Report from Peru: IEC 5th Delegation

Death Penalty Constitution Passes
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Chairman Gonzalo, leader of the Communist Party of Peru. The New Peruvian constitution includes restoration of the death penalty which Fujimori has said would be used against Chairman Gonzalo.

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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 unless this system is overthrown.

2) Many different groups will protest and rebel against things this system does—and these protests and revolutions 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: The Revolutionary Communist Party, USA.

This Party has the vision, the program, the leadership and the organizational principles to take those who must be set free and enable them to do what must be done. There is a challenge for all those who dare to see such a revolution—those who dare to dream for the better, all those who dare to dream and to act to bring about a completely new and better world. Support the Party, join them in spreading their message and organizing struggle, and prepare the ground for a revolutionary rising that has a solid basis and a real chance of victory.

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Death Penalty Constitution Passes

There is a country in the world today where millions of oppressed people—the "nobodies" on the bottom with nothing to lose but their chains—are waging up in righteous armed struggle to take power into their hands. That country is Peru. The workers and peasants and workers there are waging a people's war led by the Maoist Communist Party of Peru, often called the Sendero Luminoso or Shining Path in the press. They are knocking the old rule of the exploiters and oppressors to the ground. And they are building a new power to fight against ALL oppression.

The people's war in Peru is our struggle—it belongs to the proletariat and oppressed of the world. This is the most important and precious revolutionary struggle in the world today. And what makes it even more crucial for us here in this country to support the sisters and brothers in Peru is that we share a common enemy—the U.S. government and the imperialist system it fronts for. The U.S. is the big backer of the war that is trying to crush the people's war with reactionary violence. Per Luft and oppressed in the U.S. have special responsibility to expose and oppose the murderous moves of the U.S. to prevent the revolution in Peru. We have special responsibility to stand with our people who are turning the world upside down in the countryside and shantytowns of Peru.

Fujimori's regime held a referendum on October 31 on the new Constitution which puts even more power in the hands of the dictator and his military generals. The Constitution was drawn up by the rubber-stamp Congress dominated by President Fujimori's backers. The regime used armed force to put down protests against the Constitution and limited access to the media by forces calling for a "no" vote. Fujimori used government funds to buy off voters and pressured minorities in the country for the Constitution in exchange for financing. According to a Reuters wire service report: "Maoist Shining Path guerrillas launched attacks on the vote... The guerrillas detonated bombs in central Lima, damaged a congressional building and a Foreign Ministry office. Next to it, police said no injuries were reported. The bombings, the second such attack hours after guerrillas razed the capital and several other cities by downing electrical towers. They bombed at least three banks and a supermarket Friday, causing damage in two Lima commercial districts." According to a UPI report, the guerrillas sent "graffiti on walls calling for people to boycott the vote."

On a few weeks before the referendum, Fujimori was in the U.S. and told President Clinton, other top officials and high-level representatives. "Fujimori had openly declared before the referendum that the death penalty could be used against the imprisoned leader of the Maoist Communist Party of Peru, Chairman Gonzalo, and other revolutionaries. The restoration of the death penalty represents a heightened threat to the life of Chairman Gonzalo (Abimael Guzman). It calls for stepped-up efforts to force the Fujimori regime to allow lawyers and others to visit Gonzalo and other revolutionary prisoners."

Although the passage of the Constitution was expected, what came as a big shock—including to Fujimori's U.S. imperialist backers—was the slim margin of the "no" vote. Fujimori himself had cast the referendum on the Constitution as a popularity poll on his rule, and he confidently predicted he would win 70 percent or more approval. But the results turned out that the Constitution was only passed by 51 percent to 49 percent (some reports put it at 53 to 47). The "no" vote actually won in 14 of the 25 depart-
Report from Peru:

The following is based on information in IEC Bulletin No. 40:

The 5th Delegation from the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzmán (IC) has completed an important mission in Peru. The delegation was in Lima during October 25-31. They demanded to see Dr. Guzmán (Chairman Gonzalo)—who has been held in total solitary confinement in a small concrete cell for over a year—and other political prisoners, and protested the crimes of the Fujimori regime.

The delegation members came from different countries around the world, reflecting the strength of the international campaign. The members of the 5th IC Delegation were:

- Martín Bustamante (Mexico)—journalist; trade union activist; syndicalist
- Peter Erlinder (U.S.)—lawyer; president, National Lawyers Guild; professor, William Mitchell College of Law
- Haluk Gergen (Turkey)—founding member, Permanent Tribunal of the Peoples; member, Council of the World Organization Against Torture; professor, Instituto de Estudios de La Universidad Externado de Colombia
- Marta Gómez Pavia (Colombia)—translator

The delegation was in Lima at an important time. On October 31 Fujimori held a referendum on whether to grant "public approval" for the new Constitution. The Constitution included restoration of the death penalty, and Fujimori has said that it would be used against Chairman Gonzalo and other revolutionaries.

The international lawyers with the 5th delegation, Peter Erlinder and Martín Bustamante, presented a formal petition demanding to see Dr. Guzmán to Perú's President Fujimori, to various government ministries, the opposition, to the Supreme Court of Military Justice, and to representatives of the Peruvian and international press. They met with the Supreme Court of Military Justice and the Lima Bar Association (ADL). They gave a press conference at which they asked that the severe repression faced by lawyers who visited Chairman Gonzalo be stopped, and that the lawyers be granted access to see their client, the Navío Audrias case. They also said that the Supreme Court and the Senate itself had responsibility for the repression of lawyers confirming that he was not responsible for the delegation's problems in gaining access to Dr. Guzmán.

The delegation met with Peruvian lawyers from the Association of Democratic Lawyers (ADL). They gave a press conference asking that the political prisoners be respected. The delegation has arrested Dr. Crespo and Cartagena and sentenced them to life imprisonment for their refusal to continue to defend the cause of their client—especially Dr. Guzmán and Martha Huaytar. At the suggestion of the Lima Bar Association, the international lawyers made an attempt to speak to a meeting of the Lima Bar Association to ask that the Bar Bar Association support the delegation to demand to see Dr. Guzmán (Chairman Gonzalo). The measures to protect the lawyers of political prisoners. The delegation lawyers met with Dr. Jorge Avendaño, the head of the Bar Association, to make this request. Avendaño had received many fax messages from members around the world expressing support for the delegation and all political prisoners. Dr. Guzmán and the other political prisoners had been prevented from killing Chairman Gonzalo by bringing back the death penalty or other means.

The government clearly felt that any legal reasons preventing the press conference from being held would be used against Chairman Gonzalo. The Fujimori regime is more on the defensive than ever. As the 5th Delegation made clear, the international lawyers will return again to Lima until they reach their aim. Lawyers in Peru and elsewhere are demanding equal positions in the IACHR, as well as others, are also working toward this goal under very difficult and dangerous conditions.

Many letters have been sent to the Supreme Court of Military Justice demanding that the international lawyers be able to visit Dr. Guzmán, and more are coming in each day. The IEC says it is important that these continue to be sent, to keep up the pressure on the Fujimori regime. Letters can be faxed to 5114-337690 in Lima, IEC requests that copies be sent to IEC at London (FAX 44-71-482 0853.)

The following is the statement of the 5th IEC Delegation, presented at the press conference in Lima, Peru, October 29, 1993:

The 5th Delegation of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán declare:

* One year ago we were here as observers (as our capacity as international lawyers for human rights) at the military tribunal against Dr. Abimael Guzmán. At that time, our attendance at the tribunal was not permitted.

As of November 5, Chairman Gonzalo has been held in complete isolation for...
Declarations, demand:

- We are the lawyers in this case. For this reason we are here again in order to talk with our clients. This is necessary in order to carry out their legal defense as it is guaranteed by the American Convention on Human Rights, Article 8.

- Another reason we are here is that the Peruvian lawyers, such as Dr. Crespo and Cartagena, who defended Dr. Guzmán have been persecuted and condemned to prison.

- We have delivered a petition to various authorities, including to the President of the Republic, the Supreme Court and the Supreme Council of Military Justice, asking for authorization to visit our clients. Up to now, we have not received any answer.

- Yesterday, we went to the Naval Base at Callao where some of our clients are imprisoned, for example Dr. Abimael Guzmán. We were not allowed to enter.

- Our clients have the right to freedom of thought, information and culture, according to American Convention of Human Rights, Article 13. Similarly, the American Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man, Article 11, guarantees respect for the life and health of our clients.

- Clearly, these rights are not respected. For example, Dr. Guzmán is under psychological pressure; Dr. Cartagena urgently needs a medical operation, and we are afraid that Crespo and Cartagena could die within three or four years due to the very hard conditions they are living under in prison.

- We will do all possible to achieve the respect of these rights for our clients. For this reason, we will be returning to Peru.

II

- Despite the pronouncements of the Peruvian government that respect for human rights is one of its fundamental concerns, we have gathered opinions from the population which contradict this official view.

- In the degrading and inhuman treatment, the application of torture as a method in police interrogations, the arbitrary arrests, according to American Convention of Human Rights, Article 13, similarly the American Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man, Article 11, guarantees respect for the life and health of our clients.

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The International Campaign to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzmán is growing larger and becoming stronger, now including hundreds of thousands of people. Peasants, students, professionals, workers, artists from India, Colombia, Germany, Nepal, U.S., Mexico, Turkey and more than 30 countries have united to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzmán and the other political prisoners. During the past year, millions of people have heard about the struggle of the Peruvian people and violations of their basic rights committed by the Peruvian government. Many actions have been undertaken. For example, on September 24, the speech that Dr. Guzmán delivered from the cage a year ago was presented and published throughout the world: on radio, in newspapers, from roofs of buildings and through street theater in front of the Peruvian embassies of Spain, U.S., India, Colombia, Sweden, Denmark. Hundreds of thousands of leaflets demanding the end of the inhuman confinement of Dr. Guzmán were distributed. Banners with the slogan "Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán" appeared on the main avenues of the larger cities of the world. In Bangladesh, 1,500 people attended an art exhibition denouncing the criminal policy of Fujimori against Dr. Guzmán and the other political prisoners.

The IEC is firmly committed to continue denouncing and struggle for the life of Dr. Guzmán and the other political prisoners. Through the distribution of information, street actions and the presentation of legal cases in international court and other means, we will demand that the Fujimori regime respect the basic rights of the people.

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The IEC is firmly committed to continue denouncing the fact that Fujimori is boasting about waging a psychological war against Dr. Abimael Guzmán and Fujimori's illegal policy of maintaining Dr. Guzmán in solitary confinement. New IEC chapters are being formed—for example in New Zealand. And this week workers in Turkey held a strike for one day to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzmán.

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Since their stunning defeat in the jury trial, the government and their local bourgeoise media have been fanning the flames of "white backlash" among their racist and privileged social base. Unable to win a condemnation of the Los Angeles Rebellion from a jury, they are trying to accomplish what they could not accomplish in court.

In the case of co-defendant Keith Watson, the state announced that it was prepared to retry Watson on the one count for which Watson pled guilty for time served and made a public apology to the people he was accused of beating during the rebellion.

His face angry, Watson stood in the courtroom and faced his tormentors. It was a painful moment; once again the oppressed were apologizing in the oppressor's courtroom. When have the masters of this system ever had to apologize to the people for the world of the torment, war, and poverty they have brought down on millions? Where is the public apology from the police who beat Rodney King? There is a yearning among the people for the day yet to come when all the apologizing—and the begging and pleading—are going to be coming from the other side.

Nor does this end the danger to Watson, because as we have seen, Rodney King has been dragged and hounded by the cops every day since he was vindicated in court. The pigs never forgive or forget. Being on parole, Watson needs only be charged with the slightest infraction to be right back in the slammer.

This is no time to chill. The LAPD are engaged in a massacre of the daily hate. The battles around the LA4+ cases are far from over. All eyes are on the sentencing of Damian Williams which is set for the first week of December.
A Report from the Los Angeles Rebellion

Shockwaves!

By Michael Slate

Shockwaves, a collection of unique and intimate interviews with participants of the LA. Rebellion, is now available. It is reprinted from a series run in the Revolutionary Worker from May to September 1992.

Author Michael Slate is writing a new series and funds are needed to support his work. Proceed from sales of the Shockwaves collection will help. You can contribute by buying several copies and distributing them to friends. Michael is not a bourgeois journalist who lives in fancy hotels, etc. Our donations are needed to cover his basic necessities: food, transportation, research, and rent. A lot of money is needed, and donations can be sent to: Reporter's Emergency Travel Fund, RCP Publications, P.O. Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654. Anonymous contributions and money orders are encouraged.

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...to Reporter's Emergency Travel Fund for Slate's work.

Adherence to the 1992 LA. Rebellion continues to be felt in the people's struggle. This experienced police spy was now in charge of brutally repressing the people of Pico Union following the rebellion. This obviously included repressing those "causing trouble" for the police operations against the people.

The victor in the case of the Pico Union 3 continues to stand at the spot where the police arrested the 3, which is now a rite of passage for young people in the community. This is a legacy of the struggle and a reminder of the fight for justice.

The authorities attempted to intimidate the witnesses by threatening them withila
tion. But they haven't been able to get away with this, and have suffered defeats even within their own courtrooms. This is testament to the depth and power of the Spring Rebellion and the new reality in Los Angeles where the experience of the Rebellion is now available. It is reprinted from a series run in the Revolutionary Worker from May to September 1992.

Author Michael Slate is writing a new series and funds are needed to support his work. Proceed from sales of the Shockwaves collection will help. You can contribute by buying several copies and distributing them to friends. Michael is not a bourgeois journalist who lives in fancy hotels, etc. Our donations are needed to cover his basic necessities: food, transportation, research, and rent. A lot of money is needed, and donations can be sent to: Reporter's Emergency Travel Fund, RCP Publications, P.O. Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654. Anonymous contributions and money orders are encouraged.
Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Mao's Birth

Why the Revolution

"Mao Moze That"

This year, revolutionaries all over the world are celebrating the 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF MAO TSETUNG—the greatest revolutionary of our times. This celebration will go into high gear in late December in time for Mao's 100th birthday December 26.

In the call for this Mao Tsetung Centenary, the Committee of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM) says: "Mao Tsetung stands for the uncompromising and self-reliant struggle of the masses of people. His very name continues to strike fear into the hearts of the class enemies. He represents the aspirations of the oppressed to rise above the mud of class oppression, to break with the whole system of thought based on narrow self interest and to aim for nothing less than the liberation of all humanity...we must carry the truth of Mao Tsetung and spread it among millions and millions of people. In this process we can train new contingents of proletarian revolutionaries in different countries. Let the Mao Tsetung Centenary sow the red seeds of revolution in every corner of the globe."

In the world today, powerful oppressors say "revolution is dead." They say "communism has been disproved and defeated." They claim that capitalism will be here forever. But the facts show a very different reality: REVOLUTION IS ALIVE AND ON THE MOVE.

In the high mountains and deep jungles of Peru, Maoist guerrillas are waging a guerrilla war against the vicious government backed by the United States. It is based on Mao's principles of People's War. Led by the Communist Party of Peru, the people are organizing themselves, taking up arms, driving their oppressors out, and building new "Base Areas" where the power of the people rules.

And here, in the ghettos and barrios of the United States too, Maoist organizers are preparing the people for revolution.

MAO SHOWED THE POOR PEOPLE HOW TO LIBERATE THEMSELVES

A hundred years ago, on December 26, 1893, Mao Tsetung was born in a small village on the other side of the planet, in China. To many of our brothers and sisters that seems far, far away. But the teachings of Mao Tsetung connect directly with the STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION today—for people all over the world.

Wherever this planet's most farsighted and determined revolutionaries gather to organize the liberation of the people—they call themselves "MAOISTS." The name they give their revolutionary science is "MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM." And there is a whole new generation that needs to learn about Mao Tsetung and about this revolutionary scientific ideology.

That is why this WORLDWIDE celebration of ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF MAO TSETUNG is so right-on-time. This will bring the message of Mao Tsetung to many new brothers and sisters who are struggling so hard to find the road to liberation.

Mao Tsetung died in 1976, over seventeen years ago. In his long life, he made many contributions to the world revolution—especially by leading the Chinese
revolution, one of the greatest revolutions of world history.

For a century, China was an oppressed country dominated by bankers, billionaires and generals of the world's big imperialist powers. In the streets and villages, people lived in deep poverty—homeless and hungry, ripped off by feudal landowners and shot up by enforcers. Before Mao, in the old society, poor workers and peasant-farmers, and especially women, were sold like cattle, beaten like dogs, and worked like slaves.

**MAOIST REVOLUTION CHANGED ALL THAT!**

Mao Tsetung led the people to fight for a new day and a new way. Mao organized the Communist Party of China and the People's Liberation Army. In 50 years of revolutionary struggle, he organized millions of the most oppressed to break the power of their tormentors. Millions of oppressed people were trained as revolutionary fighters. Mao led them to make **REVOLUTIONARY WAR** to defeat the system with guns in their hands.

Hundreds of millions of poor were liberated—not only did they seize back the stolen wealth and land from the rich, but they seized power—the ability to build a whole new society. The revolution brought new ways of living and new ways of thinking.

Mao never settled for just a taste of liberation! He saw that only **ALL-THE-WAY LIBERATION** would serve the people. That is why he chose to be a hard-core revolutionary communist. Mao taught the people to keep their eye on the final goal: eliminating all oppression, building a totally new society—a society without rich and poor, without oppressors and oppressed, without divisions by nation or color...a **WORLDWIDE COMMUNIST SOCIETY**.

Mao Tsetung made revolution under conditions where many said revolution was impossible. He taught that this true revolution is a long and winding road, with both victories and setbacks.

When the leaders of the Soviet Union in the late 1950s betrayed the teachings of communism, Mao Tsetung dared to step out and oppose them. When these traitors told the people to call off the world revolution, Mao called them out by name—he explained to the people of the world that they were nothing but "phony communists" and "revisionists" and "capitalist roaders." And Mao led a new revolution in China itself—the **GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION**—to expose and overthrow those inside the revolution who were on the capitalistic road.

Throughout the world in the late 1960s, Mao's famous little Red Book outsold the Bible, in the U.S. the Black Panther Party called Mao "the baddest muthafucker in the capitalist road.

Revolutionary Communist Brigade in Daimén Park, Los Angeles, 1990.

Mao Tsetung was a leader who never "mellowed with age" and never turned against the oppressed. Mao "proved all right"—he is a role model for us all.

The teachings of Mao Tsetung show us that after overthrowing the old exploiters, the people have to expose and defeat attempts to create new exploiters. Learn about Mao's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution—for the first time in history, the people rose up for ten years to prevent their revolution from being sold out.

People want to know: "Can they really rise above it all? Can they really unite themselves, defeat their enemies and create something better?" Check out how Mao Tsetung built a hard-core vanguard party of trained revolutionaries to organize and prepare the people. Check out his deep science of revolutionary PEOPLE'S WAR. Check out how he taught the people to create a new kind of production—a socialist economy without rich and poor.

And check out the powerful methods Mao used to teach the oppressed to understand and **CHANGE THE WORLD**. He put philosophy in the hands of the masses. He taught the masses about **REVOLUTIONARY THEORY** and **REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE**. Using Mao's methods, revolutionaries today are developing the plans that will **TURN THE MIGHTY, SWAGGERING OPPRESSORS INTO DEFEATED OPPRESSORS**—plans that will **TURN THE DOWNSPRESSED INTO MASTERS OF THE FUTURE**.
The U.S. in Haiti: Cold Calculations

Over the last month, the imperialist plan to get Haiti back under the thumb of U.S. domination has quickly fallen apart. In July, the U.S.-brokered deal was signed between deposed president Jean Bertrand Aristide and the military regime that carried out a coup in 1991. According to this agreement (called the Governors Island Accord), the head of the Haitian military regime, Raoul Cedras, was to resign, Aristide was to return to resume his presidency on October 31, and UN and U.S. troops were to oversee major reforms in the Haitian military. The U.S. hoped this agreement would lead to a more stable and reliable pro-U.S. government in Haiti. But the Haitian military has refused to go along with this deal. They have been staging reactionary demonstrations in the streets and unleashing “attacks” (unofficial armed bands) terrorizing masses of people and murder anyone who criticizes the government. The U.S. responded with an embargo, U.S. warships off the coast, military threats and demonstrations in Haiti. And the masses in Haiti now face a murderous situation of reactionary terror, growing hunger and misery, and the threat of a U.S. invasion.

The Deal Falls Apart

A key part of the Governor’s Island Accord was over 1,000 troops and many other “advisors” from the U.S. and other imperialist powers to “supervise” the reentry and “reform” the Haitian military. But when a large contingent of these troops had to land at Port-au-Prince on October 11, a mob of “attackers” rioted at the airport and prevented the troops from retreating back to the U.S. Naval Base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

Then on October 15, when Cedras was supposed to step down, he refused. And this was followed by a series of assassinations of Aristide officials and supporters, including his Minister of Justice, who was supposed to be in charge of the police. When the October 30 date for Aristide’s return arrived, it was clear that if he came back he would probably be dead in a matter of days, or less. Aristide remained in the U.S., issuing demands on the U.S. and UN to enforce the Accord. The U.S. sent warships to enforce a reimposed trade embargo and the money asset of coup leaders and their supporters were frozen.

Meanwhile, reactionary political parties in Haiti were demonstrating in the streets, declaring the Governor’s Island Accord “dead” and announcing plans to install a new “president” instead of Aristide. By November 7, talks between the U.S., the military, and Aristide forces had fallen apart.

Hated Dictators

Made in the U.S.A.

The U.S. invaded and occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934. And ever since they have built up and relied on the most reactionary forces to run Haiti. During the 14-year rule of U.S.-backed Francois “Papa Doc” Duvalier, between 30,000 and 60,000 Haitians were murdered by the state. And when Papa Doc died and his son, Jean Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier, was installed as “president for life,” U.S. warships sat in the harbor to prevent exits from continuing and organizing an uprising.

In 1986 Haiti erupted in mass rebellion and Baby Doc was forced to flee. But the series of governments which followed were full of Duvalierists. For the U.S. this was not a problem—these reactionaries have been clearly pro-U.S. and have been signing treaties with U.S. businessmen and the CIA (see box). But going back to the 1970s, the U.S. has tried to institute certain reforms in Haiti to give these corrupt regimes a more “modern” and “democratic” face. Through such reforms the U.S. wants to help the reactionary forces be more effective in oppressing the Haitian people and preventing mass rebellion. But the Duvalierists have struggled to maintain the old setup and have gotten some coverage in the media, there is a lot of bourgeois opposition of the military have gotten some coverage in the media, there is almost no coverage of the widespread murder们 of the basic people. And in the midst of the U.S. is also afraid of the masses’ response to an invasion. Even though many people in Haiti have been misled into supporting U.S. intervention against the military regime, they still deeply hate the U.S. for its decades of support for reactionaries and for the U.S. invasion and occupation from 1915 to 1934. The U.S. fears if it invades, it would quickly become targeted by the masses for continuing the suffering of the people.

At the same time, it’s not good for the U.S. that the Haitian military regime is so blatantly violating a deal so clearly brokered by the U.S. and one which UN

Interdiction Plus Embargo: Turn Haiti into Hell... And Don’t Let Anyone Out!

The situation in Haiti is bringing in inhumane suffering to the masses. The Ton Macoutes—brutal enforcers of the hated Duvalier dictatorship that the masses overwhelmingly in 1986—have openly rebelled and are spreading terror across the country. Every day the tortured and murdered bodies of students, workers and peasants are found. The “security forces” have put hundreds of rounds into the air, including bullets that, according to observers, hit two girls and later had her head cut off. Why? Apparently because they were monitoring pro-Aristide activists living in Port-au-Prince. At the same time, it’s not good for the U.S. that the Haitian military regime is so blatantly violating a deal so clearly brokered by the U.S. and one which UN

The U.S. now faces some hard contradictions in the situation that has developed in Haiti. And recent infighting in the U.S. ruling elites reflects the serious dilemmas and concerns the U.S. has been trying to resolve since the 1991 coup. First of all, the U.S. is concerned about the very contradiction that playing internationalist. The U.S. needs to assert its leadership against the military regime, they still deeply hate the U.S. for its decades of support for reactionaries and for the U.S. invasion and occupation from 1915 to 1934. The U.S. fears if it invades, it would quickly become targeted by the masses for continuing the suffering of the people.

The Coasts Guard (which was previously in charge of kidnapping fleeing Haitians and returning them) has announced that the naval embargo is “a double-edged sword”—that the forces of the Coasts Guard are helping keep food, oil and supplies out of Haiti, while the Navy is helping the Coast Guard prevent Haitians from getting out. On October 27, the U.S. seized the boat of 15 fleeing Haitians and forcibly returned them to the arms of the Haitian death squads at Port-au-Prince—the very port that armed American troops had fled from two weeks earlier. Half of the 15 were arrested—in Haiti it is well known that many people “arrested” are never seen again alive. On November 3, 37 Haitians managed to make it through the blockade and land in Miami. They were tested by the INS, which immediately began deportation proceedings.
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and U.S. troops were supposed to enforce. After U.S. troops were prevented from landing in Haiti there was clear confusion in the U.S. ruling class. Former Secretary of State James Baker said on CBS's "Face the Nation" that the U.S. forces was an embarrassment. A few days on the docks of Port-au-Prince forced the only remaining superpower to turn tail, and for the second time to reverse course in its policy toward Haiti. This embarrassment has dealt a blow to American prestige, one of our most precious assets. And Clinton's people voiced similar concern. One administration official said: "What is at issue is not only the President's powers, but a fundamental question of how we will remain engaged in the world."

But it also showed its "credibility" on the line in terms of reining Aristide (or some form of "democratic" government) to power. Since the fall of the Duvaliers, the U.S. had worked to bring about elections in Haiti in order to give a pro-U.S. government a "democratic face." And they don't want to let the 1991 coup set a dangerous precedent in countries were the U.S. is trying to engineer similar "democratic" facades. This is one reason why the Clinton administration has felt it needs to stand by Aristide.

But it also clear the U.S. needs and wants to work with Haiti's military regime. There is no other armed force the U.S. can rely on in Haiti. And those in these countries are many ties to - and backing from - government officials and captains of the Haitian military. And there have always been real questions and doubts in the U.S. ruling class about the reliability of Aristide. While Aristide is now loyally serving U.S. interests, he has a radical history. He participated in a mock funeral for "U.S. imperialism" viewed as a "symbol of the uprising," which included ex-convict and pro-U.S. senator Robert Dole stated that restricting the currency in Haiti is to crush the most impoverished and poorest sections of Haitian people. And it is to crush the most impoverished and poorest sections of Haitian people. And it is a key objective of everything the U.S. has done and its doing in Haiti is to crush the most impoverished and poorest sections of Haitian people. And this was true in terms of the conditions under which Aristide was allowed to assume power and the way in which the U.S. has dealt with the coup.

Aristide's role as head of state and defense and between the Clinton administration and the Pentagon. Meanwhile, the Haitian military regime continues to refuse to give in and the U.S. is and Aristide was "mentally unstable." Countering this, other forces publicized the fact that the coup leaders are deeply involved in drug-trafficking-something that has been well known to the U.S. government since 1985. So when it was revealed that the CIA had continued to fund the coup leaders at least up until the eve of the coup itself and perhaps still are. Some observers have noted that the main CIA agent in Haiti is none other than General Gómez, who heads the current military government. Last year, a well-known CIA spokesman, Brian Lathe, praised Gómez as one of the most promising group of Haitian leaders to emerge since the Duvalier family dictatorship was overthrown in 1986.

Representative Robert Torricelli, a leader among Democrats in directing ruling class foreign policy, defended such use of agents. "The U.S. government develops relationships with ambitious and bright young men at the beginning of their careers and often follows them through their public service. It should not surprise anyone that these include people in sensitive positions in the current situation in Haiti."

"Public service?" "These are men directing death-squad activities aimed at the poorest sections of Haiti's people. And it is widely being reported that these military circles have been enriching themselves off of cocaine traffic.

All this underscores how deeply the U.S. imperialists have created, directed and infiltrated the ruling classes and governments of Latin American countries. And it again raises the question of CIA involvement in the heavy cocaine traffic from the Caribbean and Central America into the United States.

Haitian soldiers patrol downtown Port-au-Prince.

Secret leaks within the U.S. government have revealed that key members of Haiti's military government are long-time paid agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Coming at a time when the Haitian nature of Haiti's military is widely known, this is a damaging exposure for the United States.

On November 1 the New York Times reported: "Key members of the military regime controlling Haiti and blocking the return of Aristide to power, according to American officials." The article goes on to reveal the close ties between the U.S. military and the current military government. Several prominent figures in the region were on the United States intelligence payroll during the decade.

It is widely known that former Panamanian military dictator Manuel Noriega and Vladimiro Montesinos, a key figure within Perú's current fascist government, are both career-long CIA agents.

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The Palestinian people have lived—and waged resistance—in their historic homeland for centuries. From the middle of the 1400s till the early 1900s, the people in the area that today make up occupied Palestine (Israel), Syria, Lebanon and Jordan were ruled by the Ottoman Empire, based in Turkey. The Turkish sultan (king) forced people in the region to pay tribute and tried to play the many ethnic groups off against each other. In the late 1800s, the Ottoman monarchy started to crumble. The sultan tried to deal with the growing pressure from the European powers by allowing some penetration by each rival power, in the hope of playing them against each other. As part of extending its influence in the region, Britain encouraged Zionists—Jews who believed that they had a god-given “right” to set up their own state in Palestine—to migrate and settle on land stolen from Palestinians. From the beginning, Zionism was tied to the interests of the great powers.

In 1914, World War 1 broke out between the European powers. The Ottoman Empire was collapsing, and the imperialists scrambled to carve up the Middle East. The Arab people seized this chance to rise up in revolt. But even before the end of the war, France and Britain had signed the secret 1916 Sykes-Picot agreement that drew up imperialist “spheres of influence” in the area. Britain saw increased Zionist settlements in Palestine as a way to counter the French, who were dominant in Syria and Lebanon. The 1917 Balfour Declaration committed Britain to “facilitating” a Zionist state in Palestine. After the war, the Arab people saw their land divided up between England, France and the other powers.

Investigation
Write Down,
I am an Arab,
My card number is 50,000,
I have eight children.
The ninth will come next summer.
Are you angry?

Write Down,
I am an Arab,
I cut stones with comrade labourers,
I squeeze the rock,
To get a loaf,
To get a book,
For my eight children.
But I do not plead charity,
And I do not cringe
Under your sway.
Are you angry?

Write Down,
I am an Arab,
I am a name without a title,
Steadfast in a frenzied world.
My roots sink deep
Beyond the ages,
Beyond time.
I am the son of the plough.
Of humble peasant stock.
I live in a hut
Of reed and stalk.
The hair: Jet black.
The eyes: Brown.
My Arab headdress
Scratched intruding hands,
And I prefer a dip of oil and thyme.
And please write down
On top of all,
I hate nobody.
But when I starve
I eat the flesh of my marauders.
Beware,
Beware my hunger.
Beware my wrath.

Mahmoud Darwish
The oppressors have repeatedly tried to bury the story of the Palestinian people. The Palestinians have been pictured as helpless refugees at best, a people without a past or a future. For years, the Zionist leaders of Israel justified their theft of the Palestinian homeland by claiming that the Palestinian people “did not exist.” But in reality, the struggle of the Palestinian people has had a crucial impact on the world. Their courageous resistance against the Zionist state—which was built up with huge amounts of weapons and money from the U.S. imperialists—has inspired oppressed people around the world. For decades, the Palestinian struggle has disrupted U.S. plans to make the Middle East “stable” so that they can “peacefully” dominate this strategic oil-producing region of the world.

In September of this year, the U.S. government announced “a historic breakthrough for peace in the Middle East”—an agreement between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Zionist state of Israel. But this is a treaty for “peace” without justice. It is the opposite of liberation. Once again, the oppressors are trying to bury the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people. But the Palestinian people have found ways to resist dirty political intrigues as well as brutal military assaults before—it is unlikely their just struggle will be quieted now.

In this issue, the Revolutionary Worker begins a pictorial history of the Palestinian struggle, to be run over several issues.
The U.S. and Britain were on the same side in World War 2. But after the war the U.S. emerged as the top imperialist power, and a weakened Britain was confronted by U.S. challenges in almost every area that used to be under the British "sphere of influence," including in Palestine. The U.S. became the main imperialist power behind the Zionists, replacing Britain. The U.S. rulers wanted control over the Middle East and the oil, and they backed the Zionists in order to suppress the Palestinians and establish a U.S. fortress in the region. The U.S. got the United Nations to declare Palestine "partitioned" on November 29, 1947. Most of the best land was staked for a "Jewish state," and the rest was marked as an "Arab state." The Palestinian people launched a general strike against this outrage, and sporadic armed struggle between the Palestinians and Zionists broke out. The Arab regimes in the area—under pressure from angry Arab masses and badly underestimating the international backing of the Zionists—launched a poorly conceived attack which led to war.

There were several terrible attacks on Jaffa in April 1948. In the first one, some Zionists rolled a barrel of TNT into the town center which crashed through the crowded Al Hamra cinema. As the survivors rushed out, they were mown down with Bren guns by Zionists waiting in two cars. We resisted these attacks as best we could. Once three Zionists were killed as they were planning an attack. We had a small iron factory where we tried to make weapons, but they were much better equipped with modern weapons which they had got from abroad and from the British.

On April 25 it all came to a head. They attacked from the north and east with heavy cannons and machine guns. Everyone left their homes and fled to the old city on the sea shore. Some desperately tried to put their families and possessions into the small fishing boats, but the sea was stormy and they were thrown back onto the shore. In the end we found a truck and our family with three others all climbed on. We had one suitcase with us; everything else was left at home. When we got to Sbeel Abu Nabout we were attacked by a group of Zionists. The girl who was sitting on my knee was shot in the legs. I was hit in the arm, but the bullet hit the button on my sleeve and I wasn't injured. It took us seven hours to get to Majdal where we slept the night. Early next morning we traveled on to Gaza. There we were: us and a suitcase.

With Western military and economic backing, the Zionist forces routed the Arab forces. The Zionists seized even more territory than was staked out for them by the UN. At May 15, 1948 approached—the day for the official declaration of the "state of Israel"—the Zionists carried out savage military operations to grab as much land as they could. In a village near Jerusalem called Deir Yassin, Zionist terrorists massacred 254 unarmed Palestinians. Young girls were raped or paraded naked through the city before they were murdered. Menachem Begin (who later became an Israeli prime minister) bragged, "All the Jewish forces proceeded to advance through Haifa like a knife through butter. The Arabs began fleeing in panic, shouting 'Deir Yassin!'" Over 400 Palestinian villages were bulldozed to make room for more Israeli settlements.
To this day, across the Arab world, people recall 1948 as the "Nakba"—the Catastrophe. "My life changed at that moment," one Palestinian said 30 years later. An entire nation of people was driven from its homeland by organized reactionary violence—about 800,000 Palestinians were forced out of their homes and lost their land. Most ended up in bleak refugee camps on the west bank of the Jordan River, on the coastal strip of Gaza, and in Lebanon, Jordan seized the West Bank, and Egypt ran the Gaza Strip. Desperately poor, the people tried to return to their homeland—but Israeli guns and laws barred them. Throughout the 1950s Israel attacked the refugees and killed many. The genocidal outlook of the Zionists was brought out by Israeli leader Golda Meir who said, "It was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist."

Israel's Ben-Gurion presents a menorah to President Truman at the White House. The U.S. recognized Israel 11 minutes after it was declared, May 1948.

I can't help but feel differently towards the town people. Sure we are all children of Palestine, but we in the camps area dispersed, scattered people.... I grew up in the poverty and clutter of the camp, always the refugees, always the underdogs. I cannot help my love for my people and my desire to see justice administered for us. How can I have any faith in their ability to represent me? Most of them have probably never even set foot in any of the camps.

From the book, Statistics in Gaza

8 Palestinian refugee camp at Nahr al-Beid northern Lebanon, winter 1948.
COMING SOON!
The Special Mao Tsetung Centenary Issue of A World To Win!

The year 1993 marks 100 years since the birth of Mao Tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed masses the world over.

The Revolutionary Internationalist Movement has issued a call: "...to celebrate Mao Tsetung Centenary in a grand and unforgettable way. We must use this Centenary to wage a powerful ideological counter-offensive against the imperialists and reactionaries of the world...we must carry the truth of Mao Tsetung and spread it among millions and millions of people. In the process we can train new contingents of proletarian revolutionaries in different countries."

An important weapon in this Mao Tsetung Centenary will be the forthcoming special Mao Tsetung Centenary issue of the revolutionary internationalist journal A World to Win (#19).

The new issue will include:

**TALK BY PCP CHAIRMAN GONZALO**
Speech given at a meeting held in conjunction with the rectification campaign carried out in 1991 by the Communist Party of Peru (PCP). Here Comrade Gonzalo addresses questions of philosophy, China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the current political situation in Peru and the world, and the rectification campaign itself.

**IEC DELEGATES CONVENE SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE**
With a bold internationalist spirit and surmounting many obstacles, the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán (Chairman Gonzalo) successfully held its Founding Conference and forged a structure. AWTW analyzes various questions of debate within the IEC, as well as the activities and future of the worldwide campaign.

**CHIANG CHING**
Chiang Ching's little-told story is one of daring to go against the tide to make revolution—as a woman Communist leader and as the wife of Mao Tsetung. In a pathbreaking new survey of her remarkable life and contributions, AWTW explores the trajectory of the Chinese revolution, retracing the steps of one of its outstanding leaders.

Contribute to the Special Issue of A World To Win!
Help Make this Revolutionary Internationalist Journal Widely Available!

The editors of A World to Win in London have sent an urgent call for funds for this issue—for its printing and shipping as well as special distribution efforts around the world.

The North American Distributors of A World to Win are urging readers, subscribers and supporters of AWTW to help answer this call—by sending generous contributions; gathering new subscribers and readers; sending pre-paid orders for the new issue, etc. as soon as possible.

The English edition of this special issue is in the final stages of publication. It urgently needs to be completed and distributed far and wide. People's contributions and support will not only speed its publication and spread its distribution to North America, but also aid in getting it into the hands of English-speaking people around the world, including in South Africa and India. Work on Spanish and other language editions will soon follow.

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