Everywhere the Modern Overlords Look, They Must See the Unmistakable Sights and Hear the Unmistakable Sounds of...

Atlanta—Down, Down, Down with the Old Order on May 1st

The bodies of two more Black males were found last week in Atlanta. Joseph Bell, 15, was pulled from the waters of South River on Easter Sunday; Michael McIntosh was found in the Chattahoochee River one day later. Two in one week. Two more lives snatched away at the hands of depraved killers. And what barbaric mutilation is evident this time? In the case of Angel Taylor, whose body was found last year, an ear and a lip had been cut off. Now, it is likely that Michael McIntosh was castrated—like others, it is widely believed.

Atlanta has become a testimony to the whole experience of the masses of Black people in this country since its origins. Capitalism, imperialism, breeds national oppression, concentrated so sharply now in Atlanta. Imperialism wracked with international crisis and headed toward war draws the noose of oppression tighter still. Our rulers are trying to bludgeon and terrify the masses of people into submission, not only because this is the legacy of this country, but especially because of what they fear in the future. The enemy is viciously lashing out. But their very actions in Atlanta, and the response from the masses of people to these actions, testify to the powerful revolutionary potential among Black people, and the vast significance of the struggle against national oppression in the revolutionary movement in the U.S.

Beyond this city, and even beyond the U.S., Atlanta invokes hatred, anger, outrage. The world has come to righteously connect the crimes against Black people in Atlanta to the crimes of U.S. imperialism around the world. There are profound, revolutionary stirrings. In this situation, it would be a damn shame to let May 1st pass, without the masses in Atlanta, rising up, red flags in hand, standing shoulder to shoulder with the proletariat and oppressed peoples around the world, declaring their determination that together we’re going to put an end to this madness once and for all, and for all mankind. And wouldn’t eyes light up and spirits soar from Brixton to Tehran to El Salvador to Calcutta if Atlanta broke some heavy chains on that day.

Lines Drawn

The system is fighting on two fronts in this city. Behind the scenes, and in a manner impossible without the protection and encouragement of those with real political power, the killers strike. By far more visible is the open fist of the state. With every murder comes stepped up repression, stepped up lies and slander, stepped up preparation for the future on the part of our rulers. At every turning point in the past months’ history of Atlanta, the lines have been more sharply drawn. As early as October, 1980, ten Black youths had already met silent deaths when an enormous explosion ripped through a day care center in Bowen Homes, an overwhelmingly Black housing project. A boiler had blown up—four Black children and one teacher were killed. It was later learned that the boiler’s safety...
May 1st, 1981 promises to be a full day (and night) of all around revolutionary struggle in all spheres of society and taking many different forms. At the same time, in a number of cities, central rallying points and focuses are planned during the day.

Los Angeles: While all throughout the morning red flags will be breaking out everywhere, a 12 noon assembly point for a May 1st march has been called for Pershing Square in the heart of downtown L.A.

San Francisco: At 5:00 in the afternoon, masses will gather at a rally point on 24th and Mission Sts. in the heart of the Mission District.

Chicago: May 1st rebels will rally at 4 p.m. at the Daley Plaza in downtown Chicago. People in Chicago and the surrounding area are requested to report on activities throughout the day by calling 922-1160.

Atlanta: The central focus of May 1st will be the protests where acute struggle has been raging over the murders of the Black children in Atlanta.

New York: Even as May 1st is breaking out in diverse ways throughout the city, the New York garment district will be a central focus for the battle for May 1st all day long.

50,000 RWs on May 1st

Even as proletarians take up many diverse forms of revolutionary struggle on May 1st, the Revolutionary Worker will again be the head of the matter. The Revolutionary Communist Party is calling on all revolutionary elements, fighting with heads up and eyes to the future, to assist in meeting the goal of distributing 50,000 copies of the next issue—the May 1st Revolutionary Worker—on May 1st and to persist in the week following to push the distribution of the May 1st issue of the RW well over the 100,000 mark, and find the ways to forward all sales and donation money to the RW.

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For Institutions—$30/year
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What's Wrong With Impatience in the Service of the International Proletariat?

The following are some further excerpts from a letter written by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the RCP, in response to a letter he received. For previous excerpts from Chairman Avakian’s letter see RW Nos. 95 and 96 (March 6, 13).

The comrade’s letter is correct, I think, when it says, in referring to “a tremendous revolutionary upsurge on a world scale” in the 1960s, that there was “an international trend” that formed up around not only the “General Line Proposal” of the Chinese Communist Party but also around the line put forward in particular in “Long Live the Victory of People’s War,” written by Lin Biao in 1965. In my opinion, the strategic orientation expressed in that article by Lin Biao was also that of Mao himself at that time, at least in basic terms—and with its strengths and weaknesses (and hopefully we have gotten beyond the tendency that marred the international communist movement for quite awhile of saying that one person, like Lin Biao for example, turned out to be a renegade in the end, then everything he ever said or did must be painted as entirely bad and he must never again be mentioned in the same breath with genuine revolutionaries and especially genuinely great Marx-Leninist leaders like Mao).

My point here is not to attempt any kind of thorough analysis of the line represented by “Long Live the Victory of People’s War” (though that is something that should be done as part of a broader and deeper summation of the experience of the international communist movement as a whole and of socialist countries in relation to the international struggle in particular), nor am I going to try here to analyze the larger question the comrade has raised in this part of his letter: the relationship between this period of the 1960s, with its tremendous upsurge, especially of national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the development of the current international conjuncture with its accelerating developments toward world war and revolution, since that has been gone into more fully elsewhere (see, for example, the recently published excerpts from the Party’s latest Central Committee meeting in RW Nos. 98 and 99) and is the subject of a whole book on its own.

What I do want to touch on briefly here is the characterization in the comrade’s letter of the line of “Long Live the Victory...” as “tactically correct” (though I am not saying that the world revolution would be resolved by the accumulated weight of national liberation struggles).

This basic position (and I think the letter more or less correctly characterizes it) suffered to a certain degree, in my opinion, from a tendency in Mao (and also of course in Vietnamese comrades) in mistakenly (or one-sidedly) project the experience of a revolution like the one in China onto a world scale, and in comparing the world situation with that of China, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party was Principal Enemy at every point (a basic approach which cannot be applied in the same way among the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party was willing to and did put China on the line as a matter of principle and practice for the world revolution and these national liberation struggles in particular. It was not empty rhetoric, but Mao’s determined stand, straight up against revisionist traitors (inside and outside China), when he said in 1967 that “China should not only be the political center of the world revolution. It must also become the military and technical center of the world revolution.” (See RW Nos. 90, p. 31)

Exactly because of the Chinese revolution’s success (without reaching for what is impossible (according to conventional wisdom, even of the time at the given time), the leaders of the international proletariat have (invariably, I think) overestimated the impact of the Chinese revolution everywhere. And, when it came to the question of spreading advances internationally—especially during periods of revolutionary upsurge. To quote Mao again, once more in response to revisionist criticism as the struggle around the Great Leap Forward reached a peak in China (in 1959): “If you want to talk about haste, Marx also made many mistakes. Every day he hoped that he could see the Par"... (See, p. 36). The interjection of XX (whomever that may be) was also correct: Lenin did think that the world revolution would advance at a pace faster than it did, after the Paris Commune rose up in 1871... When the Paris Commune rose up in 1871, it did not come. When the Par"... (See, p. 36). 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When the Paris Commune rose up in 1871, it did not come. When the Paris Commune rose up in 1871, it di...
response to some tenants who demand- ed to know the meaning of this crime: —A woman who lived in Cabrini for 24 years was given notice because a man who the whom she does not live with her and who is not identified in the order was re- sted for being "near a gun" on the street and gave her address as his resi- dence. —A 65-year-old resident and sponsor for the many campaigns the pro- gram in the projects was served notice because his grandson was charged with possessing two small amounts of marijuana while on CHA premises. The enemy, it has also been reported that began notice of eviction because two of her children, now living in foster care, had had some previous trouble with the police. —The mother of a teen-age boy, kill- ed earlier this year, is being evicted because her son was alleged to associate with a person considered by the police to be an gang member there. At least 100 people have contacted Tranquility House about their eviction notices according to attorney Arthur Rahn, and probably, many more have received them. Rahn said that all five cases in which tenants have de- nied any crime have been served not- tice of eviction because of "lack of personal conduct." And what kind of "anti-social" —is not downright defiant—toward Jane Byrne’s building, interviewed on "BS Page A—Revolutionary Worker—April 24, 1981

Conlinièd on page 25
SPECTRE OF BRIXTON STALKS

IMPERIAL MUMMIES

Though the rebellion by black and white youth that rocked Brixton, England has been declared by the authorities to be officially ended, it is clear that such outbreaks in Britain are far from over and that the shockwaves continue to reverberate outward from south London, spreading to the "outcast" strata in other parts of the city and beyond and causing increasing panic among Britain's rulers and a veritable tidal wave of concern among the bourgeoisie internationally. The disturbances in Brixton have apparently ebbed, at least for the moment. But as late as Friday, April 17, nearly a full week after the rebellion began, CBS News briefly reported continuing clashes in Brixton between youths and police—something which indicates this revolt was not finished yet. It reveals a high degree of political consciousness on the part of those involved who were anxious and determined to see it spread. And if the British bourgeoisie thought they could rest easy, their sighs of relief quickly turned to gasps as fresh upheavals against the police broke out Monday, April 20 in what was described as "the worst night of rioting in Brixton's history."

This time the flashpoint was northern London in an area called Blakeney Park, eight miles from Brixton. Hundreds of West Indian youths began pulling up railings at a fairgrounds, hurling bricks at the cops, and burning police cars. The cops retaliated with more than 70 arrests, when they moved in behind riot shields to disperse the youths. The police were kicked and battered,” declared one witness. "They were kicked like sacks along the road." Among the eight "coppers" who ended up in the hospital were two Scotland Yard officers in charge of the police operation, nursing a broken nose and broken ribs, respectively. Ten miles away at the fairgrounds on Ealing Common, another 300 black youth clashed with police. And on England's coast, crowds of more black youth fought running battles with the cops in no less than five coastal resorts, resulting in 153 arrests in an area ranging from Southend to the town of Scartho-rough, 90 miles north in Yorkshire. So much for the British magazine The Economist's premature post mortem on the Brixton rebellion: "This remains the British grace, to avert drama, to defuse anger, to dodge the crunch!"

It seems that the British imperialists are neither defusing much anger nor dodging the crunch at all these days. Not only are they being shaken by growing revolts within the "home country," but in the "colonies" as well. In Northern Ireland, thousands battled the British occupiers in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry for over a week in support of IRA hunger striker Bobby Sands, who was recently elected to the British Parliament while in prison and is demanding recognition of imprisoned IRA members as political prisoners. When two men were run over and killed by a British Army jeep during demonstrations in Londonderry in commemoration of the 1916 "Easter Uprising" against British rule, hundreds of youth launched furious hit-and-run attacks on police stations and saturated British troops with a constant barrage of firebombs as Northern Ireland moved back toward the brink of open warfare.

While details of the latest revolts inside Britain have been widely suppressed by the bourgeois media except for the briefest mention of more (you guessed it!) "racial violence," more information has come to light on some of the real causes of the Brixton rebellion, including the massive police operation of the week before in which 1000 blacks were stopped and searched and over 150 arrested. These types of "sweeps" have been conducted on a regular basis in Brixton, all supposedly to combat Brixton's high crime rate. This one, called Swamp '81 (it was unclear whether this term referred to the large numbers of police used in the operation or to their operation)
A Short Excerpt from the Tape:

Can we in fact get the majority of people to unite for revolution? Yes we can. But we ain't goin' out to get them all at one time, and more than that we ain't goin' to wait until we get 'em all at one time together before we talk, and more than talk, before we act together with millions of people to make revolution. I've got a question. What's wrong with taking power with a minority of people? So long as we're talking about millions and millions and millions of class-conscious people, it's not a problem. As long as we're talking about millions and millions of people being with us, we're not wrong with starting with a minority? And then winning over the majority? If you look at the Russian Revolution when it succeeded in 1917, and if you look at the Chinese Revolution through its more than 20 years of struggle, until it finally won national political power in China in 1949, it started out with a minority of people rising up and seizing power in one form or another. In Russia they seized it first in a few cities and then they went on and took over the rest of the country, defeating the armed forces of the reactionaries on the battlefield. And in a different form, but fundamentally the same way, in China. And when it comes down to it, what's wrong if that's what we do here? What's wrong, if millions of people become politically conscious and strike when the objective conditions have become most ripe, establish a revolutionary regime, bring forward their revolutionary programme—which shows you the importance of the programme being brought forward now by the vanguard party in this country, the Revolutionary Communist Party—and on that basis and in the thick of the struggle, win over the majority of people who hate this system, but who don't believe that it is possible to have anything better, anything higher, that it's possible to rid themselves of this daily grind and hell of degradation, but who will come forward when they see, eventually, not a tiny handful, but millions strong enough to strike the first blows and rise up and proclaim a new revolutionary regime, actually holding power in parts of the country; what's wrong if we then go forward to win over the majority and conquer power and defeat the reactionaries thoroughly throughout the whole deal?

Now that doesn't mean that now is the time to jump up and try to run out all bad, heller-skelter, and try to do something by taking power on the run, on the spur of the moment. Nor it's hard, it's hard not to become impatient. We shouldn't be tolerant of this system and all the crimes it brings down, not only on us, but on people throughout the whole world. We shouldn't have an ounce of patience for us or for people throughout the world having to suffer unnecessarily or more than necessary under the horrors of this system. Let them raise up the banner and let the old people not be far behind, let them race to catch up with the youth to bring their experience and their whole lifetime of hatred for this system onto the political stage. Let's raise the class-conscious force, it'll be too late and we'll miss, even throw away, the opportunity and yet again another generation of people will have to suffer unnecessarily or more than necessary under the horrors of this system. Let's look to the far horizon. Let's see the opportunities shaping up, not just the horrors, but the real chance of perhaps putting an end to a system which creates such endless horrors and such terrible monstrosities. Let's raise up the banner of our class. Let's be on the political stage in an even greater way than the historic occasion of May 1st 1980. Let May Ist be a further leap and even more developed preparation for the time when we can claim the communist future and proclaim the future of the proletarian revolution and the ultimate elimination of all classes and all exploitation throughout the world. And this, in a certain way, in miniature, is also an opportunity and an obligation that we cannot miss or lose. Because if we're going to be prepared things sharpen up, as they are stretched to the limit, when things, as the Party's Programme says, do indeed go up to a head, not just in this country, but throughout the world, if we're going to be prepared for that then we've got to be politically active now. We've got to be raising the forces. We've got to be leading those who do hate this shit into this class-conscious political force, and the confusion and the complexity, and the confusion and the complexity of the situation when things are ripe enough for revolution and when the whole deal goes on the line and things are really ripe for grabs, at that point it's too late to come running out with the red flag and raise up the banner of the international proletariat. It's not just the theoretical, it's the practical situation when things really ripen up toward a revolutionary situation and when the whole deal goes on the line and things are really ripe for grabs, at that point it's too late to come running out with the red flag and raise up the banner of the international proletariat. And then, if everything is on the line, then, if we start to make some concrete attempts to begin raising forces and training the advanced, to take further steps in healing those who hate this shit into a class-conscious political force, it'll be too late and we'll miss, even throw away, the opportunity and yet again another generation of people who have to suffer more than necessary under the horror of this system, the daily horrors and face once again the monstrosity of an even more destructive world war. So if we don't take action now, if we let the opportunities that confront us today and that we're faced with and that we can seize today, especially a conception of revolutionary struggle as the international proletariat, if we let that go by without raising up that banner, without taking initiative, without taking history more boldly and fully and meaningfully, without finding the ways to break out and break free on an even broader and deeper scale, if we don't bring forward especially the youth, then, But not only the youth, because let the old people not be far behind, let them catch up with the youth. But let the youth be out there to the forefront because we know that they have been and they will be. Let them be bold and daring, let them come out on May 1st, let them challenge everything that's old and rotten, decadent and decadent in this system. 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It's hard to be patient and the point is not to sit by with our arms folded and let them just whip up on us and let them continue to drive us down further and let them break us apart in such a way that we can't let that go by without raising up that banner, without taking initiative, and to actively prepare to be in a position for when the time does ripen and when the conditions are ready so that we can rise up with the class-conscious force at the head, win over millions and then go ahead to win over the majority and actually carry through the revolution all the way.

And while on every day, on every occasion, in every situation where the oppressed rise up in struggle the red flag must be raised up in their midst and put into their hands and waved defiantly in the face of the enemy as we go forward, at the same time, May 1st each year is a concentration of this. It is a time when together with our oppressed brothers and sisters of our proletarian class throughout the world we stride forward defiantly together and proclaim the communist future and proclaim the future of the proletarian revolution and the ultimate elimination of all classes and all exploitation throughout the world. And this, in a certain way, in miniature, is also an opportunity and an obligation that we cannot miss or lose. Because if we're going to be prepared things sharpen up, as they are stretched to the limit, when things, as the Party's Programme says, do indeed go up to a head, not just in this country, but throughout the whole world. We shouldn't have an ounce of patience for us or for people throughout the world having to suffer unnecessarily or more than necessary under the horrors of this system. We've got to be rallying the forces. We've got to be leading those who do hate this shit into this class-conscious political force, and the confusion and the complexity, and the confusion and the complexity of the situation when things do really ripen up toward a revolutionary situation and when the whole deal goes on the line and things are really ripe for grabs, at that point it's too late to come running out with the red flag and raise up the banner of the international proletariat. And then, if everything is on the line, then, if we start to make some concrete attempts to begin raising forces and training the advanced, to take further steps in healing those who hate this shit into a class-conscious political force, it'll be too late and we'll miss, even throw away, the opportunity and yet again another generation of people who have to suffer more than necessary under the horror of this system, the daily horrors and face once again the monstrosity of an even more destructive world war. So if we don't take action now, if we let the opportunities that confront us today and that we're faced with and that we can seize today, especially a conception of revolutionary struggle as the international proletariat, if we let that go by without raising up that banner, without taking initiative, without taking history more boldly and fully and meaningfully, without finding the ways to break out and break free on an even broader and deeper scale, if we don't bring forward especially the youth, then, But not only the youth, because let the old people not be far behind, let them catch up with the youth. But let the youth be out there to the forefront because we know that they have been and they will be. Let them be bold and daring, let them come out on May 1st, let them challenge everything that's old and rotten, decadent and decadent in this system. Let them raise up the banner and let the old people not be far behind, let them race to catch up with the youth to bring their experience and their whole lifetime of hatred for this system onto the political stage. Let's raise up our heads. Let's look to the far horizon. Let's see the opportunities shaping up, not just the horrors, but the real chance of perhaps putting an end to a system which creates such endless horrors and such terrible monstrosities. Let's raise up the banner of our class. Let's be on the political stage in an even greater way than the historic occasion of May 1st 1980. Let May Ist be a further leap and even more developed preparation for the time when we can claim the communist future and proclaim the future of the proletarian revolution and the ultimate elimination of all classes and all exploitation throughout the world. It's hard to be patient and the point is not to sit by with our arms folded and let them just whip up on us and let them continue to drive us down further and let them break us apart in such a way that we can't
The following are two pieces of the testimony that has begun to come in to the National Office of the Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants. These are in response to the call issued around Bob Avakian’s demand for political refugee status in France. More testimony of all kinds should continue to be sent.

Statement of 2 People in Houston

On November 4, 1980, the eve of the election of the imperial presidency, we were arrested in a Houston motel room where a concert by the musical group Gang of Four was being held. We were charged with criminal trespass, the both of us had been ticketed previously, the arrest for the demonstration for the Revolutionary Communist Party. We were taken to the police station. The over-all concern of the two uniformed cops, was about Bob Avakian. The attached complaint filed against DamiSn Garcia in the Municipal Court No. 2 of San Antonio, Texas, is identical to the charges filed against the five other defendants. The attached “Motion for Discovery of Arrest and Conviction Reports of Witnesses” was granted by Judge Benjamin N. Samples before the trials began on June 17, 1980. In response to the judge’s order the State prosecutor furnished me with the attached photostatic copies of intelligence reports maintained by the San Antonio Police Department on the defendants. The attached anti-communist pamphlet entitled San Antonio Known As “Red Riot Scene!” was distributed in the public hallways of the courthouse during the jury trial by members of the San Antonio Police Department, and was read by members of the actual jury. Although Judge Samples denied the defendants’ motion for material on the grounds of government misconduct intended to prejudice the jury, the prosecutor stated in open court that the pamphlet was in fact published and distributed by the San Antonio Police Department. I believe this was a deliberate government attempt to prejudice the jurors against my clients, which in fact resulted in the jurors voting unanimously to convict all the defendants and to assess them the maximum punishment.

Defend Our Revolutionary Leadership

May 1st, International Workers Day

The attached complaint filed against DamiSn Garcia in the Municipal Court No. 2 of San Antonio, Texas, is identical to the charges filed against the five other defendants. The attached “Motion for Discovery of Arrest and Conviction Reports of Witnesses” was granted by Judge Benjamin N. Samples before the trials began on June 17, 1980. In response to the judge’s order the State prosecutor furnished me with the attached photostatic copies of intelligence reports maintained by the San Antonio Police Department on the defendants. The attached anti-communist pamphlet entitled San Antonio Known As “Red Riot Scene!” was distributed in the public hallways of the courthouse during the jury trial by members of the San Antonio Police Department, and was read by members of the actual jury. Although Judge Samples denied the defendants’ motion for material on the grounds of government misconduct intended to prejudice the jury, the prosecutor stated in open court that the pamphlet was in fact published and distributed by the San Antonio Police Department. I believe this was a deliberate government attempt to prejudice the jurors against my clients, which in fact resulted in the jurors voting unanimously to convict all the defendants and to assess them the maximum punishment.

During the 6-day course of this trial, my clients and I were followed by San Antonio police vehicles, including helicopters, and at one point during the trial recess, Srp. P. Burke and other officers blocked the courtroom doors, turned off the lights in the courtroom, and prevented myself and my clients from leaving the courtroom in an attempt to frighten and intimidate us. Under these conditions, it was impossible for my clients to receive a fair trial in this case.

7th day of April 1981

Affidavit Glen Van Slyke

My name is Glen Van Slyke, and I am an attorney licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of the state of Texas. In that capacity, during March and April of 1980, I represented DamiSn Garcia, a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA and five other supporters of the RCP who were charged with violating section 42.01 (a)(2) of the Texas penal code, Disorderly Conduct By Making An Offensive Gesture Or Display Which Inflammatory Gesture Or Display Which Is Tended To Cause Alarm Or Induce Assault. The indictment charged five other defendants. The attached anti-communist pamphlet entitled San Antonio Known As “Red Riot Scene!” was distributed in the public hallways of the courthouse during the jury trial by members of the San Antonio Police Department, and was read by members of the actual jury. Although Judge Samples denied the defendants’ motion for material on the grounds of government misconduct intended to prejudice the jury, the prosecutor stated in open court that the pamphlet was in fact published and distributed by the San Antonio Police Department. I believe this was a deliberate government attempt to prejudice the jurors against my clients, which in fact resulted in the jurors voting unanimously to convict all the defendants and to assess them the maximum punishment.

During the 6-day course of this trial, my clients and I were followed by San Antonio police vehicles, including helicopters, and at one point during the trial recess, Srp. P. Burke and other officers blocked the courtroom doors, turned off the lights in the courtroom, and prevented myself and my clients from leaving the courtroom in an attempt to frighten and intimidate us. Under these conditions, it was impossible for my clients to receive a fair trial in this case.

7th day of April 1981

Defend Our Revolutionary Leadership

May 1st, International Workers Day

The attached complaint filed against DamiSn Garcia in the Municipal Court No. 2 of San Antonio, Texas, is identical to the charges filed against the five other defendants. The attached “Motion for Discovery of Arrest and Conviction Reports of Witnesses” was granted by Judge Benjamin N. Samples before the trials began on June 17, 1980. In response to the judge’s order the State prosecutor furnished me with the attached photostatic copies of intelligence reports maintained by the San Antonio Police Department on the defendants. The attached anti-communist pamphlet entitled San Antonio Known As “Red Riot Scene!” was distributed in the public hallways of the courthouse during the jury trial by members of the San Antonio Police Department, and was read by members of the actual jury. Although Judge Samples denied the defendants’ motion for material on the grounds of government misconduct intended to prejudice the jury, the prosecutor stated in open court that the pamphlet was in fact published and distributed by the San Antonio Police Department. I believe this was a deliberate government attempt to prejudice the jurors against my clients, which in fact resulted in the jurors voting unanimously to convict all the defendants and to assess them the maximum punishment.

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Can Anyone Say Geography is Key in Revolutionary Contributions?

The recent demand for political refugee status in France by RCP Chairman Bob Avakian has focused up on the very important questions that come from a very deep concern that the leadership that people have come to respect and draw guidance from has been turned into its opposite, especially as the growing revolutionary movement is taking shape and grows.

Those questions also arise because there is much bitter experience of seeing revolutionary leaders losing the struggle of the masses only to vanish only too soon, either through outright murder or by being discredited as the growing revolutionary movement is taking shape and grows.

But even more fundamentally, these questions hit right at the heart of a major line of demarcation between the advanced, class-conscious forces internationally with the publica-

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Mass Proletarian War Crimes Tribunals Underway in San Francisco

April 24 marks the opening of the 3-day San Francisco hearings of the Mass Proletarian War Crimes Tribunals of U.S. imperialism—the first of five sessions to be held in San Francisco, L.A., Chicago, Atlanta and New York. As the last hearing reaches there have been dramatic developments in the tribunal and discussions on the impact of this call for massive exposure of U.S. imperialism. The call for the tribunal is everywhere resonating among the masses of proletarians as well as into the social movements, calling into these active in opposing imperialism on one front to join the overall battle through this tribunal. From all the various social movements, this tribunal is challenging and drawing forward from its base and leaders a critical opportunity to counter the more and more blatant crimes of U.S. imperialism and its even more criminal preparations for the future world showdown.

Following an Easter Sunday service rally for El Salvador, a Salvadoran comes forward to take 1000 leaflets to distribute for the opening of the tribunal.

—An aggressive clergy at the same event make a point of emphasizing the links between the crimes of the U.S. in El Salvador and its crimes in France, Vietnam, etc., going on to encourage the forming of coalitions, praising the efforts of the Berrigan brothers, etc.

—A San Francisco MUNI driver who describes himself as working his whole life against imperialism, contributes $20 and is very excited about stepping forward to participate in the tribunal.

—A San Francisco MLK driver who describes himself as working his whole life against imperialism, contributes $20 and is very excited about stepping forward to participate in the tribunal.

—Two students from a local high school decide to leave school for the day to work on the tribunal with another student who makes plans for a rally at the school the day before the tribunal opens.

—Foreign born step forward to translate the call for the tribunal into Arabic and other languages; graphics are submitted by others inspired by the tribunal.

—With the support of several Central American organizations and individuals for potential testimony.

—A San Francisco MLA driver who describes himself as working his whole life against imperialism, contributes $20 and is very excited about stepping forward to participate in the tribunal.

—A Philippine support group calls the tribunal office offering to testify.

—Richard Boyle, author of GIs in Vietnam, and member of the National Advisory Committee of CISPES (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador) endorses the tribunal and will sit on the national panel in as many cities as possible.

—In the Minton District, where the greatest concentration of Central Americans in the U.S. is located and where the tribunal is scheduled to open, both among the masses and various organizations there is excitement and struggle over the tribunal. Meetings are being held of Central Americans to prepare their testimony.

At one opening where the tribunal was proposed to a group representing several Central American organizations, the excitement of many for this tribunal sharply challenged the opposition of one Cuban representative, who looked for every way to oppose and red bait the sponsors of the tribunal, declaring the world proletarian "too left," and writing the letters "RCP" next to several names on the endorsement list, as though this was supposed to frighten the people at the meeting. Several others interrupted to explain that they wanted to hear more about the tribunal. No doubt there is and will continue to be much jockeying for position by revisionists and revisionist-influenced organizations who have been driven to a frenzy by the specter of the tribunal. Not only have they carried out the most stinging anti-communist attacks on the tribunal, which shouldn't surprise readers of the RW, but they have also attempted to thwart the participation of some people by promoting their narrow, economistic and backward looking political line, which also continues as no surprise. In at least one instance they have criticized various women for participating in this blistering exposure of imperialism, saying that they should pay more attention to "women's issues." According to the revisionists, the world was divided, imperialism, and the cardinal political questions of the day are of no concern to women. On a number of occasions, revolutionary women have taken this line head on, and struggled fiercely for others to liberate themselves from this economistic clap trap and join the proletariat and oppressed peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialism. Nor is there any doubt that the imperialists will not stand idly by this massive exposure of their crimes is prepared. Already there has been blatant and threatening activity in their classic COINTELPRO fashion. One active member of the committee returned to her office on campus after making a pay phone call to the local tribunal office telling where she would be. Ten minutes after returning to the office a "scream-person" "wandered in" and began tearing up a Chi Ling poster on the wall and tearing up the papers on her desk. She split when she screamed, but the warning message was unmistakable. More such activity can be expected.

The schedule for the Bay Area Tribunal is the following—

- Friday evening: Testimony concerning the Pacific Rim—Vietnam, the Philippines, Korea, etc.
- Saturday afternoon and evening: Conclude the Pacific Rim testimony, follow by testimony from Central America and Iran, bringing out the historical connections.
- Sunday afternoon will take up the whole area of nuclear weapons, from Hiroshima to the neutron-bomb, with testimony from survivors, as well as from those engaged in research exposing and opposing imperialism's use and future plans.

This tribunal is taking place now, while there is a dramatic upsurge in the mass struggle—around El Salvador, Atlanta, and so on and one week before May 1st International Workers Day—and is a crucial challenge to the advanced forces to recognize their role in drawing the political links between these struggles, exposing the real nature of the beast of U.S. imperialism and strengthening at the same time the broad array of forces worldwide lined up against it.

The next Tribunal will be held in Los Angeles. To participate in the tribunals contact: The National Office at 2625 E. Third Street, Long Beach, California 90814 (213) 439-4985.
The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the Sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you.

Mao Tse-tung
May 1st Statement from UN 2

April 30th will mark one year as red flag bearers of the UN 2, with prison transfer to the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC), where the UN 2 are presently served designation papers months or days at least before they are transferable. Both Steve Yip and Glenn Gan were transferred to a floor where the prisoners who have already received designation papers months or days at least before they are transferable were told anything about their transfer. On Monday, April 20, Steve Yip was brought a cardboard box to pack his things in and was told that he was being moved. Tuesday, he and Glenn Gan were served official papers. Wednesday morning at 4 a.m., Steve was moved to Danbury, Connecticut. Glenn may be moved at any moment.

At a meeting on April 1st, just what was behind all this was made clear. A Mr. Brachman, the "case management coordinator" at MCC, called the UN 2 to "discuss" their request to remain there and offered them a "deal." He told them they could remain at MCC if they agreed not to "organize the inmates." This proposed "agreement" was a straightforward attempt to threaten the UN 2 into politically capitulating. The UN 2 reported on this meeting: "They (the prison authorities) made it clear that we were 'leaders' on the 1-4-7, carrying flags and leading marches—that it had been natural for us to help organize and lead the prisoners—that the case was big news worldwide. We had even drawn international coverage—and that it was too controversial to the institution which is located in the same city that the action occurred." The response of the two to this diabolic "deal" was as strong as when they raised the red flag in the Security Council chambers as the red flag was raised. Since last May the war moves of both the U.S. and Soviet Union have intensified. Not only this but worldwide literally millions have come out against the imperialists.

This latest move by the government against these two fighters represents a serious and calculated attack—a further lashing out against the UN 2 who were railroaded through the courts on heavy and very political charges for their actions exposing the imperialists. The Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC), where the UN 2 are presently served designation papers months or days at least before they are transferable, is a maximum security holding block and transfers occur there often. But the transfer of the UN 2 is far from routine. Official procedure is that prisoners are supposed to be served designation papers months or days at least before they are transferable. Both Steve Yip and Glenn Gan were transferred to a floor where the prisoners who have already received designation papers months or days at least before they are transferable were told anything about their transfer. On Monday, April 20, Steve Yip was brought a cardboard box to pack his things in and was told that he was being moved. Tuesday, he and the two superpowers prepare to plunge mankind into yet another world war. But just because they may start it, doesn't mean it can only end with victory for either imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist. Already growing numbers of people are being jolted awake by the very workings of this life-sucking imperialist.
Al Haig Explains U.S. "Human Rights" Policy

Our Dictators Are Better than Their Dictators

Being expert at imperialist doublethink has always been a requirement for developing U.S. foreign policy, but the current crisis has taken this to a new level. The sitting U.S. Secretary of State General Alexander Haig rode his high horse to the offices of the Trilateral Commission to deliver an important speech on "Human Rights" and its "blessings of liberty" as Haig puts it. Now, "human rights," which just naturally flows from the U.S.'s national concern for "human rights," has in fact been a direct result of what the U.S. has termed its "own backyard." The heart of this new approach is an effort to keep the U.S. in the New York Times, that these gentlemen are very uptight. The problem is that when they do state their imperialist crimes and preparations for much more on a world scale, and at the same time, justify all this under the guise of "humanitarianism"! This is indeed a pitiful problem, and the nervousness is especially focused on the current situation in El Salvador. The U.S. is now the most visible enemy of the U.S. criminal role in having some serious responsibilities for the genocides for the big showdown with their equally criminal rivals in the Soviet Union. "Human rights" is just such an effort to be so easy to achieve when you have the control of the beasts they are being called on to sacrifice their all for. However, General Haig himself, saw himself with a slightly new and improved way of looking at this whole problem of "human rights." The heart of this new approach is published. It is now clear that there is a difference between brutal military dictatorships loyal to the U.S. and those fairly loyal to their own "human rights" policies, which are more totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. The totalitarian model unfortunately draws its legitimacy from "human rights" by making use of this technology to impose its will on all aspects of a citizen's life. The totalitarian regime remains in total control at home and abroad, actively主持-which means it is ideologically resistant to political change. "Human rights" in the authoritarian regime usually stems from a lack of political or economic development, and it is not reserves for itself absolute authority in only a few politically sensitive areas." Of course, all of this is very much a part of the U.S.'s vast concern for "human rights," which is not only a useful way to keep the masses from looking the isolated General Romero with two U.S.-trained officers and a number of "human rights," which in addition to making the most of Soviet "totalitarianism," governments, according to leftist theory, are the flip side of U.S. influence and limit the maneuverings of the Soviets among these opposition forces. However, this approach has not been too successful, especially in the face of the growing economic crisis confronting the U.S., and its resulting inability to "stabilize" the situation in those countries and bring things more under U.S. control. On the other hand, there was the case in El Salvador, where after previously backing the latest incarnation of a 50-year military dictatorship, the U.S. seemed to fail to realize the "human rights" coup, replacing the isolated General Romero with the new "revolutionary" government and somehow legitimizing it as a "human rights" regime; according to leftist theory, the "human rights" regimes are more likely to stop the U.S. war effort, he has reassured them freely and with great dignity, that "human rights" means "anti-Soviet"—a fine definition and one which will undoubtedly be applied more and more as the world situation heats up. And of course, more and more "authoritarian" regimes will necessarily also be in order, since this is often the only way to keep the U.S. able to stop their control of the neo-colonial government — not the situation. But there is some question as to whether any of these "human rights" will be sustained with us with certain adjustments in the U.S. position in El Salvador. Haig, that just as in El Salvador, America's "human rights" is still "human rights" the junta, and to us with certain adjustments in the U.S. position. However, the masses have already transformed them into absolute puppet "authoritarian" governments; according to the U.S., just as in El Salvador, what the U.S. does in El Salvador... of course. It is changing in that very consciousness about the world, the government (most notably many Christian Democrats and the social democrats) out of the government and in neo-colonies. Haig, this is a new reality, and it has been faced with a rapidly deteriorating position in El Salvador, while its commitment to the U.S. war effort, he has reassured them freely and with great dignity, that "human rights" means "anti-Soviet." This new reality is a serious situation, and it is one of those adjustments in the old "human rights" play. Adjustments may be, but not total abandonment of "human rights," rhetoric. After all, there must be a difference between the Soviet Union and the U.S. Thus, the U.S. "ideals"—the blessings of liberty—"as Haig put it—are what separate the two. Unfortunately, bourgeois democracy—the form of ruling class dictatorship that exists in the U.S.—cannot be tolerated in neo-colonies. Haig calls this, to remain what the U.S. can or should do to transform other cultures, customs and institutions. That is, they're already transformed them into absolute puppet rulers to rule with an iron hand, but any lessening of this grip may have some consequences. This is a very much true in the current situation, because a certain role will try to take advantage of any cracks. "Human rights" points out: "At the same time, the U.S. is preparing front another aspect of reality. The Soviet Union and its allies. They select the concept of human rights—continue to enlarge their military power and seem to be increasingly inclined to use their arms to advance their cause." Now here is a clear cut discussion. The U.S. has always been an enemy of the U.S. concept of "human rights," as practiced in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Argentina, etc. preferring Soviet concepts as practiced in Afghanistan. Political repression is increasing, and the U.S. is expanding military power. This is total- unlike the U.S., which is obviously based, back on its military might and power. Haig points out, that even the minimal of any of it to bear in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and to the mention of the U.S. government of these countries. (What's a few killed in the streets? AWACS, aircraft carriers, nukes, etc. against friends, anyway.) Thus Haig's points out, "We want a world hospitable to our society and our common ideals. As a statesman, its "own backyard." The Trilateral Commission is a Rockefeller funded Western imperialist policy development center that includes monopoly capitalists and their political representatives from the U.S., western Europe and Japan—it is clear from the excerpts of the 1979 Cleveland speech 1980. The totalitarian model unfortunately draws its legitimacy from "human rights" by making use of this technology to impose its will on all aspects of a citizen's life. The totalitarian regime remains in total control at home and abroad, actively主持-which means it is ideologically resistant to political change. 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"Human rights" in the authoritarian regime usually stems from a lack of political or economic development, and it is not reserved for itself absolute authority in only a few politically sensitive areas. Coming from Behind to Moke Revolution. Originally printed as a supplement to the Revolutionary Worker under the title: "How the U.S. War on May 1st, 1980: Decade and What Does May 1st Have to Do with It?" $1.00 How Can We Apologize for Taking History Into Our Hands? Excerpts from 1979 Cleveland speech 1980. 28 p. $0.50 This System is Doomed Let's Finish It Off! Speech of May Day Rally, May 5, 1979 in Washington, D.C. Regime change has been a major international agenda item for May 1st, 1980. 90 min. cassette tape $6.00 Order from RCP Publications, P.O. Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60664. Include $5.00 postage for each item ordered.
Correspondence on May 1st

1.

The Tigray Struggle and International Aspects

Tigray is an oppressed nation in Ethiopia. It borders Eritrea in the north and northeast and the Sudan in the west. The people of Tigray have been engaged in an armed struggle for national self-determination and liberation for the past 6 years. The 5 million Tigray people under the correct leadership of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), heroically defeating the different veiled and unspoken national and class enemies that tried to arrest and hinder the Tigrayan revolution in general and the just struggle of Tigray in particular, are now in a showdown with the Soviet-backed Fascist Junta of Ethiopia.

Impetuous being the root cause of national oppression, fascism and feudalism, Tigrayan people, not being physically assimilated by the masses, has declared three important events to be celebrated nationwide and have been intact in the liberated areas of Tigray.

Tigray—A May Day celebration in the liberated areas of Tigray. The TPLF and the Tigray masses have already started an all-round preparation to celebrate May Day 1981 on a greater scale.

VICTORY TO THE MASS MASSES, LOVE THE INTERNATIONALISM, Union of Tigrayans in North America

For further correspondence, see page 18.

The TPLF, abolishing the "national holidays" whose main purpose were to extoll the false history of Individual monarchists, fascists and feudalists, negating that the masses are makers of history, has declared three important events to be celebrated nationwide and have been intact in the liberated areas of Tigray.

holidays" whose main purpose were to extoll the false history of Individual monarchists, fascists and feudalists, negating that the masses are makers of history, has declared three important events to be celebrated nationwide and have been intact in the liberated areas of Tigray.

These three events are: a) the historic day, the Tigray people started their protracted armed struggle (February 18, 1975), b) May 1st—May Day, c) March 8th—International Working Women's Day.

By this, we can clearly see that the struggle of the people of Tigray is part and parcel of the international proletarian struggle.

The poster attached to this letter is a vivid example of how enthusiastically the Tigrayans are preparing to celebrate May Day 1981 and in a modified way, there has been a call to strike. The TPLF cadres are preparing to lead and support the daily demonstrations.

The Tigray masses have already started an all-round preparation to celebrate May Day 1981 on a greater scale. The TPLF and the Tigray masses have already started an all-round preparation to celebrate May Day 1981 on a greater scale.

The People's Court

"People's court" and "popular justice" has become an integral part of the revolution to symbolize a new upsurge among the people in Keral. The initiative of the masses is let loose under the leadership of Marxists-Leninists to create a new notion of justice. The concept is different in content and form from that which we are seen dramatized in the courtroom.

The organized power of the masses who grasped this new concept of justice has developed into a movement, both to attack and annihilate the born enemies of the people, and to handle the contradictions among the people. The contradictions between people and enemies are solved antagonistically and the contradictions among people are handled non-dogmatically.

As revolutionary mass work deepens

Continued on page 26
Spirit of Damian Garcia Lives On

At 10:25 a.m., on April 22, the one year anniversary of the political assassination of comrade Damian Garcia, the red flag once again commanded the scene sky above the Alamo. Inspired by the powerful image of the red flag of the international proletariat raised by Damian and two other members of the Revolutionary May Day Brigade last year, and vowing to carry forward the spirit of Damian as well, class-conscious proletarians struck decisively at the imperialists' monument to reaction and reaction. For at least a half an hour the crimson battle flag flew as authorities tried in vain to reach it. Finally, with the aid of a long ladder, they succeeded in taking the red flag down from its proud pinnacle.

Conspicuous by their absence on this day, neither the Texas rag nor the red, white and blue flew over the Alamo. Authorities blamed the rain, but numerous other flags flew from official buildings in San Antonio. Even the possibility of the red flag being raised had compelled the authorities to hide their sacred symbols. Last year's image of the Texas flag biting the dust at the foot of the Alamo would've been just too much to stand again.

Simultaneously with the lifting of the red flag, bundles of the RCP hit two stops and other areas of San Antonio, along with posters of Damian on the Alamo and press statements announcing the action. In Austin, Texas, at the University of Austin, Iranian, Palestinian and Latin American students, upon hearing of the bold action in San Antonio, took up the RCP, intensifying the preparations for May First. Clearly the revolutionary spirit of Damian was inspiring many who had not known him directly.

The so-called “objective” press quickly pulled its raggedy act together soon after the red flag ascended. Originally the story went out over the AP wires only to disappear from sight. While one San Antonio station reported the action one hour and then played dumb the next, still others continued reporting it throughout the day without, of course, any connection to May Day 1981. Obviously last year's action being joyously received around the world among the oppressed was a lesson they dared not report.

Much to the chagrin of the authorities, no arrests were made. As Mrs. Johnson, the manager of the Alamo whined, exasperated at the fact: “How can you arrest someone when they are not there? They were just there and gone!” But the red flag over the Alamo needed no one to linger on to explain its significance.

Los Angeles. At 5 o'clock p.m., class-conscious proletarians from around the city converged on the Pico-Aliso Housing Projects. Included were a number of Salvadorans and Nicaraguans come to honor the memory of their murdered RCP comrade Damian Garcia. As they marched through the project, putting out posters and leaflets, everywhere there was uniform and discussion. Some windows already displayed Damian Garcia posters. Some young children put posters of Thamachi and May Day posters up on a shopping cart and took it on the head of the march—a Damian Garcia first. Arm bands were distributed, and some youths began to struggle over whether or not to wear them. Red flags went up, and there was controversy everywhere. When the marchers reached the courtyard where Damian had been murdered, they stopped. All the balconies facing the courtyard were filled with people watching, while on the ground the youth of the projects continued to struggle over whether to keep the posters or tear them up. Then—a red flag was planted in the ground, and the marchers began to sing the Internationale. Suddenly all the arguing stopped—and all that could be heard was “Arise, you prisoners of starvation,” while the red flag flew on the very spot where agents of the imperialists had tried—and failed—to snuff out the spirit of Damian Garcia—and the spirit of revolution.

San Ysidro, California—Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. On Wednesday, April 22, a banner was raised right over the highway on the border between Mexico and the U.S. The banner read: “Never forget the red flag over the Alamo and Comrade Damian Garcia.”

Detroit, Michigan. On Damian Garcia Day a multinational team of women entered the cafeteria of the Ford Rouge Plant at lunchtime on the afternoon shift boldly posting a red banner and a picture of Damian Garcia. After arguing for quite a while about Damian Garcia Day and May First, while the Revolutionary Worker was sold they were brutally attacked by Dearborn police who dragged them out. They were followed however by the entire cafeteria of workers angered at this vicious attack. The workers followed the police out to the parking lot. They did not return to their machines until 6 minutes after their lunchbreak was supposed to be over.
correspondence on May 1st

Haitian Revolutionary

As we look at the turmoil that exists in the world today, we say that the proletarian class worldwide struggles for the first of May to be a day of eruption, of struggle. As we look at the acts planned by the revolutionaries, we see that they have taken in the heart of the capitalist United States of America and everywhere else the masses. For example, when the masses defined current problems to all seriousness, this year we must organize ourselves with our strength and strength, and all the workers will march on the guts of the bourgeoisie and our flag will fly in all the corners of the country as well as in other countries. It is time for us, the proletarians, to put it into action and to break this chain for all capitalists have put on our feet. The first of May is a day of liberation for all revolutionaries, for those who work 8 hours a day, for those who sell their goods on the street, those who work the land, those who labor, it's a day for us to show our power to the bourgeoisie, a day to send a lesson to those capitalists. A day to show that we capitalists stop selling my people to cut down all rotten capitalist systems. Red day for us to show our power to the bourgeoisie, a day of tremors and thunder. A day to liberate some zones in the world, a day that marks the springtime of the workers, the hour of the bourgeoisie. A day to show that we workers have put on our feet. The first of May is a day of liberation for all revolutionaries, for those who sell the land, those who labor; it's a day for us to politically educate the masses.

Dear RW,

Over the Wall

April 30th, the Nazis are planning all out aggression. In Greensboro, public library is trying to put their line to control the protest. On that day, they know they're running and they're scared that people are seeing them. That's why they're trying to put all the shows, the racist, fascist, capitalist system, and try to keep the masses idiotic. That's why some are coming up this summer. They want to be sure that they're going to be on top, instead of us with our flag. They're trying to poison the minds of the masses. On April 30th, the Nazis are planning all out aggression. In Greensboro, public library is trying to put their line to control the protest. On that day, they know they're running and they're scared that people are seeing them. That's why they're trying to put all the shows, the racist, fascist, capitalist system, and try to keep the masses idiotic. That's why some are coming up this summer. They want to be sure that they're going to be on top, instead of us with our flag.

Revolutionary Musician

I am a woman musician and songwriter for the past 15 years, and in the last year or so my songs started to get down politically, and after so many years of trying to get heard above the ringtones of the cash register I finally took aim.

2,000 messages from the freeway to the TV screen. Tell me how to look and always keep my name. What do you want me to think, Mr. Patriot?

You intimidate, humiliate, domesticate, and then you confiscate. You try to make me believe that I need your approval. When I really need is you to know you yourself.

When I first wrote this song the title was Mr. Patriarch, because as a woman I developed a righteous hatred for what I thought was the root cause of all misery and oppression of the people here and around the world. But when I sang it to a crowd of people I understood that Mr. Patriarch is Mr. Patriot first and foremost. My hatred for patriarchy developed to a fine point because to be a woman in this society means living in the shadow of human rights violations, against women in every corner of the country. I sing about the love and beauty that is the truth. So they're upholding the truth. They're scared that people are seeing the truth. So they're upholding the truth. They're scared that people are seeing the truth.

On April 30th, the Nazis are planning all out aggression. In Greensboro, public library is trying to put their line to control the protest. On that day, they know they're running and they're scared that people are seeing them. That's why they're trying to put all the shows, the racist, fascist, capitalist system, and try to keep the masses idiotic. That's why some are coming up this summer. They want to be sure that they're going to be on top, instead of us with our flag. They're trying to poison the minds of the masses.

On Damían

Family, friends and family of Damían García: The old man who has not been forgotten nor his killers forgotten. His sacrifice stands as an example to all of us to continue to fight for the end of this war. If we want to continue to struggle I came when a young Chicana defiantly walked through the gate, turned around and faced me. This time the administrators decided not to rock Richmond and surrounding areas and to involve the whole crowd took off for the local schools.

As we look at the turmoil that exists in the world today, we say that the proletarian class worldwide struggles for the first of May to be a day of eruption, of struggle. As we look at the acts planned by the revolutionaries, we see that they have taken in the heart of the capitalist United States of America and everywhere else the masses. For example, when the masses defined current problems to all seriousness, this year we must organize ourselves with our strength and strength, and all the workers will march on the guts of the bourgeoisie and our flag will fly in all the corners of the country as well as in other countries. It is time for us, the proletarians, to put it into action and to break this chain for all capitalists have put on our feet. The first of May is a day of liberation for all revolutionaries, for those who work 8 hours a day, for those who sell their goods on the street, those who work the land, those who labor, it's a day for us to show our power to the bourgeoisie, a day to send a lesson to those capitalists. A day to show that we capitalists stop selling my people to cut down all rotten capitalist systems. Red day for us to show our power to the bourgeoisie, a day of tremors and thunder. A day to liberate some zones in the world, a day that marks the springtime of the workers, the hour of the bourgeoisie. A day to show that we workers have put on our feet. The first of May is a day of liberation for all revolutionaries, for those who sell the land, those who labor; it's a day for us to politically educate the masses.

When I first wrote this song the title was Mr. Patriarch, because as a woman I developed a righteous hatred for what I thought was the root cause of all misery and oppression of the people here and around the world. But when I sang it to a crowd of people I understood that Mr. Patriarch is Mr. Patriot first and foremost. My hatred for patriarchy developed to a fine point because to be a woman in this society means living in the shadow of human rights violations, against women in every corner of the country. I sing about the love and beauty that is the truth. So they're upholding the truth. They're scared that people are seeing the truth. So they're upholding the truth. They're scared that people are seeing the truth.

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A Revolutionary Musician
Nicaragua

In the land of lakes and volcanoes, the land of Tarillo and Sandino, there is a dictatorial government that opposes the will of the people. The struggle for freedom is like our brother the FSLN, which due to its actions and tactics taught and directed by Orientacion Popular, a guiding force in the community, has demonstrated. Reprisals, prison, torture, deportations and more were unleashed against the leaders of the protest, demonstrations, all legal and illegal forms, the CGT (General Confederation of Workers), which joined together unions and political parties, demonstrated themselves. We were forced to react in the "great" gathering of May Day, where Somozismo and its lackeys were everywhere, firing tear gas and other tactics taught and directed by the U.S. and the State of Israel, the land of the dead skins of our ancestors: or as our leader said in Palestine, 33 A.D. "You cannot put new wine into old wineskins." We fight, we march, we demand, we raise our heads above the ground, in the struggle.

One Black youth explained how she and her family fought against the an- tagonism stirred up against these immigrants for supposedly stealing jobs, welfare dollars. She said, "It's a matter of pride, it's a matter of love, of family, it's a matter of rights." And on went to say how she teaches her children English and in turn they are teaching her Laotian and Vietnamese. Her mother and grandmother also have the same sentiments. A Laotian was trying to figure out how to translate the May Day poster to his language. She asked, "Is this man (on the poster) a soldier or a peasan- t?" Then trying to explain he was a worker wearing a hardhat, not a helmet; we learned that the cultural situation varies greatly from the Laotian highlands where communal farming is the way of life and that men in Laos were mainly either peasants or soldiers. We got two copies of the April 1st Bulletin, one for the project and one to take to other areas of the city to further build for May First. Another woman was look- ing at the back of the RW No. 100 trying to understand the Laotian translation of the Red Flag poster so popular during the Iraqi insurrection. I tried to explain "iran," suddenly her whole face lit up and she exclaimed, "Shah!" and started telling everyone else that the picture was all about; she decided to get the RW and struggle with her family to understand it and read it with her. By this time all people had posters, some had RWs and May Day had definitely struck through the barrier. We still need the RW in a lot of languages, but May Day and the red flag, it means for the oppressed workers, it means for all of humanity, it's the flag of internationalism. It reminded me of what one Black man had said earlier in the week, "When people raise their heads above the ground, we can see from the ocean, as far away as the Far East." A co-companion.

Revolutionary Christian


Down with the Language Barrier

One day we took a May Day poster with a Vietnamese translation hand-written across it, to a project where 80% of the residents are Cambodian and Vietnamese. We'd been there once before with Chinese RWs and stirred up a lot of controversy over the red flag and Chiang Ching.

This time there were two of us with papers and posters, it was a real struggle because the workers were trained by Orientacion Popular, a guiding revolutionizing force for the people of the world clandestinely. The struggle, the fight for freedom. In this way some fall, others are born into the world of insurrection and in later years into the world of struggle. May Day, May First long live! Becoming the vanguard of all the people, achieving complete triumph on July 19, 1979, a day when the sun of freedom was shining.

May Day, 1980: music, parades, firework bombs and rockets that expressed life and happiness, not U.S. bombs and rockets, which represent death and grief. The people marched with determination, with the determination of the people to demand their right to build a new world, for their rights, not just for themselves, but for all. Whatever, a socialist, a society. We fight for it like our people in Sandino's and Chacaito's and all the rest, after all, people's desire to be free, they take it, they fight for it.

Comrades of North America, the struggle is hard, the conditions are hard, different here, but nothing can stop the battle in the heat of the land of Tarillo and Sandino. May Day 1981, long live! May Day 1981, long live! May Day 1981, long live! Long live the Nicaraguan revolutionary worker! Long live the RCP! Long live those who truly fight for their freedom!

For Their Freedom!

Nicaragua triumphed. El Salvador, North America with the RCP! Grant us who know more in English, therapy, science and a lot of things, give us let us take a look at the whole picture.


Send May 1st Reports Right Away!

Everywhere the red flag is raised on May 1st 1981 and everywhere the Revolutionary Worker works up the revolutionary task of immediately reporting on all the events of the day, in every city, and in every sphere of society. This is a crucial part of preparing for revolution, enabling the Party and the people to act upon rear- chords struck among the proletariat and oppressed and the broad impact throughout society of May 1st, and in doing so, deepen our assessment of the strength and influence of the revolutionary movement. The account of May 1st—as we saw in the historical battles—will May 1st 1980—will not only enable us to assess the situation, but also further enable the proletariat to intensify our work of creating broad revolutionary public opinion. Hundreds of thousands more with the news and significance of May 1st 1981 reported in our revolutionary press. So it is the duty of every class-conscious person to sharpen their skills and send in written reports, tales, and photographs right away to the Revolutionary Worker. Because of the great importance of such news of May 1st actions in various countries in developing the international movement of the proletariat, it is important to send in these reports, even if they are brief, should be sent to the RW immediately after May 1. In the days and weeks following May 1st, we will continue to publish more reports and more detailed information and we would like to receive information, including photos, news clippings, bulletins from the revolutionary struggle in other countries, and send all reports, tales, photos and clippings to the Revolution- ary Worker's office or, deliver them to the RCP in your local area (See addresses page 2). Bear in mind that the Post Office is part of the bourgeoisie state apparatus when writing reports and selecting photographs.
Continued from page 5

opinion of the Brixton community), was and to turn more readily to crime, and to join the British police force in mind. "What for? What to misfortune?" This letter was run the same day as the Times editorialized: "It is obvious enough that both sides in the civil divide, why the blacks are not more the Jews or any other wave of im-

migration. The difficulty has already lasted. One big reason is their attitude toward self in the imperial faces of Britain's rulers. As the London Daily Telegraph put it: "To say that what happened in Brixton last weekend was not a race riot is to play wishfully with words. There are more than one of identifying a racial conflict. It does not need to pit whites against blacks, but can just as effectively be created by blacks against some whites joining in the looting, with- out the Brixton blacks—and their col-
lections of deprivation specifically as a racial group—the Brixton riot would not have occurred.

It is interesting to note the absurd lengths to which the bourgeoisie go in order to distort the real significance of what occurred in Brixton. It is indica-
tive of their attempts to paper over the profound political and economic crisis of imperialism generated by the death-bound nature of British capi-

talism in particular, that is increasingly threatened by, as one British commen-
tator explained, "outbreaks of violence emanating from the "new poor," unrob-
dant workers and the unemployed." While unemployment among black youth in Britain is whoppingly high, it is also a hefty 20% for whites who also live in the multiracial community—low-
er working-class, young squatters for exam-

ple, and the last and worst riots of violence have been stepped-up armed reaction against immigrant communities. One liberal member of Parliament revealed in the London Times that after the upheaval in Brixton there had been marked "retaliation by right-fair political groups: the local Hind-

us center in my constituency (Edge-

ton) has had a special helicopter brought in to jack up anyone in sight. A special helicopter was even brought in to the Meadow Park playground. Police in unmarked cars swooped through the community, leaving-

ing a trail of burning cars as they sought the style learned from American TV se-

toys, cursing and shooting people up against the wall.

All this is, of course, very revealing, confirming what many have been saying: the boosting of the British ruling class about how their police are to "enlighten" the people in the name of democratic methods." Indeed, in the wake of Brixton, the British rulers have been stressing things uniquely done to and providing some exposure of their U.S. allies, in the case of the British, alluding to a similar upheaval in the U.S. which they would have dealt with by "controlling" the situation at targeted sites (as one former British police chief put it). According to one of the incidents that provoked its troubles, he added, "Those who think South London takes a place in the international violence league might ponder what the New Standard reckoned was the "worst incident" of Sunday night (i.e., a policeman shot by a youth with an airgun). "New York seems so lucky." (You know the im-

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If you are planning a subscription to the Revolutionary Worker for you self or a friend, donate the cost of a subscription and we will send you an 8-page supplement, "The Prisoner and the Armageddon," featuring scenes of the February insurrection in Iran that swept the Shah from his Peacock Throne.

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British Comrade Writes on Background of Brixton

The following contains the major portions of a letter to the RW from a member of the Nottingham Communist Group in Britain. It was written immediately after the outbreak in Brixton to explain some of the background of the situation.

HERE TO STAY, HERE TO FIGHT!

The anti-police riots in Brixton, South London, are just the latest in a long series of clashes between black people here and the British state. For years, relations between the police and the various black communities situated in some large British cities—London, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, etc.—have become increasingly hostile.

Precisely because Britain was the first and for a long time the major modern imperial power, racism is deeply embedded in British society. For nearly two hundred years a stream of racist hatred has poured forth in the form of books, newspaper stories, films, TV "comedy," etc. A thousand "twists of the Empire" portrayed the oppressed peoples in the colonies of the British Empire as half-witted simpletons and/or evil, treacherous savages. This sort of racist indoctrination has persisted in the neo-colonial era, a particularly crude example being the film Zulu, made in the 1960s. Virtually all the films consisted of waves of Zulu warriors being massacred by British soldiers. More recently, in the 1970s there was an outburst of "Irish jokes," etc.—have become increasingly hostile.

What is most, most of the white "radical" elements, revisionists and Trotskyists, have spared no effort in trying to cover up for Labour Party racism. In the part of Nottingham where the writer of this article lives, the sitting Labour Member of Parliament is a millionaire property speculator who made his fortune by driving out poor tenants, often black, from decaying inner city dwellings in London and then converting them into luxury flats. This racist creep (one of his many businesses is called Anglo-Rhodian Securities) goes around saying, when asked about black people, "You know my policy—send them back." Yet barely a murmur of protest has ever come from the reformist left, either inside or outside the Labour Party.

Ever since 1962 more people have been leaving Britain than the number of immigrants were more willing than their children to put up with a certain amount of discrimination and prejudice. Their perspective often was that they were only here on a temporary basis and when they had saved some money they would return home. "I'm only temporarily domiciled here!" was an expression one often heard. In fact, few black immigrants have ever managed, given low wages and sporadic employment, to save up enough to return home. As for the second generation, mostly from here, they know no other country and thus the militant slogan now increasingly heard: "Here to stay, here to fight!" And as recent events show, they mean it!

By the early 1960s the post-war boom was petering out and competition between white and black workers for jobs became more intense. When in 1962 bourgeois politicians were quick to respond by trying to whip up racist sentiments. They began to talk about "an uncontrollable flood of black immigrants into Britain," and in 1963 the first of a whole series of laws designed to keep out black people was passed by the then Conservative government.

Since that time the two major bourgeois parties, Conservative and Labour, have vigorously conducted a Dutch auction to see who can put in the lowest bid on the race issue. In 1968 a Labour government further tightened restrictions on the entry of black immigrants, and the succeeding Conservative government further tightened legislation in 1971. The role of the social-democratic Labour Party has been particularly disgusting. On the one hand, the majority of black people have voted Labour (rather like black trend to vote Democratic in America), and so Labour politicians make some anti-racist noises. But on the other hand, they are desperate to retain their dwindling support among the skilled anti-racist workers, and so also they place trust emphasis on immigration control.

Against this racist law, introduced by Home Secretary William Whitelaw (yes!), with 50,000 people marching in protest, but the media largely ignored it.

The intensifying state racism from the 1970s onwards has been a fertile breeding ground for fascist groups. There are now a number of fascist organisations operating in Britain. One of the more active is the National Front and the openly Hitlerite British Movement. These degenerate fascist organisations have been given some support in the late 1960s and early 1970s when some tens of thousands of refugee Asians from Kenya and Uganda came to Britain. They have prayed on fears about jobs and housing and the fear of rapidly rising unemployment and an intensifying housing shortage, and have engaged in terrorist attacks on black people, including many firebombings to 400 murders. By the mid-1970s the National Front was beginning to gain significant votes in local elections, and in various parts of the country the white radicals set up anti-racist and anti-fascist committees to combat the fascists.

By around 1977 the Labour Party leadership had been pressured into losing their at their loss of support to the National Front in local elections. The WRP (the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party-RHP) obligingly stepped in by, in cooperation with the Labour Party, setting up a national campaign called the Anti-Nazi League. By the use of expensive newspaper advertising and the use of rock concerts this campaign did succeed in mobilising tens of thousands of people. However, it largely ignored state racism and attacked the fascists as "Nazi." Thus one form of reaction—chauvinism was used to combat other forms—racism and fascism. Furthermore, the ANL exercised a "restrain the fascists" line. They permitted fascist mobilisations against fascist marches through areas where blacks lived. For example, on one notorious occasion when 100,000 people attended a rock concert organised by the National Front, the fascist National Front was marching through Brick Lane, another area of London populated by blacks. The anti-fascists were not allowed to go there.

At the time of these events the ANL leaders were becoming very alarmed at the rapid growth of fascist activity. By the mid-1970s the National Front was receiving 40,000 votes in the late 1960s and early 1970s when some tens of thousands of refugee Asians from Kenya and Uganda came to Britain. They have prayed on fears about jobs and housing and the fear of rapidly rising unemployment and an intensifying housing shortage, and have engaged in terrorist attacks on black people, including many firebombings to 400 murders. By the mid-1970s the National Front was beginning to gain significant votes in local elections, and in various parts of the country the white radicals set up anti-racist and anti-fascist committees to combat the fascists...

Demonstration in Nottingham shortly before the rebellion in Brixton.
At the end of the 1970s, the FBI had a reputation for being the most powerful and repressive apparatus in the United States. The FBI was known for its involvement in repressive activities during the 1960s and early 1970s, including the surveillance and harassment of革命aries and movement activists. The FBI's actions were seen as a direct response to the growing opposition to capitalism and imperialism.

During the 1970s, the FBI directed its efforts against the Weathermen organization, which advocated a strategy of excitative terrorism to support the national liberation movement. The Weathermen organization, formed by the mass upsurge of the 1960s, was composed of those who were disillusioned with the liberal reforms of the New Left. The Weathermen organization, which engaged in the mass upsurge of the 1960s, represented the new mass movement that was struggling against the repressive apparatus of the U.S. government.

The Weathermen organization, which advocated a strategy of excitative terrorism to support the national liberation movement, was characterized by its radicalism and its commitment to direct action. The Weathermen organization, which was formed by the mass upsurge of the 1960s, represented the new mass movement that was struggling against the repressive apparatus of the U.S. government.

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Detroit, July 1973. The workers at Chrysler's Jefferson Avenue assembly plant had plenty on their minds. Carter, already strongly influenced by the revolutionary upsurge of the '60s, was determined to take the opportunity to break out of the day-by-day worsening grind. After work one night, they planned out what they would do. Early the next morning they talked to two other workers, who began to spread the word to those who could be trusted.

At 6:00 a.m. on July 24, Isaac Shorter and Larry Carter left their work stations on the Jefferson Avenue plant assembly line. They walked into the plant power cage, secured the door behind them, pulled the main power switch, and shut down the entire plant. Immediately several workers surrounded the cage. Others began picking up cables, clamps and chains to secure the cage better.

Plant protection guard came to the scene, took one look at the supporters, and turned tail toward the office. Meanwhile, a shop steward began to plead and whine, "You'll get fired." The company brought in arc welders to cut the cable. As they forced their way through the crowd, Shorter put his hands around the cable. There was a moment of hesitation, then a shout came from the crowd—"Torch his hands and we'll torch you!" The welder backed off.

All kinds of supervisors were sent in to try to make the workers leave from around the cage, but they refused to budge. UAW officials arrived and scurried behind closed doors to "negotiate a settlement with management." Hours later the International rep emerged to announce to the workers that their demand that Woolsey be fired had been agreed to. The workers didn't buy it. "Black, you're a company man," shot back one worker. "And we're hip to the International."" For 18 hours the struggle raged and the plant remained at a standstill. Only after a Chrysler official was forced to timidly approach the crowd of angry workers with a written statement in his hand to fire Woolsey and make no reprimands did the workers begin to unleash the cables and clamps. When the cage was finally opened, Chrysler's wage slaves triumphantly streamed out of the plant, Carter and Shorter on their shoulders.

At the time of this action and in recalling it in the years since, there are some people who called this an isolated act, individualistic, adventurist and with such stuff. But the whole story in fact proves the opposite. In the first place, there was advance planning and discussion, as has been pointed out. But that is not even the main point. The action of the two men in taking over the power cage galvanized the sentiments of the masses and aroused the masses themselves to act in a way that they had not done or maybe even thought possible before. The fact that one of the two put his hands around the cable first in defiance of the company's torch objectively demonstrated that they had confidence that in one way or another, the masses would support this move, would defend it because the workers grasped the stakes involved and it gave them an opportunity to step forward around their class interests. And while, in this case, the action was around a very specific demand, it represented something much broader to the masses of people and in fact inspired others far beyond the confines of the Jefferson Avenue Assembly Plant.

The takeover had an electrifying effect on the city of Detroit. It was the talk of the town. At other Chrysler plants in the city, workers were unquestionably inspired by the action and took some action of their own. Two weeks later at Detroit Forge, after a worker had his arm crushed in a convoyer, workers wildcatted for two days. At the Mack Avenue stamping plant, a two-day plant sit-down strike was followed by a wildcat. The strike was broken only when a "flying squadron" of 1000 UAW officials armed with clubs was sent in to put it down.

The impact of Carter's and Shorter's action was felt and remembered around the country as well. Several months later at a cafeteria table in Cincinnati, in the heat of an argument between an older Black woman and another worker over whether or not people would ever rise up and fight, the Black woman reached into her wallet and pulled out a folded up newspaper clipping. She opened the article headlined "Two Angry Workers Shut Chrysler Plant!" and waved it in the other's face.
Miami Youth Faces Death Penalty For Rebellion

On April 13, jury selection began in the Miami trial of Nathaniel Lane, a 19-year-old Black youth charged with three counts of first-degree murder. This is the last scheduled trial on murder charges stemming from the Miami rebellion of last May. The state is demanding the death penalty. The Miami Herald got right to the point—"the newspaper called the proceedings, not a trial but a farce. Several other youth who had been arrested before had been tried in court on murder charges of the same variety. The youth killed a 17-year-old in an incident on May 17, Mario Gerderich, the judge in all the cases, slammed down maximum sentences on all those convicted. He now presides over Nathaniel's trial.

In December, James McCulloch, 18, was convicted and given the maximum 15-year sentence for manslaughter on evidence provided by a witness who is legally blind. Another youth was acquitted in that case—the blind witness could not identify him.

In the Miami trial, Lightsey, 17, was convicted of three counts of second-degree murder. The youth evaded a "false profession"—alleged to have been a Black youth killed during the rebellion at the hands of the police and thus not the police, but a "covert action" which rounded up the area, shooting into the crowds. People have brought about their own destruction by framing the youth. Judge Gorderich put his hands on the table.

The third youth, Nathaniel Lane, a 19-year-old Black youth, was tried and convicted of first-degree murder. The youth had been terrorized by cops. The police murdered him. There was no murder. The youth died from a self-inflicted shot to the head. He had been beaten by police, his bottom lip was busted and two front teeth were missing. He had a record, but he was not a "violent offender"—he had been severely beaten.

In the Miami trial, the youth was sentenced to 12 years to run consecutively. A trial officer in order not to spill the beans on continuing covert actions in the open quitted in that case—the blind witness was used as a witness against the youth. He now presides over Nathaniel's trial.

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Correspondence on Carl Sagan’s Cosmos

On the Question of Chance and Necessity, On the Errors of Positivism and Determinism

In his consideration of the limitations of Sagan’s materialism, the author of the letter in No. 99 makes a serious error. He equates order with necessity, and, consequently, draws the unfounded conclusion that chance in the universe is principal over necessity.

One of the characteristics of positivism is that it declares that chance is principal over necessity, or, even if it does not exist at all. It fails to grasp that chance can only be understood in relation to its opposite. This is obviously closely related to positivism’s denial of either the existence or knowability of objective reality. I feel that the author of the letter in No. 99, while making a number of valid points, unwittingly errs in the direction of positivism. Interestingly enough, many in our ranks who oppose his line, do so from a position of determinism.

What follows below is a consideration of the weaknesses of both these positions.

Necessity is principal in the universe precisely (or, in part) because disorder is principal. The more organized (orderly) a system becomes, the less predictable it becomes, hence the greater is the area within which randomness can play its part. A complex system like brain/mind is what cyberneticians call a self-regulating system—one in which the cause (the brain) gives rise to an effect (consciousness) which, in turn, affects the organization of that which gives rise to it, and so on and so on in an endless concatenation. But even this picture is incomplete since it leaves out the extremely important interaction between the brain/mind system and the environment. Indeed, it is not even possible to speak of a brain/mind system in isolation. It is, in fact, impossible to account that which is external to the mind.

Marxists believe in the primacy of necessity, but they do not believe that causality exists in a deterministic form (cause = effect). What is called chance is that in which so many causalities are intertwined that none determines the result. Does this go against the dialectical understanding that, in every contradiction, there are principal and secondary aspects? No. Because even in what cyberneticians call isolated closed systems (which exist only app proximately, and for very short periods of time, in nature), the interaction between the principal and secondary aspects is such that the result is not determined by the principal aspect alone. Determinists usually counter this by saying that true, the interaction of causalities may often be complex, but all of these causalities are merely expressions of deeper causality—that, for instance, in the laws (law, the case of consciousness) governing the behavior of the brain and the behavior of the environment are reducible to more basic laws underlying both. Indeed, they go so far as to say that all laws (and forces) in the universe (however impermanent) are merely manifestations of one big law (and force).

But the problem with this argument is that the universe is infinite, therefore there can be no ‘first cause’ or an endless chain (in both directions) of cause and effect. Moreover, precisely because, at any given level of matter, the interplay of causalities is so complex that it is not possible to speak of laws appropriate to that level of matter, which are compounded of other laws at lower-levels, but which are not reducible to any one or a number of those laws.

Necessity is primary in the sense that even randomness occurs through the operation of laws. That every phenomenon in the universe is governed by laws means that necessity is, in a certain sense, absolute. But no one law is absolute—certainly not for all space and time. Independently of man’s cognition, all laws of nature suffer from one or all of the following limitations:

1) They only apply to a specific level of matter, or to events above a specific period of duration (for example, even so heavy a law as the conservation of energy has been shown to not hold true for events whose duration is below a certain minimum); 2) they only apply for a specific period in the development of the universe (there is increasing evidence that even the most ‘basic’ laws and forces of nature are historically conditioned—that is, they evolved and only made their appearance at a specific stage in the universe’s expansion); 3) that under certain conditions, laws can be superceded by other laws. It is a law that photons travel at the speed of light, but, under some conditions, photons deviate from this due to the interference of laws.

We must divide the lack of absolute ness of all the ‘impossible objective and subjective components. Let us assume (and this is by no means impossible) that, for a specific epoch in the development of the universe, the law of the conservation of energy holds true for all events above a certain minimum duration of time. Within this limited sphere, this law would be absolute. Its absolu teness would not depend either on man observing every situation within which the law operates, nor on how sophisticated his understanding of this law is at any given point. The situation is totally different with the law of the conservation of mass. It has no claim to absoluteness whatsoever. If not only does not hold true on the microscopic level, it does not hold true on the macroscopic level either. The only reason this bastardization of reality can sometimes be of use is because man need not always concern himself in the macrocosm with microscopic disappearances of mass.

Man will never know the universe absolutely because of the physical limitations that are placed on his ability to observe it (which are not strictly, but also because there are no absolute laws for all time and space at which stage all understanding of the universe can be reduced.

R.H.
switch had been tampered with. It was also learned that two white men were seen tampering with the fuse and possibly setting the explosion. The authorities—Atlanta’s Black power structure—denounced on the fact that there was nothing behind it, that their theories were unfounded and their actions motivated. They flatly stated that there would be no investigation.

Two months earlier, a group of parents of murdered and missing youth had called a press conference demanding the authorities for the child murders. The now famous Special Task Force was created and set out by the Atlanta cops. Still, it stayed inactive until October. Then, all of a sudden after the Bowen Homes explosion had sent a wave of anger through the city, the authorities finally took action—against the murderers as a cover. In reality, they feared an investigation of a different type.

The much publicized “weekend searches” for bodies of missing youth began, a ploy which the authorities openly admitted was designed to calm the eyes of people—where the Atlanta cops. Still, it stayed inactive until October. Then, all of a sudden after the Bowen Homes explosion had sent a wave of anger through the city, the authorities finally took action—against the murderers as a cover. In reality, they feared an investigation of a different type.

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point that emerges in the various reports and studies issued to sum up the Apr 1968 rebellions in Chicago is that the ruling class was most successful in protecting the central business district, the mayor's home. At least two neighboring areas were almost completely disintegrated. The little kids were afraid to go home. I am fishing for evi- nesses. Shortly thereafter the whole thing was completely closed down. Two days later, on April 7, an elderly white man who is blind—have been arrested for raising the red flag on the State Capitol building. Rank-
Geography

Continued from page...

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People's Court

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and strengthens, the reactionary nature of government is further widely expen- sive to people. People lose their faith in the present courts and legal system on the basis of the experience of this machinery. They further understand that this machinery is used to suppress the people, that the police courts and such such are created and maintained to perpetuate oppression of the masses. As such a time revolutionary forces put forward the need of a parallel justice. This is the ability of the people, the ability of the masses to easily sort out right from wrong are all stressed.

People are acclaimed by Marxist-Leninists in relation to the existing system of judicial machinery. An effort to let the initiative of the people grow and make them capable of handling serious organs of political power is in that area, is made in this way. The anarchy struggles (amputation of particularly hated tyrants) in Kanchara and Kanjiramchira last year are to be taken as a beginning of the task of the people to resist the attempts of the police etc. to break this. It is in the political power of the dominant classes and thereby their very existence itself that is questioned by this.

In the districts of Wynad and Allep- py, the workers and masses threw out the weight of布尔 of bourgeois of political power. In efforts to make the police, and parliamentary parties shudder at the growth. It is making the ruling classes grow and make them capable of political power, locally.

Such popular courts are acclaimed by the masses. People lose their faith in the court. He called upon the people to demand strong punishment to be meted out to such. He further asked the people to demand the setting up of a parallel justice machinery and otherwise on the ruling classes to resist the attempts of police.

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite!

May 1st, 1981

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DAY

COMING TO BEFORE MAKE REVOLUTION

Talk by Bob Avakian

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

This major analysis originally appeared in the Revolutionary Worker, Issue no. 49, under the title of "Is Revolution Really Possible this Decade and What does May First Have to Do with It?"

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