Report from Baghdad:

LIFE AFTER THE BOMBS

CUNY Students Battle Powers (and some fools)

Statement from Veterans to the Troops of Desert Storm: How Can You Find Honor in This War?

Yankees Plot Counterrevolution in Peru

The True Story of the Arms-To-Keeper-Hostage Deal

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Down with the Imperialist World Order,
Old and "New"!
Fight for the
Communist Future!

This statement was released by the Information Bureau of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement:

In the six week rape of Iraq, the system which rules the world has again revealed its dreadful nature. The actions of the imperialist leaders, especially of the U.S., confirm that the imperialists are capable of anything. They talk of "peace" and "democracy" while they commit the most heinous crimes. Their imperialism is enforced through the sword. The world is again witnessing the horrors ofperialism and the means to eliminate it, the resistance of the masses becomes the mighty force for revolution. Our comrades in Peru are giving life to the slogan "Yankee Go Home!" as they meet the increasing and more direct intervention of the U.S. against the revolution with stepped-up warfare. In the mountains of Peru, the workers and peasants are already constructing the new society in the areas liberated from the reactionary regime.

Over the next period the world will continue to be jolted. The imperialists, who believe that they can impose their will anywhere on the earth—by their economic mastery of the world's wealth or, when necessary, by their massive machinery of death and destruction. The rulers of the U.S. believe that they can sit on top of this pyramid of oppression and exploitation for "hundreds of years". But this assumes that the people will consent before their might that the slaves of this earth will give up their struggle against the conditions of slavery. Furthermore, the enemy hopes that the masses will forget that the imperialists have been defeated in the past and that the proletariat has shown that it can lead the people in constructing a wholly different society. The imperialism of the West are sitting upon the collapse of the phony-socialist real-capitalist East bloc as "proof" of the impossibility of communism. However, it is the communist future of a world no longer divided into classes and in which some will not only have nothing to lose but will be the backbone of a struggle to actually bring about a completely new and better world: Support this Party, join this Party, spread its message and its organized strength, and prepare the ground for a revolutionary nray that has a cold blade and a real chance of winning.

Three Main Points
by Bob Avakian
Chairman of the RCP, USA

What do we in the Revolutionary Communist Party want people to learn from all that is exposed and revealed in this newspaper? Mainly, three things:

1) The whole system we now live under is based on exploitation—here and all over the world. It is completely worthless and no basic change for the better can come about until this system is overthrown.

2) Many different groups will protest and resist against this system does, and these protests and rebellions should be supported and strengthened. Yet it is only those with nothing to lose but their chains who can be the backbone of a struggle to actually overthrow this system and create a new system that will put an end to exploitation and help pave the way to a whole new world.

3) Such a revolutionary struggle is possible. There is a political Party that can lead such a struggle, a political Party that speaks and acts for those with nothing to lose but their chains who can overturn the imperialists and enable them to do what must be done.

This Party has the vision, the program, the leadership, and the organizational principles to enable them to do what must be done. There is a challenge for all those who would like to see such a revolution, those with a burning desire to see a drastic change for the better, all those who dare to dream and to fight to bring about a completely new and better world: Support this Party, join this Party, spread its message and its organized strength, and prepare the ground for a revolutionary nray that has a cold blade and a real chance of winning.

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CUNY Students Battle Powers (and some fools)

In the past three weeks students at 19 campuses in the City University of New York (CUNY) system have occupied buildings and shut down classes to protest against budget cuts that could force tens of thousands of students out of school. After April 8, when 75 students took over the main classroom buildings at City College in Harlem, the struggle spread throughout CUNY. All classes were canceled at several schools.

The CUNY administration, the government, the police—and some students who are acting as suckers for this dog-eat-dog system—have launched a heavy counterattack. The CUNY administration, the government, the police—and some students who are acting as suckers for this dog-eat-dog system—have launched a heavy counterattack. As we go to press, hundreds of protesters at Bronx Community College have broken into the occupied building. Dozens of students have been arrested. At the Borough of Manhattan Community College members of the administration and faculty estimate that if the cuts go through at least 20,000 students would be forced to drop out.

"They are trying to make our lives so that we will not be able to survive in the Bronx. We must fight. Look around you. We are Black and Hispanic, and they don't care what happens to us. We must fight."

Dominican student at Bronx Community College

The budget cuts are a sharp attack on the people on the bottom of society. Black, Latino and other students of color make up a majority at CUNY. The cuts mean bigger increases in tuition and slashing of financial aid. Tuition for some students would go up as much as 60 percent. Students and faculty estimate that if the cuts go through at least 20,000 students would be forced to drop out. A whole generation of students who are coming up now would have no opportunity to go to college at all. In 1976, when the CUNY system went from no tuition to charging $925 tuition, 70,000 students were forced out of the system. In 1979, especially youth from the oppressed nationalities. The strikers have drawn wide support from many different kinds of people. Homeless people have collected food. Gypsy cab drivers have patrolled the streets to watch for a police attack. Neighborhood restaurants and stores have donated food. Messages of support came from labor unions, churches, students and political activists across the city. Hundreds of New York high school students held a rally in support. Students at the State University of New York in Purchase took over the administration building in solidarity with the CUNY action. Protesters reported that students at Cornell University (an elite private college in upstate New York) also occupied a building in support of the CUNY strike.

On Wednesday, April 23 several thousand CUNY students came to a city-wide action. They were joined by students from Long Island University (private college in downtown Brooklyn), a contingent of ACT UP members and others. They railed at Governor Cuomo's office near Wall Street and then marched through the busy downtown streets. People carried banners with slogans like "Books not Bombs" and "We've had enough."

"This is what you call abuse. It's racism and we can't take no more!"

Woman student from Bronx Community College

A student involved in the Hunter College building occupation told the RW that support for the actions has been growing. Hundreds of students from Hunter College went to the city-wide rally, including many people who in the past had not supported the protest before. Many professors canceled their classes so that students could attend the rally. Some faculty members set up an information table outside the occupied building and confronted the strikers. Students are continuing to occupy buildings at Boston, City College and Hunter.

Bold Move by Students Draws Wide Support

The building takeovers and student strikes were a bold and righteous move. They exposed how the government doesn't care about education for those on the bottom, especially youth from the oppressed nationalities. The strikers have drawn wide support from many different kinds of people. Homeless people have collected food. Gypsy cab drivers have patrolled the streets to watch for a police attack. Neighborhood restaurants and stores have donated food. Messages of support came from labor unions, churches, students and political activists across the city. Hundreds of New York high school students held a rally in support. Students at the State University of New York in Purchase took over the administration building in solidarity with the CUNY action. Protesters reported that students at Cornell University (an elite private college in upstate New York) also occupied a building in support of the CUNY strike.

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Powers Fear the Spread of Struggle

The powers are really afraid that the struggle at CUNY could spread—that larger numbers of students would join and

Continued on page 4
Last January—just as the U.S. government launched its techno-genocidal war against Iraq and hundreds of thousands of people in the U.S. were taking to the streets in protest—RCP Publications opened its new public relations office in Chicago. Over the last three months—a period marked by the war in the Gulf, International Women’s Day, and mounting outrage against police brutality in Los Angeles, New York, and other cities—this office has provided a coordinating and organizing center that has assisted in expanding and giving more national prominence to key fronts of the Revolutionary Communist Party’s work and promotion.

The voice of the Revolutionary Communist Party must be heard ever more powerfully. Its literature must reach a vast and growing audience that is hungry for clear-eyed and revolutionary analysis. Its spokespeople must be on the tip of controversy and struggle, breaking through the blockade and brainwash in the media and reshaping the terms of broad debate. We are talking about influencing millions of people. We are talking about seizing openings and opportunities.

The party’s influence is growing and spreading. The other side can’t deny it—they are also working to suppress it. And another challenge before the public relations office will be to give increased attention to the overall battle against repression and against political and legal attacks on the party. We encourage everyone who can help design and produce flyers, handle correspondence, help with shipping, work with the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund which provides literature to the sisters and brothers behind prison walls, and help devise strategies for expanding distribution.

- Assist in distributing RCP Publications literature and the national circulation of the Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario newspaper. We will need people who can help design and produce flyers, handle correspondence, help with shipping, work with the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund which provides literature to the sisters and brothers behind prison walls, and help devise strategies for expanding distribution.

- Assist in outreach, fundraising, and general office staffing. We need volunteers with a wide range of skills, including technical, artistic, and Spanish-language abilities. Anybody who is interested in this office and wants to help out can make a contribution and also be trained to take up new tasks.

We encourage those who want to participate, whether on an interim basis (such as during vacation periods) or for a longer time. RCP Books store or RW distributor near you to arrange an interview. (Addresses and phone numbers are on page 2 of the RW).

The RCP Publications public relations office needs thousands of dollars to operate. We are aiming high. Pledge a monthly donation. Give what you can to finance this exciting expansion. Send contributions to RCP Publications, Merchandise Mart, P.O. Box 3486, Chicago, IL 60654.

Contact the new public relations office at (312) 227-4066.

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CUNY Students

Conquered from page 3.

by Susan M. "The students occupying this building are not stopping you from going to class. They are not stopping you from getting an education. They didn’t leave the building to get an education. They are preventing other students from getting an education." This is hypocritical, upside-down logic! It’s the government and CUNY administration who are pushing budget cuts that will force tens of thousands of students out of school. Governor Cuomo has refused to even meet with students to discuss an alternative plan. As one brother from BCC put it: "They are being pushed further down. They’re not dressed properly. All their eyes are down on now. If people did not protest in 1969 for open enrollment, you would not be here. They laid down, and you walked on their back."

When I come to school I come through the worst neighborhoods you could ever see. I’m sure most of you do. And you see a lot of these kids five, six or seven years old going to school hungry. They’re not dressed properly. There is also controversy and debate among students who support the struggle against the cuts who wonder if the struggle is the problem and the solution. Many people argue that the way to fight these cuts is to organize to vote or pressure elected officials. These students have not joined the building occupations because they simply don’t think that such direct actions are necessary. But it wasn’t voting that enabled a relatively large number of students of color to go to CUNY in the first place. Very few poor and oppressed people were even able to attend the CUNY schools until the early 1970s. The people who have fought against this struggle. The powers were forced to change to an open admissions policy as part of the concessions they made in the 1960s when the struggle of Black and other oppressed people shook this country to its foundations. A brother at BCC said, "The budget protest that we’re doing now allowed you to stay in this campus that you’re walking on now. If people didn’t protest in 1969 for open enrollment, you would not be here. They laid down, and you walked on their back to this campus."

The budget cuts are not just a question of the "wrong priorities." This system is facing a serious and deepening crisis. Millions of people are being forced out of their jobs, and huge numbers are already unemployed. Social programs are being dismantled, and what remains are targeted against the poor and workers. And millions of dollars on more police and prisons. The powers know that tens of thousands of students will be forced to quit school because of these budget cuts— but the only future this system has to offer the vast majority of oppressed youth is jail, joining the military to fight and die in wars of aggression against other oppressed people around the world, or being locked down in the ghettos.

Malcolm X once said when the master’s house is on fire, the slaves need to fan the flames. The students at the CUNY schools have been doing just that. Those who have oppression welcome their struggle."

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UNIQID
**Statement from Veterans to the Troops of Desert Storm:**

How Can You Find Honor in This War?

The war isn't over, and you know it. You may be home, but in the Persian Gulf, disease and hunger run rampant. Hundreds of thousands of Arab people have been slaughtered already, and more will die. Now you may be ordered or "volunteered" to march in a victory parade to honor this destruction. No matter what the government or the media says, the war you just participated in was wrong. It was run by hypocrites for the control of oil, and the establishment of a "New World Order." You must ask yourself, was the death and destruction worth it?

What are these parades about?

The government is telling you that these parades are to welcome you home for a job well done. The truth is that they need your stamp of approval, not for this war, but also for future wars. They want you to say that it is OK for the major world power to drop the explosive equivalent of a Hiroshima bomb on a Third World country, to get rid of a dictator they created. They want you to join with them in celebrating the murder of thousands on the "Highway of Death," in what a number of glory-boy pilots have described as "hours of shooting fish in a barrel." Some of you will. But we are confident this a lot of you will do what many veterans from every other recent war have done: return home with your eyes opened to the lies. And that—like us—you will reject the "honor" that the government is trying to bestow on you. That you, too, will find no glory in the deaths of a quarter of a million Arab men, women and children.

Lives in the balance

In talking with GIs, we know that most of you didn't want to go over in the first place. Some of you were taken on by the recruiters, who go into high schools and speak at every opportunity. By making you a warrior, they tell you how much courage this takes. But we also know that you can have an impact far beyond your numbers. Step out of the parades, go to the high schools, and speak out at every opportunity. By making you a warrior, they are making you a victim of this war. They want you to join with them in celebrating the murder of thousands on the "Highway of Death," in what a number of glory-boy pilots have described as "hours of shooting fish in a barrel." Some of you will. But we are confident this a lot of you will do what many veterans from every other recent war have done: return home with your eyes opened to the lies. And that—like us—you will reject the "honor" that the government is trying to bestow on you. That you, too, will find no glory in the deaths of a quarter of a million Arab men, women and children.

***Message from an Asiatic Brother***

We received this letter from a GI in Germany:

To the Revolutionary Workers.

As veteran of previous wars, we came to discover that we had fallen for a plausible lie about "defending freedom." We, too, were fed the same racist trash that you were, to justify the destruction of other peoples and their societies. The TV presentation of war didn't in any way match our experiences. We came home sickened by what we collectively had done, and vowed "Never Again!"

Knowing that many of you will take the same pledge, we welcome and encourage you to stand together with us, the military resisters, and all those who have already taken the stand of No War for Empire. You have the opportunity and obligation to tell the truth. As anti-war veterans, we know full well how much courage this takes. But we also know that you can have an impact far beyond your numbers. Step out of the parades; go to the high schools, and speak out at every opportunity. By making you a warrior, they gave you a platform from which you can effectively fight against war. Use it.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War Anti-Imperialist

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**COUNTERATTACK WITH THE RED AND BLACK**

The powers have raised their colors: red, white and blue...and yellow. The people have counterattacked with Black and Red ribbons. The Black and Red symbolizes the blood shed for oil and empire. It stands for solidarity with the Iraqi people—the victims of this U.S. war of aggression. It is a sign of support for GI Resisters.
During the last few months the U.S. government has been carrying out intense negotiations with the government of Peru. The U.S. is working to frame the outlines of an agreement that would send more than $200 million in U.S. "aid" to Peru and greatly increase direct U.S. military intervention against the people's war in Peru.

In January the New York Times said that with the agreement "the United States, for the first time, would provide military equipment and counterinsurgency training to help Peruvian security forces fight the Shining Path." (The Shining Path, or Sendero Luminoso, is the name used by the mainstream press for the Communist Party of Peru, PGP, which is leading the people's war.) These words are meant to mislead. The reality is that the U.S. is already training and providing Peruvian troops with arms and equipment and is involved in actual fighting against the revolution. Last year, for example, there was a major battle between the PGP's People's Guerrilla Army and the U.S.-Peruvian forces at the U.S. Green Beret base at Santa Lucia in the Upper Huallaga Valley.

But what the U.S. and Peruvian governments are working on is a big leap in U.S. military intervention—and it opens the door to even greater U.S. intervention in the future.

The reason behind this big leap is that the people's war is making major advances. Especially in the last few months, the people's war has won far-reaching victories and inflicted important defeats on the government and its troops in every part of Peru. The PGP has set up revolutionary political power in areas of the countryside making up a third of the country's population. And the Peruvian regime, gripped with serious crisis, is unable to stop the growing revolution. Faced with this situation, the U.S. imperialists are making serious preparations for more military intervention.

Peruvian "Sincils"—elite counterinsurgency forces.

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Counterrevolution in Peru

For all his "nationalist" posturing, it was clear that Fujimori understood he had to "speak gringo" and follow the lead of his U.S. imperialist overlords.

The U.S. government has been publicly silent about the plan, and discussions with Peru have been carried out behind the scenes. Very little about the plan has been revealed to the U.S. press. There were brief press reports in early April that the U.S. was pressing Fujimori to put more emphasis on military repression and less on "economic alternatives" to coca growing.

This secrecy shows that for all the talk by George Bush and the U.S. powers about the "end of the Vietnam syndrome" after the U.S. victory in the Gulf War, they are afraid to even let people know their plans for stepped-up military intervention in Peru.

Whatever the final details of the agreement, it is clear that a major jump in U.S. intervention is in the works. According to a recent article in Latin American Weekly Report, the amount of money involved in the U.S.-Peru agreement has grown to $220 million—$100 million for "economic alternatives" and $70 million for military aid. This might not be an enormous amount in terms of overall U.S. spending around the world, but it represents a big new opening for Yankee intervention.

And aspects of earlier versions of the plan, such as Green Beret "training" of Peruvian troops, are presumably still in effect.

It is Not Easy to Defeat an Armed People Determined to Seize State Power

What is behind the haggling between the U.S. and Peruvian governments over the intervention plan? Why is it taking so long to come up with an agreement? It is not because the Fujimori government is trying to push an "independent" position in the face of U.S. military strategy. The Peruvian rulers know they are in trouble and need U.S. guns and troops to help them deal with the revolution. But the delay in the agreement does point to some real contradictions facing the Peruvian regime and the U.S. imperialists.

One problem is that the Peruvian military leaders are unhappy about the subordinate role they would have to play in a massive U.S. intervention. Already the situation at the Santa Lucia base, where DEA agents command Peruvian army and police units, reportedly has created some conflict between the top military clique in Peru and Bush administration officials.

Another contradiction is that while the U.S. wants to conduct intervention under the "war on drugs" cover, this presents some sticky problems for the Peruvian government and military which are deeply hooked on drug profits themselves. Peru has allowed unprecedented and untaxed repatriation of dollars earned in coca sales abroad, in order that the government can gain foreign exchange for its survival. According to Peruvian newspapers, in the first 100 days that Fujimori was in office the Central Bank of Peru took in $500 million from the drug traffickers. The Peruvian army and police are neck-deep in drug trafficking and often compete for a bigger share of drug profits.

But as a recent article in El Diario Internacional (international edition of the revolutionary Peruvian newspaper El Diario) points out, the main problem for the Peruvian rulers and the U.S. is that "any foreign intervention will have to confront the powerful guerrilla forces of the Communist Party of Peru, which are closely tied to the people. A war against the Maoist revolutionaries is a war against all the oppressed people in the country. And it is not easy to defeat an armed people determined to seize state power.

The U.S. imperialists are worried that a major Vietnam-style intervention in Peru will create huge outrage and opposition in the U.S., Peru and elsewhere. They know that going up against a genuine people's war led by Maoist revolutionaries is not the same as invading Grenada, Panama or Iraq.

But at the same time they are compelled to intervene more deeply and massively in Peru because of the advancing revolution and the critical condition of the Peruvian regime.

A new development that bears careful watching: Last week a team of Green Berets, "advisers" arrived in Bolivia to train Bolivian army units. It is possible that the U.S. sees Bolivia, located immediately to the south of Peru, as a base for attacking the people's war in Peru.

Supporters of the revolution in Peru and opponents of U.S. intervention can take heart from the difficulties that the U.S. imperialists and the Peruvian rulers face in attacking the people's war. But it is also time to sound the alarm and build mass opposition to the U.S. plans to step up intervention in Peru.

Support the People's War in Peru!

Yankee Go Home!
Report from Baghdad: Life After the Bombs
by Larry Everest

The media in the U.S. has been filled with stories about the desperate situation of the Kurdish people in northern Iraq, and the U.S. government is posing as the "humanitarian" friends of the Kurds. This is the same government that encouraged the Kurds to rise up against Saddam Hussein and then stood by as the Hussein regime launched a heavy attack against them. The U.S. rulers' focus on the Kurds is part of their bigger power games and the people have been the victims. Meanwhile, the U.S. government and the media have been silent about the horrors in areas in Iraq which were hit with massive bombings by the U.S. and its allies. Reports from recent visitors to Iraq tell a story of a major disaster.

Larry Everest: For our readers, describe your project over there. What was your purpose in going?

Larry Everest: We work in eight countries in the Middle East and North Africa area. We don't have a project or a field office in Iraq, or in Kuwait for that matter. But because we have such a large program in the Middle East, we were especially interested in assessing the needs of children who've been affected by the Gulf war. We were conducting a survey of children's needs in all of our field offices. At the same time we thought we should investigate what the situation was in Iraq so we could see if there's a way Save the Children can help alleviate some of the suffering there of children. We were especially concerned after reading the UNICEF/WHO report of about six weeks ago that mentioned the serious threat of epidemic. We have sent in some medical and some baby food to the Iraqi Red Crescent, and we are now looking at ways we might be able to help in provision of health care services and perhaps the repair of water treatment and water delivery systems.

Give me an impression of Baghdad. What did it look like?

Larry Everest: Baghdad. What did it look like? No, the whole city hadn't been leveled. It was very clear to us the things that a modern, mechanized, energy-dependent city depends on to keep things moving— that was what was hit. The communications centers and power facilities. And they were hit very, very hard. So that they looked like a pile of rubble.

Was anything else hit that you saw?

Some other buildings as well. The conference center across from the old Rashid Hotel was hit. The Hotel was also hit, some residential areas were hit.

What was your purpose in going?

Very hard for me to know. It wasn't within a block or two of any apparent military target, so to speak. But what is a military target in the city of Baghdad? The allied forces and the U.S. government said that they considered communications centers and power facilities as having military significance. The post office was destroyed, the telex center was destroyed, phone stations were destroyed. We are now seeing— even if we didn't in the beginning, or didn't take the time to consider the consequences—that the impact of destroying a city's infrastructure will be felt by civilians. While the residential areas were not targeted, pounded hard and leveled, it's the civilians who are going to suffer from the lack of power, electricity, fuel, communications.

What about the impact on the civilian population. What did you see, what did you hear?

We talked to a doctor in the major pediatric hospital in Baghdad. He described the first night of bombing. And he said, "When the electricity went down completely, all of us ran for the shelter in the basement. There were 40 children in incubators, and we didn't even have emergency backup power." He described the mothers of those children—the mothers didn't know what to do, most had children at home in addition to those newborns and they also had husbands at the front. They didn't know where to go or what to do. He said 20 babies died that night from lack of electricity. He said these 40 mothers nearly went crazy. And he said to this day, he'll never forget the sight of those women. That was just one place, just the first night of bombing, in a hospital. And I'm sure there are thousands of experiences similar to his.

The impact a month or two months later from the bombing. You've got a city that was dependent on power—a city of 3 million people, about the size of Chicago— which no longer has adequate power. Water doesn't get pumped, water doesn't get purified. Sewage isn't pumped away and it's not treated. Pumps depend on power— they don't have it. Sewage treatment depends on chemicals—those are blocked by the embargo. Water treatment depends on chemicals—also blocked by the embargo. Spare parts are not allowed in under the embargo. Hospitals are running at 20 or 30 percent capacity since they don't have enough power. Operations are limited just to the most critical because most operating rooms had to be shut down. Laundry facilities in hospitals aren't operating; people have to wash their linens by hand. The sanitary conditions are awful. A doctor said to us he is afraid now that instead of being in a place where diseases are cured, the hospital is
going to be a place where diseases are spread. Now all of this is happening over the winter and spring in Iraq. When summer comes, the demand for power will increase. The demand for water will increase. Power is inadequate, at best. Water is polluted. And at the same time, as temperatures get higher, you have got a very real threat of the outbreak of cholera and typhoid reaching epidemic proportions. That could have a disastrous effect on a large concentration of people as Baghdad.

How are people getting water now? Water is pumped to some areas in Baghdad, but it’s intermittent and the pressure is very low. Even if you get water in your house, you have to boil it in order to be sure that it’s safe to drink.

Low water pressure means that dirt and other things come into the water. Exactly—a backflow or suction phenomenon. Water pipes are ruptured where you have broken water lines or the result of a leak. Gas? There is some kerosene on the market. How are people getting water? There are a lot of these housing projects around the city of Baghdad, and in many of them there are shelters like the one in Amiriya for the families living in the housing projects. It was clear that there were approximately 600 women and children in that shelter. We were taken there because the Iraqis felt that it was an important site to see, and they also wanted to make the point that a lot of people were killed in the bombing. I think a question that journalists should have put to the military during that controversy was: If you had intelligence that told you it was being used as a command and control center, why didn’t that same intelligence tell you there were 600 civilians in the basement?

Exactly, you can’t have it both ways, can you? Continued on page 10
Iraq: Lives in the Balance

In early March a group of UN officials went to Kuwait to assess the humanitarian situation after the war. Following are excerpts from the report of that UN mission.

Nothing that we had seen or read quite prepared us for the particular form of devastation which has now befallen the country. The recent conflict has brought near total destruction to the infrastructure of what had been, until January 1991, a rather highly urbanized and mechanized society. Now, even in the most modem life support have been destroyed or rendered non-functional. The Iraqis have, for a time, been relegated to a pre-industrial age, but with all the disabilities of post-industrial life--an intense use of energy and technology.

**Food Shortages**

The Ministry of Trade's monthly allocations to the population of single food items fell dramatically (from 240 to 100 kg per person in January to 242 kg in August) to 92 kg per person when rationing was introduced, and was further reduced to 135 kg per person in January 1991 when the sanctions level was increased to 28 percent. In March, 27 percent of the population had no access to food at all. By April, 70 percent of the population were affected by sanctions because many food imports were prohibited. The sole exception to this was vegetable oil, which was imported in quantities sufficient to meet demand. In May, 40 percent of the population were affected by sanctions. In June, 60 percent of the population were affected by sanctions; and in July, 80 percent of the population were affected by sanctions. In August, 90 percent of the population were affected by sanctions.

**Sanitation and Health Problems**

As regards sanitation, the two main concerns relative to garbage disposal and sewage treatment are very much in evidence. In June, 90 percent of the population were affected by sanctions. In July, 80 percent of the population were affected by sanctions; and in August, 60 percent of the population were affected by sanctions. In September, 40 percent of the population were affected by sanctions; and in October, 20 percent of the population were affected by sanctions.

**Iniminent Catastrophe**

It will be difficult, if not impossible, to remedy those immediate humanitarian needs without dealing with the underlying need for energy, on an emergency basis. The need for energy means, initially, emergency oil imports and the rapid patching up of a limited refining and electricity production capacity, with essential supplies from other countries. Otherwise, food that is imported cannot be preserved and distributed; water cannot be purified; sewage cannot be pumped away and cleaned; crops cannot be irrigated; medicines cannot be conveyed where they are required;sanctions cannot be effectively assuaged. It is unremovable that the Iraqi people may soon face a further inhumane catastrophe, which could include epidemic and famine, if massive life-supporting needs are not instantly met.

**Report from Baghdad: Life After the Bombs**

Continued from page 9

If you had known there were 400 civilians down there, then why was it bombed?

Did you get any sort of a sense of the overall mood of people toward the war and what had been going on?

We heard from several people a couple of days ago from the people down there, or some professionals with whom we spent some time. They said, "Why should 18 million people have to suffer because the United States disagrees with the policies of the Iraqi government?"

Another thing was the threat, the threat that had been made that Iraq was going to be destroyed. And of course there is a potential for major health problems.

Were you able to get a sense of the impact that what was happening had in terms of food? I believe Iraq is supplying something like 70 percent of its food. That's right. Food prices have skyrocketed.

Then food for one day costs what it did before the war, and I think that is the result of shortages. The food situation was hard for us to get at in March and April, but at the UN mission that went there with 20 people and stayed six or seven days was able to assess that situation better than we were. In Baghdad there were a lot of sanctions available. In fact, one person said that everything was available--for a price. And while prices have gone up for food, salaries have remained the same, so it's increasingly difficult for a family to make ends meet.

A lot of families are sending their children to the marketplace with household belongings to sell to make extra money to buy the basics.

I feel that the media has made a point of not painting any sort of a picture of what this war has meant to the Iraqi people and what the real impact of it has been in any sort of human terms. How did you feel about that? Living in this country I'm sure you've watched the news every night--and then all of a sudden you go over and actually see it for yourself. What was your reaction personally?

I've lived and worked in places where people have suffered from wars and are living under occupation, and I've also gone and seen the Cambodia experience. I would say that the people here are quite well off, compared to what we have seen in other places.

I asked all Western journalists to leave. If those Western journalists had been allowed to stay, I think we would have seen more stories on exactly the sort of conditions that I described.

There is one more point that I haven't made, but we have to save the children. The situation in the area is quite stringently about it. The Gulf war has diverted a lot of attention away from a lot of other serious problems all over the world. Very serious problems in Africa, in the Horn of Africa in particular. And we feel that it is going to have possibly a devastating effect on millions of people who live in the Horn of Africa. It has been bad enough that attention has been diverted by the war. What would be worse, or also had, is to divert relief supplies, the resources of international relief agencies, to Iraq and Kuwait, when the lifting of sanctions could allow Iraq to recover on its own.

Give us some numbers so we can understand what you're saying in terms of the Horn of Africa. We are talking about famine and massive starvation, I believe.

What are the dimensions of the problem?
The San Francisco State University police are going after student activists who were involved in the antiwar shantytown protest at the SFSU campus in March. The police announced that they are conducting an investigation of the students and might bring serious criminal charges against them. During spring break the university police arrested one student activist at his home and put out warrants on two other activists. According to recent articles in the SF Weekly newspaper, the chief of campus police claimed cops found molotov cocktails near the shanties and threatened that "serious criminal charges" may be brought against shantytown activists.

The shantytown, a group of wooden structures covered with antiwar and revolutionary messages, were built at a protest of the Persian Gulf war. Started by a group of militant students, the shantytown caught on and drew in new activists in the last weeks of the war and even after the U.S. declared victory over Iraq. The protest also drew out loud and often physical opposition from the backward and attacks from the powers that be.

The three activists targeted by the SFSU police are well-known political activists on the campus. One is also a defendant in the "Bush Street 13" case which stems from a takeover of an S.F. recruiting station shortly before the Gulf shooting war, another is a radical Black South African activist, and the third has been camped in the struggle to kick out university president Corrigan.

The occupation of the three activists is a vindictive attempt to punish them for their politics and actions and to chill out protest in the future. But it's also a sign of the powerful impact that the shantytown made on the campus. One Black student told the RW, "When I joined the shantytown, I realized what is going on is hypocrisy. Here we are in this country where all the people of color—I don't call it minority anymore—are constantly being persecuted. I feel that I have experienced it. At the same time the government is saying, 'We want peace and democracy. We want to make this world as free as possible.' Well, here at home they are fucking people of color. They really don't count. Like in L.A. Then they use people of color to commit the same kind of atrocity against people of color in Iraq, for example, that is being committed here against people of color. This is bullshit."

Another student activist said about the shanties: "They [the authorities] got pissed, they didn't like it. They saw us as doing something positive, something that hadn't been done on this campus, and we got a lot of support." The shantytown became an even sharper question on the campus when the activists decided to continue the protest after the U.S. declaration of victory over Iraq. Their leaflet explained, "Although the cease-fire was called weeks ago, the Shanty Town has remained, determined to provoke thought and stimulate discussion on war, what caused it, and what faces us in the future."

The back students complained that the shanties were no longer relevant since the war was over and that they were an "eyesore." Fruit fears and other reactions physically attacked the shanties and circulated an unscrupulous petition drive to remove them. One student, in the spirit of Bush's "new world order," was quoted in the school paper, Golden Gaior, as saying, "Burn it down, the war is over." University officials claimed that the shanty town was a "fire hazard."

But other students as well as professors and the KPPA radio station defended the shantytown activists. Another student quoted in the Gaior said, "Now it goes beyond the war. It's asking people to wake up. I appreciate people that stand out from the crowd. They give me hope for the future."

One student told the RW that during this period there was an atmosphere of intense discussions, arguments and even fist fights over the shanty town protest, the war and all kinds of politics. The shanties just couldn't be ignored, and everyone on the campus was drawn into the debate in some way.

The university gave ultimatums to the students to tear the shanties down. On March 8 they surrounded the shanties with riot cops and a bulldozer, but they were forced back down by people mobilized to defend the shanties. Supporters built a barricade of dumpsters, tables, chairs, and garbage cans. A student described how they got broad support: "We knew they were going to come with warrants and try to remove the shanties so we had to plant accordingly. We got the word out. We had a lot of information tables, leaflets. We were out every day talking about the war. We had a billboard talking about, for instance, what is being hidden on TV and the mass media."

It was an alternative site to learn about what's going on. At the core there were at least 40 people involved. But [there was] broader support—one time we had 200 people here to defend the shanties when police came. The numbers fluctuated in terms of people sleeping here. Some nights there were 30, some nights 60 people. But what kept us going was the fact that the shantytown was new, it opened people's eyes. It was an alternative site to learn about what's going on.

The debates and struggles on the campus are continuing. One woman who attended the SFSU stop of the "Yo! The World Is Being Turned Upside Down!" tour of revolutionary journalists and who was active in the shantytown struggle talked about how students like her were changed. She said she was "jared awake by the war," became really active and angry when she realized she had been lied to all her life and now her "critical mind has clicked on." A lot of students say their eyes were opened by the war and the shanty struggle— and now they want to know everything about the world and how to change it.

Instead of intimidating the students, the threat and vindictive actions of the university administration and the police are helping to fuel new resistance on campus. Even those who didn't support the shantytown are angered by the police moves. For example, the academic senate has called on the administration to drop all criminal charges against the activists. There is growing outrage and struggle against the state budget cuts which will mean higher tuition and cuts in classes and faculty. On April 23, students occupied the lobby of the administration building to protest the cuts. The occupation is continuing as we go to press.
In the last weeks, it was revealed in the official media that the Reagan election campaign made a secret deal with the Iranian government and Israel during the 1980 elections. Gary Sick published a prominent piece in The New York Times (April 15). The article documents that Reagan's man promised to send arms to Iran if the Iranian government agreed to keep the hostage crisis going long enough for Carter to be defeated in the 1980 election campaign. This was not a swap of arms for hostages. This was an arms-for-hostages deal. Newsmen are calling it a secret deal with the Iranian government and Israel during the 1980 elections.

Gary Sick was a top aide in the Carter White House. Because Sick is a member of the bourgeoisie, and because a prominent rating class newspaper like The New York Times published this story, immediately this story became an acceptable topic for official political discussion. The charges were discussed on Nightline that night, and next day on CBS's Face the Nation.

The evidence Sick is offering is not new. But the story was suppressed in the media until now.

Readers of the Revolutionary Worker know this story. On August 24, 1987, the front page of the Revolutionary Worker newspaper carried the article "The Intrigue, the Lies, and the 'October Surprise'' which only the other place this information appeared was in the film Coverup by Barbara Trent, the Miami Herald and In These Times. This is more evidence that "you don't have the RF, you just won't know it." The So-Called "Hostage Crisis" of 1979-81

In February 1979 a powerful revolution in Iran overthrew the hated Shah—chief U.S. puppet in the Persian Gulf. In the fall of 1979 hundreds of revolutionary Iranian students stormed the U.S. embassy and took the U.S. agents there captive. They uncovered much evidence of how the U.S. had dominated their country—including proof of the wholesale recruitment of Iranian military officers and government officials as CIA agents and evidence of U.S. training of torturers for the Shah's Savak secret police. For the masses of people around the world, the seizure of the U.S. embassy was an exciting blow to the U.S. domination of the Middle East and to imperialism.

But for the U.S. powers, the embassy takeover was a nightmare. The fact that rowdy rebel students could defy and humiliate the U.S. government this way was a sign to the world that the U.S. is not all powerful. The U.S. powers were looking for a way to show the world that the U.S. is not all powerful. This U.S. power to show the world that the U.S. is not all powerful.

The U.S. put an embargo on Iran. Then, in April 1980 the U.S. powers tried to pull off a "commando rescue mission" that failed in the famous fiasco at "Desert One."—where U.S. commando rescuers crashed into each other and died up in the air. The U.S. tried even more ridiculous, to the delight of basic people throughout the world. In the summer of 1980, the U.S. supported Iraqi in launching a war of conquest against Iran. But none of this succeeded in restoring U.S. control in Iran.

For over a year, from 1979 to 1981, the powers tried to use this "Hostage Crisis" to divide the world against the U.S. government and U.S. imperialism around the world. Reactionary forces were whipped into agony by the propaganda Image of "America Held Hostage." Yellow ribbons made a big appearance. And that different issue known as the president's elections, the challenger, Ronald Reagan, portrayed his rival, Jimmy Carter, as a weak who had let small Third World countries "push America around." However, even as he was saying this, Reagan's own people were negotiating with the Iranian government in Paris on the same issue known as the president's elections, the challenger, Ronald Reagan, portrayed his rival, Jimmy Carter, as a weak who had let small Third World countries "push America around." Yellow ribbons made a big appearance. And that different issue known as the president's elections, the challenger, Ronald Reagan, portrayed his rival, Jimmy Carter, as a weak who had let small Third World countries "push America around." Yellow ribbons made a big appearance. And that different issue known as the president's elections, the challenger, Ronald Reagan, portrayed his rival, Jimmy Carter, as a weak who had let small Third World countries "push America around." Yellow ribbons made a big appearance. And that different issue known as the president's elections, the challenger, Ronald Reagan, portrayed his rival, Jimmy Carter, as a weak who had let small Third World countries "push America around."
Keep-Them-Hostage Deal

log arms to Iran, it has now come out that Israel began delivery of spare parts to Iran In Oc-
tober—even before the election happened. This suggests that the Reagan team urged the Is-
rail government to break the official U.S. boycott of Israel and arms deliveries to reward Iran.

As the arms-to-keep-them-hostage deal was negotiated, the Iranian government took
the hostages away from the control of the most radical students, sent them out of the
embassy and dispersed them under government control to various points in the Iranian capital
City. Through all this "hostage" frenzy, a new president was put in power; Ronald Reagan,
billed as a war-ready strongman. The hostages were released five minutes after Reagan
took the oath of office.

Creating the Myths of "Resurgent America"

For the next years, under Reagan, it was said "America is back." War preparations and
aggressions (that had started under Carter) were intensified. A Carter speechwriter, Patrick Caddell, recently described the myth-making of U.S. rulers in this period: "Truth is the enemy of atrocity preserving over a nation in decline. Anyone who acknowledges the truth is out, because it is an acknowledgment of failure. The only other option is denial, and that can only be carried off by offering a counter-reality that is further and further removed from the actual reality facing the country."

The story of the Reagan Hostage Deal shows that censorship is nothing new. A
presidential election was stolen in 1980, and extremely hypocritical deals were made. And much of this was known throughout the ruling class. The truth was simply suppressed until it served the interests of powerful forces in the ruling class. It was suppressed until the Interests of powerful forces in the ruling class to reveal it.

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In 1988 when asked why they would not cover this story, a spokeswoman for

WHAT IS COMING OUT NOW

Gary Sick, Frontline April 18, 1991:
"When the hostages were released just thirty minutes after Ronald Reagan be-
came president, the timing seemed peculiar. A lot of people suspected right then that some kind of a deal had been made."

Gary Sick, New York Times, April 15, 1991:
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Basi Sadr, former Iranian president, Frontline April 19, 1991:
"In 1988 when asked why they would not cover this story, a spokeswoman for

N.S.C. claimed that Cyrus Hashemi and another Iranian arms dealer secretly had reported to State Department officials that Iran had decided to hold the hostages
until after the elections."

"Between Oct. 27 and Oct. 23, Israel sent a planeload of F-4 fighter aircraft
to Iran in contravention of the U.S. boycott and without informing Washington.... On
Oct. 22, the hostages were suddenly dispersed to different locations. And a series of
delaying tactics in late October by the Iranian Parliament stymied all attempts by the
Carter administration to act on the hostage question until only hours before election
Day.... The hostages were released on Jan. 21, 1981, minutes after Ronald Reagan
was sworn in as President. Almost immediately thereafter, according to Israeli and
American former officials, arms began to flow from Iran to the mujahedeen and armed
groups throughout the 80's...

"At about the time of the second meeting in Madrid, according to two former Is-
ran intelligence officers I interviewed, individuals associated with the Reagan cam-
paign made contact with senior Government officials in Israel, which agreed to act
as the channel for arms shipments to Iran that Mr. Casey had promised.

"From Oct. 16 to Oct. 25, there came a series of meetings in several hotels in Paris,
involving members of the Reagan-Bush campaign and high-
level Iranian and Israeli representatives.... At least five of the sources who say they
were in Paris in connection with these meetings insist that George Bush was
present for at least one meeting.

"Immediately after the Paris meetings, things began to happen. On Oct. 21, Iran
publicly shifted its position in the negotiations with the Carter Administration, dis-
couraging any further interest in receiving military equipment. From my position at the

The 1980 plot is being discussed in public. But not ten years of coverage by the
Democrats, the Tower Commission, the congressional Iran-gate hearings, the Wash-
ington Post investigation, and above all, the media.

The Reader (April 26, 1991), a Chicago alternative paper quotes Robert Parry, researcher for PBS TV documentary show, Frontline—
"The hostage story was an issue that was really uphill until last year. It was not suitable for police conversation. You couldn't mention it without
confirming it. I guess it was changed because of Gary Sick and the New York Times—when they took the issue seriously, the truth was uncovered.
Washington.

Nightline, April 15, 1991
Richard Allen, while defending the 1980 Reagan campaign team, pointed out
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The Gang in Blue vs. The Revolution

The videotaped beating of Rodney King demonstrated to millions of people around the world that the Los Angeles Police Department was engaged in a coordinated policy of brutality attacks against the oppressed people of Los Angeles. King, who had been a victim of police violence against him and his family for many years, had a long history of struggles with the police. These struggles had led to his arrest and conviction on charges such as theft and other minor offenses.

In the days following the beating, the LAPD continued its policy of violence against the oppressed people of Los Angeles. The LAPD used its full arsenal of tactics, including beatings, arrests, and even murder, to suppress the people's resistance.

The police in Los Angeles are not alone in their policy of violence. The entire criminal justice system is engaged in a coordinated policy of violence against the oppressed people of this country. The police, the courts, and the prisons are all working together to suppress the people's struggles and to maintain the status quo.

The oppressed people of Los Angeles have begun to organize and resist the police's violence. They have formed groups to defend themselves against the police's attacks and to demand justice for the crimes committed by the police.

The people of Los Angeles are fighting back against the police's violence. They are demanding justice and an end to the police's brutality.

The police's violence is not just against the people of Los Angeles. It is a coordinated policy of violence against the oppressed people of this entire country. The police are using their power to maintain the status quo and to prevent any real change from taking place.

The people of Los Angeles are fighting back against the police's violence. They are demanding justice and an end to the police's brutality. The people are not going to be intimidated by the police's violence. They will continue to fight back and to demand justice.
against these revolutionaries.

Staff and patrons of Libros Revolution bookstore in downtown L.A. have been the targets of a political-police campaign of harassment, death threats, car break-ins, physical attacks and surveillance—carried out by uniformed LAPD officers and nonuniformed "private" reactionaries. Some customers have been beaten and/or harassed by cops after leaving the bookstore. Staff people have been interrogated about their political affiliations. LAPD officers have also blantly tried to set up sp个人信息 on phony drug charges. A complaint against such covert and overt LAPD activity against Libros Revolution has been filed with L.A. Police Commission by the ACLU.

Major demonstrations influenced by the RCP—evolving revolutionary and progressive people, especially in Latino neighborhoods and involving the Latino masses—have been repeatedly and brutally attacked by the LAPD. Police beat, harass and make the "swarm technique" made infamous in the Rodney King incident—and hundreds of false arrests have occurred at demonstrations in downtown L.A., the Pico-Union La CentroAmericana neighborhood. Annual May Day demonstrations for over a decade have been a particular target for LAPD attack.

For the past year the LAPD has carried out a hidden campaign to suppress RCP-inspired political discussion, debate and extension, especially in neighborhoods locked down behind the LAPD's so-called "anti-drug" barricades. Between May and June last year, at least 60 people were arrested, many of them brutally beaten, for the "crime" of demonstrating against the well-known INS detention center located in the heart of Pico-Union's barricaded zone. Several Latino immigrants were singled out for arrest and brutality—just for being in the vicinity of the demonstrations. They, along with others, are still facing bogus charges. Since then, many others have been arrested and/or beaten for leafletting against the Persian Gulf War, promoting a speaking engagement by RCP national spokesperson Carl Dix, setting up a booktable in a public park, selling Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario newspapers or using a bullhorn. The LAPD has repeatedly confiscated revolutionary literature and other materials. And they have arrested, beaten and/or issued death threats to RCP members and other political opponents. Since then, many others have been arrested and/or beaten for leafletting against the Persian Gulf War, promoting a speaking engagement by RCP national spokesperson Carl Dix, setting up a booktable in a public park, selling Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario newspapers or using a bullhorn. The LAPD has repeatedly confiscated revolutionary literature and other materials. And they have arrested, beaten and/or issued death threats to RCP members and other political opponents.

At least 100 arrests have occurred in the last year for distributing political literature, attending demonstrations or simply being in the "wrong" neighborhoods with the "wrong" politics.

In the recent period, LAPD officers are issuing serious threats against activists—including well-known revolutionaries as well as people arrested at demonstrations or distributing revolutionary literature. A youth was told by a cop, "I should take you to a fucking alley and rip your heart out!" Two LAPD officers pointed loaded guns at the heads of people selling the Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario in Pico-Union. Known revolutionaries are being singled out for particularly pointed threats.

Lucas Martinez, spokesperson for Libros Revolution bookstore, was openly threatened in the bookstore by a uniformed LAPD cop. The LAPD has also tried to set him up on phony drug charges. LAPD documents recently released to the ACLU containing many lies and slanders about Lucas, stated that he may well be another of the police's political-police operation.

Saith, a well-known woman member of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, has been openly threatened with execution by garda and strangulation (while a cop was choking her). She has been threatened with and marked for possible "death squad" assassinations by reactionary Salvadorean operating in the U.S., because the LAPD deliberately and falsely listed her birthplace as El Salvador on their arrest reports.

The "gang in blue," as the LAPD has been appropriately called by the ACLU, must not be allowed to carry out its threats against these revolutionaries.

Red Flags and Barricades for Damían García

Pico-Union barrio, Los Ángeles, April 22. Thick clouds of smoke followed from the burning tires and rose into the sky on Damían Garcia Day. At Wilshire and Alvarado the streets were barricaded. A block south at 7th and Alvarado more tires and garbage cans blocked the street. But this time it was not the police hemming in the people—for a few hours the streets of La CentroAmericana, as this barrio is known, became liberated territory at the police burning buck.

The Committee to Celebrate May 1st had called for a demonstration at Damían Garcia Park to mark the anniversary of Damían's assassination at the hands of the political police. Comrade Damión, member of the RCP, had been killed in 1980 a few weeks after he had raised the red flag on top of the hated Alamo in Texas. A communiqué issued by the "Members and Supporters of the RCP in La CentroAmericana" called Damión a "revolutionary community leader who lived and died fighting for the liberation of all humanity." The communiqué said: "This crime was committed by the powers that be to silence the voices of the people, to end the resistance of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, who burn with passion for liberation, who refuse to be enslaved!"

By 5 p.m., a pose of the RCBY, prole- tanian immigrant youth, and others were right into the demonstration. Whistles blew. Red streamers marked off corners. Stickers with Damión's image appeared on walls and poles all over the area. Red flags decorated light standards and several banners with Damión's portrait were unfurled. The police had set up a pig station in the park last year as part of Operation MacArthur, an attempt by cops to turn the park into their turf. On that day the police station was decorated with red paint and sections of the fence surrounding it lay on the street.

Lucas Martinez, spokesperson for Libros Revolution, called out the police barricades in Pico-Union. He pointed to the U.S. Ambassador and said: "Today, the powerful answer of those of us who live in the United States of America is that we have dared to put the red flag on top of the Alamo—a big symbol of U.S. domination over Mexico and the people of Mexican descent. Each year, especially in May First approaches, we feel his presence among us—we the revolutionaries who have nothing to lose but our chains, who burn with passion for liberation, who refuse to be enslaved!"

By 6 p.m., a pose of the RCBY, prole- tanian immigrant youth, and others were right into the demonstration. Whistles blew. Red streamers marked off corners. Stickers with Damión's image appeared on walls and poles all over the area. Red flags decorated light standards and several banners with Damión's portrait were unfurled. The police had set up a pig station in the park last year as part of Operation MacArthur, an attempt by cops to turn the park into their turf. On that day the police station was decorated with red paint and sections of the fence surrounding it lay on the street.

LAPD cops were massed a block away, with a huge flag. Although a number of LAPD cops were massed a block away, they never moved on the demonstration. The day ended without any arrests. Damión García's revolutionary spirit spoke the day. An exciting call for May First was raised.
Students: Bust Through Apartheid Amerikkka!
Help Deliver the People’s Verdict on the New World Order!

Amerikkkan-style Apartheid keeps radical students away from the basic people—
the ones who have nothing to lose.

Here is a chance to break down the walls of “class” that separate college students
from the people who have no stake in defending this brutal system...a chance to get
out of the ivory tower and into the streets...to expose the lies of the “New World
Order”...to go where the people on the bottom of society are fighting the powers...
to DO SOMETHING THAT MATTERS

GET ON THE REVOLUTIONARY TIP!
JOIN A POSSE TO DISTRIBUTE THE
REVOLUTIONARY WORKER NEWSPAPER!

INFORMATION AS WEAPONRY—
PUT IT IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

- It’s a summer project of the Revolutionary Worker/Obrero
  Revolucionario newspaper.
- Starting June 1 in New York and Los Angeles. Two weeks
  minimum, maximum all summer.
- This could be a long hot summer.

WHEN YOU LINK UP DANGEROUS TRUTHS WITH THE BASIC
PEOPLE—YOU CAN CHANGE THE WORLD.

DARE TO BE THERE...

If you want to get out the truth...on the systematic oppression of people of
color behind the police beating of Rodney King...on how the police are
waging a war on Black people and immigrants from Mexico, Central
America, the Caribbean...the LAPD secret plan to put entire
neighborhoods under police control...
If you speak Spanish and want to learn from the people who know the
reality of the “American Way of Life” in Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala...
If you want to get out the truth on what the U.S. war has done to Iraq...on
why the people need to deliver a verdict on this war of shame...the GI
resisters...the people’s war in Peru...
And MORE...if you want to hear the voices of the revolutionary people on
the bottom of society...if you want to join sisters and brothers to change
this whole macho-dominator setup...if you want to know how the people
can break the power of the system and create a new system where
power—the power to end all oppression—is in the hands of those who
have been downpressed and exploited...

PUT THE WEAPON OF INFORMATION INTO THE HANDS OF THE
PEOPLE WHO WANT TO GET READY FOR REVOLUTION...

For more information and to make arrangements, including a basic
interview:

Contact the RW at:
NEW YORK
Revolution Books
13 East 16th St.
NY, NY 10003
(212) 691-3345

LOS ANGELES
Libros Revolucion
312 W. 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 488-1303

Volunteers: Be prepared to find a part-time job. Project organizers will
help you find a place to crash.
If you can’t make the trip to L.A. or NY—contact your local RW/OR
distributor to take out the paper in your city.

The Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario, the weekly newspaper of the
Revolutionary Communist Party, is read by thousands around the world. It is
known for its controversial Maoist analysis and internationalist stand. It is the
only bilingual weekly in the U.S.—with editions in English and Spanish. In
1990-1991 the RW/OR sponsored the YO! THE WORLD IS BEING TURNED
UPSIDE DOWN REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALISTS TOUR on college campuses
across the country.