand class with you in this battle.

Signed by 26 West Virginia coal miners

This letter was signed by workers of five different nationalities in a Chicago factory:

Revolutionary greetings to the heroic Iranian people:

Today as both superpowers step up their rivalry towards world war, you continue to be an inspiration to us with your determined struggle against U.S. imperialism, this time attacking with the hands of the reactionaries from Iraq. People of Iran, we are class-conscious workers in the U.S., many of us driven here from countries dominated by U.S. imperialism, are carrying out our internationalist duty, struggling with our fellow workers to stand wholeheartedly with you in the fight to end all oppression, and working for the joyous day when we will overthrow this bloodsucker, U.S. imperialism.

VICTORY TO THE IRANIAN PEOPLE!

LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!

7 Class-Conscious Workers from a Chicago factory:
J.S., J.V., M.D., A.L., B.B., E.

Continued from page 1

masses incapable of playing any role in modern warfare, or modern history for that matter. As an editorial in the Washington Post put it a week ago: "The big surprise in the Persian Gulf war has been the failure of Iraq to polish off Iran." The hand of U.S. imperialism, acting through the sleeve of Iran's Shah, was responsible for this.

But as pointed out in last week's Revolution, "the U.S. government was combing for serious stakes here; they were not going to pull out after one defeat. This current of riêng, centered around a new Iraqi threat against Iran—but also involving moves on a wide number of fronts—was launched by the U.S. in order to achieve their goals of crushing the Iranian revolution, bringing Iraq more firmly into the Western camp; and positioning more U.S. forces directly in the Persian Gulf area. These moves were designed to strengthen the U.S.-led imperialist bloc in the Middle East and give them an edge that they desperately need in order to win the war with their Saudi rivals. Their desperation and the high stakes involved—literally the whole world for the imperialists—forced them to take the road of escalating the struggle, in another shot at victory.

Friday, October 3rd, when their initial offensive was stalled, the Iraqi command declared, "Since our armed forces have achieved their initial goal, the subsequent operations will be dedicated now to provoking battles in order to liquidate the enemies' forces and arouse as much ru. Eight divisions and 30,000 troops will in place on Iranian soil, of course.

Iraq's foreign minister discussed this plan with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, who approved the initiative, and expressed the plans hope that it "might lead as soon as possible to a cease-fire and the beginning of negotiations of the issues in the hostilities." Along with his sanctimonious peace talk, Muskie reiterated the U.S. government's daily pronouncements about how they were not involved in the war. There was "absolutely no substance to reports that U.S. troops have been involved in conflict in Iran in connection with the U.S. anti-Communist firing." Muskie said with a straight face immediately after his meeting with the Iraqi foreign minister.

Yet at the very moment these vultures were talking of peace, they were plotting and preparing an escalation of the war. The Iraqis admitted that it was a "foregone conclusion" that the Iranians wouldn't accept their offer of a cease-fire; and the Iraqis simply used the U.S. lift in fighting to resupply their front in preparation for a new assault. These supplies included Soviet tanks, heavy artillery, armored personnel carriers, French transport trucks, bulldozers, bridges, and other building equipment. Along with these supplies, the Iraqis brought another thousand-missile to the front—raising the total to 6 divisions and some 96,000 troops.

As the same time through a number of its client states in the Middle East, the U.S. has orchestrated a massive buildup of airpower to fly into Iran supplies of arms, ammunition, medicine, etc. (The Iraqis also supplies the U.S. military experts deep crucial to the success of any renewed Iraqi offensive.)

Jordan's Role

The most direct and substantial aid was provided by King Hussein of Jordan. Jordan has been a particularly important tool of U.S. policy in the Middle East for years, usually playing the particular role of suppressing the struggle of the Palestinian people. At present, Jordan gets $120 million per year in military assistance from the U.S.; in cash to back the U.S. division of labor in the region, Jordanian military officers oc­ cupy key positions, including the new Jordanian Ambassador to the United Nations, North Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as Jordanian officers in the U.S. Armed Forces Chief of Staff.

King Hussein visited Iraq's Saddam Hussein in Baghdad on the day the new attacks against Iran were launched, and declared that he was "fully on Iran's side." Jordan's troops had already begun a general mobilization on September 22, and when the King (now nicknamed Iraq's "supply sergeant") returned home from Iraq, he also ordered the full mobilization of all Jordanian military forces, including all transport vehicles to carry arms and other supplies to the front. He also opened the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba to all ships with cargo bound for Iraq, and plans to send a special train to take troops and supplies from Aqaba and transit through Jordan to all Iraqi provinces. During the following days, the number of ships at Aqaba increased from an average of 12 per day to 36 per day.

There were also reports that Jordan had sent as many as 40,000 of its 60,000 soldiers, armed with U.S. and Soviet tanks and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, to the Jordan-Iraq border. From these three rooms could either join the fighting directly, or reinforce the Iraq divisions elsewhere in Jordan. Since there are some who have been pinned down in order to protect against either a Syrian attack or a Kuwaiti uprising, King Hussein later stated that he was merely waiting for word from Iraq to dispatch his troops into the battle.

Of course, the U.S. government went along with this "intervention" routine with Jordan also. In a formal charge, the State Department said that it extended Jordan to get involved in the war, and not to send Iraq any of its U.S.-made weapons. At the same time, it was admitted that Secretary of State Muskie had met with King Hussein, as recently as the recent UN General Assembly Session, before Hus­sein's trip to Iraq. Of course Muskie expressed "my concern about the risks of a wider war involving more countries."

But it is becoming a predictable signal that when a U.S. official meets with an ally and issues utterances about "peace" and "non-intervention," that war and aggression are in the offing.

Although they are not yet as outflanked as Jordan, the other U.S. client states in the area also stepped up their support for Iraq. The Saudi Arabian monarchy has secretly purchased Iraq's supplies of arms, food, and fuel, and last week King Khalid openly wished Hussein his best in Iraq's war against "the enemies of the Arab people."

This was advised beforehand of Iraq's plan to launch a new offensive, and gave their approval.

Other reactionary Gulf states have also expressed their support for Iraq and Oman, North Yemen as well as Jordan's troops, armed with U.S. and Soviet tanks and transport planes at their airfields. This is important for Iraq because Iranian air power could consider dangerous to major a U.S. military base at Shubra, as well as other U.S. bases, maintenance facilities. North Yemen has also pledged its complete support to Iraq, as well as the U.S. and U.S.S.R. backing Saddam. restated his willingness to the U.S. use Egyptian military bases to help fight the war.

This past week, the "independent" regimes of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states graciously agreed to help the western imperialists out of their present oil difficulties by raising oil production some 3 million barrels a day, to make up for the 3 million barrels a day they were losing from Iraq.
"You started it!" the Iraqi government shouted on September 18, pointing the accusing finger at the Americans. "You fired the first shot," they cried, citing the closure of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway and the violations of Iranian air space by Iranian jets. These events, which did take place, are being used by the Iraqi government to paint themselves as the ones responding to "aggressions," merely "defending" their territory, and to cover up the real nature of the Iran-Iraq war.

While this conflict (the U.S. entering Iraq to crush the Iranian revolution) was an escalation of imperialist ambitions and strengthen the U.S. position in the oil-rich Gulf vis-a-vis their Soviet rivals, it was also one between imperialism and an oppressed nation and not an inter-imperialist war like the upcoming showdown between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, it still sheds some light on the theories and methods that imperialism leaves all stripes have used and will continue to use to justify their unbridled plunder. This war also drives home once again that the only scientific method to evaluate the nature of a war is provided Lenin's dictum: "The character of the war depends on what class is waging that war, and on what politics this war is a continuation of."

Yet the events of September 18 are being used to hide exactly that—what class, the imperialism, is behind this war and what politics, also imperialism, this war is a continuation of. For over a year and a half the U.S. imperialism have inspired and supported Iraqi attacks against the Iranian revolution. From the moment of the Shah's fall in February 1979, the reactionary regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq began issuing statements saying that the new Iranian government was a "tool of imperialism" and ruled "Nazist" Iran unleashed air and artillery strikes against Iranian territory, aided reactionaries pro-Shah Iranian exiles in plotting a coup; funded and armed reactionary separatists in Iran's Khuzestan province (not to be confused with the genuine and just movement for autonomy of the Arab minority there); and in the months and weeks preceding Iran's so-called "attack," evaded its border skirmishes into serious attacks on Iran.

Unfortunately for the imperialists, one incident cannot change the character of a war make. And 20 tons of sanctimonious pronouncements about there being no U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq war cannot hide the truth that it is this class of parasites and their willing accomplices in Iraq who are waging the war, and that it is precisely a continuation of the 30 previous years of U.S. imperial politics in the Middle East.

But what about Iraq's claim that the entire Shatt-al-Arab waterway is their territory? Or their claim that the three islands near the mouth of the Gulf (Abu Musa, the Greater Tunbs, and the Lesser Tunbs) were stolen by Iran and should be returned to the United Arab Emirates? Wasn't it the Shah, with the backing of the U.S., that matched these islands and forced Iraq to agree to the boundary being drawn down the middle of the Shatt-al-Arab? Certainly these things are true. But far from supporting Iraq's present claims, and hiding the plain light of "victimization" in the current war aims of the Iraqi government, the history of these events exposes the hand of U.S. imperialism, provoking them from the sleeve of Iran, and today, from the sleeve of Iraq. In fact, the same logic and the identical language are being used by Saddam Hussein that were used by the Shah—revealing again that the U.S. puppets haven't altered very much.

The Shah, too, invoked the hollowed words of "guaranteeing the security" of the Gulf when he roused in the Tunbs and Abu Musa—the same argument that Iraq is now making in demanding their return. The Shah pointed the finger at British imperialism when the Shah-al-Arab border was confirmed in 1975—using the British as the culprits that had imposed the previous borders in 1914 and again in 1937. And now Iraq explains that their border was imposed by the U.S. and the Shah and that they've got to go and draw it with their tanks.

But then, as now, this metaphorical logic of separating out events as if they had no connection at all only serves to hide the class nature of the war. The Shah's seizure of the islands in 1971 was part of his developing role of U.S. cop on the Persian Gulf Beat. These islands were surely taken with an approving nod from the U.S. Of course, the Iraqis protested. And it was during this period, in the early '70s, that the U.S. bit upon the plan to fund sections of the Kurdish resistance in Iran in order to pressure the Iraqis out of the Soviet orbit. By 1975 Iraq was reeling from the war with the Kurds and agreed to meet secretly with the Shah under U.S. sponsorship. In exchange for promises from the Shah and the U.S. to cut off all aid going to the Iraqi Kurds, Iraq agreed to renounce its claims to several pieces of disputed territory—including the three islands in the Strait of Hormuz. They also agreed to draw the boundary between the two countries down the middle of the Shatt-al-Arab.

Thus, just as the U.S. tried to destabilize the Iraqi government several years ago through using Iraq under the Shah, so too today, the U.S. is trying to topple the Iranian revolution through using Iraq, in both cases the continuation of imperialist politics determined the character of the conflicts.

But there's nothing new. The imperialists are skilled as trying to cover their predatory aims with the smoke screen of "they fired the first shot, we're defending freedom, or security, or our vital interests." Blah, blah, blah, Hell, the Japanese imperialists claimed, the Chinese had blown up one of their railroads and that forced them to invade in 1931. Hitler burned down the Reichstag, they blamed the communists as part of his taking power in Germany. And for the U.S. imperialism, the list is longer still; the Maine battleship in Cuba in 1898, the sinking of the Lusitania in World War I, Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Gulf of Tonkin in Vietnam in 1964, etc, etc. All these events were used to try and conceal the true nature of actions and wars of the imperialists, to try and deny that it was this class's politics that were being continued.

And this is exactly the case in the Iran-Iraq war today. Plus the prostitutes press of the bourgeoisie helps to spread an even thicker layer of fog over the area. They have "analyzed" the causes of the war to be religious—Shiite Moslems vs Sunni Moslems, racial—Arabs vs. Indo-European Persians, and historical—the battle of Kadijsya, fought in 637 A.D., "remains an incendiary memory in the minds of today's Iraqis and Iranians." And of course, they have continually biased that it is the Soviets that are behind Iraq—attempting to accuse their imperialist rivals of their own crimes as part of creating public opinion for whatever moves they might have to take in the Gulf, and especially for their moves towards world war.

Anything that can be dug up and piled high enough will be used to obscure the reactionary and imperialist character of Iraq's U.S.-backed aggression against the Iranian revolution. No doubt, as inter-imperialist world war approaches, the people of the world will be deluged with even more and slicker versions of "they fired first." This makes it ever more crucial that we strengthen our ability to apply Lenin's perspectives on war to the coming world events.
Continued from page 5

I did and calling them that we will be able to make a revolution. When I talk about what's happening in Iraq and Iran, some people say, 'all right, we're going to war with Iran, they're going to hear it. I tell them, what else is there to talk about?'

It has been very hard for me to admit I have differences with the Party. I have followed the line and leadership of the Party, the founding of the Party and I have tremendous respect for its Chairman and I think anyone can lead a revolution in this country it is Bob Avakian and the RCP.

In my experience with the Party around the 100,000 co-conspirators which the 100 Flowers campaign is painfully forcing to think about. I think there is an area that I can lead this revolution if we put out raunchy lines, I'm afraid that is what people will be to...

A group of us sell the RWP broadly out on the streets in a city where we aren't close to how many people are selling according on the Party. Week after week we've gone out, yes it's possible, yes it's possible. I agree with the Party. But the practice doesn't reflect that it is possible—through sales, plans, and a long-term view. I think that 100,000 newspapers out in the hands of advanced and intermediate workers and oppressed—are not to be left over what we got on now. What effect would it, could 100,000 out a week have—I think it would mean at least one-half million newspapers. But we can't see how it can make a revolution without this.

Another note, I think key to this is an actual visible multi-national force. Maybe there is a particularity to my area, but we really can't seem to break through and sustain an actual movement. I think it's really, really, really, really serious if we don't do that.

Again what is it that is bringing them into motion, what is it that is bringing them into motion to make sure big changes in the working and growing numbers are questioning the ability of the U.S. capitalists to do what they are trying to do, trying to fight through on the streets. But this is a complete, in the face of the capitalist's lies that the defeat in China mean revolution was dead. We all see those things, but if we only look at them on the surface—we see the matter that they are producing. That's the beginning of the story of the 100 Flower campaign, a revolutionary movement to forget the party's victory in the Iranian people, though in complete.

As the crisis sharpened, if you look, you can see clearly what the Chairman meant—the bourgeoisie it doesn't know how to look correctly to the revolution.

To fully grasp the significance of the Party's call for 100,000 co-conspirators will need a reality and grandeur that the Party is demanding to do that. I think this is a big part of what the Chairman means when he stresses over and over that it's called for the Party to be prepared for May Day, one by one, by one. So if the advanced do exist and the system daily advances, what is it that is bringing them into motion, what is it that is bringing them into motion to make sure big changes in the working and growing numbers are proposing these changes. Again what is it that is bringing them into motion, what is it that is bringing them into motion to make sure big changes in the working and growing numbers are proposing these changes. Again what is it that is bringing them into motion, what is it that is bringing them into motion to make sure big changes in the working and growing numbers are proposing these changes. Again what is it that is bringing them into motion, what is it that is bringing them into motion to make sure big changes in the working and growing numbers are proposing these changes.

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line of all this in a speech last April, in which he said, in part (emphasis added):

"We are sliding towards a world out of control, with our relative military superiority declining, with the future of our people and the life of a generation increasingly vulnerable to blackmail, with hostile radicals girding in every continent, and with the number of countries willing to stake their future on our freezing out... it can no longer be seriously denied that the overall mood is shifting sharply against us. Whatever the causes, unless current trends are reversed, the 1980s will be a time of vulnerability such as we have not experienced since the early days of the Republic. In this decade, we confront for the first time, a potentially unfavorable strategic balance; a balance against us in nuclear theater forces in Europe and continuation of the situation standing Western forces for regional defense... We face a period of maximum danger in the next five years, while the military balance is still tipping against us and the cycle of local revolutions is playing itself out. After that, the certainty is that Soviet military problems will force new defense programs to restore the equilibrium. But before then, Soviet leaders and the Soviet society will be able to unite on only one set of goals: more internal moral energy and urgency before reasserting their domestic system. It is that we have power to change the course of adventurism, but the time is running out also... In other words, "the U.S. had better get its act together in the next five years (5 years) or it could all be over."

This new phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II), the Boosting of the defense budget, Reagan's "we are 100 percent for dealing with the changed conditions" world view vis-a-vis the USSR. Since the "B" team released its finding, debate has continued throughout the bureau showing a sharp conflict between the "B" team's position.

In a basic way, what happened was that some among the ruling class (some of the "right wing", some of those who became conscious in order to achieve their imperialist aims against this world crisis) called for the SALT II, a shift in U.S. policy strategy. The election and the Reagan presidency made it even more clear that the top dog position in the world the U.S. had had since World War II was evaporating. Thus the Soviet Union was not only in trouble but was losing. Having gained an advantage it would have not done. World war nuclear war had been evaded, at least consciously planned and prepared for within a short period of time. A break was needed with some past thinking. And they were able to win over many of the politicians who held out to the old views. The masses of people in this country, too, would have to change their thinking and get ready to do their part to ensure that their blood to keep the bourgeoisie's peace.

Has Carter simply hung on to his 1976 "A" team position? Certainly no one has now publicly coined the "B" team position and implemented it. While it might be true that the strength of the U.S. military is adequate, this is more a question of the existing strategy of opposition to the "B" team. In practice, Carter has withdrawn SALT II, supported the South Vietnamese, partitioned and crushed the 1980-1981 Iranian revolution, before being rebuffed by Iran in its attack 1980 on Iraq, while the US. continued to support the Afghan-Laotian government. The US. continued to support the "free world" in the Persian Gulf. There is now a whole new generation of leaders who are increasingly disillusioned with their government's policy. No more of the same in the 1980s..."

Henry Kissinger, who was sharply attacked for putting forward "soft" defense positions a few years ago, is now giving strongly for a new team type of positions. He was an imperialist strategist then, tied with the Rockefeller group of imperialists, and he is the same now. So not only don't you have a new team type of policy because the new team will implement when you vote, you don't even decide which section of the international forces will be in charge. They will all be present, with their interests and opinion duly respected, even as they struggle among themselves. What this election represents, then, is an opportunity for the ruling class to get a "masses, popular" mandate for policies which have already been strategized out and agreed to in ruling-class circles. This will be true whichever candidate is elected, though Reagan is playing a certain "spearhead" role in this process. Reagan was the perfect candidate for a war chauvinist type of position. He has made a name for himself as a steadfast critic of the Carter foreign policy, denouncing the Panama Canal Treaty and the ratification of SALT II, and making repeated attacks for the US. to send behind its "faithful allies" like the Shah of Iran, the Kuominhtung regime in Taiwan, and Assaif Siakim of Nigeria. Of course, Reagan's replacement as governor of California, Jerry Brown, was quick to reverse the reactionary dirty work of Ronnie. Oh, sure. Among other things, Brown supported increased prison construction while putting fewer offenders, and funds for new police weapons. He also took campaign contributions from Cia and was being struck by the farmworkers he claimed to support. And he slapped a pay freeze on public employees and avoid constitutional changes to issue a balanced budget at both the federal and state levels, a he is a tacit tacit pushing cuts in social service programs and the like. California under Governor Brown is just the same as under "reactionary" Reagan..."
Vile Maneuver

Continued from page 10

The Vile Maneuver is a strategy to outmaneuver or exhaust one's opponents, as seen in the context of Mao Zedong's political maneuvering in China. This strategy involves leveraging one's position of power to systematically undermine or control others, often through a series of calculated moves that create a simmering tension and division. In the context of China's political history, such maneuvers were employed to consolidate power and undermine any perceived threats to Mao's leadership. The term "Vile Maneuver" captures the essence of tactics used by a powerful figure to maintain control by manipulating situations to the detriment of others, often leaving them with no choice but to surrender or be swallowed up in the political currents of the time. The description provided highlights the cunning and strategic nature of such political strategies, where power is used not just to achieve goals but to leave one's opponents exhausted or disheartened, rendering them无力 to resist further actions. This approach reflects the complex and often turbulent landscape of Chinese politics, where personal ambition and ideological purity were supplanting the traditional principles of unity and progress under Mao's guidance. The term "Vile Maneuver" is thus a nod to the tactics and strategies employed by those in power to maintain their hold on authority, often at the expense of their political rivals or ideological comrades.
Statement of Support
For the UN 2

I first heard of Glenn Gan and Steven Yip while watching the news one night on TV. It was the same old garbage about somebody's hostages somewhere, the continuing ruin of the economy, some one else's fault. I was nodding out. Then I was jolted awake by the story of the UN 2. The obvious horror-mixed-with-
disgust look of the newscaster couldn't disguise the fact that these two young men had performed a daring and powerful act of political res-
Letting. Their actions speak for their consciences. It wasn't just the bravery and the courage they displayed. Here were people trying to ig-
raise the paltry issues less impotence to the public, and strike directed at the only real issue of our times, the impending end of
the sense of this nation. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. ambassadors to the
NU, Gan and Yip painted out the hypocrisy of these two superpower
moneypieces and in fact the role played by the U.S. itself in setting up
people of the world into believing that the self-serving, conscienceless
rulers of the imperialist power has laid aside their greed in the name
of peace and brotherhood. Nothing could be further from the truth. At
each successive confrontation brings the world closer to World War III,
so we cannot afford to ignore the lessons of history any longer.
Whenever they have had the means of support and a handy ex-
cuse, the powerful have never hesitated to plunge into the world of orgies of
destruction not previously thought possible. That week, as Hu Qiaomu
message given to us by the UN 2 today, we may not have a tomorrow in
some how to change our minds.

Down with U.S.-Soviet War Moves!
FREED THE U.N. 2!

A History Student, Tampa

Glenn Gan (left) speaking at USF (University of South Florida),
on the nationwide tour of the UN 2.

VILE MANEUVER

Continued from page 16

hand, while still making a distinctionetweenthe political mistakes of Mao and his successors, makes it clear that it was Chairman Mao who created the Gang of Four to exploit his political error-
ers to usurp power. (Interview with Franklin, October 18, 1980, 8:30 AM, August 1980.)

Continued from page 12

IRAN

The U.S. government also moved on
several fronts to take a direct hand in the
fighting, although they still tried to
hide behind a smokescreen of non-in-
tervention. After sending 4 AWACS
planes to Saudi Arabia last week—sup-
por ted because of Saudi fear of an
American attack—the U.S. this week sent
additional radar equipment and another
100 military personnel to Saudi Arabia
for permanent installation there.

As with the planes and equipment came General David Johns, the U.S. Army
Chief of Staff, and on this past Tuesday the Pentagon sent a special
20-man technical team to Saudi Arabia to
study the relative effectiveness of its air
defense warning net-

And perhaps most significantly, the
U.S. also announced that it would ex-
continue AWACS "protection" for
Kuwait, and the United Arab
Emirates—or any other states in the
area who "believed they were being
threated by Iranian attacks." Of course
this was all supposed to be the condition
that these countries remained strictly
neutral in the war.

The stationing of AWACS planes in
itself is direct U.S. involvement in the
war on the side of Iraq, and a compo-
nent part of their latest offensive
against Iran. For one thing, the
AWACS planes will guard the Iranian
bombers and transport planes, since
these planes have been stationed in precisely those countries that are being
offered protection. These bombers are
in the event of a US attack, which they are being held back for later use in the
war, when they hope Iran's air force
will be depleted. This is also an obvious
provocational against Iran.

Iranian radar and communications
planes can be used to detect and warn the Iraqis of the Im-
portant, or attacks that have taken a significan
toll on Iraqi forces to date. AWACS's
have a range of detection of between
250 and 360 miles, so even from inside

the Saudi border, their coverage would ex-
hend throughout the area between the conflict in southwestern Iran. These
flying command posts could also be us-
ed to coordinate air and ground attacks
by Iran, something that bourgeoisie
leadership must do to make more dif-
ficult and vital to Iraq's success.

Ever since the fall of the Shah of Iran
in 1979, the U.S. imperialists have greatly stepped up their shipment of
arms supplies to their allies in the Mid-

dle East (which now account for 89%
of all U.S. arms sales), and their direct
involvement in this area.

These efforts have expanded dramatically during
the past year.

Just outside the entrance to the Per-

Continued on page 29

the nationwide tour of the UN 2.
RelYing on bases itself on an d applies the science of the Soviet: then these excellent creations would have either dissolved or con­sciously mass es, especially this conscious understanding—who is than a lot of us do."

For the there been far too much of the masses and forcibly restrain them all so people, and a lot of them know a lot am­ong the masses? Or the incidents like were freed from arrest by the masses? Networks and circles already exist­ing forward in more than one city during incidents carrying the weight of long years of revisionist tradition in the communist movement, which ema­nates from every pore of American society. The "correctness of the masses is one policy," wrote Mao. "It is precisely because one that lacks the mass viewpoint, fails to rely on the masses or organize them and raise consciousness to organizing (a small number of people)."

One source of this "counter-policy" today is plain old Yankee small town wishful thinking. There is one that one hundred people every week, or five thousand people, and organizing (not only hundreds but thousands of activists who are influenced by them) to be used in the course of the mass revolution. If the people and who must be won to take up the campaign in a much more thorough going. Relying on and fully unleashing these fighters along with other fresh runners coming forward, daily and literally hourly is decisive. Comrade Avakian this can be done."

"Later, however, when the Soviet Union had embarked on the so-called "Leninist" and Stalin's leadership was generally acknowledged and his prestige great, the Chairman of the Soviet Union, who had previously been Stalin's comrade, now emerged as the real leader of the country. And this was a real danger, prevented by the Communist Party, led by Lenin..."

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The government has not simply marked time, hoping people will forget while it begins to tackle the problems that have made the government feel it must begin to struggle. The real question is whether the government will respond to the people's rising demands with the same kind of vigor that it is using to battle the people. The government's strategy for mass armed revolution, the "terrorist" label is as ridiculous as it is obvious what the government is up to in using it.)

These vicious and calculated attacks reveal even more profoundly exactly how precarious our rulers' position is in trying to hang on to their far-flung empire through the looming upheavals of the next decade. They are also part and parcel of the government's strategy for mass armed revolution, the "terrorist"

Part of the reason the government was forced to back down in the first place was because the RCP and the Committee to Free the Mao Tse Tung Defendants did not adopt a "wait and see" attitude—wait and see if they bring it to trial, or appeal it or reinstate the charges. It has only been by actively and publicly taking this case and the questions involved to the people broadly and by people like yourself making contributions to various aspects of the defense efforts. It was the concerted efforts of hundreds and hundreds of people, involving thousands more that transformed this case into a tremendous political liability to the government. During the hearings in March, a half-page ad protesting the government's appeal appeared in the Houston Chronicle, signed by several hundred people. That was one reflection of the broadening and deepening support that had been mobilized against these attacks as indicated by such signs as Daniel and Phillip Berrigan, Mike Farrell (actor), 47 workers at the Ford Rouge plant, Dearborn, Michigan, 172 residents of an Atlanta housing project, etc. Inside the courtroom, an amicus brief prepared by Daniel Sheehan, (the attorney in the Karen Silkwood anti-nuclear case) was filed jointly by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and the National Lawyers Guild. And in Paris, over 300 people, including representatives from 16 revolutionary organizations from 12 countries, attended a meeting addressed by a Mao Tse Tung defendant, passing a strong condemnation of the persecution of the RCP and these Defendants, as well as discussing the political views of the RCP itself. International statements of support have come from organizations and parties around the world, including from revolutionary organizations and parties in Iran, Chile, Turkey, and Europe.

We are asking you now to contribute urgently needed funds, so that the Committee to Free the Mao Tse Tung Defendants can widely publicize the case, the new activities and parties in Iran, Chile, Turkey, and Europe.

DEFEAT THE APPEAL!

DROPP ALL THE CHARGES ONCE AND FOR ALL!

KEEP BOB AVAKIAN AND THE MAO TSE TUNG DEFENDANTS FREE!

The Committee to Free the Mao Tse Tung Defendants

October 10, 1980—Revolutionary Worker—Page 19

The prosecution cited a quote from Bob Avakian on the poster in this indictment. (In this last case, as with many others, the role of the federal government through the FBI has been documented. Our rulers' message in these attacks is the same as a Houston, Texas, N.A.A.A.-message after Daid's murder—"This is what will happen to you if you follow Bob Avakian and the RCP's leadership."

The government has its sights trained not just on the RCP but on millions who long for a way out of the madness this system breeds, especially those who are seriously considering joining the ranks of the revolutionary movement. The government's strategy contains a fatal flaw—the premise that everyone will swallow (or if not swallow, at least choke down with the "help" of their guns and jails) their reactionary and ridiculous view that even as they move to unleash world war, those things could be worse, you could be mixed up with those revolutionary movement.

At the same time, the rulers of this country, the biggest international criminals and terrorists, actively have been trying (in typical COINTELPRO fashion) to paint the RCP as terrorists through the media, in various trials, and through other avenues. Using techniques they've used before in the 1960's, the government hopes to isolate the RCP, drive a wedge between the Party and many who are opposed to the government's vicious repression, as well as create the broad public opinion necessary to minimize their political losses in carrying out their scheme. It is anyone who takes the time to investigate the RCP's strategy for mass armed revolution, the "terrorist" label is as ridiculous as it is obvious what the government is up to in using it.)

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DEFEAT THE APPEAL!

DROP ALL THE CHARGES ONCE AND FOR ALL!

KEEP BOB AVAKIAN AND THE MAO TSE TUNG DEFENDANTS FREE!

The Committee to Free the Mao Tse Tung Defendants
ing wholeheartedly for the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in one's own country and supporting (by propaganda, sympa-thetic sympathies, and concrete aid) the development of the same in other countries, is the only thing that is absolutely necessary for the masses. 

If they rebel against big shots, and the superimperialists, they "telegraph" inspiration and challenge back to the masses. This is the existence of this international revolutionary struggle. The strength, helping them to stabilize so as to more effectively act. The superimperialists, they "telegraph" inspiration and challenge back to the masses. This is the existence of this international revolutionary struggle. The strength, helping them to stabilize so as to more effectively act.

For instance, this light, the overall thrust of the Programme and emphasis in this particular section, on the enormous contribution to be made by the proletarian internationalists to the development of the U.S. imperialist, is extremely important. It goes up against a heavy tradition of "second-class" mentality that for a long time has relegated revolutionaries in this country to cheerleader status to the world revolution. This is a decisive point in the Programme: to re-emphasize the necessity to make revolution here as the greatest contribution to the international revolutionary struggle now facing the masses, and possibilities ahead, the sweeping and profound changes wrought by a declining U.S. imperialism.

But in order for a revolution in this country, we must correctly grasp the interconnection between that struggle and the international struggle. For in, in effect, it's a question not only of the "defeat" the superimperialists here, but of the whole world revolution. In all this imperialist system is in a crisis. The "blows from without" against the U.S. empire simply in respect to the material damage this causes the imperialists. But the Programme stresses that the U.S. workers is a material worsening of their situation, as a weakened imperialism, especially easily, and this is why it can be gradually worn down. This, of course, is spelled out brilliantly in the section on International Relations, pp. 56-57. My purpose here on the one hand is to emphasize to your readers the importance of this section—it is one of the most "controversial" sections of the Programme. But more than that, I suggest that the Programme be more consistently taken from the standpoint of placing the revolutionary struggle in this country within an international context—a context that includes not only the material weakening of the U.S. imperialists, but one which presents great opportunities to revolutionaries the world over. The Constitution is much better this in this regard. This does raise the question, among others, as to what is the relationship between the Programme and Constitution in this regard. I think this Constitution establishes the overall orientation and speaks to general principles, with the Programme fleshing out in greater detail the specific possibilities ahead, the sweeping and profound changes wrought by a declining U.S. imperialism.

The main effect this has on the U.S. workers is a material worsening of their situation, as a weakened imperialism, especially easily, and this is why it can be gradually worn down. This, of course, is spelled out brilliantly in the section on International Relations, pp. 56-57. My purpose here on the one hand is to emphasize to your readers the importance of this section—it is one of the most "controversial" sections of the Programme. But more than that, I suggest that the Programme be more consistently taken from the standpoint of placing the revolutionary struggle in this country within an international context—a context that includes not only the material weakening of the U.S. imperialists, but one which presents great opportunities to revolutionaries the world over. The Constitution is much better this in this regard. This does raise the question, among others, as to what is the relationship between the Programme and Constitution in this regard. I think this Constitution establishes the overall orientation and speaks to general principles, with the Programme fleshing out in greater detail the specific possibilities ahead, the sweeping and profound changes wrought by a declining U.S. imperialism.

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A reader

Critique of the RCP, USA General Line

Dear RW,

I feel that the RCP is correct in upholding Mao Tse-Tung's most important contribution, that of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat by launching the Cultural Revolution, and I also feel that the Party is correct in putting this in its "general" line.

My criticism is that the "General Line" is one-sided on the question because it overemphasizes the objective contradiction between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, i.e., that it is surrounded by hostile states, ruled with "dictatorship of the proletariat" and we cannot master the laws of warfare. What alternative does the letter propose? None. In fact, it is nothing but capitulation.

"I agree that the oppressed must use violence to win liberation from the oppressor," the letter states. But the bourgeoisie is a much more advanced and powerful class than the proletariat. It is a law of divided society that no ruling class steps down from power peacefully, they all have to be overthrown, the state apparatus for suppressing, dictating other classes, and ruling and exploiting is the same. And the "General Line" puts out only the struggle of opposites and not the transformation of one class into another.

The approach of the proletariat to nukes is fundamentally different from that of the bourgeoisie. These things (the way they're developed, stored, used, etc.) do not have a class character. And if we were to consider the nukes from the point of view of the state when we "our study of the laws of revolutionary war springs from the desire to eliminate all wars," then the distinction between us Communists and the exploiting classes is lost.

I think the section on international relations, and specifically nuclear weapons, is correct as it stands.

A reader

October 10, 1980—Revolutionary Worker—Page 21

Continued from page 20

The letter to the RW on nuclear weapons (Vol. 2, No. 7) promotes a pacifist and erroneous line. The heart of the letter's argument is contained in the first paragraph when it states that there is a "qualitative" difference between nuclear weapons and other weapons. This is a fallacy, as Mao said, "there is no qualitative difference between war and peace; it is only the ability of raising the level of development on one side and the other that produce a superior quality of vegetable, as well as ten times the quantity, as in previous years. As a result, the production of foodstuffs has increased, and food is more abundant than ever before.

The second paragraph states that the capitalists have no difficulty in replacing these weapons, and that they will continue to use them. This is also a fallacy, as Mao said, "the capitalists' vast arsenal will not be critical in a war of revolutionary vs. imperialist nations, and the bourgeoisie will not be able to use the most advanced weapons that follow the size of power, while the proletariat will still be capable of organizing and carrying out a large-scale offensive against the bourgeoisie." This is because the bourgeoisie is a much more advanced and powerful class than the proletariat.

The letter concludes that the bourgeoisie is an enemy of all mankind and that we should all work together to defeat it. This is a fallacy, as Mao said, "the bourgeoisie is a class that breeds exploitation and oppression, and it is our task to overthrow it and establish a new world in which all mankind will live in peace and harmony."
1904 - Korea - January 5 to 1904 to November 11, 1905 - To guard the American Legation in Seoul.

1904 - Tanger, Morocco - "We want either Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

1904 - Panama - sent a guard to provide for protection of American lives and property at Ancon at the time of a threatened insurrection.

1905 - Cuba - September 1905 - To restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after the revolution.

1907 - Haiti - March 18 to June 8 - To protect American interests during a war between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

1907 - Cuba - September 1905 - To intervene to restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after the revolution.

1909 - Cuba - September 1908 to January 23, 1909 - Intervention to restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after the revolution.

1912 - Honduras - Small force landed to prevent seizure by the Government of an American-owned railroad at Puerto Cortez. Forces withdrawn after the United States disapproved the action.

1912 - Panama - Troops, in request of both political parties, supervised elections outside the Canal Zone.

1912 - Cuba - June 5 to August 5 - To protect American interests in the Province of Oriente, and in Havana.

1912 - China - August 24 to 26, on Kentucky Island, and August 26 to 30 at Canton - To protect American interests during the Boxer Rebellion.

1912 - Turkey - November 18 to December 3 - To guard the American Legation at Constantinople.

1912-1913 - Nicaragua - August 1912 to November 1913 - To protect American interests during an attempted revolution in Nicaragua.

1914 - Missouri - Troops, in request of both political parties, supervised elections outside the Canal Zone.

1914 - China - April 16 to 23 - To protect American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.

1914 - China - March 13 to May 15 - To protect American interests and take part in a bloody contention over the succession to the throne.

1914 - China - June 7 to September 20 - To protect American forces in Manchuria and to keep trans Pacific lines open during serious revolutionary disturbances.

1915 - China - April 16 to 23 - To protect American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.

1915 - China - September 17 to November 18 - To place armed guards on all trains crossing the Isthmus and to keep the railroad lines open.

1915 - Honduras - March 23 to 50 or 31 - To protect the American consulate and the American interest in the city of Santo Domingo during a revolution.

1915 - China - April 16 to 23 - To protect American lives and property at Ancon at the time of a threatened insurrection.

1916 - China - September 1908 to January 23, 1909 - Intervention to restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after the revolution.

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1918 - China - April 16 to 23 - To protect American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.

1919 - China - August 24 to 26, on Kentucky Island, and August 26 to 30 at Canton - To protect American interests during the Boxer Rebellion.

1920 - China - August 24 to 26, on Kentucky Island, and August 26 to 30 at Canton - To protect American interests during the Boxer Rebellion.

1922 - Turkey - November 18 to December 3 - To guard the American Legation at Constantinople.

1924 - China - September - Troops landed to protect American lives and interests during an attempted revolution.

1925 - China - September - Troops landed to protect American lives and interests during an attempted revolution.

1925 - China - July 15 to August 29 - Fighting of Chinese factions accompanied by demonstrations by Chinese factions demanding American forces to protect lives and property in the International Settlement.

1925 - Honduras - April 19 to 21 - To protect foreign interests at La Ceiba during a civil war.

1926 - China - September 10 to 15 - To protect American lives and interests during election hostilities.

1926 - Bolivia - During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.

1927 - U.S. - Taken by agreement with Great Britain. These bases were sometimes called lend-lease bases.

1928-31 - China - To protect American interests following the war between China and Japan.

1930 - China - During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.

1933 - Germany - Germany and the United States disapproved the action.

1934 - Haiti - During an attempted revolution, a small force served as a legation guard and as a police force.

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Greenboro to protest the communist penetration of the country, the empirical view that there had been a number of events of either non-revolutionary development or fair violence in these countries then the masses were incapable of rising to seize the time on a revolutionary basis, and most importantly, were either bribed or scared into action.

Many in used to be the new communist movement, the early 1970s, including the Menshevik faction to the left of the Western Shoshone. The KKK, did it in 1865 and we can do it in the 1980s. What happened in Greensboro is surprising. After six weeks and more, they are accused of murder. Uninhibited by any potential legal position, but generally those who more readily gravitate toward and take up the line of the masses. "The masses" were especially with regard to the advanced, to stop Communism here in our own country they are accused of murder. They've already been drill resting the defense lawyers to object to the statements of some defendants who might be on trial after the defense lawyer has ruled against all of them; not to say one thing and mean another, in other words, even the handpicked, all white, backward jury would have a hard time finding fault. The judge agreed the transcripts could not be admissible.

"Can you tell me please, is this justice?" Yes, exactly the justice the ruling that a trial is not a criminal trial, protect and defend its own. And nothing can expect from bourgeois democracy.

Shoshone

Continued from page 4

Two defense attorneys opened their summation by commenting on the in the trial of 8 Klansmen and Nazis who appeared in a court in Greensboro, North Carolina last November for the shooting of Black minister in the planning of the Klan/Nazi caravan (Bernard Barkovitch, an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent) didn't report to his superiors that any violence was occurring, so there must have been, any, the "shootout" was a "suspicious, and harmless" action in unproven, a car driving down the street. The communists were attacking the very society that gives them the right to demonstrate free from the 2nd amendment.

The defense's opening arguments even included the accuracy of their point in the trial of the 8 Klansmen and Nazis. According to one defense lawyer, the "suspicious, and harmless" action was seen as evidence in the prosecution's case. This follows the whole pattern of deployment.

The Western Shoshone Sacred Land Association, formed by Shoshone activists to defend their resources, has been battling to retain the land and stop the government's plans of development. Through publishing their own newspaper and mobilizing people for causing trouble, the Association believes that the government, the MX also.

"Our young people have been brain washed by the government, but now we're telling them the truth." It's all the more so because the assent of the Indians to their position. A Southern Red, White and Blue Defense for Murder attorney spoke for David Carver Street. The police knew perfectly well where the Klan site had been admitted, as Klansman Smith whose 357 Magnum had been used, had killed Cesar Chavez, has pleaded "automaton." (This is a legal defense in North Carolina. It assumes that one can't control himself and is not responsible for his actions.) The police also remember what happened November 3rd after being struck on the head. Then how did they happen to be so heavily armed? Fowler, who drove the car with the weapons and who was supposed to be left behind, that he was out getting sandwiches when the two ran from the demonstration. When he caught up with the car, he asked to have someone follow him, "I should leave the arsenal at the planning site on November 3rd.

"So especially with regard to the advanced, one or two people for some time, various reasons, been more readily gravitate toward and take up the line of the masses. That's what we're going to do at Greensboro. We're going to do what we're going to do at Greensboro. But those who more readily gravitate toward and take up the line of the masses. "The masses" were especially with regard to the advanced, to stop Communism here in our own country they are accused of murder. They've already been drill resting the defense lawyers to object to the statements of some defendants who might be on trial after the defense lawyer has ruled against all of them; not to say one thing and mean another, in other words, even the handpicked, all white, backward jury would have a hard time finding fault. The judge agreed the transcripts could not be admissible.

"Can you tell me please, is this justice?" Yes, exactly the justice the ruling that a trial is not a criminal trial, protect and defend its own. And nothing can expect from bourgeois democracy.
Party Chairman Replies to Letter from: ‘Black Nationalist with

*referred to as “minorities.”*) which is rooted in the whole historical development as well as the present day structure of capitalism and imperialism. The masses of Black people, and other oppressed peoples, are subjected to the system via its agents, effectively doing the work of the imperialists and the capitalist state. The system, by its very nature, is interested in maintaining the status quo. It makes no sense to place the working masses of people in a position where they must choose between their survival and the destruction of the oppressive system. The oppressed masses of the world are continuously fighting against the system, both inside and outside of the capitalist world. The struggle is not only a battle for survival, but also a struggle for freedom and justice. The oppressed masses have the power to change the world and create a better future for themselves and their children. It is up to us to organize and mobilize the masses of people to join the revolution. The time is ripe for revolution, and the oppressed masses are ready to fight. The oppressed masses are the vanguard of the revolution, and they have the wisdom and strength to lead the world to freedom and justice. The oppressed masses are the ones who have fought against the system for centuries, and they will continue to fight until victory is achieved. The oppressed masses are the future of the world, and they will not be denied their rights. The oppressed masses are the ones who have the power to create a better world, and they will use that power to build a society that is based on equality, justice, and freedom.
Communist inclinations

philosophies representing the one and the same kind of philosophy or another, although the terms of the question are different, is the same in the connotations of what philosophy they are following—and so the degree to which they are different in the connotations of what the bourgeoisie is the ruling class in capitalist society, because its predicament is a universal one, the thousand-year-old forms of thousands of years of tradition and thought in society divided into classes, into exploiters and exploited, oppressors and oppressed—and finally because proletarian philosophy is the only philosophy that endeavors to build in the proletariat of the world a new universal society.

But as such an outlook lead to a consistent stand of opposition against nations? In fact, only the internationalist standpoint of the proletariat—guided by the “science of Marx, Lenin and Mao”—can and does consistently represent equality between nations, as long as it exists. And that brings us to the next point: nationalities are, if any, not among classes, but in an international context. They had a beginning (generally modern nations are associated with the rise of capitalism and are in an overall sense a phenomenon of the bourgeois epoch) and they will have an end, when communism has been established throughout the world, with the complete abolition of class distinctions.

This does not mean that communism and for the foreseeable assimilation or destruction of nations. In direct opposition to this, and as a crucial part of its internationalism, the proletariat (and its communist vanguard) is the champion, in word and deed, of the thorough abolition of national oppression in all its forms and the real achievement of equality between nations, which is an indispensable component of the proletarian revolution and the advance to communism world-wide. Thus, equality between nations in communism, is not the end point or the highest goal, but a necessary component of their struggle, in aligning the proletariat against the feudal system, the bourgeoisie raised the banner of equality, by which it meant, as experience has clearly shown, essentially the equality of commodity owners in the public sphere. Of course, from this, the formal equality was founded in a profound inequality in fact—specifically the fact that the bourgeoisie owned the means of production and thereby appropriated to itself (and sold the goods it produced) the means of production and had only one commodity to sell—their ability to work (their labor power). And yet, if they all publicly proclaimed “equalities” of bourgeois societies—such as “equality before the law”—were really and fully implemented (that is, if judges, procurators, etc., showed no prejudice toward the poor) this would not and could not change the basic fact that the rich and the poor do not face an “equal” need to steal a loaf of bread for their families or money to pay their heating bill nor have “equal” access to legal advisors, representatives, etc. In short, regardless of any laws or practices whose professed aim is to establish “equality”—and even if they were “fairly” applied—there can be no real equality between exploiter and exploited. There can be no equalities between classes (and especially between anomalously opposed classes).

But, once the division of society into classes has been finally abolished, then the very concept of “equality” will lose its meaning. Everything exists only in relation to the class—from which the inequalities are eliminated with the advent of communism (I say “social inequality” because individual differences between particular people will always be there). Then, communism (in fact) it will not have the same consequences as in class society) this principle equal (and be automatically eliminated as a category. To look at this in general, all equality implies inequality—it is impossible to have the one without the other (for example, no two workers who get the same wage do exactly the same amount of work or do not have exactly the same work in wages is both equality on the one hand and inequality on the other hand). In communism, society, the principle will be “from each according to his ability, to each according to his own needs.”

For such individual survival (society will have developed to the point, materially and ideologically, where this will not be a question as it is now)—but consciously

Continued on page 27

SUMMING UP

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

by Bob Avakian

... in the final analysis, the reason for the destruction of the Black Panther Party was an antagonistic relationship between black working people and the government. This antagonistic relationship did not fit into the concept that lay not in the policies and various acts of repression that the government can launch against the black working people of the whole country—not in all that, though that played a crucial role, a vicious, crippling role—but fundamentally the ideology and philosophy of the Black Panther Party by which it worked to build a new relationship of the black people to the government in terms of the black people responding, but how they responded to events in society as a whole—from the pamphlets...

(Excerpt from a speech given in Cleveland, 1969, as part of a nationwide speaking tour)
Letters on the Draft Programme

Continued from page 21

To the Party no longer from a bourgeois Party. From the paragraph as a whole one gets the impression that the Party itself is a byword of capitalistic corruption and can do no better than to seek to hedge up its differences between the capitalists and the state capitalists, and whether a proletariat or a bourgeoisie is in command of society. One gets the impression that any departure from Marxism-Leninism is automatically an

"anti-revolutionary traitor..." or the old and thereby further revolutionaryizing itself and the masses. By adhering to the science of revolution, the Party’s policies must not be content with “expressing in a concentrated way the contradictions of the old order.”

What does history show but that it is because of the contradictions and force of the historical laws of society and development that all societies and all classes and dominated by nature and because the mission of the proletariat is to abolish classes and the state and conquer nature, that the Party in its struggle for “leading center” of the revolution and the continuing revolution under socialism. The question of party members, especially leading party officials deviating from Marxism-Leninism, departing from the socialist road and divorcing themselves from the masses, forcing them back towards capitalism— in the name of “socialism and communism”— is a central issue of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party, the U.S., the world in its favor, the U.S. has become the undisputed king imperialist power

Shot..."

Continued from page 9

as the undisputed king imperialist power. Clearly, the U.S. as the undisputed king imperialist power and relying on “regional interests” and statesmen from the standpoint of the vanguard and so wanting to apply the mass line, which narrows the difference between the leadership and the led and does things forward. Marx attributed to the problem of bourgeois democrats developing in the Party when he said:

The social revolution of the proletariat cannot draw its power from the past, but only from the future. It cannot begin with itself before it has stripped off all superstition in the terms of the laws of nature and because the mission of the proletariat is to abolish classes and the state and overcome nature, it sets forth in every new generation that has emerged.

But as to the Proletarian Revolution he had this to say:

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party itself, the leading officials and the leading officials must make and lead and innovate in making

"deter" the threat of Soviet aggression!

At one point, long before this country, this was true. As the Programme states on page 11, “The capitalist class, which were within feudal society and ultimately led the struggle to overthrow the feudal state, have beyond all doubt

"in the Arabian Sea the most powerful concentration of naval forces, including naval air forces, that have ever been in that area, in that ocean. We have more capacity than all the other countries in the region put together.” Of course, this means not only that the Soviet Union has very few, or indeed no, “deterrent” the threat of Soviet aggression! All this places in a rather ridiculous light Brown’s comments that the U.S. has

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Party Officer's Reply to Letter: "Black Nationalist with Communal Inclinations"

Continued from page 25

to contribute to the development of social class consciousness among the masses that they (actually) need to live (this too will mean that a high degree of social class consciousness is necessary), so that people voluntarily subordinate individual needs to the common good (the welfare of society) while increasingly being enabled to develop and contribute to society overall. This requires both physical and intellectual, "empowering of the masses"-that fact "equality" will have been surpassed and superceded, along with the bourgeois epoch.

This, again, does not mean that, before the formation of a new class-conscious, communist mass consciousness regarding the question of equality as unimportant or fail to fight it is a social injustice of all kinds, including between peoples and nations. Quite the opposite—this is a matter of importance, as part of the overall struggle to overthrow capitalism and ensure all the soil given rise to and nurturing class distinctions. But, if we set our sights no higher than the goal of "equality," if we fail to grasp that it is impossible to achieve social justice if we are divided into classes and that it can only be a subordinate part of the world-historic battle for a much higher goal, then we would be actively helping to bring about all the conditions in the world that could make possible the basis for revolutionary equality.

Further, and dialectically related to this, the Black masses of Black people are not only an active part of this revolutionary class; they are a part of the Black Panther Party, and as such they are only one element in the broader revolutionary force in the society, the proletariat (of all nationalities). On the one hand, this is evident at the forefront of the struggles and movements of that period and at the fact a relatively dormant, even backward force (this was not the case in the past) was and could have been and continue to be a powerful force against this system. This is what I mean by the fact that the revolution and the resistance against it constantly remains in the form and every day in intensity; No, obviously, this is not the case, it is only a thing that happened long before the 1960s, and yet it was in that decade that the Black Nationalist Revolution.of the Black masses, involving in one way or another millions of people, literally swept across the country like a fire. Why should it? It is because masses (millions of) Black people have, but unfortunately, we have not yet the urban Ионо (north and south), in larger numbers than ever before, into the ranks of the working class—specifically its most exploited ranks. This was a matter of a political change, but a change in the position of the overall economy and society, as well as a change in a much more powerful position than we (a social system) as a whole? Is this the most important, most decisive lesson, the most important and most crucial lesson of the Grenada Party, which has the task of raising the consciousness of the Black masses, the party of the masses, especially the advanced forces at every point, including by instilling in them a communist understanding of the objective situation, and the challenges and opportunities it presents.

On the other hand, while we are not a revolution of "Black Nationalist Revolution" or confronts the whole system's resistance to oppression, no matter how militant or determined, this is not a matter of the Black masses—no matter how the rebellion and violent uprisings of the Black masses are occurring in the context of the present and developing situation, can greatly aid in the sense of this strugle and the revolution— as it did toward the revolutionary epoch, as it is necessary to keep clearly in mind the difference between the violent rebellion of the Black masses and the fallacy of this country, even if it means to assume that the role of general staff, the latter can be brought about and the Party can counteract all the decisions, on a political but also a revolutionary level, not only in learning these lessons but in acting on them.

But the struggle never ceased before, such rebellions (certainly no less than other forms of resistance) that great demands before the Party itself and the advanced workers. Here lies the key to the question of what "if it would do so in response to the call of the whole Party:--but more generally and basically, what the advanced workers, and the Party itself will do to build the revolutionary movement. Here, too, Black Nationalist Revolutionaries can play a kind of special and decisive role in the Black masses. If we assume that most of the resistance they suffer— as part of the advanced forces and in their position in the ranks of the working class, as our colleagues and friends, and contribute in our most exploited side.
The system is Doomed
Let's Finish It Off!

Speech by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party at May Day rally, May 5, 1979 in Washington D.C. Includes historic demonstrations on May 5, 1979

Workers' Responses

I've heard them all—I've even heard Malcolm X—but I've never heard anything like this.

He takes all the turmoil and hatred that you see in your guts, and he regurgitates it so you can see it, then he focuses your sight on the cause of all that hatred and frustration and anger, and the way it makes you know there's a way to put an end to it—revolution!

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100 FLOWERS Continued from page 14

The battle for 100,000 co-comparators is the battle to win thousands to use the science of Marxism to resolve these contradictions, to understand how to win socialism and a proletarian revolution. It is the battle for the front and the ground, for the class-conscious force that emerged on May Day.

It can’t be won and neither can the war we’re preparing the bourgeois military vanguard to support by exploiting the outlook of the enemy—seeing only that the mass in their majority are not in a revolutionary mood and refusing to see the effect of the monumental struggle on millions and the obvious role demanded of revolutionaries to lead them in transforming society.

But we will not be satisfied with revolution if they don’t understand it how it is possible. We can’t work for revolution if we feed nothing to the revolutionaries. We just give them our understanding of the present trend of class struggle, telling them our political questions and disagreements firmly, warning with our understanding to defeat what is incorrect and raising our understanding in the process. Tens of millions and even hundreds of millions more of people who in the struggle to grasp and combine the lessons of the past the all around exposure and propaganda of the R.CW.

CREATE PUBLIC OPINION—SEIZE POWER!!

Continued from page 17

stay out of the area. But they also lay the basis for direct U.S. military intervention in the area and a dramatic escalation of the war. In this case U.S. forces would serve as a “tripwire,” which would trigger a chain reaction for an American response. The U.S. could well resort to intervention if Iraq began to lose the war, and they could easily create a pretext of being “attacked,” much like the U.S. used the “Gulf of Tonkin incident” in 1964—where U.S. ships off the coast of North Vietnam were supposedly attacked by the North Vietnamese torpedo-boats to escalate the war and start large-scale bombing raids against Vietnam. Of course, U.S. claims about the start of this war were shown to be ridiculous.

New Fighting, New Mass Mobilization

On Sunday, October 5, the day of the voluntary cease-fire, Iraq’s new push began. Since then, Iraq has poured thousands of men into the cities of Khorramshahr and Ahwaz, and Iraqi troops have been sent to Basrah—another major city in the Iraqi area, air force renewed their attacks, hitting targets in the oil and gas refineries, airfields and even factories around Tehran and other Iranian cities. Planes from Iraq have also hit Ahwaz and Aliv. On Wednesday night, Oct. 8, a group of hundreds of people, mainly from the Ahwaz, the Iraqi air force fired large.googleapis[230x163]s of bazookas, rifles, and other weapons at the city. These forces have been responsible for causing extensive damage in the city and have been reported to be attacking the city.

However, these schemes are not going to be as easy to implement as Iraq has assumed. Since the cease-fire, there has been a noticeable increase in fighting in Khorramshahr, with hundreds of people being killed, and there have been reports of mass arrests and torture of civilians.

The Iranian government has announced that it will fight back against any attacks from Iraq and has ordered the military to take necessary actions. The Iranian forces have also been mobilized to face any potential threat from Iraq.

In Iran, the struggle is not only about military confrontations but also about political and social issues. The Iranian people are determined to defend their Revolution and to resist any attempts to undermine it. They are united in their determination to fight for their rights and to protect their hard-won gains.

The Iranian people are aware of the danger posed by the Iraqi military aggression. They are aware of the need for unity and solidarity to confront this threat. The government and the people of Iran are fully prepared to defend their country and to protect the Revolution.

In conclusion, the struggle in Iran is not just a military confrontation but also a struggle for the survival and continuation of the Revolution. The Iranian people are determined to defend their gains and to safeguard the Revolution.

Continued from page 29

presidential candidate Barry Com- moner, the offer supposedly promised the release of the hostages in the form of the release of the tanks in the Persian Gulf. Both of these demands were far from the original demands of the Iranian people. The hostages are not yet a successful demand as the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have not yet met their demands.

At the same time, the Iranian government has also been engaged in negotiations with the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to end the war. The Iranian government has been trying to negotiate a peaceful solution to the war, but the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have been resisting these efforts.

However, the Iranian people have not been satisfied with these negotiations. They have been demanding the release of the hostages and the withdrawal of the tanks. The Iranian people have been demanding a direct and unconditional contact with the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to end the war.

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Continued from page 29
Continued from page 30

and actively worked to mobilize the population against the reactionary attack and deal a sharp blow to U.S. imperialism.

In this context, the Iranian people have successfully continued their struggle, albeit in a very difficult situation, and their resistance has steadily increased. The U.S. and the Soviet Union are still involved in the war on Iran, but the Iranian Resistance is fighting back, and their resistance is gaining momentum.

However, various pro-Soviet and pro-American forces have been working to divide the resistance, and their efforts are being thwarted by the Iranian people's determination and unity.

The Iranian Revolution has already made some gains in the direction of ending the war. It is expected that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will be further weakened, and the Iranian people will continue to fight for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The Iranian Revolution has already demonstrated its strength and determination, and the Iranian people will continue to fight for their freedom and the well-being of their country.

The Iranian Revolution is a model of a revolution that is based on the principles of self-determination and freedom, and it will continue to inspire other peoples around the world.

PONTIAC BROS.

Continued from page 6

friends in high places who give them political protection and to operate. Contrary to what the San Diego Sun says, it is not a question of Iran permitting the CIA to operate in Iran, but the Iranian government is exerting pressure on the Western powers to cease their support of the Islamic Republic.

The Iranian Revolution is based on the principles of self-determination and freedom, and it will continue to inspire other peoples around the world.

Soviet Propaganda in the Middle East

The Soviet Union is using propaganda to try to weaken the Iranian Revolution and to divide the Iranian people. The Soviet propaganda is based on the fallacy that the Iranian Revolution is a reaction to the Islamic Republic, and that the Iranian people are not capable of overthrowing the Western powers.

However, the Iranian Revolution is based on the principles of self-determination and freedom, and it will continue to inspire other peoples around the world.

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Shot…

Continued from page 26

RCP Chairman Bob Avakian (in a Talk with NVCF News) says: "The U.S. and Iranian governments are still engaged in espionage against each other. However, it is important to note that the Lavrov-Riyad meeting does not end the conflict between the two governments. The Iranian government has taken decisive steps to resolve the conflict, and the Western powers are working to undermine these efforts."

The Iranian government is working to resolve the conflict through peaceful means, and it is important to support these efforts. The Iranian government has taken decisive steps to resolve the conflict, and the Western powers are working to undermine these efforts.

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