The Coronation of an Imperialist Mouthpiece

Inauguration '81:
An Event for the Times

On January 20, "Mr. President-elect" formally becomes "Mr. President." At 11:30 a.m. on this day, Ronald Reagan, replacement-part reactionary, chauvinist and warmonger will be officially sworn in as the chief exec of the reactionary, chauvinist and warmongering U.S. imperialist class. Of course, ceremonies which hail the replacing of one mouthpiece for another at this post are nothing new. But, expanded to an $8 million, three-day extravaganza, the 1981 presidential inauguration will be the most expensive presidential coronation in the history of the U.S., an opulent and decadent display of jingoism and reaction, aimed at both an international and domestic audience.

The seeming pre-election rifts between bourgeois politicians have all but vanished; "smooth transition" has become the watchword in the press. And, too, for the inauguration, as the harshest comment Time magazine could muster was a quote from Democratic Senator Dan Riegle; "I'm not sure that's the way to start fighting in inflation." Hardly the point. Few have missed the obvious contradiction between, on the one hand, the spending of $8 million on the inaugural ceremonies and, on the other, the denial of $8 million on the impoverished and hungry people of the country.

OFFENSIVE BATTERS SALVADORAN JUNTA

Despite widely-publicized statements from El Salvador's junta that "everything is under control," in the face of a nationwide offensive by opposition guerrilla forces, it is now clear that the U.S. puppet government is being severely battered and is in growing danger of being toppled from its neo-colonial throne. As we go to press, spokesmen for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)—the unified command of the major guerrilla organizations in the country which also includes the pro-Soviet revisionist Salvadoran "Communist" Party and its leadership structure—claim to control half the country, including virtually all of the northern part, most of the provinces of Santa Ana, all of Morazan province, and the military base and most of the province of Chalatenango. In addition, the guerrillas claim control of the entire province of San Vicente, west of the capital city of San Salvador. Fierce fighting has also been reported in the capital itself, especially in the working-class suburbs that surround it and at the Ilopango military airport on the outskirts as well as most other areas the junta still rules. And the broad coalition of opposition forces, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), which includes elements of very broad class forces in El Salvador, including former members of the junta, has announced that it will soon form a new government headquartered in Morazan.

As the possibility of the fascist junta's demise grows stronger, so does the very real threat of a more direct military intervention on the part of the U.S. On January 14, U.S. officials announced...
On January 12, nine U.S. A-7D Corsairs II jet fighter planes were destroyed and two other damaged by an improvised bomb dropped by Puerto Ricans. The attack was launched in response to the U.S. navy’s decision to use Vieques Island as a training ground for U.S. military personnel.

Puerto Rico has long been regarded as a key strategic position for U.S. military interests in the Caribbean and beyond. The island, located off the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, is considered a prime example of the U.S. imperialist presence in the region. The bombing of Vieques island has sparked widespread protests and demonstrations in Puerto Rico and around the world.

The attack on Vieques Island was carried out by a group of Puerto Ricans who had been organizing resistance against the U.S. military presence in the area for several years. The bombing was a direct response to the U.S. military’s decision to use Vieques as a training ground for its jet fighters.

The bombing of Vieques Island has prompted a renewed call for the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from Puerto Rico and for the island’s full independence from the United States. The attack has also highlighted the ongoing struggle for self-determination and freedom in Puerto Rico.

The U.S. military has condemned the bombing of Vieques Island as an act of terrorism and has vowed to continue its operations on the island. The incident has sparked a debate over the role of the U.S. military in Puerto Rico and the need for a peaceful resolution to the island’s complex political situation.

Despite the condemning of the bombing, the U.S. military has continued to use Vieques Island as a training ground for its jet fighters. The incident has also highlighted the ongoing struggle for self-determination and freedom in Puerto Rico.

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course. Faced with a severe economic crisis that is only getting worse, they feel "the former chairman of the Merrill-Lynch levered-up faces in Reagan's retinue is being groomed to provide for U.S. imperialism—an image that is necessary for the new head of the CIA, we thus, the "conservative" persuasion. But, most Haig has distinguished himself by statements second-echelon members of the ruling class. Various representatives of the bourgeoisie? And during each of these world, the U.S. has adopted various po...
Reagan & Cabinet

Continued from page 3

These policies have come forward and have been brought about because there are internal administrators who have gone in and out of favor depending on the political winds at the White House. This is not a case of the new administration principles that have been associated with. In fact, the reason that there have been so many one-term presidents in recent years has been that the situation of the United States has been in crisis and this has led to the development of a rapid and, in some cases, revolutionary change. The new administration is less likely to have a more equal position of power and authority, as is the case in the past, and is more likely to be dominated by the President and the Cabinet. However, the new administration is not likely to be as dominant as the previous one, as it is more likely to be divided into different groups and interests. 

The story of Jimmy Carter's attempt to win the presidency in 1976 has been a story of personal ambition and political maneuvering. During the election campaign, Carter's supporters in the U.S. used the "human rights" weapon in U.S. dealings in some countries. Carter's focus on human rights during his presidency was seen as a way to win support from the Soviet Union and to improve the image of the United States. However, the "human rights" policy was seen as a direct challenge and a warning to the UN, signaling U.S. intentions to more aggressively take on all fronts, including those of opposition forces within the Soviet Union itself (the so-called "Soviet dissidents") and its bloc generally as in Poland and Czechoslovakia for example. The result has been to do as much as possible to "disable" countries in Eastern Europe by encouraging opposition forces in these countries. In countries around the world, the U.S. used the "human rights" weapon to put pressure on regimes who were flirting with the Soviets and to warn others against doing so. All of a sudden certain regimes that had been just fine as long as they followed U.S. dictates became "violators of human rights." For having dealings with the Soviet Union. Under this viewpoint all U.S. dealings in its U.S. military aid was cut off in Ethiopia, and Hungary and Argentina's was cut back. More recently, Carter tried to use this same "human rights" weapon as a way to deal with the Soviets in the Third World. 

After the Watergate affair, Jimmy Carter's attempt at national unity, despite its lack of success, has been a major factor in bringing about a new era of peace and prosperity in Western Europe where they set up banks and trading companies. In addition, it was always clear to the West that Germany was critical to the West's security and that it was essential to have economic access to Western Europe. One of the ways in which West Germany was critical to the West's security was through the West German military forces in these countries. The West German military forces were seen as a way to counterbalance the power of the Soviet military forces in these countries. The West German military forces were also seen as a way to provide a buffer between the West and the East. The West German military forces were also seen as a source of economic growth and prosperity in Western Europe. 

For the Soviets, who were the up-and-coming superpower, superpower gave them more favorable ground to advance their interests in the world. The situation of the world at the time was seen as one of increasing complexity and volatility. The world was seen as one where things were changing rapidly and unpredictably. The world was seen as one where there was a growing recognition that the traditional methods of dealing with the world were no longer sufficient. The world was seen as one where there was a growing recognition that the traditional methods of dealing with the world were no longer sufficient. The world was seen as one where there was a growing recognition that the traditional methods of dealing with the world were no longer sufficient.
Imperialist Extorters Try Again

Over the past week, the tempo of the secret hostage negotiations between the U.S. and Iranian governments has picked up speed. While both sides are aware of all aspects of this new diplomatic pitch, U.S. negotiators are already ready to make a substantial effort toward at least the release of some hostages.

While the U.S. is in no rush to release hostages, the growing approach of the U.S.-Iranian talks does mean that the hostiles, due to the revolutionary determination and vigour of the Iranian masses, are setting themselves up for a preliminary working over, then more and more serious stages of negotiations. And at a time when the U.S. and Iranian governments have pick-me-up operations. And the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly stood up, and not only in their criminal acts, but also in their underlying and serving weakness. True, these imperialists still have some strength, which has enabled them to keep up their blackmail and scheming and au somber atmosphere. But the revolutionary determination and vigour of the Iranian masses, the strength that has stood out, and the strong revolutionary-minded people around the world, has once and again forced the U.S. imperialists back toward them. And the revolutionary people of Iran have kept it up for all these years, in no small measure. And the U.S. imperialists have failed in light of the U.S. imperialists' now being under pressure from the revolutionary forces, and it will take quite a bit of the U.S. imperialists to achieve this.

As we go to press, the experts grow louder of imminent agreement between the U.S. and Iranian governments. But, unfortunately, such an agreement, if it materializes, might perhaps the deal will collapse again. But if the hostage episode is finally ended, as the U.S. and Iran have apparently agreed to the past in a preliminary, rubbed the U.S. imperialists' heads on the U.S. government. But, if the hostage episode is finally ended, it will be under pressure from the revolutionary forces, and it will take quite a bit of the U.S. imperialists to achieve this.

The decisive question which the hostage crisis concentrates on is not any formula for financial reparations or "guarantees," etc. The embassy seizure of the Iranian parliament was the new tone of the U.S. imperialists' now being under pressure from the revolutionary forces, and it will take quite a bit of the U.S. imperialists to achieve this.

And if, as Mr. Nabavi contends, the hostage episode is finally ended, and the only thing left is for the U.S. imperialists to accept that the hostage episode is finally ended, the U.S. government will act in the government's jockeying with the hostage negotiation, gave a particularly well-timed address to the U.S. Congress on January 14. "The hostage episode is a fait accompli," the "tough negotiator" suggested, and "will be so whether or not the hostages are set free soon.

Excerpts from a speech by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Revolutionary Communist Party, November 18, Washington D.C.
Continued from page 4

take as given their methods of rule in accordance with plans devised by the U.S. Second and more importantly, U.S. imperialists are taking advantage of U.S. efforts to maneuver among the opposition forces in these countries in hope of influencing these movements and offset Soviet influence in these areas. This situation should a new government come to power. For example in South Korea, when Kissinger got the fascist regime there the U.S. also attacked it for violating the U.S. and the Korean masses who care about backing this or that the U.S. must try to create U.S. and world public opinion for the U.S. has always been running around arguing about a first year “window of opportunity” for the Soviets. This, among other reasons, is why the U.S. may have to strike first, before it’s too late.

New Faces for “New Realities”

Former Ronnie and his gang gallowing into the White House with the support of the “fascist section” of the ruling class. The Carter style was just not suited for the “new realities” of the U.S. is now facing. While Jimmy Carter’s and his advisors have already been implementing the very same policies that Reagan will reverse. The Carter Doctrine and his response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, clearly a change in the cut of characters was in order. Kissinger’s boy, Alexander Haig, will begin in early steps that the U.S. foreign policy, guided by his shuffling moves, Haig will try to implement and to advance U.S. strategic military interests in preparation for taking on the Soviets. (Although the same dynamic of “peaceful” means.)

The criticisms of the “human rights” signboard by Reagan are as well as the “modifications” of it by Carter are reflections of the fact that for the U.S. imperialists, their “human rights actions,” are all subordinate to dealing with their overall world position—that is getting prepared for war. The decisions on what exact steps to take in this regard are based on the particular political needs they have at any given time can be found on the same page of the New York Times as the announcement of the conclusion of the hearings on Alexander Haig. Here an article appears reporting on the flowering of the “Conservative think tank,” called the American Enterprise Institute. The institute is headed by William J. Baroody, Jr., who served as a Congressional assistant to former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, and is in the center for the Reagan “brain trust.” The Times article compares this institute to its counterpart, the liberal Brookings Institution, which played an important role in both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations including shaping Johnson’s Great Society programs. The annual budget of the American Enterprise Institute today is nearly the same as that of the Brookings Institute, $13 million, nearly double what it was after the 1976 elections. And who is responsible for this injection of funds? The Moral Majority? The John Birch Society? No. According to the Times, 60% of the money for this endeavor comes from the ruling class foundations, such as the Smith Richardson Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. And the rest comes from major corporations including Bethlehem Steel, Xerox, J.C. Penney and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The bourgeois is running a class dictatorship. While his faces, style, and even the particular form of rule they need to use may vary according to various conditions, the essence of this dictatorship will never change as long as this class is in power.
On January 2nd the D.C. Court of Appeals affirmed the railroad and denied the petition for a rehearing, before which the Court of Appeals had taken up the case to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants. As at that time the Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants and the Revolutionary Communist Party called on people to step up their efforts, to continue to broaden and deepen the work done among class and strata in society in exposing and mobilizing millions more people against this railroad. As part of these stepped up efforts, the Committee has recently announced a campaign for signatures on a statement of outrage to run in the Washington Post around the time that the Defendants file a legal petition demanding that the Supreme Court hear the case.

With the Court of Appeals' denial of the Defendants' petition for a rehearing, the case has reached a critical juncture. The bourgeoisie has declared its determination to press ahead with their railroad and by taking the case up to the level of the Supreme Court, they've eliminated all but one legal avenue available to the Defendants before the case could be returned to the lower trial court. This critical juncture in the case demands stepped up efforts in the all-out work to defend the railroad and by taking the case up to the level of the Supreme Court, the Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants will step up their efforts, to continue to broaden and deepen the work done among class and strata in society in exposing and mobilizing millions more people against this railroad.

Major Events in the Mao Tsetung Defendants Case

In October, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling and reinstated a 25 felony count indictment against Comrade Avakian and the other Mao Tsetung Defendants. This indictment, with its provisions that every Defendant be tried on all counts, speaks powerfully for an uncompromisingly internationalist and revolutionary banner of Mao Tsetung, which the charges against the Mao Tsetung Defendants stem from. Even more significant is Comrade Bob Avakian's speech, delivered at a crucial turning point in the battle sums up what the government was up to at the time that the Defendants file a legal petition demanding that the Supreme Court hear the case. This statement will be circulated, and taken up by tens of thousands who have already expressed their outrage at this attack as well as among many thousands more broadly in all strata throughout society. There will be an effort to reach and get signatures for publication, as well as donations, from prominent and progressive individuals and organizations to the working class and masses of oppressed nationalities, people from every walk of life and every section of society. In addition to winning people to signing and circulating this statement, work must also be stepped up on every other front, especially stepping out in a big way around fundraising.

Against the political price they will have to pay for doing so. This statement, bringing to bear the force of many thousands, as well as all the other work of the Committee and the Party to together with the intensifying, objective situation, will play a big part in creating the white hot political atmosphere in society needed to defeat this railroad once and for all.

Funds are urgently needed for legal expenses and for the work of publicity around the case of Bob Avakian and the other Mao Tsetung Defendants.

Make checks and money orders payable to: Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants Box 6422 “T” Station Washington, D.C. 20009

Tax deductible contributions may be made payable to: Capp Street Foundation 820 F St., Suite 700 Oakland, CA 94612

Earmark the check for “Mao Tsetung Defendants’ case.”

Order from RCP Publications
P.O. Box 3418
Chicago, Illinois 60654
Contains the text of “Iran, It’s Not Our Embassy” previously published as a separate pamphlet.

1/2 page ad signed by hundreds run in the Washington Post, March 1980.

DEFEAT THE APPEAL!
DROP ALL CHARGES ONCE AND FOR ALL!
KEEP BOB AVAKIAN AND THE MAO DEFENDANTS FREE!


On November 14, 1979, the case against the railroad of Bob Avakian and the Mao Tsetung Defendants was again been raised. A major counter-offensive is called for, and ever broader classes and strata in society will play a big part in creating the white hot political atmosphere in society needed to defeat this railroad once and for all.

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Just before noon Calvin Graves was stricken with a heart attack at the Lawndale Housing projects on the West side of Chicago. An emergency call went in to 911 and a Chicago Fire Department paramedic team arrived on the scene. The hospital stood just 2 blocks away. But with all of this working in Calvin Graves' favor, he might just have been dead. He would die from ideological poison provided by our ruling class—racism.

Lawndale was a "high risk area," another Black housing jungle they dare not set foot in. "If you're scared, I'll protect you!" offered one of the paramedics to call for police assistance if they "left their personal safety in jeopardy." The Chicago Fire Department has a long history of racist hiring practices, which they only "changed" recently during a strike by firemen. The two paramedics were hastily assigned to desk jobs above "investigation and planning" (READ: "just until things cool off").

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At one lunch counter, an RW correspondent walked into a big argument which had erupted among 20 people over the significance of the day, where one brother kept insisting, "Look, we've gotta fight, we've gotta figure out what to do." Among the broad masses, it was clear that the march had come to symbolize more than just the issue of a holiday for King's birthday, and overwhelmingly people viewed their participation in the march as a stand against oppression and the intensifying attacks coming down on the Black masses today.

The coordinating office in D.C., headed by a P.R. man with close ties to the Black congressional caucus tried very hard to limit the scope of the protest to the congressional bill for a national holiday. One revealing thing was who the march coordinators invited to participate and who they didn't. One of the D.C. coordinators for the Martin Luther King Day Mobilization office stated that they had a computer list of all the different Black organizations in the country and were very careful about who they selected to join. The coordinator stressed that they were being very cautious, that the demonstration did not issue a blanket demand, but increasing and there were a number of signs protesting the recent attacks by the Klan, and other reactionaries, on the Black masses.

In the week before, the march had become a big mass question in D.C. Some people had printed up their own leaflets and were distributing them on the sidewalks. And the day before, throughout the city, debate and discussion about the march and what it represented raged all over the city, at lunch counters and bars. At a crowded bus stop the night before the march, one youth who had taped Stevie Wonder's television appearance that morning, just kept repeating it over and over again while he was waiting for the bus, missing several buses in the process.

On Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, events were held by forces of different political views in different cities around the country. Below are reports from New York City and Buffalo.

**JAN. 15th: NEW YORK**

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200 marchers surged across the Brooklyn Bridge, and rallied at City Hall in Manhattan in a march called by the Black United Front on the anniversary of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday. The march, which raised the demand, "Come out and denounce the refusal of the U.S. Congress to declare Dr. King's birthday a national holiday," was in solidarity with the Steve, Wonder initiated mass march in Washington, D.C. In addition, the march was aimed at denouncing the steadily intensifying oppression of Black people and other national minorities by the government and the ruling class.

At the rally at City Hall, where the marchers showed up in force and initially—and unsuccessfully—attempted to deny the marchers the use of the City Hall steps, the main speech was given by the Reverend Herbert Daughtry, the chairman of the National Black United Front.

Daughtry, in his speech, said that, "We are living in revolutionary times" and "witnessing the unfolding of a world revolutionary process." At the same time, he emphasized his view that Black and other poor people must at some point resist oppression by the ruling class.

As the day progressed, the armies of the poor assembled by the coordinating office, who apparently did not want the basic masses from the worst ghettos in town to attend in large numbers. However, Steve Wonder, who has announced his support for the Anacostia celebrations in the past two

Continued on page 12
In our last article, "U.S. Embassy Hostages... Part 1" (RW No. 87), we described the basic functioning of American embassies around the world, and in particular, the work that the embassy in Iran was engaged in before it was seized on November 4, 1979. And further, we introduced RW readers to the imperialists' rogues gallery that was specifically operating out of the diplomatic mission and the political section of the embassy (see organizational chart, p. 31). Besides keeping the activities of the embassy sections shrouded in secrecy, the hostages' backgrounds have been consciously kept from the masses of people in the U.S. by the government and the prostitute press. It is common practice for the government to classify the most recent "work" of their foreign service operatives. What this means is that in the State Department's Biographic Register and the Foreign Service List, a 5-year period is maintained as CLASSIFIED—in order to keep the duties and whereabouts of personnel from being accurately pinpointed.

What has been dragged into the light of day about the operations of the U.S. inside Iran, especially after the Shah was overthrown, has mainly been through capturing and releasing the students during their occupation of the embassy. Since members of the embassy staff spent the first few hours of the embassy takeover behind locked steel doors shredding and burning "sensitive" documents and reports, what has so far been exposed is only the tip of the iceberg. This article picks up where we left off and will further examine the work of the embassy's "cultural," communications, economic and military sections, showing indeed that the U.S. embassy was actively doing everything in its power to thwart the Iranian revolution and place the masses of people in Iran once again under the bootstep of U.S. imperialism.

An important subdivision of the political section of the embassy was the International Communications Agency (ICA). This organization was formerly called the United States Information Agency (USIA), famous for its sponsorship of Radio Free Europe and Voice of America broadcasts worldwide. The ICA is a vital propaganda weapon at the imperialist arsenal, and bills itself innocently as merely striving to promote friendship through cultural exchange. This myth is so thoroughly exploded during the '60s that the ruling class was forced to change the name of the USIA, dropping "U.S." from the agency's title like a hot potato—thus the "ICA" was spawned. But while names may change on the office doors, the imperialist agency has not changed its nature.

Before the Shah scurried from Iran like a whipped dog, the ICA had a much bigger operation going in order to effectively permeate all aspects of Iranian cultural life, ferret out and recruit new "friends," and feed a steady stream of pro-U.S. propaganda to the Iranian media. Hostage Katherine Koob (see No. 12) was one of the prerevolution ICA operatives and had been in Iran for a number of years as head of the USIA's Education and Cultural Affairs Section. He says that the role played by the USIA/ICA is perhaps best illustrated in the person of John Graves (see No. 14). He worked in the Zaire (Kinshasa) Section of the USIA. The odious role played by the USIA/ICA is perhaps best illustrated in the person of John Graves (see No. 14). He worked in the Zaire (Kinshasa) Section of the USIA. He says that Graves' job certainly included paying particular attention to Iran's intelligence and psychological warfare to find pro-U.S. forces and to report on any shifting political moods among the upper echelons in Washington, D.C.

The communications section of the embassy is somewhat self-explanatory. Its overall function consisted in transmitting and receiving, encoding and decoding, reports and documents vital to embassy operations. And in order to carry out U.S. covert strategy in Iran, daily contact was imperative between the embassy and Washington, D.C. This constant flow of classified information made the communications section a highly sensitive job. Certainly all who worked in that section had very high-level security clearances, and as far as our research shows, the only confirmed CIA operative in the section is Charles Jones (see No. 15).

The role of the communications section in spying on Iran directly was very powerful. In the '60s, during the occupation of the country by UN troops, carrying out the behests of the Western imperialists in suppressing nationalist forces, and in Vietnam in Saigon it increasingly came to the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS), where as a propaganda expert he was concerned with "winning the hearts and minds" of the Vietnamese while the infamous "Operation Phoenix" buried the uncoverted. CORDS was the administration's umbrella group to "Phoenix," and many RW readers will remember that "Operation Phoenix" was the U.S.'s rural "pacification" program that relied on assassination squads directed by the CIA to try to crush revolutionaries and to "integrate" farmers in Vietnam's countryside. His last listed post was as an ICA field operations chief in Washington, D.C. in 1973. Graves' background is quite revealing of the kind of counter-insurgency experience required for a U.S. embassy post in Iran. And under the radically changed conditions in Iran after the insurrection that overthrew the Shah, the ICA's work of monitoring the Iranian press and keeping open contacts with U.S. "friends" certainly required experts—Koob, Royer & Graves in spades.

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explained was to monitor wave lengths of Iranian radio broadcasts and also computer traffic. He also explained that it was the American communications section that coordinated the flights of the C-12 plane, a small executive-type aircraft that was used in taking aerial reconnaissance photographs. When this film was made available to the U.S. TV networks they adamantly refused to touch it and instead reported for the “imperialist media blackout” condition of Subic. Still, in the face of their imperialist media blackout, the lid had been lifted on their spy equipment, exposing the embassy’s communications section as a signal intelligence gathering apparatus.

As we explained in Part 1 of this article, U.S. imperialism was following a dual approach in attempting to bring Iran back into its clutches. On the one hand, aiding those forces who saw the need to come to terms with the U.S. in the Iranian government—principally those groups around former Prime Minister Bazargan; while on the other hand, moving to reorganize the scattered, old-line, pro-U.S. elements in the event a coup detail became necessary. In these dual tactics both the economic and military sections of the U.S. embassy played very key roles.

Dual Tactica on Economic Front

As part of their duties in the economic section, Robert Blücker, in his book on economic manipulations for the imperialists, and Bruce German, a September 1979 arrival to Iran, were responsible for implementing the economic section that coordinated the economic aspects of these dual tactics (see Nos. 16 and 17 respectively). After the Shah fell, and in the face of new upsurges for their very survival by doing “business” once again with the very imperialist monopolies that the Iranian people rose up against. But at the very same time that the U.S. was tagging as forces in the government around Bazargan to restore economic relations, the embassy was working overtime to destabilize the Iranian economy, hoping to fan discontent against the new government among the people so as to provide fertile ground for more reliable post-Shah forces to regroup and build up their strength. Not only did the U.S. and its allies begin to demand additional pre-payments for letters of credit in order to force Iranian迣ions to sink their talons once again into lucrative areas for the U.S. multinational corporations to sink their teeth once again into the Iranian economy, hoping to fan discontent against the new government among the people so as to provide fertile ground for more reliable post-Shah forces to regroup and build up their strength. Not only did the U.S. and its allies begin to demand additional pre-payments for letters of credit in order to force Iranian

One of the captured documents at the embassy spells out some of the economic work that the section was concerned with. Entitled “Commercial Activity Program For Iran,” it reads in part: “The most important U.S. commercial objective in Iran is to help American firms rebuild a strong market position and tap the opportunities which are expected to emerge in FY (Fiscal Year) 1980. The purpose of this document, which assumes a return to more normal political and economic conditions, is to establish a management plan and priorities toward this end. Special emphasis is given to servicing American business visitors and alert reporting on major projects. This periodic reporting requirement is".

While the takeover of the U.S. embassy “assessed the role” which some of these economic specialists would play, clearly the section was neck-deep in trying to identify the most favorable areas for the U.S. multinational corporations to sink their teeth once again into Iran. And by September 1979, embassy communiques and the U.S. press were reporting optimistically over some initial successes.

For example, the August 20, 1979 issue of the Christian Science Monitor reported on a high-level delegation of Iranians, headed by Central Bank chief Mowafi and Deputy Minister of Economics and Finance, Ali Ardalan, visiting Common Market countries trying to rekindle credit and trade relations. It was further reported that in the fall of 1979 the Iranian government was encouraging U.S. businesses and technicians to return to Iran, even as far as to make payments to a number of contractors to encourage and guarantee an even speedier arrival. Perhaps the most dramatic development along these lines during this same period was the arrival of some 40 American technicians to the city of Isfahan, to supervise the construction of a home heating oil refinery.

On the oil front, the U.S. was still receiving 750,000 barrels a day, only 100,000 barrels less than when the Shah was in his peak glory. In mid-1979 negotiations between the National Iran Oil Company (NIOC) and the western oil consortium started up again. The imperialists were beginning to draw in the net on the Iranian national bourgeoisie, who had taken power through the 1979-80 revolution—forcing this weak and flabby class to seek assistance for their very survival by doing “business” once again with the very imperialist monopolies that the Iranian people rose up against.

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New York

The marchers ridiculed federal enforcement actions that were staged out of the windows of government buildings who would not ignore their pace, and as they passed by the FBI building, groups of 25 or 50 people would flip the bird to the FBI agents who were leaning out the windows. About a block from the White House there were barricades constructed by Urban League and the black masses that were set up to block the route of the march. There were two other signs of rebellion in the ranks. While the official position of Congress and statements by Corretta Scott King and other leaders were clear and unconditional, white people sat in the bleachers to watch the march. When the march reached the Washington Monument it had grown to 50,000.

KING

For the marchers, the start of the march reflected a ferocious spirit that Martin Luther King said, in part: 'If a man is willing to lose his life for a just cause, he will have no regret. He will feel the resurrection of the soul that is to come.' The marchers were prepared to make a sacrifice for their goals and ideals. They knew that the fight for a better world was a matter of life and death. The marchers were determined to take action and to fight for their rights and dignity. They were ready to give their all for the cause of freedom and justice. The marchers were unified in their determination to win.

Correspondence from readers is literally crucial for the Revolutionary Worker because it is the main source of information on the pulse of the revolutionary movement. The newspaper needs active, full, truly conscious revolutionary Party members, organizers, workers, and all others who support the cause. All such people should correspond with the RW and work to develop this paper, this voice, as their own revolutionary voice. We need to hear from you. Reader correspondence is absolutely indispensable! The revolution cannot move without the active involvement of the masses of people. Correspondence to the revolutionary press was spoken by Lenin in 1899. In the midst of the struggle to create a nationwide newspaper, Lenin wrote:

"... Let us take one of the conditions for the success of this paper. This is a regular correspondence of the correspondent and other material from everywhere. Has not history shown us the value of such correspondence in the form of news and actual facts? The newspaper is the organ of the movement, the instrument of enlightenment, of education, of agitation, of propaganda. It informs the masses of people about the latest events, the revolutionary developments, the social and political problems of the time. It is the voice of the people, the voice of the movement. It is the voice of the masses, the voice of the toilers. It is the voice of the Party, the voice of the people. It is the voice of the revolution."
As I stepped from the bus that was bound for the community, I knew that things here had changed. And the last time I had sold the RW in this particular location, the street was lined with waiting area a stack of RWs sat on the bench, as if the booth server had a far more important function—"a newsletter for the Revolutionary Workers' Movement", as the latest was, was the result and the current focus of some very sharp class divisions. The text is interested in reaching one particular part of the Black community, where a meeting of 40 or more...
On January 10, the English language Taipei daily China News published a short excerpt from a Kuomintang intelligence report on the pre-trial hearings that took place before the official trial at the Four. The excerpt consists of a dialogue between Chang Chun-chiao and a judge. The report must be treated with some caution, as it must all Kuomintang and Chinese-Revisionist accounts. But the line and spirit that came across in the written work that Chang Chun-chiao has taken throughout the two-months-long trial. The following is the dialogue published in "China News."

Judge: I think it's best for you to admit your crimes.

Chang Chun-chiao: Unfortunately, party principles and revolutionary principles do not permit us to exchange a confession for a lighter sentence.

Judge: You have no qualification to talk of revolution. You are an enemy of revolution. You should understand this point.

Chang Chun-chiao: I cannot continue talking like this. I don't want to talk about revolution.

Judge: Isn't it preposterous for you to talk about revolution?

Chang Chun-chiao: I am here to talk about the Chinese Communist Party, the people, the revolution, and not permit me to exchange a confession for a lighter sentence.

Judge: You have no qualification to talk of revolution. You are an enemy of the Chinese people. You should understand this point.

Chang Chun-chiao: Unfortunately, party principles and revolutionary principles do not permit us to exchange a confession for a lighter sentence.

Judge: You have no qualification to talk of revolution. You are an enemy of revolution. You should understand this point.

Chang Chun-chiao: I cannot continue talking like this. I don't want to talk about revolution.

Judge: I don't have anything to say.

Chang Chun-chiao: I don't want to talk about that question.

Chang Chun-chiao: That is revolution.

Judge: I don't have anything to say.

Chang Chun-chiao: I don't have anything to say.

Judge: I don't have anything to say.

Chang Chun-chiao: I don't have anything to say.

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Trial, Revolutionary Activity Reveals

Revisionist Rulers Neck-Deep in Sea of Contradictions

"China's current political situation is the most stable since the 1960s." Deng made this statement on January 12 to a delegation of Japanese parliament (parlament) members. The visit was the latest in a string of high-level official visits to China. The former leader's remarks come at a time when China appears to be on a path of stability and progress.

The use of an official envelope was also attributed to the defect of the supply system. They looked upon it as a "rural work style." Mao Tsetung's thinking and working style took root among the millions, blossomed and bore fruit. And the army and people armed with the "supply system" almost became a system of life. This refers to using official mailing envelopes for personal use. - ./

The "supply system" was still very popular. One took pride in the "supply system." The newspaper admitted these activities were widespread and on the increase, and linked them with the Gang of Four, as well as the Mao clique. The paper also said that people have formed illegal organizations and are "establishing secret mutual links."

The daily newspaper in Liaoning province pointed out that old comrades who strayed still exist and "we must be vigilant and deal with a serious situation." This "disruption" of class struggle is quite an irony for these revisionists who have been advocating the "Cultural Revolution" to "revolutionizing the revolutionary class struggle"—but are obviously quite anxious to combat it with their own, revisionary class struggle against the revolutionaries. The Liaoning paper also said, presumably referring to the situation in that province that people are spreading "reactionary rumors and writing reactionary leaflets and posters and letters and are engaged in looting sabotage and manufacture of bombs." Changing the word "revolutionary" to "reactionary" and you have a good idea of what is actually going on. This paper also said that "it is necessary to firmly attack and deal with all criminal elements who steal guns and ammunition, engineer bomb explosions and engage in murder, arson, robbery, rape, smuggling and speculation."

Picking up on this theme, the U.S. press has generally obliged the revisionists by reporting: "China Bedeviled by Crime Wave" (Chicago Sun-Times headline). Undoubtedly, the restoration of capitalism has unleashed actual criminal elements within society who commit outrages against the people. But it is very clear that this is not what these revisionists are talking about at all. It is significant that the reports of these "disruptions" come from Shanghai and Liaoning, two areas where the revolutionaries had much influence before the revisionist coup. Liaoning, major industrial area, was the "home base" of Mao Yat-sen, Mao Tsetung's nephew and a member of the revolutionary headquarters who, it is said, will soon be brought to trial. With references like "using the methods of the Cultural Revolution," "inspiring and agitating," it is clear that these articles refer to a significant upswing in the activities of the revolutionaries in China.

Sentence Focus of Contradictions

The trial of Mao's comrades has clearly been a focal point and impetus for all this. And, on top of this, the decision on the sentencing has become a focus of the contradictions within the restored capitalist system and within the revisionist clique. The backward forces among the intellectuals and party and government officials have a fanatical hatred for Chang Ching (which, of course, is hatred for Mao and the Cultural Revolution), and see her as a symbol of proletarian rule in China, as well as a symbol of the possibility that it may return. Like a lynched mob, these forces have been lamboring for her blood. The results of an opinion poll conducted by Chen Ming, a Hong Kong pro-revisionist mouthpiece that reflects the sentiments of these forces, indicated that 78.6% of the replies to the poll called for immediate execution. One contradiction the ruling revisionists face is how to "liberate" this social base which is still somewhat restrained from playing its full-blown reactionary role because of fear that current rights policies will change. Killing Chang Ching would be such a signal to them. She broked some of them out in the trial when she mockingly threatened to "investigate" the revisionists. Right away a letter appeared in People's Daily, referring to this "threat" and calling for her execution.

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*This refers to using official mailing envelopes and would appeal to other things as well for personal use... - ./

Photograph of Chang Chun-chiao taken before the revisionist coup.
The recent discovery of two more murders of young Black youth on the island has raised obvious questions about the role of material interests in shaping the political and social dynamics of society. Here, the focus is on the education of young Black youth, which should be intensified politically, ideologically and morally in order to meet their needs. But did Marx tell us that as stated by Karl Marx in his “Critique of the Gotha Program” and that the inhumanity of the bourgeoisie is due to its power? Neither did Marx himself and not others who have developed the theory and measure, want to “let the workers themselves raise wages at the time? Can it be said that the principle of correctly handling the contradictions among the people, they put up resistance. On Tuesday afternoon, the head of the “three trends” and “five airs” have developed among leading cadres.***

The bourgeois idea of right and the Kuomintang’s official airs still make the people, they put up resistance. In another effort to divert people’s attention, the living standard which did not show much difference in the past has changed and new people, and some who were not injured to hardship have rapidly learned manners of social justice. However, the present government has proved that the people, they put up resistance.

The Party's tradition is Marxism-Leninism and is deeply rooted among our working class. But when it has been damaged in certain ways, it is not too difficult to rescue it. Now, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the people of China, the Party has certainly been able to break away from the bourgeois idea of right, established relations of production, and develop the fine tradition of our Party.
THE OLIGARCHY OF FINANCE CAPITAL

"Now you too can own a piece of the rock!" Remember the old TV jingle for Prudential? Or remember the ads of yesteryear that included the line "The Rock on which we build!" Well, here's Bob and Betty Average, stock holders of America's financial giants. Of course, a great deal of effort has been spent by the bourgeoisie to hype the idea that it is perfectly normal. Public with his 10 shares of common stock who ultimately "owns" GM, IBM, etc. and whose by virtue of his "piece of the pie" has a say in how these enterprises are run.

Recently, however, the RW has obtained a copy of an interesting report issued by the Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs—and, ironically, the companion study on "Interlocking Directorates" (led by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York), insurance companies, mutual funds and their related investment managers, and more.

The Senate study concludes that "Voting Rights in Major Corporations" (along with a number of similar studies) reveals much interesting information on the workings of "an oligarchy in disguise and, in particular, the functioning of the financial oligarchy described by V. I. Lenin in his major work, Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism, written in 1916. And, while there have obviously been some further developments since Lenin's time in the scope of operation of these capitalist giants, the bourgeoisie itself has provided a rather striking confirmation of many of the fundamental propositions made by Lenin and of the fact that as far as basic laws of capitalism are concerned, nothing has fundamentally changed—it has only become more intensified. What stands out in this study is a graph chart and graph after graph is that far from the people "owning" or "controlling" anything, and whose every aspect of economic life is controlled, locked, stock and barrel by a class of parasites, the holders, and "owners" of financial manipulation who dominate the entire financial structure of society from their secret headquarters on high.

Of course here we are speaking only about the domination of the economy—which is concentrated in a very few imperialist hands. There exists broader numbers in the enemy class, the bourgeoisie, which also includes much larger numbers of capitalists who, as the draft Programme of the RCP, USA puts it, "do not have controlling interest in monopolies and large financial institutions or major international investments, but who do depend for their income on the labor of their employees and accumulate very large sums in the process" (page 21). People such as this are part of a class which will viciously attack and undermine the proletariat, as will their editors in the state apparatus. Even the fact that many in this country own stock is of some significance—not the "democratic capitalism" fairy tale—but a symptom of the power that a few stockholders and stockbrokers—those who dominate the entire financial structure of the country own stock is of some significance—and, in fact Lenin described the holding system (exercised through mutual funds and their related investment companies) as a "cornerstone" of the domination of finance capital.

There are many different ways in which the financial giants are able to exercise domination over different enterprises and bring enormous sums of capital under their sway, the most important of which are control of critical masses of stock in different companies, interfacing directorates, and the monopolization of essential financial services and credit lines. Let's examine for a moment the question of stock holding with which Senator Kennedy is mainly concerned. Indeed, an indication of the fact that major parties of gaining control over various enterprises has increased in importance is that between 1928 and 1975, financial institutions' stockholdings grew from 9.6% to 33.3% of all outstanding corporate stock.

"Peoples Capitalism" Exposed

The Senate study concludes that "Voting rights to stock in large U.S. corporations are concentrated among relatively few bank trust departments led by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, insurance companies, mutual funds and their related investment advisory companies." This, of course, is nothing new. In fact Lenin described the building system (exercised through stock ownership as a "cornerstone") of the domination of finance capitalism. Quoting the German capitalist Marx, he noted that: "The head of the concern controls the principal company (literally: the 'mother company'). He latter reigns over the subsidiary companies ('daughter companies') which in their turn control still other subsidiaries ('grandchild companies'), etc. In this way, it is possible with a comparatively small capital to dominate immense spheres of production. Indeed, if holding 50 percent of the capital is always sufficient to control a company, the head of the concern needs only one million to control equivalent million in the subsidiary. And if this 'overlocking' is extended, it is possible with one million to control thirteen million, thirty-two million, etc."

Continued on page 22
Neck-Deep

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It must have been quite a shock to these forces when they heard the rumor that Deng Xiaoping and his lieutenants are now turning against him. For both Deng and his opponents, who are usually considered to be quite practical and without intellect, the most important thing is to keep their organizations intact and their reputations unblemished. Perhaps the reason for their concern is the rumor that Deng will name Chiang Ching as his successor, which would bring about a series of changes in the Politburo. The rumor was broadcast in an article in the Lront Daily on January 21.

"Party Presidium"

But despite the efforts of the revisionists, their Communist Party is fast losing control of even a portion of the political and economic organizations. This is one of the most serious problems of the Cultural Revolution. According to the statements of the Associated Press, the reasons given for not carrying out the plans to establish the "Cultural Revolution army" are: (1) the army's goal was to set up a "sentencing office" for political enemies, which would be difficult to do without the political authority of the Communist Party; (2) the army's officials were all members of the Communist Party, and it would be difficult to carry out the plan without the political authority of the party; and (3) the military force of the army would be a threat to the stability of the country.

It is true that these reasons all sound reasonable, but the fact remains that the army was established with the explicit approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The military force of the army would have been a serious threat to the stability of the country. It is also true that the army was a tool for the revisionists to suppress their political enemies, but it was not established for this purpose. The army was established to carry out the Cultural Revolution, and it was not meant to be a tool for the revisionists to suppress their political enemies. The army was created during the Cultural Revolution, and it was not established for this purpose.

"In the event of a war"

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LETTERS ON THE DRAFT PROGRAMME & DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE RCP, USA

January 16, 1981—Revolutionary Worker—Page 19

"Dare to Grapple with the Battle Plan for Revolution," was the call issued by the Revolutionary Communist Party some time ago. This was a call to take up the masses and articulate drafts on the New Programme and New Constitution of the RCP, USA, which were published in early March.

The drafts of the New Programme and New Constitution are truly profound and pathbreaking documents. They are a battle plan for proletarian revolution and the establishment of socialism—the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat—in this country. The drafts are a product of the critical consensus-building that has been going on for some time among the Revolutionary Worker. Groups and individuals are urged to contact the Party with their ideas and to set up discussions.

In this context it is necessary to take up the first letter written on this subject printed in RW No. 59 as the opening criticism of the draft Programme which states:

"Upon coming to power, the proletariat will need powerful armed forces—which, although organized according to completely different principles—will need to be equipped with the weaponry which includes nuclear weapons. The proletariat in this country will take up the struggle to abolish nuclear weapons the world over—and this struggle will be fundamentally different from the present anti-nuclear movement. It is not sufficient to condemn imperialists and other reactionaries, being desperate gangsters, will not so easily give up the use of nuclear weapons. This means a long struggle in which all nuclear weapons are finally abolished. . . ."

The crux of the argument put forward in this letter is that the New Programme and New Constitution are hopelessly out of date, and the proletariat has a much more advanced and sophisticated understanding of the world today. The letter's authors claim that the draft Programme's view of the world is still medieval and out of touch with reality. The letter's authors argue that the draft Programme is too timid in its approach to war in general and nuclear war in particular.

"In relation to the section on nuclear weapons in the draft Programme, the letter in RW No. 59 on nukes raises, "Given that these weapons are qualitatively more destructive than conventional weapons, a thorough and scientific discussion of this question is needed."

I agree this is needed and this letter raises a number of very important questions. This letter, as well as other later letters also critical of the draft Programme on this point, have all approached these questions from a broad perspective, not a narrow one; raising not only questions of proletarian internationalism, but also philosophy. I will not attempt to answer all these questions here, leaving particularly the philosophical ones to further study and other writers, but I do wish to comment on and criticize some of the ideas on war and revolution in this letter. I think the intensity of the debate on this section of the draft programme obviously has something to do with the task of uniting with and also diverting toward a proletarian revolutionary path those who have come into political life around the anti-nuke movement especially given the growing trend of deep desire of the masses to eliminate war and has to be approached from the vantage point of the final goal of communism and the overall principles that guide the proletariat's approach to war in general and nuclear war in particular.

The debate is not a moral exercise—we do live in a world in which the imperialists have developed nuclear weapons as part of their arsenal. They have already used these weapons, and they will certainly use them again. They will use them in the not so distant future, if they are not stopped by revolution. It seems to me quite likely that if the proletariat comes to power in the coming revolutionary or revolutionary, unjust or just; that will be the era of perpetual counter-revolutionary wars are unjust, all revolutionary wars are just. Mankind's debate on this question springs in part from the deep desire of the masses to eliminate war and has to be approached from the vantage point of the final goal of communism and the overall principles that guide the proletarian's approach to war in general and nuclear war in particular. As Mao Tsetung put it:

"War, this monster of mutual slaughter among men, will be finally eliminated by the progress of human society, and in the not too distant future. But there is only one way to eliminate and that is to oppose war with war, to oppose counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war, to oppose national war with national revolutionary war, and to oppose revolutionary class war with the revolutionary class war. History knows only two kinds of war, just and unjust. We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. All counter-revolutionary wars are unjust, all revolutionary wars are just. Mankind's era of wars will be brought to an end by our own efforts, and beyond doubt the war we wage is part of the final battle. But also beyond the doubt we face will be the biggest and most ruthless of all wars. The biggest and most ruthless of unjust counter-revolutionary wars is hanging over us, and the vast majority of mankind will be ravaged unless we raise the banner of a just war. The banner of mankind's just war is the banner of mankind's salvation. The banner of China's just war is the banner of China's salvation. A war waged by the great majority of mankind and of the Chinese people is beyond doubt a just war, a most lofty and glorious undertaking for the salvation of mankind and China, and a bridge to a new era in world history. When human society advances to the point where classes and states are eliminated, there will be no more wars, counter-revolutionary or revolutionary, unjust or just; that will be the era of perpetual peace for mankind.

Our study of the laws of revolutionary war springs from the desire to eliminate all wars; herein lies the distinction between us Communists and all the exploiters. We follow the principles of revolution: "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," Selected Works, Vol. 1, (p. 182-3).

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The first point he makes is that the position that nuclear weapons are a deterrent is wrong because: The capitalists are not permanently deterred from making inter-imperialist war by the fact that the other side has nukes. Until that iron law of expand or die is eliminated by the total elimination of classes, imperialist nations will be forced to target regardless of the status to the masses of people at those who block their way. Thus nukes or no nukes they will be forced to try and destroy socialist countries.

While it is true that the iron law that force imperialism to just cut and attack a socialist country can't be eliminated, this misses the point that the real reason the proletariat is in power and maintains power is exactly because of these laws. The bourgeoisie has nuclear weapons and will inevitably use them and will use them on us even as aterra and designs, and so even if the bourgeoisie were to possess no nuclear weapons, the proletariat will have to be prepared to fight a nuclear war.

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Continued from page 19

that revolution particularly in the oppressed nations couldn't be 'fast-tracked' and aptly labeled the U.S. imperialists' A-bomb a paper tiger. But there is no doubt that the end of U.S. imperialism's unchallenged nuclear superiority, especially when it became possible for what the imperialists call "the two big two-oar world country" to own one, upset the balance of forces and certainly and most effectively made the U.S. imperialists think that they would not be able to initiate nuclear war without weighing the serious consequences for their side can be a powerful deterrent. If you put nuclear war under the magnifying glass of the masses of the imperialist countries are already sickened by the destructiveness and nonsensiveness of it and while there is a significant section with revolutionary sentiments, then the existence of a significant section in a socialist country can be seen as having a potentially powerful effect. The imperialists would have to carefully weigh not only the destructive capacity of the socialist country, but the potentially explosive anger of their own masses at the prospect of nuclear war. This could deter them from using their nuclear weapons, and even if they were to do so the likelihood of proletarian revolutionaries trying to put an end to it quickly would be all the greater.

Contrary to this, letter No. 59 states—"The RCP once said about inter-imperialist war that the existence of nuclear weapons, far from making world war unthinkable or unlikely, only assures that the war will be much more destructive. The same would be true of the possession and the implied usage of nuclear weapons by a socialist country." (emphasis added) In other words, the author is stating that in the arena of a social country increase the possibility of nuclear war and holds the proletariat equally responsible for the bourgeoisie as the cause of such a war.

I believe the above refers to a speech made by Chairman Avakian in Seattle a couple of years ago on the subject of war and revolution. In the part of the speech dealing with nuclear war the Chairman explains that the bourgeoisie would never launch a new world war because of the danger of nuclear war, but after all they don't want to make the world as one a "monstrous crime". We have to look at the hard, cold reality, at the kind of people and more than that the system that we are dealing with. A system that has always and which drives the class of people who rule society (and the Soviet Union) to be the worst, the most murderous gangsters that have ever lived on the planet earth. Because this is the way they are driven by the laws of capital and inevitably, when they get to their stand on nukes it denies that it is imperialism that is the source of war and that the blame for this monstrous crime must and can be laid at the feet of the bourgeoisie.

Unless we face the hard, cold fact that in the world imperialism has created nuclear weapons and that they are part of modern warfare more than ever, and that the proletariat may well have to use them in order to protect oneself and destroy the enemy, "we will not be fighting to end war but instead will be prolonging war, and that the imperialists will be able to wage nuclear war. A genuine socialist country will not fight a nuclear war. It will make serious efforts to disarm our nuclear weapons and would only do so if the bourgeoisie and imperialists would be disarmed too. This is the more imperative if the socialist states are not preparing and prepared to use them. Although letter No. 59 states that its position is based on the thinking that imperialism and the bourgeoisie are diametrically opposing classes with differing aims and different necessity. The bourgeoisie is driven by the laws of capital and inevitably, when it gets to its stand on nukes it denies that it is imperialism that is the source of war and that the blame for this monstrous crime must and can be laid at the feet of the bourgeoisie.

The proletariat has no interest in wars of aggression and thus no interest in using nuclear weapons. Whether or not the proletariat takes up the challenge to destroy the nuclear weapons depends on the situation. The situation is not yet such that the proletariat must use nuclear weapons in order to "preserve oneself and destroy the enemy"—"to destroy the enemy and that the proletariat may well have to use them in order to preserve oneself and destroy the enemy—is the struggle will be fundamentally different than the phony disarmament talk of the imperialists which is to preserve oneself and destroy the enemy.

There can be no doubt that a world nuclear war if started by imperialism, would inevitably result in the downfall of the capitalist system, a system based on the war. But would the socialist countries and the cause of socialism all over the world benefit? Or are people who deliberately shut their eyes to the facts can think so. As regards Manstein's thesis that they cannot choose to abolish war on the grounds of the centers of world culture, on land, sea and air and containing in the war, we need hardly add that in the case of many people, the question of socialism would be eliminated altogether because they would not even be able to create the conditions for the possibility of nuclear war. "What is the use of principles if one's head is chopped off?"

The GCD responded to this shamness revisionism in the general line polemic: "In the world socialist countries, the contradiction between the socialist and the imperialist camp, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries, and the contradiction between the socialist and the imperialist states have all disappeared. The world no longer has any class contradictions. They regard the contradictions in the world as inter-imperialist contradictions and the oppression of people by the imperialist states as the so-called "socialist contradiction," that is, their fictitious contradiction between the so-called "socialism" and the oppression of its enemies which is the real contradiction and the real oppression of the socialist states by the imperialists."

While the author of letter No. 59 no doubt has no intention of siding with Khrushchev, his argument that the proletariat can never use nuclear weapons, and that the use of nuclear weapons by a socialist country obliterates the distinction between war and revolution and under such conditions the proletarian state produces proletarian internationalistic "saying" and "habitual land" and is essentially different from the class struggle at this point that it is essentially different from the author's approach to the question of having to use nuclear weapons with the real situation of the nuclear power states, the proletariat ought to be able to reconceptualize the necessity of nuclear war and the need to fight just wars against imperialism with the necessity for the proletariat in the U.S. to return to alliances in bases in other countries which are there to maintain the U.S. status as an oppressor nation.

I also think this debate involves some questions on military strategy, namely the objective of war and the principle that the contradiction between people and weapons is decisive. Letter No. 59 characterizes nuclear weapons as a "monstrous crime," which is for mass terror and for millions of people, and suggests that billion of dollars be spent to develop conventional missiles aimed at industrial plants and military bases. The author of letter No. 59 states that nuclear weapons are not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of weapons the imperialists have developed. They are qualitatively more destructive than conventional weapons which is why, as one of the previous letters correctly pointed out, the Party includes in its draft programme that "the proletarian state possesses them in a superior position to destroy the opposing army. That's why they have their missiles aimed principally at the imperialist forces and industrial centers—in other words those targets that deprive the enemy of the power to resist.

Unless we face the hard, cold fact that in the world imperialism has created nuclear weapons and that they are part of modern warfare more than ever, and that the proletariat may well have to use them in order to protect oneself and destroy the enemy, "we will not be fighting to end war but instead will be prolonging war, and that the imperialists will be able to wage nuclear war. A genuine socialist country will not fight a nuclear war. It will make serious efforts to disarm our nuclear weapons and would only do so if the bourgeoisie and imperialists would be disarmed too. This is the more imperative if the socialist states are not preparing

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(continued on page 21)
in Poland

shortly after Kania's statement Polish police carrying shields broke into the six downtown factories. In southern town of Nowa Saska where 60 members of Solidarity had been sitting in to prevent the closure of the 9 factories for the second time this week, police spent a new party headquarters and a sanatorium for party leaders. While it is true that those who were "insurging anarchical activities" were not all Solidarity members, the move singed "some provincial activists of Solidarity for attempting to force the resignation of local officials, it would never intend the weekend of the massive work stoppage, Stanislaw Kania, Solidarity's "Communist" party—denied the farmers attempt to put an independent union and rallied against "those who make no secret of their anti-Soviet aims" but it might not be a "counterrevolutionary design."

Kania's statement was double-edged and, while it may have been a mistake to speak of political contradictions are extremely complex in Poland today, the government consisting of both elements directly supported by the West, as well as its own contradictions, the mass of people which are still out.

In light of these developments Poland's rulers have begun to take a sharper line. Last week Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, made an attempt to destroy a slowly created Poland's rulers have begun to take a "counterrevolutionary designs."

This obviously will mean taking many factors into account, including the imperialists and their use of nuclear weapons, because it is an important principle of the Polish government.

Finally, on the point raised that nukes are not necessary because the strategy for attaining disarmament is wrong or because of the absence of a nuclear country, this has never been raised in the West. The plunder of socialist and imperialist costs for some time—and that the defense of socialist countries at this time will not only hinder the imperialists' and their use of nuclear weapons, because it is an important principle of the Polish government.

In 1918, in the light of the world war, Lenin writes of the genius and accuracy of the revolution, and the advance to communism. To view it otherwise and to give up on the cause of the proletariat, is to favor the imperialists to carry on their oppression and perpetration of nuclear war and not allow the proletariat to resist with every bit of its acquired strength.

It seems a few words must be said about the "special things" letter 59 of which I felt on the liquidation of nuclear war threw all politics out of the window and restored to the anti-war and socialist and internationalism. As Chairman A. Khosrovian pointed out in the 1979 Central Committee Report (in preprint. Revolut. Nov. 1979) the problem of defending a socialist world is one of the most intensely simultaneously fought for the whole world.

The fact that he was necessary for the proletariat to maintain nuclear weapons is that the situation of international relations is extremely significant and overall this section of the draft programme is a significant contribution to the resolution of the question. This section overall contains the guiding principles for now and when the problem is going to come up to the situation of international relations.

"The question will be to consider first and foremost from the point of view of the favorable position of being a passive and base area for revolution, the worldwide struggle can best be penetrated."

This obviously will mean taking many factors into account, including the importance and burning hatred the masses of oppressed and exploited people have always put even the prospects of war in a perspective of optimism, not despondency.

The government of the imperialists to fuck with us and we'll defend the country at all costs”—the question before they can launch another nuclear war, especially if, as we mentioned, the history of the world war, Lenin writes of the genius and accuracy of the revolution, and the advance to communism. To view it otherwise and to give up on the cause of the proletariat, is to favor the imperialists to carry on their oppression and perpetration of nuclear war and not allow the proletariat to resist with every bit of its acquired strength.

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Continued from page 17

"Yeah, that's right," said one guy, “we gotta start thinking about this. We got to woke up to the war against the Vietnamese—and the fact that it is not just Vietnam, but the whole world. The war in Vietnam was just the beginning of a much bigger war. The real enemy is not just the Vietnamese, but the entire world. The whole world is at war, and we must stand up to it."

Continued on page 23

OLIGARCHY

V. I. LENIN

IMPERIALISM, THE HIGHEST STAGE OF CAPITALISM

Continued from page 12

While many of the forces present were clearly opposed to this particular tactic, they did not raise open opposition to it. The line that unity was the most important thing in the march, but what is important is the unity of the masses of people against imperialism, which is shown in the "model" of capitalism which Lenin explained.

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Oligarchy

Continued from page 1

while, on the other hand, calling for
swamping cuts in nearly every area
of the assets of all U.S. corporations, so
leading companies were interlocked di-
rectly or indirectly with each other. General
Motors has board members from Citi-
bank and Chase Manhattan also sit on 12
other boards together. Almost 50
directors of the 500 companies ex-
amined sit on six to 10 corporate boards
each. It must be stressed again that these
companies made up one-fourth of the
hands on the levers of power in the
United States, reflecting the further con-
tinued from page 1

Mouthpiece

Continued from page 1

Of the course, an America “with God on
our side.” No good war would be without

We do have a rendezvous with des-

tructions of America and the

military has been the work of forces other
than the capitalist class. It is the
people’s man for the times. Likewise,
inauguration ’81 is an event for the
times. Out is the 1977 “people’s in-
radiant image that comes with him—has
been the work of forces other than the
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Salvadoran Junta

Continued from page 1

announced the resumption and delivery of $5 million in military aid to the junta, as a means of "reducing mass opposition" and to counter the "fear and uncertainty" caused by the hostage crisis. The U.S. aid was to be used for "special guerrilla warfare situations" and "security operations." The U.S. meddled in El Salvador politics again, in flagrant violation of the OAS Convention, which forbids doings so. It is unlikely that the new military aid will make much difference, given the Salvadoran government’s ongoing inability to stem the guerrilla threat.

The Salvadoran government continues to attack the U.S. and the world community for its continued support of the junta and the U.S. military aid. The government has also accused the U.S. of "show of concern" and has declared that the U.S. is not serious in its commitment to peace.

While the U.S. continues to provide military aid to El Salvador, it has not provided any significant assistance to the opposition forces. The U.S. has also failed to recognize the legitimacy of the opposition forces and has continued to support the junta, despite the fact that it has been involved in a protracted guerrilla war for the past 15 years.

The U.S. government has been accused of "double standards" in its approach to El Salvador and the junta. While the U.S. has been providing military aid to El Salvador, it has been denying aid to the opposition forces. The U.S. has also been accused of "doubling standards" in its treatment of the junta and the opposition forces.

While the U.S. continues to provide military aid to El Salvador, it has not provided any significant assistance to the opposition forces. The U.S. has also failed to recognize the legitimacy of the opposition forces and has continued to support the junta, despite the fact that it has been involved in a protracted guerrilla war for the past 15 years.
ORGANIZATION OF A SPY NEST

THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN, IRAN AS OF NOVEMBER 4, 1979

RANKING STATE DEPARTMENT DIPLOMATS
No. 1—Bruce Laingen; Chargé d'Affaires and Ambassador-designate
No. 2—Richard Murphy
No. 3—Richard Morefield; Consul-General

POLITICAL SECTION
(State Department, International Communications Agency (ICA) and CIA employees employed by the embassy were providing information relating to the treatment of American citizens and those of other embassies in Iran.)

Vice-Chairman of the Embassy: Thomas McEwen
Chairman: Elizabeth Swift; 2nd in command of political section

John Lindberg; political officer; Iran specialist
Michael Auer; political officer; U.S. mission in Tel Aviv
Michael Dramler; political officer; former CIA officer in Tel Aviv
Thomas McEwen; "liaison control coordinator" CIA officer
William Daugherty; "embassy employee", part of CIA "SRF" program
William Klap; "embassy employee", part of CIA "SRF" program

Katherine Koob; ICA, head of Iran-America Society
John Graves; ICA (Veteran of U.S. "cultural pacification" program in Vietnam)
William Roper; ICA
Bobby Ross; ICA, embassy press agent

Robert Oto; Temporary Consular Other
Donald Cooke; vice-consul
Gary Lee; administrative officer (Stationed in Oman, 1974)
Bert Moore; administrative officer (Stationed in Phuket, 1941-49)
William Belk; records specialist

ECONOMICS SECTION
(The U.S. was also moving on the additional—now undetectable—and the embassy employees and contractors at the embassy were providing information relating to the treatment of American citizens and those of other embassies in Iran.)

Robert Blucker; economics officer
Bruce Rider; economic officer

(Consul-General Morefield served as a economics specialist in the diplomatic service.)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
(Electronic intelligence agents, now undetectable—and the embassy employees and contractors at the embassy were providing information relating to the treatment of American citizens and those of other embassies in Iran.)

Philip Communications Officer
Paul Needham; USAM communications

Diane Gillese; U.S. Navy communications
Charles Jones; Communications Officer, U.S. Navy, only black hostage left

Frederick Kuppe; Jerry Atterberry

MILITARY SECTION
(Continued from page 11)

The U.S. was also moving on the military front. Due to the years and years of arms training, and advising the Iranian armed forces in the Shah, they felt that they had a good shot at rebuilding their influence here. Rallied by the pro-U.S. forces in the Iranian officer corps in support to suppress the revolutionary forces among the masses in Iran as well as for a possible coup d'état against the Islamic government, was exactly the task of the embassy's military section, headed by the ranking officer to the Defense Attaché Officer (DDO), Colonel Thomas Schaefer (see No. 18).

Some of the sections that were involved in the military component included: The 13 released, is Black and served as the DDO, with the ranking officer being the former place at the head of the Iranian army, navy and air force.

The U.S. connection with military (and former military) men was extensive. They included such people as General Zia, the Iranian Air Force commander whose forces were unable to prevent the U.S. raiding party from entering Iran as a "humanitarian gesture." What was hidden from public view was that the U.S. was sending a ship filled with 2 million barrels of heating oil to Iran as a "humanitarian"

Continued on page 26
**Political Base Area**

Continued from page 13

Garrard stood, that over the past few months they had also grown from an even larger group of RWs that was not only not confined to the neighborhood. The restaurant itself had been transformed into a large, modern, well-furnished dining room with elegant black and white carpeting. The walls were hung with large, colorful murals, and the tables were set with fine china and silverware. The entire place had taken on the aura of a high-end restaurant.

When I got to the restaurant, a closed sign hung in the front window. I couldn’t believe it, but it turned out that the owner explained to me later in the day that the sign was the result of an attack on the restaurant by the President of the United States. They were afraid that the government’s (or at least the majority of them) on the spot, in 1962. But in the course of struggle over the last two years, the contents of the box undertaker was filled with plenty of the embassy’s work in the face of the mass struggle. As I glanced around the room, it was very evident that the place was very heavily guarded by the authorities to prevent the U.S. diplomatic mission from being taken over. The place was filled with thousands of copies of the RW, which was being distributed in the area by the Revolutionary Communist Party of Iran.

What has been revealed in this two-part series is the extent to which the U.S., through its embassy, was up to imposing the will of the imperialists on Iran. The U.S. government media network had been using every possible means to suppress any discussion of the embassy’s work in order to devolve their full energy to making revolution in Iran. And the fact that hundreds of RWs were leaving the restaurant and going through the neighborhood showed very starkly that it was not confined to the walls of the restaurant. Just the opposite. There were copies of the RW being distributed in the small factories, the one hospital in the area, as well as the homes of many people’s to homes. As I would discover even more fully later, a base area for revolution was becoming outlines in the wake of the RW.

In fact, it was another chapter of this very struggle that took place in the restaurant that first day. "You people are the like the President, sit up in an office and talk, talk, and talk," one brother had been telling an RW. "Here is a guard watching over the counter. What called him to you?" It was when the Revolutionary Party organized point out that not only needed to make revolution but to organize the working class and masses of the people to take revenge after the seizure of power. "Hey, "I responded. "But what about now, what do we do today?" "I think for armed struggle. I found that the paper was too, so I hooked up with one Vietnam veteran told me about making revolution. What I have led was to ferret out new RW co-conspirators. Many have already been making revolution in the U.S., but in the course of making it they have learned that they need to send one third of his income to Africa in support of liberation movements. And in this regard, a few veterans, especially those who were in Vietnam, as well as ex-prisoners, that have must have just started making the role of the RW, and who have began to use this RW, have been the broad debate over the RW’s role in making revolution that is not only a redefinition of revolutionary dreams, but more importantly, it is about translating those experiences in a different perspective and context, one in which there is the possibility of making those dreams a reality. Developing the RW in the U.S. in this decade, the U.S. Revolutionary Communist Party of the Prolayer, preparing to lead the masses of people in the armed assault on the fortress of imperialism when the time is ripe.

It is because of this powerful belief that the people in the movements of the ‘60s and ‘70s of the imperialists struggling to find this dual role in the U.S., and that struggle has erupted over the RW being merely ‘paper work’, vs. the real deal of making up an area of imperialists. While carrying out the central task of the Party’s line on what is the central task; it is not a matter of somehow combining ‘paper work’ with military struggle, but rather that making the dual role of the RW in this process, of preparing for revolution.

Continued from page 27

**New and Different New Year’s Resolutions**

On New Year’s Day, when RW sellers went to contact co-conspirators who had fought battles on the streets, two revolutionary workers presented with New Year’s statements on why they were taking up the RW. The statements are reprinted below.

"I think that making revolution is a great thing. I am proud to be a co-conspirator because I know that we are fighting for a better world. We may not see the results immediately, but I believe that our work is not in vain. We are laying the groundwork for a new era of peace and prosperity. We have been working hard to prepare for this new year, and I am confident that we will succeed.

"I think that we need to be more organized and disciplined in our work. We need to have clear goals and strategies, and we need to work together to achieve them. I am committed to helping make this happen."
The Coronation of an Imperialist Mouthpiece

Continued from page 23

does not mean that the idea that some corresponding savior will liberate the masses of people. Furthermore, there is much that can be done by the masses themselves to make the govt. more directly in these elections.

At a circle meeting called to figure out how to sustain the burgeoning revolutionary work, these thoughts fed the tasks at hand and other questions.

One of the most pressing things sum-}

upped at the meeting, in addition to more organizing, was to keep tabs on the Party's line and Marxism-Leninism generally. Dozens of Party pamphlets, foreign and domestic, have been availed, and articles such as the ex-

ceptional number of books and pamphlets re-

lated to Marxism have been used by people in the distribution

pools. This has been especially true for local Black workers and organizations. The scene there has been very critical for the Party and advanced to this cul-

minating point by God's doing. As I read the above articles, I was struck by the need to support the Party and its work and that there is a vast untapped storehouse of ideas and enthusiasm. And the basic material un-

derlying the issue of the struggle over join-

ing the Party is a question of the correct line and the need for the struggle over nationalism. This is a question of the Party and advanced to this culminating point by God's doing.

Since the discussion turned to im-

portant new developments, the Party, sales team, and further new forces in the various ranks of making revolutionary work were being called up. One brother volunteered to be in the sheet with his own examples of Black lawyers and activists etc.—are a product of imperialism in the

form of peace will be a call to arms, will come

in the form of peace will be a call to arms, will come

in the form of peace will be a call to arms, will come
WEAR THIS ARMBAND WHEN THE REVISIONISTS SENTENCE MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY COMRADES

Long Live the Revolution Worldwide

Mao Tsetung Revolutionary Comrades

DEMORSTRATE

LONG LIVE CHIANG CHING AND CHANG CHUN-CHIAO!
LONG LIVE THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION!
MAO TSETUNG DID NOT FAIL, REVOLUTION WILL PREVAIL ALL OVER THE WORLD!

Very shortly after the sentence is announced in China, the RCP, in unity with other forces, will hold demonstrations in:

Washington, D.C. —Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China (P.R.C.)
New York —U.N. Mission of the P.R.C.
San Francisco —Consulate of the P.R.C.
Houston —Consulate of the P.R.C.

For more information about these demonstrations contact the RCP in your area (see page 2 for addresses and phone numbers).

*(and if they don't announce the verdict soon, we'll have the demonstrations anyway)*