U.S. SENDS MORE GREEN BERETS TO PERU
Support the Revolution in Peru! Yankee Go Home!

Women's Lives on the Line in Wichita

East L.A.: The Killing of Smokey Jimenez

August 1971: The Day the Pigs Offed Brother George Jackson
MAO TSETUNG'S IMMORTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

by Bob Avakian

A Spanish edition of Bob Avakian’s book, Mao Tsetung’s Immortal Contributions has now been published. And this is a time when “Mao More Than Ever” is just what the people need!

Originally published in English in 1979, today it can help clear up a lot of confusion and help set the people on a true revolutionary course.

Mao Tsetung’s Immortal Contributions defends Mao’s revolutionary line at a time when everything he fought for, everything that inspired millions about revolutionary China during Mao’s life, has been revected by the present rulers of China.

This book compares and contrasts Mao’s line to the phony “communism” that is now in crisis in China and in the former Soviet bloc. It shows how Mao fought and exposed all this. It shows how the real communism of Mao is the only revolutionary answer to the present state of the world.

Bob Avakian examines Mao’s immortal contributions to the science of revolution in such key areas as: philosophy, political economy, people’s war, art and culture and continuing the revolution after the seizure of power.

“This is no lightweight primer or ponderous tract. It is an ambitious study, closely argued and informed by a remarkable sense of history. It should excite more than a few readers about Marxism.”

—San Francisco Review of Books

Available at Revolution Books stores and outlets, or order from: Liberation Distributors, Box 5341, Chicago, IL 60680. (312) 987-0004

Three Main Points

Who do in the Revolutionary Communist Party—led by Chairman of the RCP, USA Bob Avakian—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 rebel against things this system does, and those 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 be the backbone of a revolutionary rising that has a solid basis and a real chance of winning.

Contact the Revolutionary Worker

Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654

In your area call or write:

Bob Avakian

Chairman of the RCP, USA

This Party has the vision, the program, the leadership, and the organizational principles to unite those who must be united and 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 act 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 revolution—this has a solid basis and a real chance of winning.
Support the Revolution in Peru! Yankee Go Home!

U.S. military intervention against the Maoist revolution in Peru is taking a big leap. On August 6 the U.S. State Department announced that 50 U.S. military advisors, including Green Berets and Navy personnel, will be sent to Peru within the next few months. This is part of a new multi-year "aid" agreement signed by the U.S. and Peruvian governments in May. As of July the Bush administration came out with a "certification" claiming that Peruvian government and armed forces were making "improvements" in their human rights record. The administration said that this gave the green light for $34 million in U.S. military assistance and $5.4 million in so-called "economic aid" to Peru for 1991.

This major new escalation is putting the question up front: Is Peru becoming another Vietnam?

We refer to the history of U.S. intervention in Vietnam in the '60s to see how U.S. military advisors, or "advisers," in engaging in "limited actions" against the guerrillas to a full-scale war against the Vietnamese people's national liberation struggle. People who are familiar with the more recent U.S. intervention in El Salvador also know that U.S. "advisers" in that country have been directly involved in the Salvadoran military's war against the guerrillas and brutal repression of the people. The fight against the rising U.S. intervention in Peru is urgent, and the demand "Yankee Go Home!" needs to be taken up broadly.

There is another important lesson from the U.S. war in Vietnam — the U.S. invaders were defeated by the just war of the Vietnamese people. In Peru, the U.S. is also up against a just war of the people.

The revolutionaries, led by the Communist Party of Peru (often called Sendero Luminoso or the Shining Path), have made it clear that they are ready to take on the stepped-up intervention of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S.-built firebase in Santa Lucia in the Upper Huallaga Valley of Peru has already come under several attacks by the People's Guerrilla Army. The Communist Party of Peru says that the fight against the Yankee imperialists will be very hard, but they are confident that a large-scale intervention or even a direct invasion by the U.S. will only fan the flames of the popular movement.

The U.S. Is Already in Peru

The sending of 50 "advisers," as part of the $34 million of dollars in "aid," is a new level of U.S. intervention in Peru. This force will be an addition to the U.S. personnel who are already in Peru. The May 1991 issue of the newspaper El Diario Internacional (edited by Luis Arce Borja, who has been forced to stay in Europe due to the plots against him by the Peruvian government) points out: "The North American participation in the counterguerrilla war in Peru goes back a long way. From the military base in Santa Lucia, which is considered to be one of the most important ones in Latin America, and which is controlled and led by Yankee troops, the U.S. participants in the anti-rebel strategy developed to contain the Maoist forces. Moreover, various Peruvian publications have denounced the fact that the U.S. military has participated in the bombardment of villages in Upper Huallaga which were considered to be bases of support of Sendero Luminoso."

El Diario Internacional also brings out that during a session of the U.S. Congress on September 26, 1989, David Westrate, Assistant on Operations of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), admitted: "At present, a team from the U.S. Special Forces is training our Peruvian counterparts, and agents from the DEA have received extensive training, not only from the Special Forces but also from other elements of the military establishment." Westrate also revealed that the activities of the DEA in Peru are coordinated with the Marines, the U.S. army and the Center for Low Intensity Conflict.

Behind the "War on Drugs" Lie

The U.S. has been carrying out intervention in Peru under the justification of the "war on drugs." This excuse is still being used. According to the State Department, the new "advisers" are officially charged with the task of helping to "improve security" for Peruvian forces in the Upper Huallaga Valley, the world's main coca-growing region. They will train two army battalions to defend the flanks of police units engaged in drug "interdiction and eradication." They will also help create a "river patrol force" and repair army helicopters and air force combat jets. But U.S. officials are beginning to more openly link their so-called "war on drugs" with counterinsurgency against the fighters of the Communist Party of Peru. Melvyn Levitsky, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotic Affairs, said in explaining the sending of U.S. military personnel to Peru: "Drug trafficking and Shining Path are intricately linked. You can't fight one without fighting the other." The so-called "link between drug trafficking and Shining Path" is a favorite phrase of the U.S. imperialists and their media who keep repeating it in the hopes that people will be fooled into supporting the intervention in Peru. The only "proof" they can come up with is that the Upper Huallaga Valley is a major coca-growing region as well as one of the areas in Peru where the people's war has been making great advances. The powers themselves know that this supposed "link" is a lie. For example, a 1989 report for the U.S. State Department by RAND, a major think-tank, said: "Sendero's primary interest in Upper Huallaga appears to be in recruitment and the value of the Upper Huallaga region as a rural base of operation." The report pointed out that the Communist Party of Peru guerrillas protected the local campesinos against the drug traffickers and their hired guns. (See accompanying article.)

Most of the peasants in Upper Huallaga are recent settlers from the backward mountain regions. The government encouraged them to move to the jungle highland area in order to take the steam out of the peasant movements in the mountain areas demanding land. Once in the Upper Huallaga, the peasants found that government policies and Peru's economic system made it impossible for them to make enough money to pay off their heavy debts, so they turned to coca leaves. Soon they found themselves at the mercy of the drug traffickers and the Army and government officials who are also neck-deep in the drug trade.

Continued on page 4
Peru

Continued from page 3

The People's Guerrilla Army began organizing the peasants so that they could protect their land—and their lives—against the drug barons and the government. In areas where the new revolutionary political power is beginning to be established through the people's war, the peasants are starting to shift part of their land to subsistence farming (basic food crops as opposed to cash crops like coca). This is part of building revolutionary strength against the government and preparing for the day when they can throw off the old system can be overthrown and a new society built. The Communist Party of Peru pushes forward that drug trafficking is a serious political problem, and that its total elimination will be taken up after the struggle begins. Meanwhile, when the right-wing Peruvian magazine Sutil had to admit: "Sendero has accomplished in a few years what the government has failed to achieve for many decades: change the cultivation habits among the peasants, as a beginning to doing away with drug trafficking."

The Communist Party of Peru has been able to win over the peasants. The people have made impressive victories in the Upper Huallaga area—and in other areas around the country. Because they represent the real interests of the masses and are leading an all-out revolution to get rid of the old, rotten system. This is the truth behind the U.S. imperialists' lies.

The Vietnam Syndrome and the "Peru Syndrome"

The U.S. is caught in a bind. On one hand, it is more increasing its imperialist and authoritarian power, and the war on drugs is being pushed harder. On the other hand, the Peruvian government and the military cannot fight the growing number of insurgency zones. This is also true in the south. Even the U.S. State Department's annual report on human rights, dated February 1991, said about Peru: "The security forces persecuted and imprisoned thousands of the suspected guerrillas in the south, such as in Ayacucho, where the number of attacks has increased over the past years."

At the same time, there is serious worry within the ruling class about what the U.S. is doing in Peru. The Bush administration issued a thinly veiled "certification" in the form of an opinion: "The U.S. military and police are increasingly coming under attack. The security forces have been under pressure from the Peruvian government, which has given the military more resources."

Security forces personnel were responsible for widespread human rights violations. For the fourth straight year, political prisoners and detainees were examined in 1990. "There are more political prisoners in the south than in the north," said a Peruvian official in 1990. "The worst case scenario is that Sendero could win. Although that seems improbable, it can still happen."

There is truth in Guzman's statement: "The Peruvian military is facing a potentially explosive environment."

The U.S. is trying to get involved in the conflict on its own, in order to have a "victory." The U.S. has been accused of supporting both the legal left, and the government's apparent inability to deal with the insurgency. The Shining Path has also proven to be resilient. Although it would certainly suffer losses in any government campaign, it has been able to continue its campaign against the government.

The range of Sendero's rural campaign has expanded substantially over the course of the past five years. The movement has established a strong base of operations in the Andean sierra, where the country's major urban centers are located. Sendero has established a strong base of operations in the Andean sierra, the southern altiplano, the coca growing areas of the Upper Huallaga Valley, and most of the country's major urban centers.

Sendero's ability to make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations, is threatened by the government's increasing efforts to bring the valley and its surrounding area under control. Should the army eventually seize control, it could well do so with the help of the peasants. The army is the only group that can make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations.

The situation looks bleak. Peru faces the most serious economic crisis in its modern history. The country's political system has been disrupted and in disarray, and the armed forces suffer from a series of institutional and material weaknesses that have fast flogged their counterinsurgency program. Peru's economic and political problems alone would cause grave concern. Given the situation, the Shining Path has expanded its campaign against the government.

In practice, the situation looks bleak. Peru faces the most serious economic crisis in its modern history. The country's political system has been disrupted and in disarray, and the armed forces suffer from a series of institutional and material weaknesses that have fast flogged their counterinsurgency program. Peru's economic and political problems alone would cause grave concern. Given the situation, the Shining Path has expanded its campaign against the government.

The movement is firmly entrenched in the highlands and is a permanent presence in and around Lima. Sendero no longer enjoys a substantial base of support in the countryside and has begun actively recruiting from among the urban working class and the country's rapidly growing mass of urban unemployed.

For institutional and practical reasons, in short, the campaign against the Shining Path is not going well. Nor is there any reason to believe that the army's ability to contain the insurgency will improve greatly. The situation is on a downward spiral in the near future. Peru already faces an advanced insurgency that is on the rise. The growing number of attacks has increased virtually every year since 1985. Lima has become a major center of Sendero operations, a trend that can be expected to continue.

The Shining Path has been described as a "radical" group known as Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path). Sundero Luminoso is firmly entrenched in the highlands and is a permanent presence in and around Lima. Sendero no longer enjoys a substantial base of support in the countryside, and has begun actively recruiting from among the urban working class and the country's rapidly growing mass of urban unemployed.

The range of Sendero's rural campaign has expanded substantially over the course of the past five years. The movement has established a strong base of operations in the Andean sierra, the southern altiplano, the coca growing areas of the Upper Huallaga Valley, and most of the country's major urban centers.

Sendero's ability to make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations, is threatened by the government's increasing efforts to bring the valley and its surrounding area under control. Should the army eventually seize control, it could well do so with the help of the peasants. The army is the only group that can make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations.

The situation looks bleak. Peru faces the most serious economic crisis in its modern history. The country's political system has been disrupted and in disarray, and the armed forces suffer from a series of institutional and material weaknesses that have fast flogged their counterinsurgency program. Peru's economic and political problems alone would cause grave concern. Given the situation, the Shining Path has expanded its campaign against the government.

In practice, the situation looks bleak. Peru faces the most serious economic crisis in its modern history. The country's political system has been disrupted and in disarray, and the armed forces suffer from a series of institutional and material weaknesses that have fast flogged their counterinsurgency program. Peru's economic and political problems alone would cause grave concern. Given the situation, the Shining Path has expanded its campaign against the government.

The range of Sendero's rural campaign has expanded substantially over the course of the past five years. The movement has established a strong base of operations in the Andean sierra, the southern altiplano, the coca growing areas of the Upper Huallaga Valley, and most of the country's major urban centers.

Sendero's ability to make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations, is threatened by the government's increasing efforts to bring the valley and its surrounding area under control. Should the army eventually seize control, it could well do so with the help of the peasants. The army is the only group that can make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations.

The situation looks bleak. Peru faces the most serious economic crisis in its modern history. The country's political system has been disrupted and in disarray, and the armed forces suffer from a series of institutional and material weaknesses that have fast flogged their counterinsurgency program. Peru's economic and political problems alone would cause grave concern. Given the situation, the Shining Path has expanded its campaign against the government.

In practice, the situation looks bleak. Peru faces the most serious economic crisis in its modern history. The country's political system has been disrupted and in disarray, and the armed forces suffer from a series of institutional and material weaknesses that have fast flogged their counterinsurgency program. Peru's economic and political problems alone would cause grave concern. Given the situation, the Shining Path has expanded its campaign against the government.

The range of Sendero's rural campaign has expanded substantially over the course of the past five years. The movement has established a strong base of operations in the Andean sierra, the southern altiplano, the coca growing areas of the Upper Huallaga Valley, and most of the country's major urban centers. Sendero's ability to make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations, is threatened by the government's increasing efforts to bring the valley and its surrounding area under control. Should the army eventually seize control, it could well do so with the help of the peasants. The army is the only group that can make any serious inroads against the insurgency in the Andean sierra, where the movement has a strong base of operations.
For almost a month, starting July 15, anti-abortionists have been demonstrating at three women's health clinics in Wichita, Kansas. The clinics were forced to close down completely the first week of demonstrations, and after the clinics attempted to re-open, members of Operation Rescue continued to throw themselves under cars, sit by the hundreds at clinic doorways, and harass staff. Over 2,000 of these obstructions have been created but most of them have only been charged with trespassing and disordering, fined $25 and then released from jail. They would quickly return to the clinics to demonstrate, and many of these anti-abortionists have been arrested eight or nine times.

On July 23 a federal district judge, Patrick F. Kelly, issued an order prohibiting the Operation Rescue protesters from blocking entry to the clinics and promised to jail anyone who defied his order. Later Judge Kelly strengthened this order and sent in U.S. marshals to enforce it. And this is when the U.S. Justice Department decided to step in and intervene directly.

On August 6 the U.S. Attorney for Kansas entered the case on the side of the anti-abortionists, making it crystal clear that the U.S. government supports these vicious attacks on women's right to abortion and is determined to officially and legally back up anti-abortion groups like Operation Rescue when they physically prevent women from going into abortion clinics. This is also another indication of the government's efforts in the legal arena to move as fast as they can to actually make abortion illegal.

**Operation Rescue Picks Wichita for New Campaign**

Operation Rescue carefully picked Wichita for their tactics and campaign. This was not a city like New York, San Francisco or Los Angeles where they had found hostile receptions—cities where pro-choice demonstrators had frequently outnumbered them and forced them to leave town. Operation Rescue decided to particularly target Women's Health Care Services, a clinic run by Dr. George R. Tiller. This is one of the very few clinics in the country where a woman can get an abortion in the final three months of pregnancy.

Wichita is the largest city in Kansas with 300,000 people. The state's governor, Joan Finney, has been an open supporter of Operation Rescue, and anti-abortion activists have had a presence in this city for decades. Operation Rescue came to Wichita hoping to find many supporters, both official and unofficial. And Wichita officials did in fact greet them with open arms. After the first week of demonstrations, the mayor, the chief of police and the city manager—who all oppose abortion—had a meeting. And the next day they issued a directive to the police prohibiting them from stopping people before they block the clinic doors and ordering them to make arrests using the minimum force necessary.

Women from all over the country came to the Women's Health Care Services clinic in Wichita to get abortions, in many cases because they can't find any other place where a physician will perform second- and third-trimester abortions. Clinic officials say that of the 2,200 abortions performed there each year, only a small number, about 10 or 12, are for women in the third trimester. Cops have complained about how they have had to arrest their own relatives. And then when they did make arrests they would use the tactic of letting the anti-abortionists take tiny "baby steps" to the paddy wagon. As a result of this, it would take hours to clear the demonstration—and meanwhile the doors to the clinic would remain blocked.

**Building a Case Against Roe**

The U.S. Justice Department joined Operation Rescue in arguing that women seeking abortions are not protected under the Reconstruction-era civil rights law that Judge Kelly had cited in issuing the injunction against the Operation Rescue demonstrations. This civil rights law, called the Civil Rights Act of 1871, was originally passed to prevent the intimidation of newly freed slaves by the Ku Klux Klan. It prohibits discrimination in the right to travel and the right to privacy. And abortion clinics have used this law to argue that Operation Rescue demonstrations discriminate against women traveling to the clinics from out of state and violate a woman's right to privacy. This law has already been used as the basis for federal court injunctions barring protests at other abortion clinics. But the use of this law in such cases is now being challenged in a Virginia case that is set to go before the Supreme Court this fall. The U.S. Justice Department has already filed a "friend-of-the-court" brief in this case, on the side of the anti-abortionists.

The Justice Department lawyers claim that they are challenging Kelly's injunction not only on technical grounds but are not in any way politically siding with Operation Rescue. And meanwhile Operation Rescue is trying to make it seem like this is all just a question of whether or not the state or the federal government has jurisdiction over this case. But the real deal is that these actions by the U.S. government are highly political. And they are very much limited to be part of a gathering momentum leading up to a big showdown in the Supreme Court. The Bush administration has made it very clear that it wants the Supreme Court to overturn Roe v. Wade, the 1973 case that made abortion legal. And they hope these moves by the government in Wichita will politically and legally strengthen the whole movement to overturn Roe. Judge Kelly, noting the real stakes in Wichita, said, "The U.S. Justice Department's position is a pretext to challenge Roe v. Wade and not some subtle, picky (legal) question."

Kelly has received numerous death threats. And as we go to press Operation Rescue has continued to block clinic entrances. On Saturday, August 10 anti-abortionists demonstrated at a clinic not covered by Kelly's anti-blockade order. Meanwhile lawyers for Operation Rescue have filed an appeal in the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, in Denver, hoping that the injunction will be overturned.

**Urgent Situation**

With this whole offensive by Operation Rescue and the U.S. government's blatant legal and political support of the anti-abortion movement, the battle lines are being drawn even tighter. And things are heading for a decisive showdown this fall with the Supreme Court scheduled to hear a number of cases challenging Roe v. Wade.

On August 7 a U.S. judge struck down the strongest state abortion law in the country. This Louisiana abortion law bans abortion except to save the life of the pregnant woman or in pregnancies resulting from rape or incest. And the exceptions to this are very narrowly defined. Physicians found guilty of violating this law would be subject to a maximum sentence of ten years in prison and fines up to $10,000.

Adrian C. Duplantier, the federal district judge who struck down this law, made a point of saying that he did not like putting down this law and hoped that this would in fact lead to the Supreme Court making abortion illegal. Duplantier noted that the Louisiana statute must be held unconstitutional under the terms of Roe v. Wade. But in his written opinion, the judge added that he "wholesomely agreed" with the dissenting opinion that was written by Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White in the Roe v. Wade case. In other words, Duplantier is saying that because Roe hasn't yet been overturned he has to rule that the Louisiana law is unconstitutional. But he is making it very clear that he would like to see Roe overturned.

This is a urgent situation that demands immediate action. All through the '80s and '90s there have been stepped-up political and legal efforts to chip away at women's right to abortion. This has all been aimed at trying to make abortion illegal altogether. And these efforts have been clearly and successfully fought against. And Wichita shows even more clearly that we can't rely on lobbying politicians or getting diseases to take up these attacks on women's right to abortion. There is all of these various attacks on women's right to abortion. There are millions of women (and men) across this country outraged at these attacks on women. And this outrage can and must be turned into a massive, militant movement capable of politically defeating every attack on women's reproductive rights and beating back the government's efforts to overturn Roe v. Wade.

Pre-choice demonstration in New York last month.
St. John's Verdict: A Case of Racist Logic

On March 1, 1990 a 22-year-old Black woman was brutalized and sexually assaulted by a group of jocks near St. John's University in New York City. On July 25, 1991 the courts sanctioned this brutal crime. The attackers were of the "guilty" of any and all sexual crimes. They had been part of a group who had lured a Black woman student into their house, urged her to drink vodka screwdrivers till she was ill, and then subjected her to more than five hours of vicious coercion, intimidation, verbal and physical assault, racist slurs and sexual abuse.

The court's verdict gives green light to rape and sexual assault of Black women in society. And it's truly an all-AmericanKan verdict concentrating society's twin pillars of male supremacy and white supremacy. As they left the courtroom the three St. John's rapists removed their jackets and ties and one of them stripped off his shirt and bared his chest in a confident display of white male privilege. Throughout the city, reaction to the verdict is intense and sharply divided: On the one hand, there is openly jubilant strutting among reactionaries. But far more broadly there is disbelief, pain, frustration and anger. And people are looking for a way to fight this outrage and go on the offensive against this woman-hating, racist system.

Court Promotes the Woman on Trial

In days of painful vivid testimony at the trial, backed up by friends of the defendant who had participated in and witnessed the attack, the woman recounted her experience of forcible sexual abuse by at least six males in two off-campus residences that are jokingly referred to as "Trum Plaza" and "The Nugget." She was moved into the house by a fellow student who had offered her a ride home. There, against her will, she was passed to drink until she was sick and nauseous, limp and out of consciousness. Over her repeated protests, the group of males had forced her to take off her shirt and panties and to stroke her nipple and to stroke her inside of her panties. If she said "No! It's called rape!" they bellowed "Oh, shut up!"

On March 1, 1990 a 22-year-old Black woman was brutalized and sexually assaulted by a group of jocks near St. John's University in New York City. On July 25, 1991 the courts sanctioned this brutal crime. The attackers were of the "guilty" of any and all sexual crimes. They had been part of a group who had lured a Black woman student into their house, urged her to drink vodka screwdrivers till she was ill, and then subjected her to more than five hours of vicious coercion, intimidation, verbal and physical assault, racist slurs and sexual abuse.

The court's verdict gives green light to rape and sexual assault of Black women in society. And it's truly an all-AmericanKan verdict concentrating society's twin pillars of male supremacy and white supremacy. As they left the courtroom the three St. John's rapists removed their jackets and ties and one of them stripped off his shirt and bared his chest in a confident display of white male privilege. Throughout the city, reaction to the verdict is intense and sharply divided: On the one hand, there is openly jubilant strutting among reactionaries. But far more broadly there is disbelief, pain, frustration and anger. And people are looking for a way to fight this outrage and go on the offensive against this woman-hating, racist system.

Court Promotes the Woman on Trial

In days of painful vivid testimony at the trial, backed up by friends of the defendant who had participated in and witnessed the attack, the woman recounts her experience of forcible sexual abuse by at least six males in two off-campus residences that are jokingly referred to as "Trum Plaza" and "The Nugget." She was moved into the house by a fellow student who had offered her a ride home. There, against her will, she was passed to drink until she was sick and nauseous, limp and out of consciousness. Over her repeated protests, the group of males had forced her to take off her shirt and panties and to stroke her nipple and to stroke her inside of her panties. If she said "No! It's called rape!" they bellowed "Oh, shut up!"

On March 1, 1990 a 22-year-old Black woman was brutalized and sexually assaulted by a group of jocks near St. John's University in New York City. On July 25, 1991 the courts sanctioned this brutal crime. The attackers were of the "guilty" of any and all sexual crimes. They had been part of a group who had lured a Black woman student into their house, urged her to drink vodka screwdrivers till she was ill, and then subjected her to more than five hours of vicious coercion, intimidation, verbal and physical assault, racist slurs and sexual abuse.

Outrage at Pro-Rape Verdict

Immediately following the St. John's verdict, the daily papers were filled with accounts of celebration and relief among those who had lived with the raping. Families and friends of the raped, champagne and celebrations. Fellow members of the St. John's lacrosse team were quoted as saying the "incident" was "blown out of proportion" and welcoming the verdict because "people tend to think differently when you have alcohol, and this sort of thing happens all the time." One rape victim, who said the defendants were "all clean-cut guys like myself," was delighted "So what? Remember What Aunton Brawley?"

On August 1 more than 500 people answered the call of the Ad Hoc Committee Outraged by the Racist and Sexist Verdict in the St. John's Case and packed the House of the Lord Church in Brooklyn to support the woman survivor and build for further action to overturn the ugly verdict and make the criminals pay. The assembly was mainly Black but included women and men of all nationalities. Speaking out against the verdict, one member said, "This is just the beginning of the struggle. As we move into the streets we gotta fight these powers now. We gotta bring about a society free of women's oppression. As Carl Dix, spokesperson for RCP, said: "So what? Remember What Aunton Brawley?"

In the United States:

One in three women will be raped. On college campuses:

One in four women will be sexually assaulted

The most likely place these assaults occur is a dorm or frath house

Less than 10% of rape victims will report the assault

Less than 5% of the rapists will go to jail.

80% of rapes are done by acquaintances of the women.

Courageous Resister vs. Misogynist Court

The young woman had the courage to report the rape and persist in bringing charges against her attackers despite the further coercion it meant. She refused to remain a silent victim and has given hope to countless women survivors of sexual assault and rape. She held her ground during a courtroom trial and media coverage that put her through the wringer, questioning her behavior and intentions and "criminalizing" far more than did the rapists. The rapists were not even charged with rape because under New York state law "rape" is illegal only when vaginal penetration occurs. This legal definition was then used to excuse her of lying, as she called it, to say she was raped. Lawyers for the rapists used old, legally discredited doctrines requiring "perfect evidence" and proof of "error or bad faith" responsibility. They said she willingly accepted rape from one of the men, that she didn't resist hard enough or report the crime soon enough. Therefore, they argued, she must have consented to the whole thing. They argued that she was crying rape "just because she was bitter." One juror of the case, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

Even the way the prosecution (who was supposed to be on the woman's side) handled this case reveals how the courts work against women who have been raped. The prosecution didn't even question prospective jurors to find out if they had sexist or racial biases that would prejudice them against the woman who had been raped. And then during the trial itself two jurors were allowed to wear insinuating provocative T-shirts into the courtroom. A male juror had a T-shirt that read "Unbutton My Fly" and a female juror wore a shirt saying "Only at Trum Plaza." The prosecution didn't protest this at all. The prosecution also didn't call as a witness a St. John's professor who could have provided valuable testimony to back up the woman's story. This professor, a teaching man, had both the women students and one of the defendants as students and was ready to testify about the sexual assault inflicted on the woman. Instead the prosecution put forth an argument also based on misbehavior and bad faith and held that if she didn't resist hard enough or report the crime soon enough she must have been a willing accomplice in what was simply the kind of "fun and games" young men engage in.

This whole incident is a sharp indictment of this system that accepts the kind of social relations it produces. It is a society where rape is legal and college girls get "education" in how to abuse women and treat them like private property. Where white males control and harass and humiliate are openly promoted. And then when a woman does try to stand and defend herself the courts uphold the rape and the whole case is used to attack women even more.

On August 1 more than 500 people answered the call of the Ad Hoc Committee Outraged by the Racist and Sexist Verdict in the St. John's Case and packed the House of the Lord Church in Brooklyn to support the woman survivor and build for further action to overturn the ugly verdict and make the criminals pay. The assembly was mainly Black but included women and men of all nationalities. Speaking out against the verdict, one member said, "This is the beginning of the struggle. As we move into the streets we gotta fight these powers now. We gotta bring about a society free of women's oppression. As Carl Dix, spokesperson for RCP, said: "So what? Remember What Aunton Brawley?"

There is an urgent need to continue these protests against the St. John's verdict and to turn widespread anger into an outpouring of rage. All those who dream of a society where women don't have to fear attack or rape must have a hard look at the St. John's verdict and what it says about the nature of this system and what it's going to take to bring about a society free of women's oppression. As Carl Dix, spokesperson for RCP, said: "So what? Remember What Aunton Brawley?"

In the United States:

One in three women will be raped. On college campuses:

One in four women will be sexually assaulted

The most likely place these assaults occur is a dorm or frath house

Less than 10% of rape victims will report the assault

Less than 5% of the rapists will go to jail.

80% of rapes are done by acquaintances of the women.
People's Park
Belongs to the People!
It's Right to Rebel!

The RW received the following leaflet on the struggle over People's Park in Berkeley, California (see RW #777). This was put out by the San Francisco Bay Area Branch of the RCP:

THE SOLUTION
Belongs to the People!

(see RW #777). This was put out by the San Francisco Bay Area Branch of the RCP:

PEOPLE SPEAK:

"I'm here because society is generally messed up. I see this as an excuse to get back at a society where wealth is very unevenly distributed."

A young protester

"I have a business. I'm comfortable. But what about the people on the bottom? There are people sleeping under bushes all over America. I just can't ignore them."

A local club owner

THE PROBLEM AND THE SOLUTION

These quotes speak volumes about what's been going down at People's Park. What's at stake for the authorities is their deep-eat-dog way of life. What's at stake on the people's side is organizing society in a better way the way the authorities have the power of life and death over the people and in order to organize society in a better way the people have to seize power away from these dogs.

The protest and rebellion at People's Park has been part of this assault on the philosophy of private ownership of land and it challenges the foundations of the system. You know that it has struck a raw nerve when some representatives of the authorities scramble around preparing plans, negotiations, and compromise trying to throw sand in the people's eyes but all along the paving over and control of the park continued behind rubber and wooden bullets. For the people "all is illusion without state power."

The powers have tried to stamp and crush the rebellion and protest in two ways. One is to drown it in police violence, batons, rubber bullets and intimidation. The second way is by lying and distancing, painting the protestors in the ugliest light. The authorities have tried to claim that there is a violent prone group out there—there is and we've seen them from the beginning,—the police! The police have done the same thing. The police and the University have used the whole movement with this lie that the protesters are the problem. City Manager Michael Brown has run the same song: "Can a democracy run when any group that has a position exercises violence to enforce that position? That's a form of blackmail!" Isn't this exactly what the authorities have done? Use violence to enforce their position? That's a form of blackmail! Isn't this how democracy actually works? In '69 they murdered James Rector and shot over 100. Are we not allowing them to murder and shoot over 100 students and are they doing the same thing today?

IT'S RIGHT TO REBEL!

For a couple of days proletarian youth did join the protest and rebellion. This particular struggle gave different people the opportunity to strike back at the system that feeds them shit, and that's a fine thing. The authorities howled about the mindless looting of stores, and how gangs were preying upon the people. First off these motherfuckers have no right to speak about looting when their whole system is based on robbing and plundering the peoples of the world. But this slander was meant to increase divisions between the students and the proletarian youth. It was meant to weaken any alliance between radical students and angry oppressed youth with nothing to lose. This anger and rage is a good thing, not a bad thing, and the police can't define it or make it safe but to lead it and make it serve the struggle. Like we say "it's time to take the stage and make your rage serve the one and only solution—all-the-way liberating revolution."

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL?

The police and the University have tried to run the same lies about the homeless. The homeless are criminals. The streets aren't safe. Once again they are trying to put it on the people. In the New World Order you are supposed to turn your back on the victims and call them the problem. The intent of these lies is to weaken the cause of the protesters and win people to stand with their privilege and decadence. There is no excuse for this. And if you really want to see crime go away then you are going to be part of radicalizing society and making revolution because that's the only way people are going to see things a different way.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

We have to continue our assault on the philosophy of organized greed. We have to see this battling from back today as part of getting ready for the time when we can actually fight those imperialist monsters and defeat them, and finally sweep this system into the pages of history. Get down with the RCP and get ready for that time.

STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

The homeless are not criminals, The system is.

STOP THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE!

Drop the charges on all arrested!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL,
THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL?

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!

THE HOMELESS ARE NOT CRIMINAL, THE SOLUTION IS:

EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT CRIME BUT WHO'S THE REAL CRIMINAL? STOP THE WAR ON THE HOMELESS!
East L.A.:
The Killing of Smokey Jiménez

In the early hours of Saturday, August 3, Los Angeles County sheriffs deputies murdered Arturo Jiménez, a 19-year-old Chicano youth, in the East L.A. housing project of Ramona Gardens. The unprovoked killing of Smokey, as his friends called him, produced an angry response and a continued determination by the people of Ramona Gardens to “not let it go,” as one said—to fight for Justice for Smokey.

The Lynwood Vikings and Other Gangs in Uniform

One of the pigs who killed Arturo Jiménez had been transferred to East L.A. from the Lynwood Sheriffs Station. This station is the subject of a huge police brutality lawsuit filed last September by the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. After the suit was filed, the Long Beach Press-Telegram exposed the existence of a white-supremacist gang among the deputies which was basically running the Lynwood Station. It is called the Vikings and has all the hallmarks of a street gang. Members throw signs (an “L” for Lynwood), they wear head tattoos on their ankles, and they graffiti the name of their “set” on the walls of their turf. The Vikings have burned crosses for terrorizing the masses, but as a way to maintain their morale.

Lawrence Johnson was shot in the back by a pig from the Vikings in the back yard of a neighbor, and broke both of his arms with a blackjack. Charges of assault were thrown out. They also smashed the face of a 15-year-old Latino through a patrol car window, clubbing him to unconsciousness and kicking him repeatedly when he was on the floor. Then he was revived with an electric stun Taser gun (like the one used on Rodney King), and the whole process was repeated. He lost his front teeth in the verdict.

Detectives in the jail have turned crooked in an all-black section of the jail reserved for alleged gang members. A couple of months ago, a video was shown on TV of showing deputies brutalizing prisoners after a supposed riot. The deputies were shown being pelted with rocks and bottles and were put on hold. Others were prevented from getting medical treatment in the hospital or from giving aid. L.A. County-USC hospital is less than a mile away, but a video shot by one of the neighbors shows it took up to 30 minutes for paramedics to arrive. That fact, of course, is the scene we look at in the ambulance finally arrived. You had four cars covering blocks and blocks of streets, but there was not one paramedic,” one observer told the RW. Many people think the jails just let Smokey go to die.
The anger of the people at this wanton murder found expression in various ways. The L.A. Times reported that police cars were burned by numerous rocks and bottles. New reports showed cops covering behind their cars. “They were afraid, because for the first time, the people stood up to them. That’s why they were afraid. We’re not going to let them kill us any more. We’re going to fight it now,” an 18-year-old woman told the RW. The young women especially hold, going right up in the face of the pigs and yelling “Killers!” and “Murderers!” at them.

More sheriffs as well as some LAPD were called in—about 75 in all. They set up a skirmish line down a street in the middle of the project, drew their guns and pointed them at the people, including Smokey’s friends and family. The pigs were especially anxious to grab the video for fear that it would clearly expose the cold-blooded murder they had committed.

Ramona Gardens has no shortage of police within L.A. city limits, so they were supported by LAPD. The Housing Authority also has its own police force. The RTD (which serves passengers) was even more with people. But the sheriffs are supposed to have a special reason to be there, because it’s not in their general jurisdiction. So they came up with a story, supposedly, they had chased a car and shot it down. They lured them with a bottle, they got out of their cars to investigate, were attacked by Smokey, and one sheriff said he shot the youth to save his partner.

While the mainstream media repeated what the cops told them, or talked about “conflicting versions,” residents exposed these fabrications. Ramona Gardens has only three exits and speed bumps on its winding streets. A resident pointed out, “It’s a very strange story. This has been an ongoing problem. L.A. County sheriffs can pass by. and this place is like bait to the pigs. The authorities are very worried that the people are seeing through these time-worn schemes. How worried they are was demonstrated by an article that appeared in the L.A. Times. The Times got together with the LAPD, the sheriffs, Alatorte and one or two members of the project’s residents’ council to launch an attack on the revolutionary. The article made the following statement that the revolutionaries were “the least welcome” in the project. “Who? To those who are trying to get the people to accept this murder and the thousand other abuses this system brings down on them, Alatorte, an LAPD spokesperson, a priest and an anonymous ‘resident’ were all quoted complaining about the revolutionaries. The LAPD spokesperson even had the nerve to say that the revolutionaries were “trying to create anti-police sentiment,” as if the police themselves hadn’t already created much anti-pig sentiment among the people.

The article also included a reference to fears that revolutionaries would “incite some of the project’s gang members to more violence.” But it is not “violence” in general that the powers and their flunkies fear. Certainly not the violence that the uniformed, badge-toting gang of police brings down on the people every day. Not even the “gang violence,” where the oppressed take it out on each other. In fact, this kind of violence is promoted and provoked by the powers, including through the well-known police tactic of kidnapping a homeboy and dropping him off in an “unfriendly” area. What they really fear is that the oppressed people will stop fighting each other and unite to struggle against their oppressors. The Times was particularly worried about the fact that “at least 50 members of the gang” had signed their names to a banner that read, “It’s Right to Rebel in Memory of Smokey.” (This was about 50 times as many residents as the Times had found to complain about the “outsiders.”) The Times even published a picture of the banner.

Two days after the murder, a protest meeting was supposed to be held in the project at 6 p.m. But after conferring with the sheriffs and LAPD all day, Councilman Alatorte and a couple of resident council members decided to move the time of the meeting up two hours. The Times claims they did so to keep the revolutionaries from coming, but they also neglected to inform many of the residents, including many who had planned to speak out and deliver angry statements of their own. One woman was later told by a council leader, “We didn’t want all these people coming in to incite something. They’re outsiders and they just want another Watts riot.” The woman responded, “Maybe that’s what we need to order them to listen to us.” Over a hundred residents showed up at the originally scheduled time. One resident told the RW how she felt about some of the residents’ council leaders: “This has always been a concentration camp and they’re the ones with the whips. Residents repeatedly emphasized that the killing of Smokey was not an isolated incident. In 1985, one of the deputies who killed Smokey killed someone else from the projects who had been shooting at pigeons with a B-B gun. The man was shot first in the knee, which completely disabled him, and then executed with a couple more
Police Barricades Go Up in Pico-Union

Last week the Los Angeles Police Department began to put up permanent barricades in an area of Pico-Union, the largest barrio of Central American immigrants in the U.S. The permanent barricades include metal fences and locked iron gates. This is phase two of LAPD’s Operation Cut-de-Sac—which should be called Operation Police State. As regular readers of the RW know, the LAPD has already put up permanent barricades in a neighborhood of Black and Latino people in South Central L.A. Operation Cut-de-Sac is a plan being carried out by the powers—under the excuse of “war on drugs”—to lock the people into “artificial communities” where the police control every aspect of their lives.

In response, the Coalition to Stop Operation Police State called for three days of demonstrations in Pico-Union. On Wednesday, August 7, black smoke billowed into the air from tires burning at the barricades. The large temporary barricades placed in front of the federally approved posts ended up smashed in the middle of the street. Three people were arrested by riot cops as people actually saw what happened last night. They are still being held out of touch. The Coalition said demonstrations will continue.

Here is what some of the people in the barrio and others had to say about the barricades and the protest.

Continued from page 9

Immigrant in his 40s: “They can’t be. Because, for example, they never try to catch killers, but they do things to foment war. We’ve had enough of this. They send arms, they send ex-Imperial in his 30s: “I don’t know how many more than us adults, because they’re growing up to be better than us.”

They like Smokey a lot. He got that name because he’s a big guy. A young woman said, “He stood in the projects. He didn’t go around other places.” Another explained to a reporter, “They took away something from us that’s very valuable.” One young man refused a reporter to his own destruc-

...Ramon Gaitans, with about 500 units, is one of the oldest housing projects in L.A. Smokey and his family have lived there for 16 years, and others have been there even longer. The residents have had a car wash and have gone around with cans and jars to collect money for his family. They do this for anyone who dies, but one organizer said this is the biggest response ever. A little memorial with a cross and flowers and little mementos, set apart by a low fence, marks the place where Smokey’s blood flowed on the ground. A large R.I.P. graffiti covers a nearby wall. Other graffiti in the area say “In Loving Memory de Arturo, ‘Smokey,’ 8/3/91.” When Alatorre came, the youth showed their feelings by holding up signs with drawings including hooded Klansmen and slogans saying “Killing Behind a Badge.” “Killing in the Name of the Law.” “Beat a Black Man. Kill a Mexican/We want Justice.”

A young man told the RW, “To tell you the truth, down here, they ain’t never been afraid of the cops. The way they see it, it’s just another guy with a gun. This neighborhood, it’s got a reputation, it’s like one big family. The way they look at it, the cops are just another gang. That’s the way they see it.”

The Killing of Smokey Jiménez

Continued from page 9 shots at close range. The other pig that killed Smokey had been a member of a white-supremacist gang called the Vikings, which runs the Lynwood Sheriffs Station. To deflect criticism after the Lynwood gang war was exposed in a Long Beach newspaper, the deputy in question was transferred—to the Latino barrios of East L.A.

Almost two years ago, the LAPD killed David Galindo, a youth who had lived in the projects for many years. When, after being followed, harassed and threatened by police for months, he tried to outrun them on his motorcycle, Galindo died in a crash when a cop car deliberately cut him off. More recently, an unamed youth was shot to death by the LAPD just outside the projects, and another was seriously injured when the pigs sent a dog into his house to bite him. A woman told the RW, “The media are only interviewing the people that actually saw what happened last night. We’re not only talking about last night. We’re talking about an ongoing problem. They’ll stop you for nothing. If they don’t like the way you’re dressed, throw you up against the wall. They speak to adults as if they were trash. Mothers can come out looking for a child, they’ll tell her in vulgar throat wanted to make sure the RW reporter heard about her pride: “These kids, they know more than us adults, because they’re growing up to be better than us.”

They like Smokey a lot. He got that name because he’s a big guy. A young woman said, “He stood in the projects. He didn’t go around other places.” Another explained to a reporter, “They took away something from us that’s very valuable.” One young man refused a reporter to his own destruc-

...Ramon Gaitans, with about 500 units, is one of the oldest housing projects in L.A. Smokey and his family have lived there for 16 years, and others have been there even longer. The people all say the same thing—“It’s like a family. The mainstream media have never missed a chance to call Smokey a ‘gang member’ and talk about other...
Mid East Conference Puts Palestinians Against the Wall

The U.S. government is making a major push for a "peace conference" in the Middle East. The U.S. Secretary of State Baker has invited Arab leaders to Washington to participate in the talks. However, the U.S. is using this conference to consolidate its own interests, not to promote peace. The U.S. is trying to "moderate" Israeli demands. But the reality is that the big military blocs are enlisting the pro-West Arab regimes in the "peace process" with promises of a cut of the pie. The U.S. Secretary of State Baker has made several tours of the various Arab capitals. Most of the agreements and promises were made behind locked doors and are not being revealed, but some aspects of the dirty deals are clear.

- For many years Syria was the main pro-Soviet force in the region and was labeled a "terrorist nation" by the U.S. While the U.S. is trying to "easing the plight" of the Palestinian people, it is now being revealed that the U.S. is offering to sit down and talk with Syria and the Soviet immpeiors in recent years, Syria now loo
ing to the U.S. as the new superpowers. The Assad regime joined up with Operation Desert Storm and now wants to further in
crease its "influence in the world community" through closer political and military ties with Arab states like Syria, while giving the Zionist state its "legitimacy" through normal relations between Israel and various Arab governments. The U.S. imperi
ers hopes to exert greater control and influence in the region by drawing together the various regimes under their wing.

Putting Palestinians Against the Wall

So far, the U.S. has been able to line up about a dozen countries in the region to sign up for the proposed "peace con
cference." As currently advertised, a conference of all the participants would be overseen by the U.S., USSR, UN and European Community. Then it would break up into separate sessions in which Israel would talk separately with Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Jordanian/Palestinian delege
tion.

During the Gulf war, Israel imported around-the-clock curfews on Palestinian areas—people confined to their homes were faced with starvation and serious health problems. Israel launched deadly bombardments of Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, militarily occupied by the Zionists since 1967, Israel stepped up confis
cations from Palestinian farmers which are then given away free to Jewish settlers. In the Golan Heights, which Israel took from Syria, over 1,500 new housing units for settlers are to be built. Since January, over 20,000 Palestinian refugees were kicked out of their land by the new settlers. The Palestinian people are basically being forced out of the Wall and told to give up their aspirations for self-determina
tion and national liberation. The U.S. powers and other enemies of the people claim the Palestinians must be "realistic" and accept the crumbs being held out to them, or else they will face an even worse fate under the "new order" in the Middle East. Most Palestinians refused to act as cheerleaders for the U.S. attack on Iraq, and they are now being treated like a defeated party in the Gulf war who must accept punishment.

Secret Deals and Reactive Interests

The U.S. moves in the Middle East are cloaked in hypocritical talk about bringing "peace" to this war-torn region. But the reality is that the big military blocs are enlisting the pro-West Arab regimes in the "peace process" with promises of a cut of the pie. U.S. Secretary of State Baker has made several tours of the various Arab capitals. The U.S. cannot impose its will in the region without the agreement of the big military blocs.

- For many years Syria was the main pro-Soviet force in the region and was labeled a "terrorist nation" by the U.S. The U.S. is trying to "easing the plight" of the Palestinian people, they have cut off millions of dollars in aid to the Palestinians, but the developments have also ex
duced even more nakedly the real nature of the so-called "friends" of the Palestinian people. The U.S. is trying to capitalize on "a new machine on Iraq, a Third World country committed suicide in the Middle East for the U.S. and its allies, hoping to forge a more stable U.S.-dominated alliance in the region. The U.S. wants to strengthen political and military ties with Arab states like Syria, while giving the Zionist state its "legitimacy" through normal relations between Israel and various Arab governments. The U.S. imperi
ers hopes to exert greater control and influence in the region by drawing together the various regimes under their wing.

Palestinian youth in front of the Wall.
George Jackson was an advocate of a strategy known as the "people's war." He believed that an armed Insurrection followed by a civil war was the only viable option for revolutionaries. This strategy was based on the idea that a people's war could be waged in the conditions of the U.S., and it would help to meet the daily needs of the people.

George Jackson was murdered in 1971, and his death was a significant event in the Black liberation movement. The authorities claimed that Panthers outside the prison had smuggled a tape recorder to him. The tape recorder contained a speech by George Jackson in which he discussed his military campaign. The tape recorder was used as evidence against the Panthers, and this led to their persecution.

George Jackson's murder was a significant event in the history of the Black liberation movement. It marked the end of the Black Panther Party and the beginning of a new phase in the struggle for Black liberation. The Black liberation movement continued to struggle for justice and equality, but it was a different movement than the one led by George Jackson.

The Black liberation movement continued to struggle for justice and equality, but it was a different movement than the one led by George Jackson. The movement continued to work towards the goal of a revolutionary government, but it was a different kind of revolution.
The Day the Pigs Offed Brother George Jackson

GEORGE JACKSON was killed in California's San Quentin prison on August 19, 1971. As the police produced a gun that he had once owned, the world learned of the cold-blooded murder of a political leader who had been a symbol of resistance against white supremacy.

Jackson's murder was a blow to the revolutionary movement, but it also served as a rallying point for those who continued to fight for justice and equality.

The Memory of George Jackson

George Jackson burned with impatience for revolution—he hated to live even one more day under their rule. He was fearless. From the oppressor's own danger, he called for revolutionary violence and blasted preachers of slow reform. His words moved people, and his example inspired them. George Jackson stepped into the revolutionary spotlight for only twenty short months. Though he did not develop a correct revolutionary strategy for seizing power, he was proud to call himself a communist. He used his time to speak for the revolutionary aspirations of those the system throws away without the light of day.

"As a slave, the social phenomenon that engages my whole consciousness is, of course, the revolution. The slave—and the revolution. Born to a premature death, a menial, subsistence-wage worker, odd-job man, the cleaner, the caught, the man under hatches, without bail—that's me, the colonial victim. Anyone who can pass the civil service examination today can kill me tomorrow... with complete immunity."

Jackson's death was a loss to the struggle for liberation, but it also inspired others to continue the fight.

The Day the Pigs Offed

Jackie's are examined on pages 70-71.)

Here are some excerpts from Carl Dix, RCP spokesman, which examine and outline the strategy of urban guerrilla warfare.

******

Carl Dix from "All-the-way Revolution vs Other Strategies", Revolution Magazine Spring 1991:

"As I said, like the PCP in Peru, we're serious about winning. Which means we're serious about winning the military struggle. And that's why we resist the urban guerrilla warfare as our basic strategy and base ourselves on the strategy of the people's war against the imperialists and defeat them militarily.

"You see, what's wrong with this urban guerrilla warfare strategy is that at the best it could make some troubles for the enemy, deal them some blows here and there, but it damn sure won't lead to liberation here.

"Now we've seen people here in the U.S. coming up with variations on this kind of nonrevolutionary military strategy. Usually it's along the lines of what's called urban guerrilla warfare. And this had a lot of currency at different times since the 1960s. In fact, when you talk about armed struggle this is what a lot of people think it means.

"Urban guerrilla warfare is the strategy of having a revolutionary hard core jump off the apparatus stage now and then, but the enemy in military operations of course is always carried out by small groups. The idea is that this would go on for a prolonged period.

"This isn't a revolutionary line in South Africa, and it isn't a revolutionary line here. It won't lead to liberation here. We've seen people here in the U.S. coming up with variations on this kind of nonrevolutionary military strategy. Usually it's along the lines of what's called urban guerrilla warfare. And this had a lot of currency at different times since the 1960s. In fact, when you talk about armed struggle this is what a lot of people think it means.

In other words, armed struggle was for them a bargaining chip to get cut in on the deal..."

"We've been made the floor mat of the imperialists, passivity, and subjection in one sense that's real, I'm a slave to. and in the next of overwhelming victory and fulfillment."

August 17, 1971, Marin County Courthouse—Johathan Jackson (left) breaks three prisoners and demands freedom for the 11 Political Prisoners.

Inmates of the Adjustment Center later said that George Jackson did not run out into the prison yard in a futile attempt to escape. Instead, they said, he sacrificed himself. Knowing he was the target, he hurled himself from the other inmates and saved them from being massacred with him.

Jackson's murder was a blow to the revolutionary movement, but it also inspired others to continue the fight.
Rape has nothing to do with sex. It is a violent crime that concentrates the brutal domination of women.

Jury Goes Along with Racist, Rapist Logic

In an unusually vociferous defense of the jury's verdict, jury foreman Michael Fahid said that "there was a lack of evidence and so many inconsistencies" in the testimony supporting the woman. These so-called "inconsistencies" in the woman's testimony were not about the basic facts of what happened, but in the minute details of how much she drank, what the men were wearing, etc. During the trial the defense lawyers threw a flurry of questions at the woman, asking her who did what, when and how? When a lawyer challenged her memory of the exact details of what happened the woman shot back: "I wasn't paying attention! I was being abused!"

The defense lawyers also attacked the woman for not immediately reporting the rape. This is a question raised only in sexual assault trials—in no other violent crime is the date of reporting considered relevant.

The foreman denied that race was a factor in the case, claiming that because the jury didn't even know the woman was Black until weeks into the trial the issue was irrelevant. The Black community is now being accused of "bringing race into" the case. But the fact is, racism was very much a part of this case from the very beginning. One of the jocks asked the woman before the assault, "Did you ever have sex with a white guy?" And the woman testified that she was subjected to racist insults throughout the attack. And in a country built upon the oppression of Black people, where for hundreds of years white men in positions of power and influence have freely made use of Black women, how could race not be a factor?

The powers try to deny that racism is involved in cases like this and the Central Park rape case. And they also try and use these cases to pit Black people against women—encouraging people to fight over whether these are cases of "sexism or racism." But the people need a different alignment than what the powers want to create. All those who hate oppression need to build broad unity around fighting and exposing both the racist and sexist nature of these attacks.

The St. John's verdict which upholds and promotes rapist logic and white male privilege fits right in with the New World Order's intensification of attacks on women. Despite all the evidence and testimony of the terrible crimes committed against this woman, the court would not punish three white men for doing what is promoted by this society and considered acceptable behavior for any all-American college jock.
Become A Co-Conspirator!

Get Down With The Drive To Subscribe!

The Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario brings you ‘forbidden’ news and analysis. Stories straight from the hotspots and frontlines of struggle in the U.S. and around the world. Sharp analysis that gets to heart of the real power relations of the system. And in-depth coverage and interviews with the revolutionary people on the bottom of society who are ‘invisible’ to the mainstream press.

It’s a cold truth: If more people read the RW/OR on a regular basis—the people would see through the lies of the system. We would know who are our enemies, our allies, and our friends. Our resistance would be stronger. Our connections would be tighter. People would be more politicized, organized, mobilized, strategized and revolutionized. And we would be prepared to battle the powers in a new way when the Time comes.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:
- Don’t delay—subscribe today
- Sign up new subscribers—copy the sub coupon and get it out to your friends. Ask your RW distributor about copies of the new brochure.
- Buy a sub for a prisoner—support the PRLF (Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund.)
- Become an RW distributor—build RW networks
- Sustain the RW with a regular monthly contribution.
- Correspond with the RW to support the drive to subscribe!

Subscribe to the Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Edition</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Edition</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Year</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year Library or Institution in the U.S.</td>
<td>$52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to buy a subscription for a prisoner</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to become a monthly sustainer of the RW/OR</td>
<td>$12 every month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See your local RW/OR Distributor

Or mail to: RCP Publications, Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654

Name:
Address:
City:
State:  Zip:

BECOME AN RW/OR DISTRIBUTOR!
Revolutionaries, especially Maoist revolutionaries, are famous for the view that "the power of the people is greater than the Man's technology." That was a spirit that marked the '60s in particular—with the struggle of the Vietnamese people being an important and inspiring example. But the U.S. war against Iraq, with its massive "high tech" deployment, has posed new challenges to this view. How could a revolutionary army hope to defeat the modern imperialist powers? In this interview Bob Avakian explores this question, and concludes: the power of the people is still greater than the Man's technology. But he argues that to make it so requires combining the decisive thing—the revolutionary energy of the masses—with a scientific doctrine and strategy for people's war. With that combination, he concludes, once the necessary conditions emerge, a people's war could have a real chance for success—even in a country like the U.S.

This interview further develops the thesis in an earlier work by Bob Avakian, "Could We Really Win? The Possibility of Revolutionary War." It does so through a serious examination of the military strengths and weaknesses demonstrated by the imperialist side in the Gulf war—comparing and contrasting their forces and way of fighting to the potential strengths of the people.

$5

Available at Revolution Books stores and outlets.
Or order from RCP Publications, P.O. Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654. Please include $1.50 for shipping when ordering by mail.