



# REVOLUTIONARY WORKER

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## YOUNGSTOWN: *Special to the RW*



Photo from the Tribune Chronicle, a local newspaper, which was run with a caption that said Youngstown workers were "unresponsive" to May Day, but a picture is worth a thousand words.

# FERTILE SOIL FOR SEEDS OF MAY DAY

We received the following article from an RW reporter who has been in Youngstown with the Revolutionary May Day Brigades.

**Youngstown, Ohio.** Before reaching my destination, I was deep in thought, wondering about the people in this area, the Mahoning Valley. In December, steelworkers from this dying steel town had stormed the streets of

Pittsburgh, Pa. to protest the closing of the largest mill in the valley, U.S. Steel. And just a few short weeks ago, many of these same workers shot past the union leaders who were trying to cool them down, swept into the corporate offices of U.S. Steel venting their anger.

The actions had made headlines coast to coast and in the days to come, I would learn a thing or two about what

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May Day Brigade in Oakland, California, Feb. 18. For more coverage of Brigade actions around the country, see page 9.

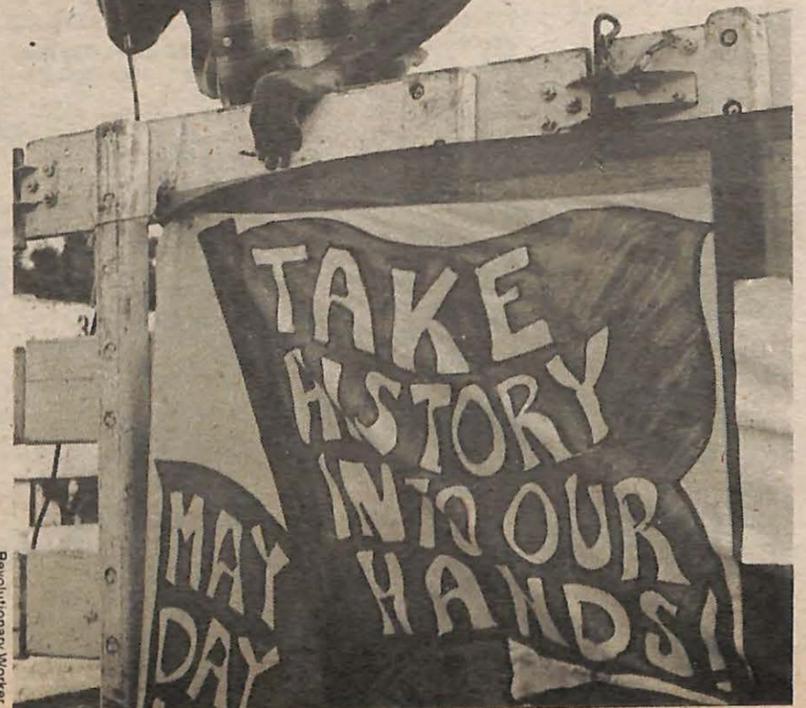
## 4000 Stand Up For Black Man Slain by Cops

Some came in their Sunday best, others in their work clothes. On Tuesday, February 19, 4000 outraged Blacks had come to take a stand. Garbage men, mechanics, day laborers, cab drivers, city workers, preachers, school-teachers and street people filled the church for the funeral of Bruce W. Griffith, a Black man murdered by D.C. police for allegedly killing a cop. Their voices rang out in anger as they sang out "I decided long ago never to walk in anyone's shadow... No matter what they take from me, they can't take away my dignity..." (from the theme song of the movie, "The Greatest"). As

Griffith's casket passed through the crowd, clenched fists were raised in a salute—a salute that concentrated the hatred etched in people's faces, the determination to end their oppression in the developing storm of struggle ahead.

This show of strength and solidarity freaked out the ruling class. Days later, they were still trying to explain it away. "It was curiosity, that's the reason they came," "There's really no way to explain it." But 4000 people came, and the clenched fists in the crowd stated why they did! Griffith's funeral was

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## Winter Olympics:

# U.S. Superpower Super-bomb

They say that TV producers can perform magic, that they are living proof that the hand is quicker than the eye. How they managed to edit these scenes out of their olympic coverage is testimony to their skill. Fortunately a friend at the studio saved the film from the cutting room floor and gave us the opportunity to see and hear what we'd only guessed at before.

*Trumpets blare, the parachutist descends, an extra large American flag waving from under his U.S. chute. The screen darkens, across it runs a logo for the XIII Winter Olympics. The background is dark, skyrockets crisscrossing the air like tracers and give the appearance of the city being shelled at night.*

*The picture cuts to the ABC broadcast booth where the ABC sports team is huddled together with their backs to the camera, planning the show that's about to go on the air.*

Jim McKay: Goddammit guys! I don't know what the hell we're going to do about it. The only events we've won any medals in is speed skating and how many times can we interview Eric Heiden about his victories. Boy, that Beth, she sure messed things up for us. Just one measly bronze medal. Oh, and we do have the hockey team too. But let's face it, this whole thing has been a disaster. I mean we can't even set up bus transportation worth a damn, not to mention win any medals. Moscow has 17 to our 6. If we can't pull this off how the hell are we going to win a world war! (McKay realizes the cameras are rolling).

McKay: Oh... Welcome to tonight's highlights of the XIII Winter Olympics, our olympics right here at home in Lake Placid, New York, USA. I'm Jim McKay for ABC. We got a great night ahead, brought to us by Stanley Tools, "Helping America do something right." We'll be seeing the pairs ice skating, where the Americans are favored, talking with a pair of Russian defectors who can ice skate and a whole lot more. And with me tonight, for some expert commentary is Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Director of the U.S. National Security Council. Welcome

aboard, Ziggy, I can't think of anyone who will fit in better.

Ziggy: At ease Jim. I'm looking forward to getting a crack at those defectors myself and I'm anxious to see Tai and Randy do in those Russians. I do have to say there's a darker side to this year's Olympics, which is, of course, all these foreigners who have the nerve to come as guests to our country, to whip our boys and on top of that complain that they have to sleep in a jail. Some people will do anything to tear down what America stands for.

McKay: I know just how you feel and perhaps we can talk about that more with the Protopopovs, the two Russian defectors, who didn't come over here to lick us but instead to join us. But first, down to the Truman Capote of the ice skating world, Dick Button, with the pairs skating competition.

Dick: We're all just simply too, too excited for words, Jim. It will be too marvelous for words when Tai and Randy can embarrass the Russian pair, Rodnina and Zaitsev—after all she's nothing but an over-the-hill trollop. Taking nothing away from them of course, they are outstanding competitors, even if they're paid by their country to skate.

McKay: Sure hate to see them run away with any American gold, right Dick?

Dick: You bet, and here comes the first pair, obviously foreigners Jim. You can tell just by looking at her and while they're trying, it's easy to see they're no match for Tai and Randy.

McKay: Dick, I think you're mistaken, I believe that's them out on the ice right now...

Ziggy: Jim, I of all people, should know what an American looks like, and they are no Americans.

McKay: No, ah... it certainly is Tai and Randy out there, ha, ha... dust off the old glasses guys...

Dick: Ha ha, well it just goes to show you how wonderful America is, that she opens her doors to any freedom loving person, no matter what color or creed, and I want to tell you I'm proud to have Tai as one of my friends. I'll say that to anyone. Just look at them skate, never have I seen such grace, such perfection, why it's the Washington Monument,

the Golden Gate Bridge, Mount Rushmore and Disneyland all captured here. It certainly looks like the gold will be coming home tonight.

Ziggy: That's something I've been wanting to get into, the gold thing, it damn well better come home, nobody'll touch the dollar, even the damn cab driver in Lake Placid wanted a shilling to get me up to the studio!

Dick: (interrupting)... Wait Jim! Randy's down, my god, he's been shot! This is tragic, he can barely get off the ice... look at Tai, the tears streaming down her face. My god, she brings to mind Jackie K. in Dallas.

McKay: Uh Dick, you know it could be just that old injury acting up. While you're checking why don't we talk to those fabulous defectors Oleg and Ludmilla Protopopov. (They enter) Ziggy, they're your witnesses, why don't you take it away?

Ziggy: Well, I guess you two would have to say you wouldn't be here on ABC Sports if you were still in Russia. And I'm sure watching the skating points out how clearly victory means nothing if you're not free (film of them skating along on a lake in the mountains)

Proto's: As you know we are artists, dancers, we are sensitive people. When we're on the ice, we are one with each other, with the wind, with our spirits. What matters is the freedom to skate, to create, to express...

Ziggy: What the hell are you talking about?

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## Billboard Art



TRUTH IN ADVERTISING (PART II)—Billboards are becoming more truthful, thanks to a little help from local artists. (Above) Los Angeles, Calif.; (Below) Tampa, Florida—original text: Fight Back, Drive 55—a billboard editorial.

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# PLOTS THICKEN AGAINST EMBASSY STUDENTS

Iran's Islamic government appears to be readying itself for battle—against the Iranian people. On Monday, February 18, the new President, Bani-Sadr, was also given control of the military, becoming Iran's commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The next day the Iranian government announced it agreed with a UN investigative panel coming to Tehran, setting into motion what the U.S. authorities and the Iranian bourgeoisie hope will be the "final stage" for caving in to the U.S. and selling out the Iranian people's demand for the Shah's return.

These two announcements signal that Iran's bourgeois government is moving heavily to put a lid on the upsurge of the Iranian masses, substitute its own "business as usual" approach, and reach an accommodation with the U.S. imperialists.

Khomeini's hand—though veiled—is apparent behind all these moves. The commandership of the armed forces is a key position that Khomeini has held on to ever since the formation of the Islamic republic. In giving Bani-Sadr the coveted post, Khomeini was reported as saying it was aimed at "consolidating power in Iran at this critical moment."

It has become a critical moment for Iran's capitalists. They have made the dirty deal with the U.S. imperialists, and now they are expected to deliver the goods.

When Bani-Sadr earlier announced that the Iranian government has dropped the key demand that the Shah be returned, indications of such a deal were there. Now it is a certainty. Although the U.S. government has officially denied it, ABC reported a 3-week series of secret meetings taking place in Europe between U.S. and Iranian officials and the last meeting at the highest levels between Carter chief of staff, Hamilton Jordan and Iranian foreign minister Gotbzadeh.

Publicly the U.S. has begun defending the Iranian government, with

Brzezinski even going so far as to raise the idea of future sales of parts for arms. Freaked by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. is at the same time trying to make use of it to pressure Iran's vacillating capitalists back toward the "non-aggressive" U.S., which bled Iran for 25 years. The U.S. is hard pressed to resecure Iran in its war bloc. But to accomplish this, the first necessary step is to put the screws on Iran's capitalists to bring law and order to their country—American style. The matter of the American hostages' lives is not—and never was—the issue. Getting Iran's government to deliver a stable, tightly-controlled country is. On this issue, Iran's bourgeoisie couldn't agree more. It is not only the Soviets these capitalists are afraid of but people like Bani-Sadr have been afraid of the Iranian masses' upheaval ever since the takeover. One thing they have learned since the embassy seizure is that the U.S. won't hesitate to try to engineer a coup if they think it suits them. These Iranian capitalists were at first forced to go along some with the massive upheaval of the masses—as the only major force against imperialism. But now they have shifted—feeling safer with imperialism. The "gentlemen's agreement" between Iran and the U.S. (as it is being called) has all the earmarks of being more like the godfather's offer that can't be refused. With the stakes so high, it's now—get your house in order or else.

The U.S. press has been speculating that Iranian troops may move on the students. Behind such speculation you can almost see the U.S. Godfather nervously demanding "Well, get on with it!" In this light the surprise gesture of the government's revolutionary guards bringing flowers to the embassy students makes it necessary to ask, what were they holding in their other hands?

While the government would certainly prefer the students peacefully giving up custody of the Americans, such

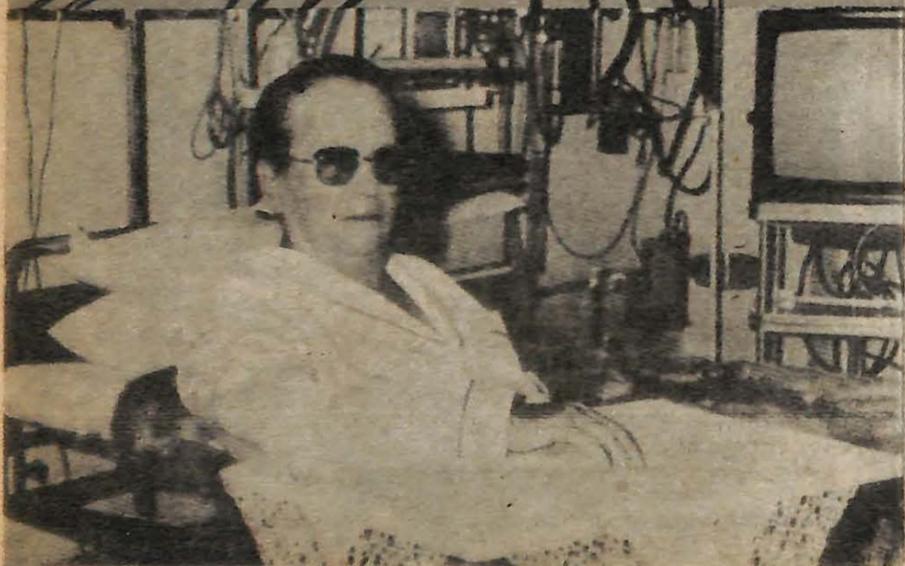
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"Revolutionary" Guard—flowers in hand, finger on trigger.

## U.S. Imperialists Fret Over:

"Life After Tito"



For weeks the press has carefully monitored the condition of Yugoslavia's ailing President Tito. First the leg amputation, and then every failure of another vital organ has spawned a fresh round of speculation by journalists as to whether or not Yugoslavia will continue to "chart an independent course," and to build its "unorthodox brand of communism." These sages from the press could learn something from the observation of a porno film maker who travelled to Yugoslavia to make a low-budget flick. "Even I can tell this isn't socialism," he scrawled on the back of a Yugoslav postcard featuring a woman in a topless bikini.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed concerned about maintaining the independence of Yugoslavia—from the Soviet Union, that is. For ever since Tito was expelled from the international communist movement in 1948 for building the above unorthodox variety of capitalism, Yugoslavia has remained firmly in the U.S. orbit, very dependent on U.S. and West European capital. After the split, Yugoslavia was only able to stay afloat with massive injections of U.S. aid—\$700 million worth by 1959.

In a clear warning to the Soviets to keep their hands off U.S. turf, President Carter said last week, "Yugoslavia is a strong, friendly, independent, well-equipped nation. If we are called upon to give any kind of aid to the Yugoslav people in the future, we would seriously consider it and do what, in our opinion, would be best for them and the U.S."

In the context of the stepped-up war moves between the two superpowers in the Middle East, the future course of Yugoslavia is of great concern to both

the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia sits on top of the most important political fault line in the world, right between Eastern and Western Europe. In the past it has acted as a reliable buffer between the Soviet Union and the U.S.'s unstable allies on the southern flank of NATO, especially Greece and Turkey. Although Tito has always maintained that Yugoslavia is a "non-aligned" country, in reality it has functioned more like an unofficial member of NATO, and the U.S. is determined to keep it that way.

The two superpowers are keeping a close eye on Yugoslavia because Tito's death is bound to shake things up, to bring changes to an area already marked by turmoil from Portugal to Italy. Even the "collective presidency" set up to deal with the question of Tito's successors is symptomatic of the instability of this region, and of Yugoslavia in particular. The "collective presidency" is made up of nine members representing each of Yugoslavia's six nationalities and two autonomous provinces. While this plan lends the appearance that no one nationality is gaining a foothold over the other, in reality it will most likely result in a fierce power struggle over who will be head of state when Tito dies.

Tito's lingering death is prolonging the uncertainty over Yugoslavia's future course, obviously upsetting his potential heirs. Growing impatient with the way Mother Nature is taking her time with Tito, last week they went ahead and ordered digging to begin on his burial site so they can get him into the grave as speedily as possible when he croaks, and get on with the business of fighting it out to see who will end up

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# REVOLTS ERUPT IN TURKEY

Political turmoil in Turkey is at a fever-pitch in the wake of the most devastating economic crisis in that country since World War 2. The violent repressive measures of the four-month-old reactionary government of the U.S. imperialist's puppet Suleyman Demirel have failed to crush the growing resistance of the people, and Turkey is on the brink of civil war.

On February 16, three policemen were killed and seven wounded during heavy fighting in the working class Gultepe district of Izmir, the third largest city in Turkey. The fighting was sparked by a fascist predawn raid on the district by a force of 2500 army men and police.

Izmir had been virtually shut down as a result of a strike of some 6000 textile workers in opposition to the government's announced wage-freeze and the skyrocketing price increases for basic necessities. The workers called their action "a dress rehearsal for a general strike," and the militance and determination of the strikers generated widespread support throughout the city. In anticipation of a government attack, workers from other districts joined in, barricading all roads leading into the city, sealing off the airport and cutting utilities to the industrial sectors and other sections of the city.

The government was desperate to put an end to the strike, lest its influence spread throughout the country. Fearing that the workers would try to move against the huge NATO installation in Izmir in an effort to arm themselves from the giant stockpile of weapons there, the military moved in in full force. The Gultepe district was surrounded by tanks. At 6:30 in the morning they advanced, crushing the barricades and firing on anyone they could find. They thought they would have an easy go at it, but the workers put up stiff resistance, returning the fire and at the same time moving about, dodging the army's advance.

The workers moved from district to district, and in short order the fighting spread to six working class districts of Izmir. There were not enough guns to go around. Many of the women and children threw bricks and stones at the police. Fighting continued for six days until the workers were finally forced to relinquish control of the city.

The strike in Izmir and the militant uprisings and anti-government actions of recent weeks have been largely spontaneous, but conscious revolutionary forces are more and more providing leadership in the struggle. The Communist Party of Turkey, Marxist-Leninist (TKPML) and forces of the Workers and Peasants Liberation Army of Turkey (TIKKO—the military arm of the TKPML) were active in the battle of Izmir, and have become a prime target of government attacks.

While the battle of Izmir was raging, students at Istanbul University demonstrated against the government. Police shot into the crowd, killing two. Some shots rang out in the other direction and two policemen were reportedly wounded.

Stores remain closed in Istanbul as government forces step up their attacks on the masses and are in turn met with undaunted resistance. During one week in February eight banks were burned to the ground in Istanbul alone. In the capital city of Ankara military patrols menacingly roam the streets, and people have been warned to stay indoors after dark. Despite all the government's tight security precautions and repressive measures, the home of two U.S. embassy officials was bombed on February 18. That same day the cars of two American military personnel were set ablaze in Izmir.

In early February, Demirel had announced a new austerity program ("austerity" for the already impoverished Turkish masses) that is intended to shore up Turkey's disintegrating economy. It was, point

for point, precisely the program demanded by U.S. and west European imperialism as a condition for any new economic grants or loans through the International Monetary Fund. Among other things, the IMF demanded (1) a massive devaluation of the Turkish lira, (2) an end to government subsidies to state-owned enterprises, and (3) the opening up of hitherto closed sectors of the economy to imperialist investment, with a guarantee against future nationalization. In addition Demirel has instituted government controls on wages and on the prices of domestic farm commodities.

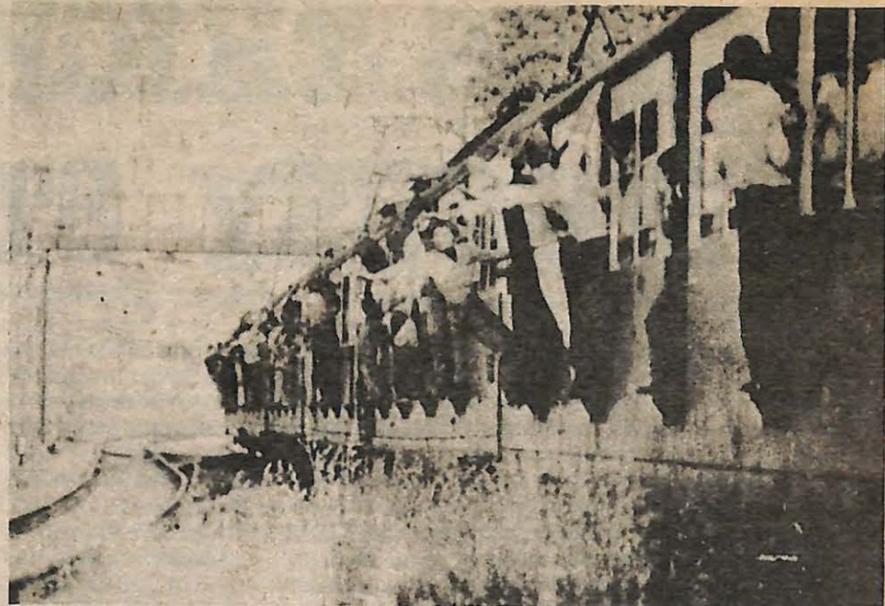
Demirel's new economic policy paves the way for a massive influx of western imperialist capital investment, for intensified economic domination of the country at the expense of the Turkish masses. The effect of the new policy was immediate and devastating. The price of fertilizers rose between 500 and 750 percent. This, combined with the freeze on prices that the peasantry can charge for their crops, will send untold numbers of small peasants to economic ruin, forcing them off their land and into the urban areas where unemployment was already nearly 25% before the new economic program was put into effect. This will pave the way for Turkey's capitalists and big landowners and for U.S. and other foreign monopoly investors to buy up huge acreages of land for the production of cash crops like tobacco, which in turn will force Turkey to import food which was previously domestically produced.

The new policy has caused prices to skyrocket across the board. The prices of meat, eggs and sugar at the market doubled overnight. Electricity went up 78%. Railway tickets went up 175% and the automobile tax went up 1000%. Many of the bare necessities are simply not available, at any price. In one of the coldest winters in Turkey in the last 30 years, there is virtually no heating oil or fire wood. Lightbulbs have become a luxury item and it has been reported that there is a black market on bread. These are some of the conditions that have led to the most recent uprisings in the urban, working class areas. In recent weeks militant workers have staged raids on supermarkets in Ankara, and on February 8 six food trucks were seized in Istanbul and their contents distributed free to people in the slums and working class districts.

The volatile situation in Turkey has the rulers of the U.S. very uptight. Since they lost Iran with the downfall of their faithful lapdog Shah, Turkey has been their last remaining "listening post" in the region for espionage and surveillance against the Soviet Union. The U.S. currently has over 10,000 military personnel stationed in Turkey on NATO bases and at scores of U.S. "listening posts."

With its strategic location on the Black sea, and sharing a border with the Soviet Union, Turkey is of tremendous importance to the U.S. imperialists in their preparation for war with their Soviet imperialist rivals. Hated and despised by the masses of people in Turkey, the U.S. relies heavily on the brute force and butchery of the puppet Demirel regime to put down popular resistance and protect U.S. vital interests in the country. Demirel has coupled his new economic program with new laws pertaining to the police and security forces. Under the new laws, the police face penalties if they fail or refuse to shoot revolutionaries when the opportunity arises; likewise they get bonuses for each revolutionary they kill.

The U.S. rulers arrogantly protest the taking of hostages at their CIA-infested embassy in Iran, yet at this very moment the entire top floor of the Prime Ministry in Ankara, Turkey is occupied by U.S. "advisors" and intelligence agents! In fact, one of the "embassy officials" whose house was bombed in Ankara was the "political counselor" to the embassy, a by now



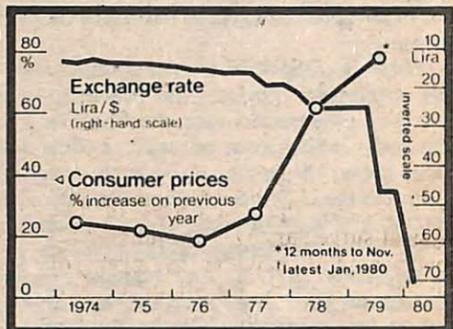
Economic crisis has affected all aspects of Turkish life. (Above) Gasoline shortage causes severe crowding of Istanbul trains, forcing commuters to ride clinging to the outside. (Below) Part of a line for meat—which only higher-paid people can afford.



thoroughly exposed cover for CIA agents in U.S. embassies around the world.

The CIA has been instrumental in training the Turkish MIT, a vicious gang of torturers whose function is similar to that of SAVAK in Iran under the Shah's regime. The CIA has played an active role in the so-called "mop-up" operations, aimed at communists and other revolutionary activists, particularly among the workers and intellectuals in the urban areas. One such mop-up operation recently resulted in the arrests of 98 revolutionaries in a four-province area.

But this U.S.-orchestrated treachery can only serve to intensify the struggle of the Turkish people against U.S. im-



perialism and its domestic lackeys. Turkey is a volcano preparing to erupt. And judging by recent events in Izmir and Ankara and Istanbul, that eruption could come at any time.

We have received a number of letters from people who have just recently become aware of the Revolutionary Worker. The following is an example.

Comrades,

Until late last year, I was totally unaware of the RCP. I was, previous to then, frightened in a way, because I've known for years, that revolution is our only hope, and the only way to end this madness caused by the system of capitalism. After talking about my feelings to a lot of my friends, I really began to have feelings of hopelessness. I started reading the *Guardian*, hopefully at first, but eventually I stopped. Now, I wait impatiently each week for the next issue of the *RW* to arrive.

After moving from the city where I was born, last year, a guy I know told me about some white people selling the *RW*, downtown in the heart of this almost completely Black town where I now live. I was hopeful and after getting a chance to meet and talk with some of the people, I was elated. Now, the *RW* is everywhere with more and more people taking this weapon and joining the fight. My faith in the masses is full now and I will never feel without hope again. Long live the RCP and keep our Chairman Bob Avakian free!

A fighting Sister  
St. Louis, Mo. Area

Pamphlet from the  
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Excerpts from a speech by  
Bob Avakian, Chairman of the  
Central Committee of the  
Revolutionary Communist Party,  
November 18, Washington D.C.



# DON'T TALK!

## What to Say When the Man Comes Around Asking Questions:

Don't say anything. Just say "Go away" and slam the door. You have no legal obligation to say a thing—not a thing—to any law enforcement officer, be it cops, FBI, Secret Service, IRS, Military Intelligence or whatever low-life snoops they send around. Even if you are arrested, all you are legally obligated to tell them is your name and address. If you do say anything—anything at all—it will definitely cause harm to your friends, the revolutionary movement and the Party, and most likely you'll just end up in worse trouble yourself. Of course the cops will tell you the opposite to get you to talk—but they're lying. Don't be fooled. They need the information—all you need to do is to be silent.

Ask yourself this: if they didn't need the information so bad, and if they didn't actually get a good bit of what they need this way, then why would they spend so much time and money going around to talk to people like you?

The intensive investigation of the revolutionary movement in this country is being carried out in ways open and secret by a wide variety of pigs, ranging from the intelligence units of city police departments (which have become increasingly sophisticated and professional over the last decade) to the FBI, Secret Service, National Security Agency, CIA, Armed Forces intelligence units, the IRS, State Department and Treasury Department. They all pool their information, of course, since ultimately they all serve the same master.

The methods of intelligence-gathering currently in widespread (and legal) use by these agencies include physical surveillance of an individual's movement and activities by means of tails and stakeouts; use of informants either developed from within the ranks

of a revolutionary organization, or planted within it; electronic surveillance, including wiretaps of telephones and the implantation of electronic recording devices; examination of phone bills listing numbers called, routinely provided by the phone company; mail covers (noting down the information on the envelope) and examination of the contents of mail; and covert searches of people's homes, offices, cars, etc.; interviews with friends, relatives, associates, or anyone with any knowledge whatsoever of the "subject" of an investigation. All these methods are in addition to more mundane (but informative) activities, such as monitoring the press, collecting the literature of various groups, and so on, all of which are pursued relentlessly. To gather new information, to check out the reliability of other information and to scare people, they often resort to one of the oldest and most primitive methods—showing up on your doorstep and asking you questions.

The rule of refusing to answer any questions whatsoever, refusing to engage in any conversation "unconnected" to what you may feel to be significant matters, and terminating the encounter with a quick "go away" followed by slamming the door (or, in the event of a station-house interrogation, simply maintaining one's silence) is the ONLY correct course of action because it is the only method which almost completely denies information to the enemy. The only thing they learn is that you will not talk. From this they will, of course, draw their own conclusions. If you talk at all, it will mean three things: First, they will obtain information. Even though what you say may seem insignificant to you, it may very well be the piece of the puzzle they need or it may confirm or negate other information. Second, it will encourage them to continue this questioning with

others. Thirdly, it will encourage them to question you again. After all, if they size you up as a patsy, they'll milk you for everything they can get.

### Knock At the Door

If, for example, an FBI agent comes to your door and you refuse to talk to him he may try to imply that he only wanted to ask a few innocent questions; YOU weren't even "under suspicion" until you unaccountably refused to talk. They will say or imply that your refusal to talk proves some vague "guilt," is illegal (which it isn't) and that you are bringing down the world (or at least the state) on your head because of your stubborn refusal, when if you'd just cooperate a bit everything would be fine. Quite a few people fall for this. One thing to keep in mind is that the actual experience of finding an FBI man at the door rattles people who aren't mentally prepared, and familiar with their methods and tactics. The heart begins to pound, nervousness sets in, and people do things they can't imagine they would ever do (or, looking back, believe that they did.) Here are some of the fatal "better ideas" than slamming the door that suddenly take over:

**I'll see what he wants; maybe it's nothing.**

Sure maybe it's nothing. Usually, the first few questions are nothing. You answer. Then the questions get a little shadier; suddenly he pops what he's really after. Now what? "If I don't answer now, he'll KNOW I'm involved!" That's right. If you quit answering questions, at that point, the agent may have confirmed by induction an important, perhaps crucial piece of information about an individual, an activity, a series of events. Of course, if you keep answering, you're well on your way to becoming an informer—which, by the FBI's own account, is one

of their main objectives in conducting interviews with known activists.

**I'll draw him out; I'll find out what he's up to.**

Some people use the rationale of "counter-intelligence" as a reason to talk with police or government agents. This is suicidal. The people you're dealing with are trained to spot and encourage just this idea—they write about it in their textbooks on interrogation as a potential gold mine of useful information. While "pretending to cooperate," you will in fact be cooperating, providing the agent with all sorts of useful information about you and everything and everyone else. As for "what he's up to," that should be quite obvious. The vast majority of such interviews do not have any single, immediate, specific goal—and if they do, then it is very likely that the situation is a very dangerous one indeed, and giving out any information whatsoever under such circumstances is like playing Russian Roulette. How do you know that, in your attempts to "find out what he's looking for," you won't inadvertently give him what he's looking for?

**I'll answer questions, but I'll just bullshit him.**

Again, this "better idea" may seem to work for a little while: "I'm getting away with it!" The investigator will just listen and let you tell your little stories. If the encounter is just a "friendly" interview, it's even possible that you will get a thank-you for your cooperation and the agent will leave—to analyze the tales back at headquarters, compare them with facts already known by them, deduce the reasons for the lies, figure out what and who you were trying to protect. Or, alternatively, he will let you tell your stories and then go back and trip you up on them, with the hope of rattling you further, and

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## Beth Steelworker Blown Up

# Cannon Fodder in the Army — or —

# Cannon Fodder in the Factory

Seattle, Wash.—"I don't think we should have to work on the front lines of an artillery barrage," said one worker. But in the melt shop of Bethlehem Steel's Seattle mill, they do. Bethlehem melts down old live military ammunition as part of its scrap metal operation. And as a result Red Martindale is dead and another worker wounded.

On Wednesday, Feb. 13, a load of scrap in an electric furnace exploded. Six tons of debris were hurled out of the 3,000-degree furnace and into the air. Nothing "unusual" in that, not in this steel mill. Then, within minutes of the first explosion, some of the scrap on the floor exploded. Apparently the first explosion threw live military ordnance out of the furnace and onto the shop floor, where it exploded.

It was as if an anti-personnel bomb blew up right in the middle of the shop. Holes were blown in the roof, the opposite wall blackened. And two men lay bleeding. It took over 20 minutes for a fire department aid car to arrive. (The fire department is across the street from the plant.) Two hours later, Red Martindale died of massive internal injuries. The other worker was hospitalized with shrapnel in his back. Martindale had 35 years seniority in the plant. Within 10 hours, Bethlehem had posted the opening for his job.

Publicly, Bethlehem pleaded ignorance about this murder. They "just didn't know" what caused the explosion. A company spokesman told the *Revolutionary Worker* that all scraps were inspected twice before being loaded into the furnace. The day after the explosion, their own search turned up several live shells among this "carefully inspected" scrap.

"Beth Steel = Murder" signs scrawled on plant walls reflect the simmering anger of the Bethlehem workers at this merciless slaughter. Workers refused to start up a second furnace after the explosion occurred. The next morning the workers again refused to fire it up despite company threats and intimidation. As one worker said, "You come in here and you don't know if you're going to be killed or maimed or laid off. And for what? So you can maybe get by until what?—until they go to war and really start blowing people up."

In the face of this anger, Bethlehem cynically tried to cover its ass and attack revolutionaries in the process, concocting a lame story that the explosion may have been caused by a "terrorist's bomb." A headline to this effect appeared in the Seattle newspapers, and foremen and company stooges were set loose to start a rumor campaign that revolutionaries who work in the plant had planted a bomb. "Just wait until May Day," one foreman was heard to say as the arson and bomb squads sifted through the rubble.



Bethlehem Steel in Seattle.

As it turns out, it most likely was indeed a bomb—one of their bombs. It was a real live U.S. ordnance anti-personnel bomb crushed into an auto body that exploded before it could be melted down and fashioned into new weaponry. Steel from this plant went into the construction of the Trident submarine base in Seattle, for example. The fact that Red Martindale was killed in this recycling process means nothing to the class whose rule these weapons are meant to protect. He was part of their army—their industrial army that produces their weapons and everything else in this society and dies in their wars.

This murder is a graphic example of the position of the working class under this system: cannonfodder for the capitalists—just human flesh to be blown up on the battlefield or in one of their slave-houses called factories.

## Youngstown Brigade Freed

"Judge Morley: The anger of Youngstown steelworkers and millions of their fellow workers across the country will merge as one mighty voice on May 1st. You and your system are headed for the furnace. Free the May Day 10." This telegram signed by "Workers at Southern Iron Co., Atlanta Georgia," was one of the growing pile of angry messages that continued to pour in to the judge and prosecutor in Youngstown, Ohio, as the May Day 10, held hostage in the Youngstown jail for two weeks were finally released on bail. Bail money flowed in from around the country to pay the outrageous ransom of \$29,500 for the May Day Brigaders, busted on misdemeanor charges for speaking inside the unemployment office!

Miners from West Virginia, workers at Kaiser Steel in California and many others sent similar statements demanding the release of the May Day hostages. In Chicago, hundreds of dollars were raised in donations from people in the subways, plants and unemployment offices. One worker in Hawaii gave \$600 and another gave \$2000 because "he really wanted to see May Day happen"! In Seattle, an unemployed worker sold his car and donated the proceeds to the May Day Committee. And yes, Judge Morley, and the rest of your kind, there are thousands more in this country who are beginning to see that May Day 1980 is something worth fighting for.

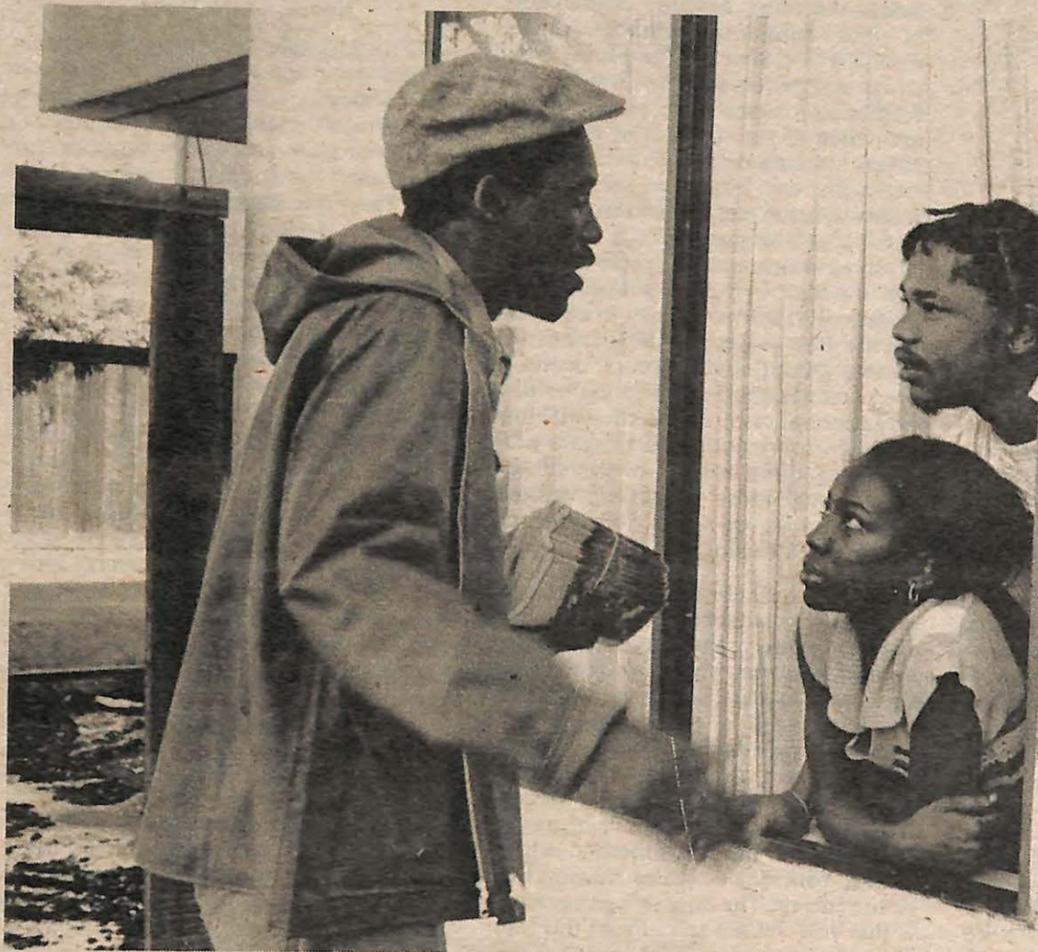
That May Day is going to be a rip roaring fight was also made clear the minute the May Day Brigades hit the streets and the bourgeoisie laid down the gauntlet in Youngstown. But the Youngstown arrest backfired on them as many came forward to free the 10—steelworkers putting up May Day brigaders in their homes, workers taking stacks of leaflets into the mills and hundreds signing petitions. After one worker from GM in nearby Lordstown was beaten up and arrested by police who responded to a burglary call at his home, he declared, "I'm out for satisfaction! I'll take that paper (the RW) into my plant!" Restaurant workers kept their doors open long past closing time so that May Day activists could continue to meet and organize. As one of the May Day 10 said when he was released from jail, "Everything they do to stamp out revolutionary May Day keeps it out there all the more, seeping into the underground, reaching more slaves, spreading the word even more."

But the events in Youngstown have proved to be only the opening shot of a fierce battle nationwide as class-conscious workers intensified their efforts to see to it that a significant section of the U.S. working class will seize the political stage in a way not seen in many years on May 1st 1980. This has caused reactionaries of all sorts to jump out to oppose the campaign to build for May Day; and this has drawn the lines even sharper for workers in cities across the country about do they stand with capitalists, pigs and fools or with revolutionary May Day and about whether a bunch of backward junior and senior George Meanies, anti-communist crusaders and political troglodytes are going to speak for the working class in this country or are thousands going to speak and act in the real interests of the workers world-wide on May First 1980.

### GM Rocks in Linden, New Jersey

In recent weeks at the GM plant in Linden, distribution of the *Revolutionary Worker* has been increasing, workers there donated \$100 to build for May Day and 29 workers signed a telegram to the judge in Youngstown demanding the release of the 10. Standing opposed to these developments are a group of backward elements led by the union officials including one UAW committeeman who is using his reputation as a militant "worker" because he one time stopped the line when the workers were standing in water and was arrested for it. Using his rep as capital, this condescending savior claims to speak for the workers at GM. When the May Day Brigade arrived at the gates of GM the union goons and their back-

# May Day Campaign Rolls Nationwide



West Oakland, Calif., Feb. 18. May Day Brigade at the Acorn housing projects.

Last week, the Los Angeles May Day Committee and others were meeting at the L.A. Revolutionary Workers Center, discussing how to raise bail money for the 10 Revolutionary May Day fighters held in the Youngstown jail. The phone rang; it was a young Black truck driver who had for the first time that afternoon gotten a leaflet about Youngstown. He had seen 60 workers, the west coast May Day Brigade at their head, come marching through the Vernon Meat Packing district with red banners flying, calling on their fellow workers to step forward now to defend the May Day 10. He decided he had to act. Together with a friend, he had spent the rest of the afternoon collecting money from workers at packing plants along his delivery route. In the space of a few hours, they raised \$76.

ward base leaped out to rip down the May Day banner knocking some of the Brigade members to the ground. As a fight ensued, one worker was so disgusted by the reactionaries that he stopped to give a donation to the Brigade right in the middle of the fight.

At the end of the shift, the Brigade returned to the plant with a leaflet: "Reactionaries attack MAY DAY, where do you stand." As the Brigade was passing out leaflets, the goons who had been organizing in the plant marshalled their forces. The local union president's "caucus" came out and started swinging. All hell broke loose. Squad cars and red lights were flashing. The Brigade escaped from the police. Meanwhile 500 to 1000 workers had gathered around and the police were not well received by the crowd. The cops busted one worker, cracking him on the head and arresting him for "disorderly conduct."

The next day the hacks held a pro-U.S. rally, where they summoned the press to photograph some workers waving the American flag and carrying placards which said, "Red is better dead."

Inside the plant in the face of threats and intimidation, workers stepped forward to protect one revolutionary when she left work. A Black worker told another revolutionary in the plant that "a lot of people support what you're doing even if they are just talking about it among themselves now." Other workers tipped off one guy about a sneak attack the reactionaries were plotting. The goon attack has revealed the real content of all their mouthing off about, "We'll show 'em who the real workers are." While mainly they just sit on top of the workers, occa-

sionally they come out with the narrow line that the fight of the working class amounts to struggling not to be electrocuted while you are being exploited; just be concerned with what's two feet around you while the whole world is going up in smoke. Then when May Day 1980 is raised they are militant in their efforts to keep the workers blind and hog-tied. The same committeeman who has loudly been proclaiming that the workers don't need to hear all this "commie" stuff told one brigader, "You're not wanted at our company." He later squealed to the press that the union has repeatedly gone to the company in the past several months to ask them to get rid of the leftists at GM. How convenient these guys are for the bourgeoisie who would much rather portray the opposition to May Day as coming from these "trade-unionists."

The capitalist press has gone wild over the scene at GM, using the fight to wage a public opinion campaign which is aimed at portraying the Brigades as isolated from the workers. The *New York Times* reported that 1000 workers had battled 40 leftists.

The Newark *Star Ledger* ran a big picture of the goons with their flag right next to a picture of a copy of the *Revolutionary Worker* on the ground. Yes, gentlemen of the press, there are two roads—there's just one thing wrong with your little pictures. The way forward for the working class is holding the RW in one hand and stomping the red, white and blue into the ground.

The scurvy goons have put out the word through the UAW that they were attacked by the Brigade. As thousands of workers at GM and other plants are now debating the question of May Day and what went down, one thing is clear,

the bourgeoisie has succeeded in making a big to-do about May Day and as the advanced workers are emboldened to step into the fray, many more will learn why certain people are trying so hard to convince them that May Day is a dangerous thing.

### May Day Hits Lockheed

On Friday February 15, the West Coast regional May Day Brigade went out to the Lockheed plant in Burbank, California. This time the company unleashed some Klan-type reactionaries on the Brigade. These dogs immediately lunged for the Black and Asian members of the Brigade just as thousands of workers began leaving the plant. Some Black workers, seeing this racist attack rushed over and jumped into the fight on the side of the Brigade. As one Brigader described the scene, "It was the red-white and blue up against the red." Monday February 18th, the Brigade was welcomed back to the gates of Lockheed by many whose stomachs had been turned by the actions of the reactionaries and wanted to know more about May Day. A number of workers took stacks of leaflets about the Youngstown 10 into the plant, saying that they want to stand against the KKK trash. When the Brigade was more than a mile away from the plant 20 cops swooped in with .38s and shotguns aimed at the heads of the revolutionaries shouting, "Hit the deck with your hands in the air or we'll blow your fucking faces off." As people in the neighborhood began to gather, another security car pulled up carrying a man wearing a trench coat and a very worried look. This was the "citizen" who was having the brigaders arrested for disturbing business as usual as the Lockheed's aircraft corporation. While he conferred with the cops, the orders came over the police radio, "Search the cars for dangerous weapons." After tearing the cars apart from air filter to tire well, they found and confiscated the dangerous weapons—copies of the *Revolutionary Worker* and a stack of May Day leaflets.

Meanwhile in Seattle, this week, the May Day Committee and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War unfurled a May Day banner right in the middle of a launching ceremony for a submarine

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# Don't Be a "Typical Commie" Be a Communist

## Speech by Bob Avakian to DC Volunteers

In November 1979, before the lower court's temporary retreat on the charges against the Mao Tsetung Defendants, RCP Chairman Bob Avakian spoke in Washington, D.C. to a meeting of the volunteers who had come there from all over the country to "Turn D.C. Upside Down" and spearhead the fight around this case. Following are some excerpts.

It's a tremendous thing—that so many people are here, that so many people have volunteered to join the front ranks of this battle—and one of the things I want to say right off the bat is that I want to formally greet all you people on behalf of the Party and the Central Committee. I think you should understand that, from the point of view of the class conscious workers in this country, from the point of view of the masses of people who are beginning to awaken to political life, and more than that from the point of view of revolutionary people, class conscious people, of oppressed people who are beginning to wage the struggle or who have been waging the struggle around the world against the system of imperialism and against reaction, what you're doing here, joining the battle that's being waged by people on the front ranks, is of tremendous significance. Really the eyes of people, more and more all over the country and even all over the world, are focused to a great degree on what we're doing here. And I think that it's a question of people taking a very important step. I'm not here to thank you on behalf of the Party, because I don't think that anyone here is doing anything other than what they understand they have to do, once you see the need and more than that the possibility to make revolution and to advance the whole cause of our class internationally, and to advance the future of humanity toward the goal of communism. So I don't want to thank you, but on the other hand I think you should understand the significance of what you're doing and the importance for the whole international working class, and therefore I wanted to officially and formally greet you on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party, for the stand you have taken, for the work you've already initiated, and I want to join with you in the great battle we're waging as part of the historic cause of the international proletariat. [Applause]. . .

### Source of Knowledge

So the bourgeoisie has a very clear understanding that they have to prevent these two elements from coming together, they have to prevent the revolutionary party, the advanced forces and the revolutionary leaders from being able to interact with and become united on a revolutionary basis with the masses. And it's not just a one-way street. We're going to talk about that some more. Just as theory and practice, just as thinking and doing are a constant interaction back and forth, in an ever deepening and ever higher ascending spiral, if they're carried out correctly, so is the relationship between the advanced forces of the Party and the revolutionary leaders, on the one hand, and the broader masses of people on the other. We want to talk about that a little bit later, it's not a one-way thing; and if we think that it's all one-way, that we have all the knowledge, that we know everything that has to be known and our job is simply to go out, grab the masses and forcibly restrain them all so that we can tell them what has to be done, then we're never going to be able to do what has to be done. Somebody else is going to have to do it, and we're going to have to learn the hard way that this is not what revolution is all about, this is not what raising the masses' consciousness is; that there is a store of knowledge, out among the masses of people, and a lot of them know a lot more things about this system better than a lot of us do. A lot of them have a lot of experience, a lot deeper and richer, than many of us do. Now they don't consciously understand how to make revolution or even, in most cases, that revolution is necessary. They don't have a scientific view of their own experience and how it fits into the broader experience of the overall situation and therefore what has to be done, how to do it, how to proceed in order to unite the forces who have to be united to make revolution. But there's a vast store of knowledge out there, a vast, broad range of experience. And there are also different degrees of summation that many among the masses of people themselves have made about their experience. It's not simply our role to go out and yell at them, "Everything you've thought about, all your ideas, are bullshit!" We are not a religious cult. We are people struggling to grasp and apply the scientific principles of revolution in order to be able to properly interact with the masses to bring them forward to be able to consciously struggle for revolution, because that is the only way that revolution can be made, the only way that revolution can be kept, and the only way ultimately that humanity will advance. . . .

Do you think that the whole movement of the 1960s went on and there weren't thousands of people,

millions of people, who were either involved in it or influenced by it, who thought about revolution, looked toward revolutionary organizations, waged a debate in their own mind and with others about whether or not they should follow these organizations, whether or not it was worth the sacrifice that was clearly necessary in order to make revolution? Of course all that happened. Thousands, even millions of people either acted upon or at least thought seriously about these questions, even within the last 10 or 15 years in this country, and we run into a lot of them right out here right now in Washington, D.C. from what people tell me, unless I'm misinformed. If we haven't run into it yet, then definitely, and without any question we're going to run into it. . . . Now do we think these people have had no experience to learn from? Do we think that all we have to do is tell them some little pat answer about that, some little dogmatic sing-song about how well after all we follow Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, you have to understand that we oppose the Chinese revisionists and their betrayal of revolution, and we uphold the great message and achievements of the Cultural Revolution? No, naturally, we're not going to do that. Do we think that's a sufficient kind of answer for people? Of course it's not. People have serious and profound questions.

There is an answer—in fact, we do have the answer or the basis to provide the answer, but it's neither a bunch of little dogmatic recitations that are incomprehensible to most of the masses of people, and correctly so—and even incomprehensible to most of us who find ourselves falling back on them because we don't know how to explain it more directly—nor can we deal with those profound and serious questions just by saying how dedicated and serious we are. They can see that. Overwhelmingly, they can see how dedicated and serious we are, I don't think that's what most people are questioning. Or maybe to a degree it is, but it's really just the outside surface form of a more serious and important question they're raising, beneath that surface, which is, "Look, I've seen other people who were serious about revolution, I've seen other people who hated the system and acted on that hatred, I've seen other people who wanted to bring it down—and they didn't do it. And I see where they are now—they're either dead, or out here pimping under this system right now one way or the other. And now you tell me how you're going to do it—but don't tell me it's because you're so dedicated and serious and you hate this system!"

I think we have to listen to them, I think we have to answer them on a deep level. I mean, one thing we do have to understand—if we didn't have the hatred for this system, if we weren't fired with that kind of hatred, if we didn't have the burning desire to get rid of all this and bury it once and for all, then we would have no right to call ourselves revolutionaries, and we would never be able to lead anybody in making revolution. As Lenin once said very clearly in criticizing someone, without this kind of spirit you can't have a revolution, without this kind of spirit of hatred for the system and a burning desire not to compromise with it one bit, and not to compromise your principles even with people who don't see the need for revolution yet one bit—without that kind of spirit, you can't make a

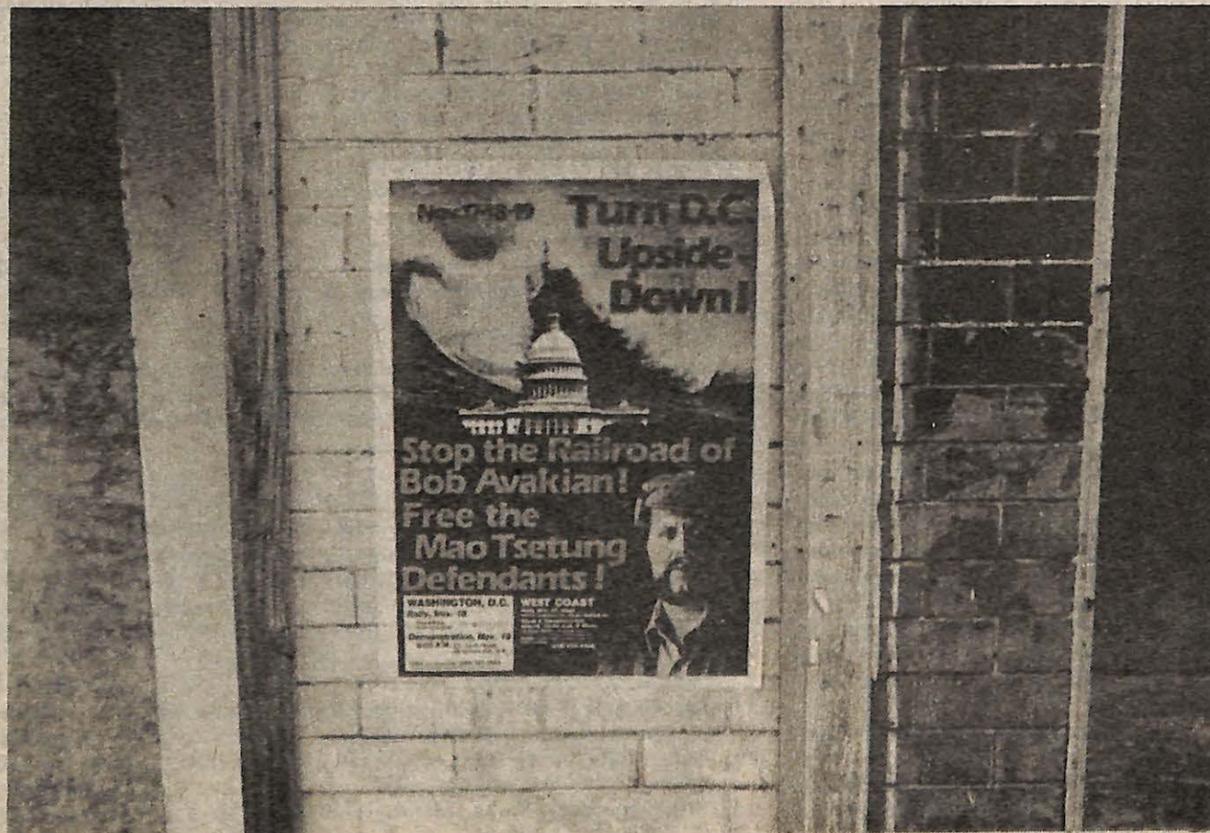
revolution; but that spirit, he also says, will never make a revolution by itself. It has to be tempered with revolutionary theory and a scientific method to be able to deal with the complexities of what a revolution is about and to be able to bring forward the force that can actually make a revolution, and that is the masses of people in their millions.

When we go out here, we have to be able to answer these questions deeply. Why do we dare to go before the masses of people and say, "There is a party, there is a leadership in this country that can lead us all the way to make revolution"? Because the people in and around this party are somehow better people than those who have tried before—more dedicated, with a deeper hatred, more determination? No. I've run this down a couple of times in different speeches—if this hatred and courage and heroism could make a revolution, the Black Panther Party would have made it. We can't forget that, and without that, like I said, you're not going to make a revolution. But where does the strength really come from to maintain a revolutionary line, to maintain a revolutionary orientation, to maintain your political bearings all the way through all the twists and turns and past all the detours and deadends and roadblocks the bourgeoisie throws up? Where do you get the ability not to go for those sugar-coated bullets as well as the ability to fight back in the face of the real bullets? Now the real bullets are coming, let's not be mistaken about that. The real bullets are coming. You know we're not going to stop what we're doing because the real bullets are coming, but where do you get the ability to fight back and to deepen and broaden your revolutionary work in the face of that as well as not to be taken in by the sugar-coated bullets? Do you get it just from gritting your teeth? Closing your eyes and saying, with some kind of religious posture, "Get thee behind me bourgeoisie, I will not be tempted." [Laughter] That's not the way you're going to do it. With that kind of idealism you're not going to do it.

There's basically two things, and they're really dialectically related, that are the ultimate basis we have to stand up to them and beat all these things. One of them is the masses of people, and the other is the correct theory and principles of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought. By putting those two together, by dialectically linking them together, in an ever deepening and broadening way, that's the way we're going to be able to continue, through all the complexities, all the twists and turns, through all the forward and backwards, all the victories and the temporary setbacks of the communists here and throughout the world—that's the way ultimately we're going to be able to overcome all that and to triumph and to join with the people of the world and struggle in unity with our class internationally to advance to communism.

Without one or the other of those things, or if we let those two things be cut apart from each other and separated, we are not going to be able to withstand the sugar-coated bullets, and we are not going to be able to withstand the real bullets. That's important for us to understand in terms of our own orientation. But it's also important for us to understand in order to be able to arm the people who raise these questions among the

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Washington, D.C., November 1979.

# Fertile Soil For Seeds

Continued from page 1

lies beneath the surface in the feelings and mood of the people of this North-eastern Ohio town. I had followed the Revolutionary May Day Brigades into Youngstown, and what became clear as the authorities lashed out to viciously attack the Brigade members was that not only had a storm been kicked up with the arrival of the Brigade, but that even before then, the storm was already brewing.

Youngstown, Ohio. I gazed now at the boarded up buildings and shops. And passing by the mammoth steel mills, dead still, deserted by the profit makers, I tried to envision how much flesh and blood of our class, generation after generation, had fattened the Youngs, the Himrods, and the Campbells—the upper class, who left their names all over the libraries, street signs, offices and buildings as a little reminder of whose town this is.

Some are still employed in this "ghost town." Autoworkers told me countless stories about conditions inside the plant. For the privilege of working, one pays a high toll—in fingers, scarred arms and mangled bodies. Women, Blacks and Latin workers get special treatment on jobs that send them home dogged tired. "Every morning when it comes time to go to the shack by the river, where we pick up explosives to blast all the furnaces, it's supposed to be different workers every day," a younger steelworker bitterly told me. "But you can bet your bottom dollar it'll be two Blacks and one white. The Blacks will do it for a solid week or as long as they put up for it, but that white face will change every day. When I started down at the mill, they gave you jobs according to your nationality too. The Polish workers worked one line, the Italians another and the most dangerous, shit jobs were always worked by Black and Spanish."

Virtually every Black person in town hit the streets in the late 60s as Youngstown's south side went up in smoke.

The coming spring and with it the shutdown of U.S. Steel promises to swell the ranks of the thousands already pounding the doors of the unemployment and welfare offices. And how many thousands are there right now in this town like the brother I talked to named Joe? He's got eight kids and he's laid off from the mill. He went to the welfare office to help supplement his unemployment. They refused him because he "already had an income." Aside from this "income," the only other bone thrown his way by the unemployment office was a vague hope that somewhere out there a job was just waiting for him. Somewhere... a job paying \$3 an hour less than what he made at the mill. Who can afford to pick up and move? Who would want to when there's every indication that "somewhere out there" he'll find more of the same?

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Today's newspaper harps on a continuing theme, a solution aimed at reversing the trend, a way out: Should the workers of U.S. Steel buy the mill? The idea came up when Youngstown Sheet and Tube closed a large part of its operations, in fact, it came up before then, and seems to be voiced louder with every shutdown. Some workers are going for it; it's a sick joke, and even today's newspaper focuses on an example a few years ago when miners in Minnesota dumped retirement and severance pay into a "worker control" scheme to save the mine. The mine closed, but today in Youngstown the idea remains. Some people are going to have to be slapped in the face more than once to wake up.

But I'll tell you something—some people are here in Youngstown wide awake right now. Why else would the lords here in Youngstown, with orders from on high, go after the May Day Brigade like they did? The 10 members of the May Day Brigade were arrested

shortly after they rolled into town two weeks ago. For misdemeanor charges, their bail was raised to \$4,500 each. During the legal proceedings, the kangaroo court of Judge Leo Morely distinguished itself by, among other things, arresting two May Day 10 supporters on the charge of contempt after they had whispered to each other. The local newspaper joined the hunt for blood, hysterically editorializing about these "outside agitators."

"You know why they came down so hard on those people selling that newspaper and passing out leaflets in the Unemployment Office that day?" I awaited an answer to this question asked by a worker in a coffee shop. He answered his own question. "Because there's not dozens, not hundreds, but thousands of people here who are ready for something like this. The puppets of the rich in this town are coming down heavier everywhere. They know the people are jittery, thinking about the future. They know that the people are tired thinking about their Big Lie. They've got more than one Morely sitting on those benches in their courtrooms and they've got a bunch of super cops packing pistols in these streets."

"The people aren't blind to all this," another worker told me as we talked at his house. "Many are striking back from the trouble and frustration they feel. The shit's been building for a long time..." This brother hit some big

questions: "Nobody wants to think there has to be another war, that more of our brothers and sisters have to shed their blood to keep the rich up on the top of the world... The dogs running Youngstown don't want anybody out there talking up unity between workers of different races because it will target them for all the death and destruction."

The May Day Brigade has made a profound impact on this town. Every day I hear something new. The owner of a local cafe posted a May Day 1980 Manifesto in the window and then proceeded to pass out a May Day leaflet with every meal!

A fundamentalist preacher has even been touched by May Day here in Youngstown. With supporters of the May Day 10 and an Iranian student as his honored guests, Reverend Howell delivered a sermon last Sunday and said, in part, "There is so much greed, injustice, and corruption in our system, from Washington D.C. to the lowest precincts of Youngstown, Ohio... wickedness and oppression are entrenched in high places. How can I, a citizen of the United States of America, respect the words 'with liberty and justice for all' when I saw before my very eyes as I sat last Monday in the courtroom two revolutionaries cited for whispering, then I counted 14 others in that same court who spoke to each other, and the judge did not cite a one of them for contempt of court... I am a believer in

the full gospel of Christ, but I refuse to say 'my country right or wrong.'" The reverend made clear his position that "even our masters have masters," but he also called on his congregation to register their protest against the outrageous attack on the May Day 10, even having one of their lawyers up in the pulpit with him. Part of the sermon was aired on the radio, and immediately afterwards, a woman called to say it was the most beautiful thing she ever heard.

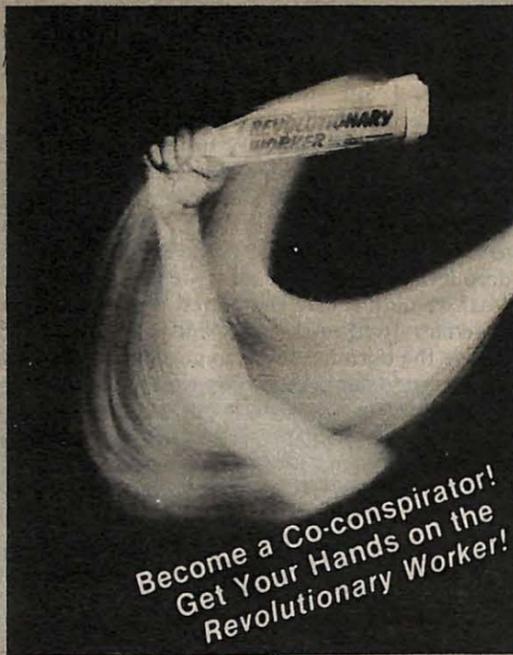
Coming to Youngstown, Ohio was a lot like coming home. I could talk to workers and other people here for five minutes and feel that I'd known them all my life. I've got to leave the city soon and I'm deep in thought again, remembering the words of a worker who was jailed with the Brigade. He said, "I'd be pleased to stand with this bunch of people on May 1st. Especially when people as far away as Iran are in the streets for the same reason."

Youngstown, Ohio. In this dying town, the future is being born... ■



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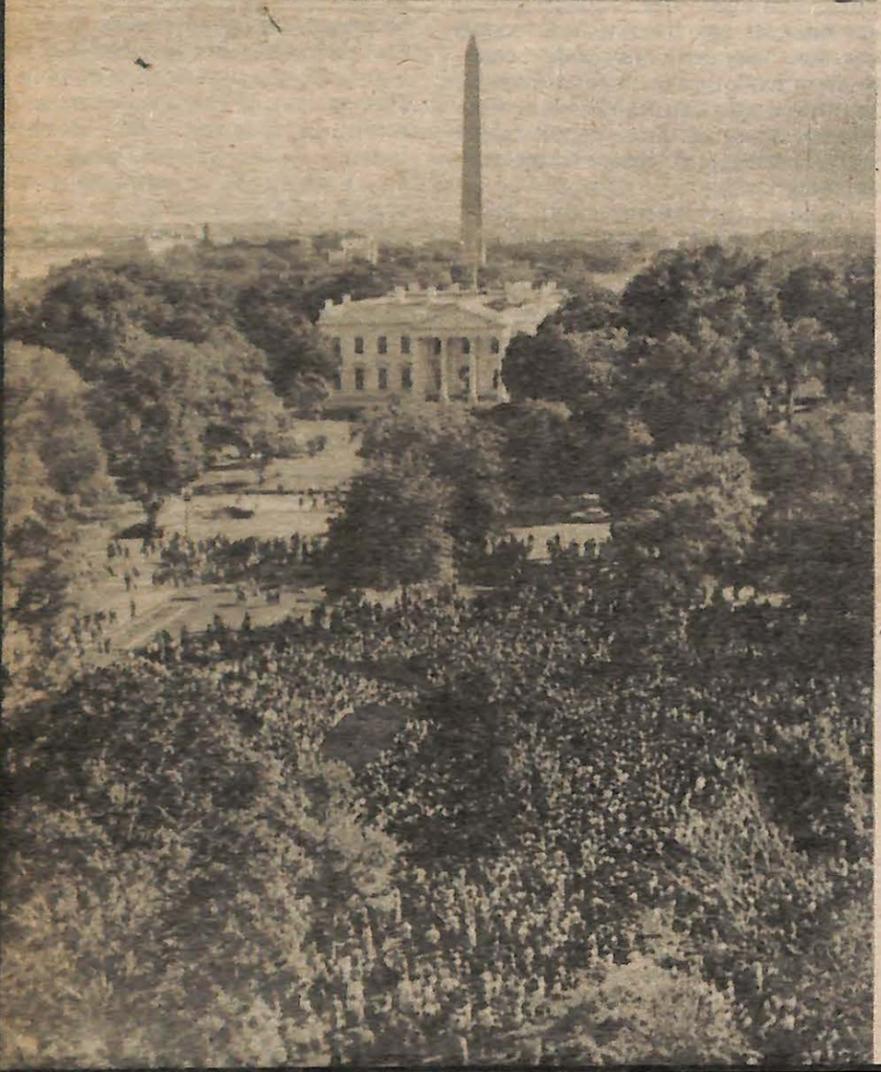
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**Birmingham Black Church**

**FBI Covered KKK  
Death Bombing**



**Clockwise, from top left: Crowd watches police remove bodies from bombed-out church. Police stands guard as bodies are removed. One of more than 40 other bombings in Birmingham, racists' response to civil rights struggle. Tens of thousands at protest march and memorial service in Washington, D.C. following bombings.**

A secret Justice Department report recently leaked to the *New York Times*, documents the FBI's complicity in Ku Klux Klan murders and fire-bombings in the 1960s. According to the report, by refusing to release FBI files, J. Edgar Hoover blocked the prosecution of four Ku Klux Klansmen known by the Bureau to be the ones who firebombed the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham in 1963, killing four Black youth. Not only that, but a fifth suspect in the bombing was hired as an informant by the FBI two months after the crime. The informant remained on the federal payroll for two years, engaging in similar attacks against Blacks, again with the full knowledge of the FBI.

Such reports, however, represent only the tip of the iceberg. During the period in question there were at least 30 such bombings in the Birmingham area. Prime targets included churches and the homes of local Black civil rights advocates. At one point there was a rash of bombings in the Fountain Heights community, a previously all-white area into which Blacks were beginning to move. It became such a frequent occurrence that Fountain Heights came to be known as "Dynamite Hill."

Although the FBI had a team of 60 "investigators" in Birmingham, only one man has been brought to trial for any of these bombings. The FBI worked hand in hand with the KKK scum then, as they do today.

**May Day Campaign**

Continued from page 6

tender at Lockheed's Seattle shipyard, exposing the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists.

**Lines Are Drawn**

In the course of this battle for May Day 1980, thousands of people are learning about the stakes involved by the very nature of the reactionary attacks coming down. At National Semiconductor in San Jose, where thousands of women are employed, the huge plant was thrown into turmoil when a well-known revolutionary woman worker was grabbed by guards, taken to personnel and fired for helping the local May Day Committee collect donations at the plant gate. This woman went right into the cafeteria and got up on a table and said, "They're trying to fire May Day by firing me!" calling on her fellow workers to join in to build for May 1st. The words were barely out of her mouth when security dragged her off kicking and fighting into the backroom. They handcuffed her and held her while Santa Clara cops molested her as a company bigshot looked on. When she refused to submit, one of the pigs punched her in the eye and threatened to hospitalize her. She was

arrested for trespassing. Hearing the news of this disgusting incident several women's groups in the Bay Area have joined with the May Day Committee to take action against this outrage.

The cowardly attacks by the bourgeoisie have only made clearer the nature of the bestial class that rules this country and clearer that thousands must be on the streets on May 1st. They have strengthened the determination of the May Day Brigades and the revolutionary workers and oppressed people to take the offensive. In San Francisco bus drivers invited the May Day Brigades onto their busses to agitate and pass out leaflets. In Chicago when the May Day Brigade went into the unemployment office—filled with 300 people—many in the crowd cheered. The police barged in and sized up that the masses were against them, saying, "If you go quietly, you won't be arrested." One guy waiting in the office took the *Revolutionary Workers* from one of the brigaders and put them under his coat, saying, "If you get busted, I'll sell these myself." And several other people spoke up to let the cops know that there would be no arrests tolerated.

Word of hot debate over May Day reached the Workers Center in Chicago when one worker, a company man, called up to say: "What are you trying to do... there's all these people here at my plant talking about, 'We won't work that day will you, we won't work that day will you.' Just what are you trying to do... Now, I'm not going to tell you where I work, I have to go argue with these guys and tell 'em that you're wrong."

May Day has definitely hit some nerves. And as the Brigades travel across the country, the word is running ahead of them. There are thousands more looking for a way forward, as the following letter from Chapel Hill, North Carolina shows:

Dear friends and comrades,  
I have seen your poster hanging in town on a telephone pole today and have read it, concerning May Day 1980. I am very impressed, but you left out one thing. Where is this march going to take place? I'm all fired up and ready to go. But I need to know which direction.

For years I've shouted out for revolution and got no answer from the people. My cries have been drowned out by Happy Days and Disco Fever. I am crying out again.

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## DON'T TALK

Continued from page 5

eliciting further cooperation. To quote a textbook on interrogation techniques, "...letting the subject tell a few lies, and letting him apparently get away with them, is an excellent technique, and works well with many types of subjects. We have seen that lying on the part of the subject works to the advantage of the interrogator..."

Is there no way, then, to outsmart the enemy when the "knock on the door" comes? Yes, there is. Refuse to talk, and slam the door. Don't say anything, don't cuss him out or give him a political lecture, which will expose nothing to the people, reveal something to the enemy of your personality and your views, and will all be recorded.

What has been run down so far applies not only to FBI interviews, but to the policeman at the door, the Secret Service, the IRS agent with "a few questions about your tax return (other than a formal hearing), the "private" investigator, the various phony "census-takers," and so on.

The "don't talk" rule also means not talking when you don't know who you're talking to. After all, most government intelligence-gathering is "silent," that is, carried on without the specific knowledge of the subject. You may be the target of an interview without knowing you've been interviewed—an agent may pose as a surveyor, census taker, or mailman or just somebody checking on a friend's job application form who "just wants to ask you a few questions."

One favorite trick in the early 1970s was for a very smooth-talking agent to call early in the morning, when the victim was not likely to be very alert, to ask why he didn't report for jury duty as ordered. "Don't you know you can go to jail for avoiding jury duty?" When you got all worried about this and protested that you never got any notification of jury duty, the caller would be very conciliatory and offer to help you get out of trouble. "Well, if you didn't get the letter, you weren't really trying to evade jury duty. Just let me check my records and we'll send you another one—maybe we have the wrong address for you." Then, implying he'd get you out of jury duty altogether, he'd "confirm" your name, address, employer, etc.—and thus confirm the accuracy of their information and informers, that they had the tap on the right phone, etc. It was also a powerful form of intimidation—when you realized what had happened (often just after you hung up), and how dumb you acted in the face of their slick routine, it really shook you up and made them seem very powerful.

If somebody calls for you with some question, tell them you're busy, take their name and number so you can call them back. Usually, you can check the number out and see who it is (in the case of the "jury duty" caller, it usually turned out to be an unlisted number somewhere in the local federal building.)

### An Arrest

In the event you are arrested, the same principles apply, although the situation may require great political will, steadfastness, and endurance.

The first thing that usually happens when you are arrested is that you are thrown up against the car by a couple of mean pigs, roughly searched, yelled at, handcuffed, and tossed in the back seat. The police seem like they're on the edge of giving you a beating (and sometimes this happens.) But it should be kept in mind that the police are trained to do this for a purpose: to frighten and subdue their "subject," and put him or her in a state of mild shock and not-so-mild fear. The sudden transition to the back of a patrol car unnerves just about everybody—and it's supposed to. Don't be surprised if, once you're on your way to the station, the atmosphere changes. The cops are friendly, almost buddy-buddy. They seem to convey sort of an ironical distaste for having to be in this line of work. They seem genuinely interested in *you*, you ARE interesting, a break from their dull routine, everything seems to say. They

want to talk, just friendly talk. You feel that responding with casual, cool conversation shows them you're not afraid, that you can handle it.

But this is just as much part of the program as the initial rough-stuff. They're trying to get you to drop your guard, to make damaging statements about whatever you might be charged with, or to reveal other information about yourself or other people or activities—or to set you up for another sudden change in atmosphere as part of the process of breaking you.

This last element is a variation on the "tear-down, build-up" technique used in hard-core interrogations. According to a standard text on interrogations, this technique "...consists of alternately telling the subject what a wonderful person he is in one breath, then telling him what a total loss he is in the next. First he is worth every consideration; second he is worth less than no consideration..." The friendly comradeship is designed to draw out the "subject," to find "weak spots," things the prisoner is sensitive about, whether some trifling personal mannerism, or physical defect, anything at all. Then the approach shifts to intense ridicule and scorn. Once having entered into some "friendly" intercourse with these "gentlemen," the subsequent ridicule and scorn takes a heavy toll of humiliation and demoralization, and this in turn weakens your will for what is to follow.

In fact, revealing anything about yourself at all, or even what appears to be the most trifling fact about others, can be disastrous. These "dumb cops" have studied psychology, especially the detectives and professional interrogators you may well be dealing with. If they are determined to break you, anything they know about your personality aids them in developing a strategy to do just that. If they want information, anything you say, whether true or false, will be chewed over by them and used as a wedge to get more. If desperate, they will resort to bluff and subterfuge. Somebody else ratted on you, they will say. Your child is sick. Don't you want to get out of here? No, sorry, you've had your one phone call, but if you would just cooperate... In Iran, the SAVAK police (trained by the CIA) played tapes that sounded like revolutionary leaders saying something bad about the person arrested, or did the same thing from loved ones.

Some people resort to the tactic of blustering, faked or out of context defiance, "telling off" the pigs, engaging in fiery "debates" with them. This is a waste of strength and breath, and most often will set you up as well. When you're almost exhausted, suddenly the "pigs" you've been telling off will vanish, and a quiet, friendly guy who quite subtly conveys that he has some sympathy or even understanding for your point of view will appear. Maybe he watched the exchange, and you picked up in his eyes a look of near contempt for the stupid grunts, and a grudging admiration for your own courage, wit and intelligence. You'd feel like a fool to rant and rave at him; he's on a different side, but...he's the same as the others. It may seem inconceivable when far from such a situation that anyone could fall into such a pit. But it happens, due to inexperience, fear, exhaustion—even the loneliness of having nobody to talk to—the conviction does arise that it is safe to...just talk...with just this one guy. And the police can be very skillful and patient at waiting for this moment.

If you're lonely, tell them you want a lawyer. Legally, once you demand a lawyer they're not even supposed to try to question you until an attorney is present. Of course, this law is often overlooked, and the attorney they supply (if you don't call your own) may be another trap. If and when you make your one phone call you're supposedly allowed to get someone to bail you out, remember—the pigs have been waiting for you to make this move and will follow it with great interest. Best to figure out beforehand who to call if you land in jail. Also, remember that more than one person coming in with bail has ended up needing bail too, if the cops decide he or she is another "suspect."

### Grand Juries

Then there is the question of grand juries. One favorite method they have to try to "make" you talk is threatening to haul you in front of a grand jury. While this can be blow-hard blustering, this is a serious threat, because while you have no legal obligation whatsoever to talk at all to any law enforcement officer (other than to give your name and address if arrested), you have no such right in many situations involving appearances before a grand jury, which supposedly "investigates" matter for possible prosecution. Two things need to be said about this. First, you can't avoid going before the grand jury by talking to the police first, because if they are serious about the grand jury they'll drag you into court to repeat it all and more—and it is a crime to lie to a grand jury, or to refuse to answer any question. Second, if you are forced to appear before a grand jury (a complex legal situation that definitely requires a lawyer's advice—which is supposedly your right), they can ask you anything they want and, no matter how you might want to appease them, they can always ask you some question that you can't answer without making a real pig of yourself. With revolutionaries, the main purpose of grand jury investigations has not been investigating anything—it has been to ask people questions they can't answer deliberately, in order to jail them for contempt. In other words, the grand jury is often just an excuse to throw people in jail without having to charge them with anything.

"Know the enemy and know yourself," was a military maxim that Mao Tsetung used to like to quote. Studying and understanding the methods of the enemy, and studying and understanding the revolutionary line of our Party, are, in brief, what is required to safeguard the security of the revolutionary organization. "DON'T TALK" is a simple rule, but if we don't understand the reasons for it and the line behind it, then we are actually missing something that is profound.

The fundamental purpose of all this investigation is to enable the U.S. ruling class to violently smash the revolutionary organization of the proletariat. In the face of this intelligence war against the revolutionary movement, and the especially intense concentration on the Revolutionary Communist Party, all revolutionaries must fully understand that the enemy is deadly serious. This means that Party members, supporters, and all revolutionary activists must approach the task of denying the enemy the information they so desperately crave with equal seriousness. The first step in this direction is adopting the stand of "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare to Struggle." The tendency to blindly underestimate the interest of the bourgeoisie in learning about every aspect of revolutionary work and revolutionary organization still expresses itself in various forms. This just means handing intelligence over on a silver platter. Some comrades feel that "they may be interested in other people, but not in me" or "security will be important in the future; for now it's just training," oblivious to the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, including the openly stated policies of the FBI and other bourgeois intelligence organizations. Others adopt the attitude that "well, if they really want to find out something, I guess they'll find out no matter what." In fact, however, the vast bulk of intelligence garnered by these agencies would be cut off if their well-known methods of obtaining information were consistently taken into account and simple means of circumventing were employed.

During the high tide of struggle of the 1960s, when a visit from the FBI or local Red Squad became a part of the program for many people's evenings at home, there arose a very strong consciousness of these visits as important incidents in the class struggle. People would proudly keep their mouths shut and widely condemn those who didn't. Today, after a period of political ebb in the late 1970s, there are new and inexperienced people involved. Beyond that there has also been an ebb of con-

sciousness about the various roles of the state and a widespread fallacy, which even holds some influence within the revolutionary ranks, that government spying on the political movement was greatly curtailed or stopped by the "exposures" and Congressional investigation on the FBI's COINTEL program, the CIA's massive spying within the U.S. and so on. This is totally untrue, as a little perusal of current FBI investigations will tell you—or, as the government's attempts to frame up Bob Avakian and the opening of a Secret Service investigation on the basis of fabricated charges exhibit a modus operandi identical to the well-documented methods of COINTEL.

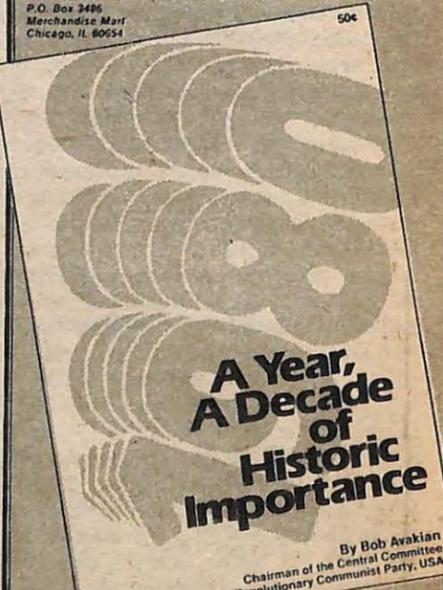
This question of how to face the authorities is a political one—it is supremely political. It isn't just between you and the cops. It is a question of the masses of people and of revolution. If the question is not kept subordinate to the politics of proletarian revolution, it will end up strengthening bourgeois politics. For instance, in the U.S. during the 1950s and early 1960s, the government dragged a nearly endless parade of members and sympathizers of the old revisionist Communist Party before Congressional Committees. A few stood up heroically; many minded their p's and q's, observed the letter of the law, and generally bent over so far backwards to avoid ending up in jail that their cowardly behavior did great harm to the morale and political development of the progressive movement. In contrast, the Bolshevik Deputies in the Czarist Duma (parliament) who took a courageous stand against their government's war preparations and policies after the outbreak of the first imperialist world war knew that they were breaking the law and that they would face severe punishment, but their actions were no individual martyr trip. They greatly affected the masses of people, contributed to making clear the revolutionaries' stand on war and helped lay the basis for the future upsurge of the revolution. And again, take the example of Iran. Aside from the question of the revolutionary secrets protected, who can calculate the tremendous impulse that was given to the people's uprising by the inspiration of the martyrs who stood up to torture and even death instead of capitulating.

That the intelligence and police apparatus of the government are bending such great efforts to try to destroy the masses' revolutionary leadership clearly demonstrates their deep fear of revolution, the masses, the Party and the future—and what fills the enemy with fear is for us an inexhaustible source of strength. ■

*This article was not written by an attorney. We have tried to see that it is as accurate as possible, but it is not meant to be considered as legal advice by us. It is meant only to serve as a general guide. If and when the need arises, it is always a good idea to check with an attorney.*

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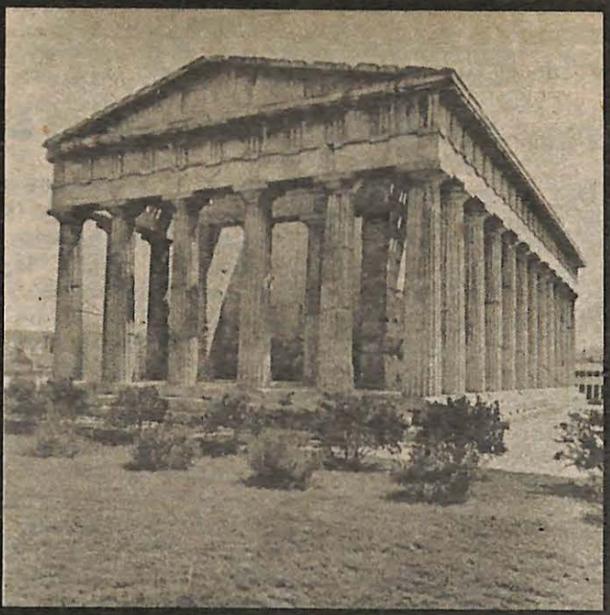
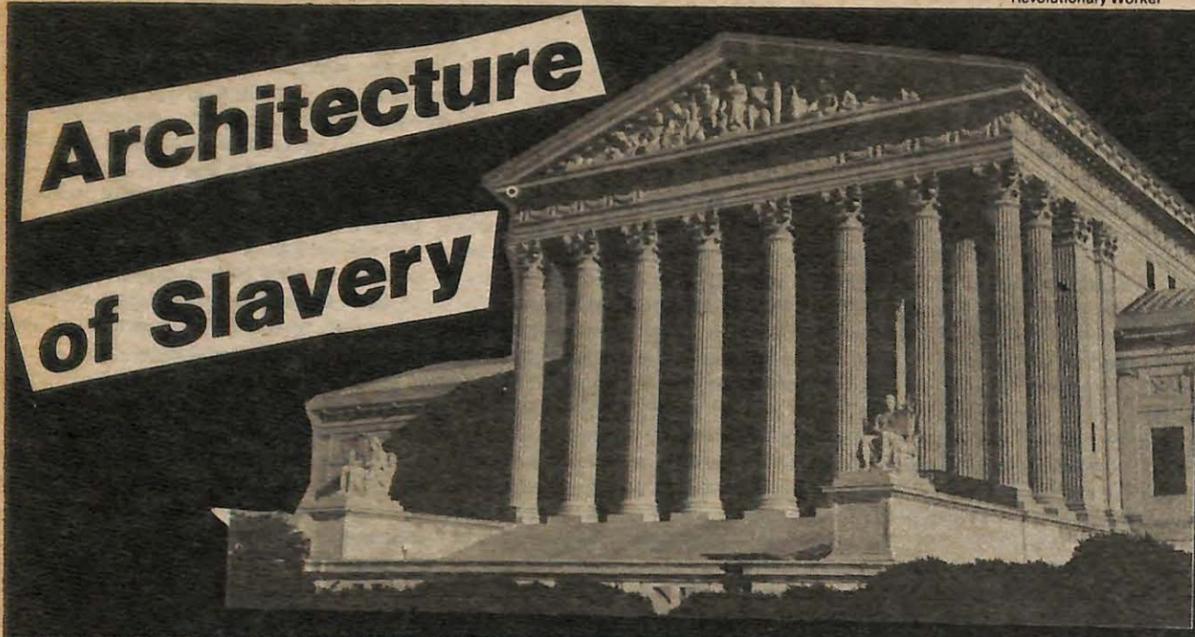


A Year,  
A Decade  
of  
Historic  
Importance

By Bob Avakian  
Chairman of the Central Committee  
of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

Now Pamphlet!

Revolutionary Worker



For miles around Washington, D.C. it is visible—the nighttime capitol building, the familiar dome shape floodlit against a starless sky. To the traveller in the air, the scene is even more dramatic: government buildings shine like jewels against the ebony velvet background, with a webbing of streetlights guiding the eye to the crown jewel, the illuminated seat of government.

When the sun lifts the curtain of darkness, illusion is tarnished by reality. Blocks upon blocks of slums—the slavequarters now visible—contrast starkly with the facades of white marble. Yet the illusion is perpetuated and the tour buses carefully routed to minimize the “blemishes”.

Washington, D.C. was consciously planned to be the U.S. bourgeoisie’s showpiece to the world. To that end, the architecture for their “public” buildings has been carefully chosen to project the stand and outlook of the ruling class in subtle (and not too subtle) ways, so much so that the Capitol dome has become as much a symbol for “America” as their stinking flag.

With the final shot of the American Revolution in 1783, the fledgling American bourgeoisie was finally out from under the yoke of the British aristocracy and its monarch. Now the likes of Benjamin Franklin (entrepreneur and banker), Paul Revere (merchant), Thomas Jefferson and George Washington (large landed slaveowners) were free as a class to rule society. They had been humiliated by the monarchy for years—even as they prospered and accumulated increasing wealth. To the ruling kings and lords, they had been mere money grubbing shopkeepers, untitled, uncultured merchants of dubious ancestry.

The bourgeoisie had led a successful revolution, tossing out the English king and court with their “royal bloodlines” and “divine right of kings,” but now the new exploiters (who suffered a bit of an inferiority complex toward the aristocracy) had to build up their own symbols and self-image—monuments to their rule, which would rival the kings and impress their own “subjects.” In 1790, they set out to

build their new Capitol city.

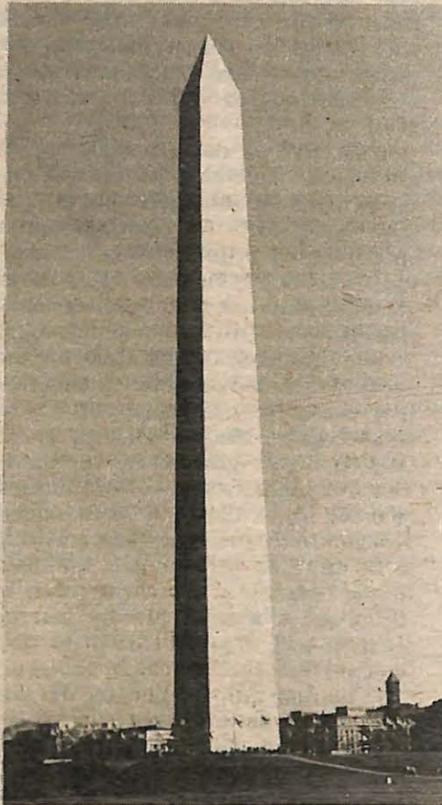
It had to be different—a clear break from the feudal architectural styles of the European monarchies. Washington, D.C. would *not* be built in frilly and effete Baroque and Rococco style so much the rage of the recently beheaded French Court. Yet, it had to be great...monumental...an ego-boosting showpiece of power. For their monuments, the new U.S. rulers turned back the clock 2,000 years—to the Greek “democracy” and the Roman Empire. The U.S. bourgeoisie would proclaim themselves the inheritors of the “golden age” of Greece and Rome and adopt the “Classical” architecture of the ruins.

A fitting choice indeed, the architecture of slavery. In spite of all the chapters in all the civics books about the “democracy” of Greece, these ancient societies were slave societies. How fitting for the new democrats! How appropriate for the newborn United States, whose very constitution not only made slavery legal, but also restricted the right to vote to those who owned property or slaves!; whose first President got his wife Martha with a dowry of 300 slaves!

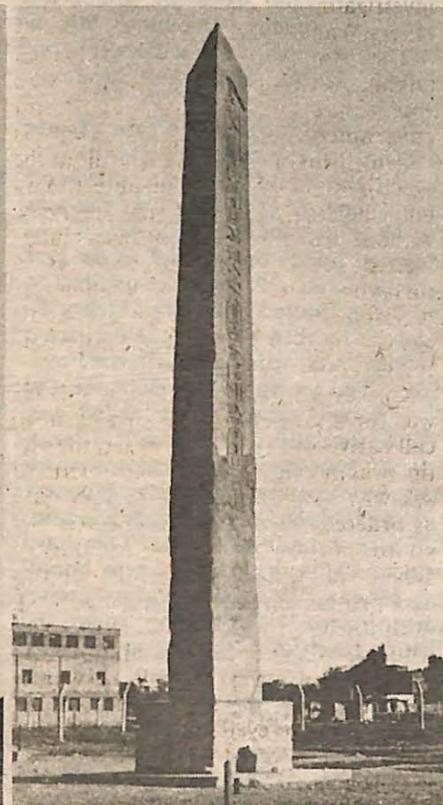
The new ruling class hoped that by copying the “Classical” style, this would inspire a sense of “permanence” and “reason and order” towards the institutions housed inside. Of course, the bourgeoisie had more than just architectural style on their minds at that time. They had already had their first rebellion to put down—Shay’s Rebellion of 1783, where thousands of Massachusetts farmers returned from fighting in the Revolutionary War to face court-ordered foreclosures on their farms, and exploded in rage. Steps were taken on a number of fronts to convince people that 1776 must and would be the *last* revolution in the United States. But just in case persuasion failed to win people’s allegiance, careful attention was paid to the overall layout of the new Capitol city.

This job went to French designer Pierre L’Enfant. L’Enfant designed Washington’s streets extra wide and straight. *Wide*, because the barricades

Above: (Left) Supreme Court. (Right) Greek Temple, Athens. Below: (Left) Washington Monument. (Right) Egyptian obelisk.



Revolutionary Worker



of the French revolution were fresh in his mind; *straight*, making it easy for the government to set up cannon at key locations to defend the Capitol from foreign invasion or its own people.

As the U.S. empire expanded, its taste in architecture became more arrogant. They constructed “the most imposing and costly monument ever erected to a man... a perpetual tribute of a grateful people to that great and overshadowing figure in the nation’s history—George Washington.” The result was a brutal 550 foot monolith—a greatly enlarged imitation of an Egyptian obelisk (a form of pyramid). It’s sheer size symbolizes his “greatness”,

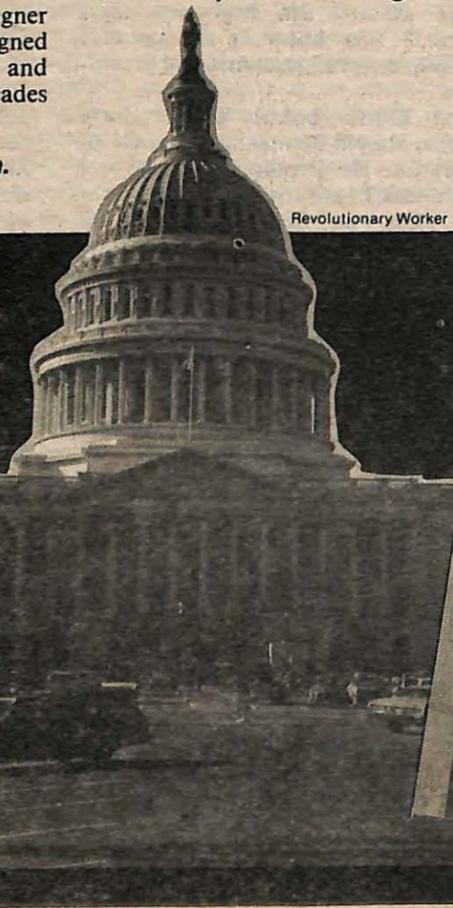
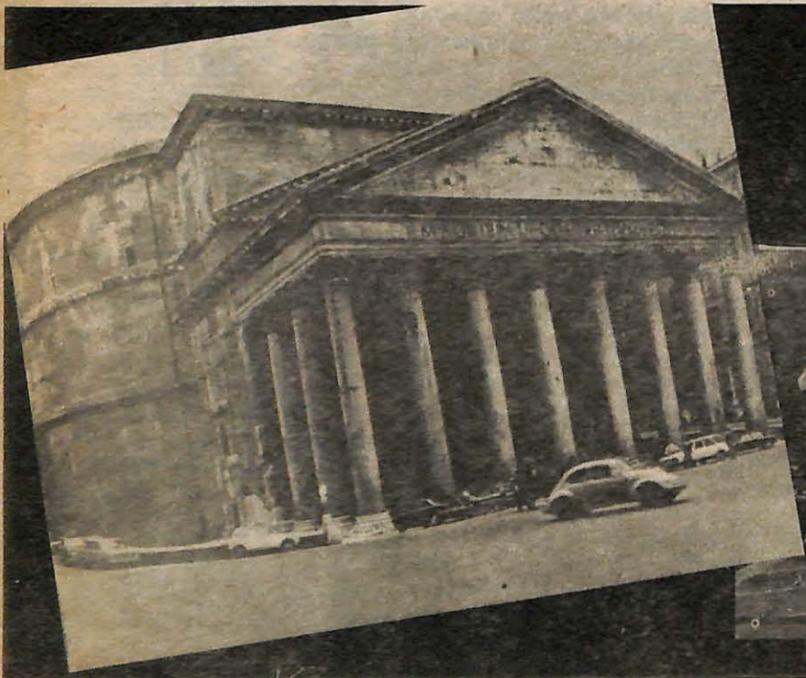
the plain lines his “purity”. (Washington died of syphilis in 1799).

By the beginning of the 20th century, Washington, D.C. had become the Capitol of a major imperialist world power, but its architecture had become a hodge-podge of different styles and eras. Needed buildings had been thrown up as quickly as possible without a conscious plan.

In 1901, Congress adopted a plan to rebuild major parts of the city. L’Enfant’s original plan was reaffirmed and expanded. Block after block of buildings that did not conform to the “Classical” image were slated for replacement. Their goals were bluntly stated: “The renewed city served as a unifying force, a national image with

Continued on page 16

The U.S. Capitol, whose base is practically a carbon copy of the Parthenon in Rome (left). The Dome was lifted from another Roman design. (Right) Statue of Roman Centurion at Capitol door.



Revolutionary Worker



# Prelude To Pearl Harbor

## How the U.S. Tried to Get Bombed

On the morning of December 7, 1941, hundreds of Japanese aircraft attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet at its base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Over three thousand American servicemen and civilians were killed or wounded in two hours, four of the World War I vintage battleships lined up in the bay were sunk and most of the rest damaged. Addressing a joint session of Congress the next day, President Roosevelt solemnly described December 7 as "a day that will live in infamy." Could there be any doubt as to the character of what had happened? Was it not clear that Japan was the aggressor? Had not Japan fired the first shot? Roosevelt continued: "...our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.... I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire."

But behind the scenes, in the private meetings of capitalist government officials, the mood was quite different; almost one of jubilation that the war for which they had been planning for so long had finally begun, and on the best possible basis: *they attacked us first!* In his diary, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recalled how he got the news: "While I was sitting at lunch, the President called me up on the telephone and in a rather excited voice asked me, 'Have you heard the news?' I said, 'Well, I have heard the telegrams which have been coming in about the Japanese advances in the Gulf of Siam.' He said, 'Oh, no. I don't mean that. They have attacked Hawaii. They are now bombing Hawaii.' Well, that was an excitement indeed." Continuing about the British reaction to the Japanese troop movements toward Malaya, Stimson noted that "The British were very much excited about it and our efforts this morning in drawing our papers was to see whether or not we should all act together... all thought that we must fight if the British fought. But now the Japs have solved the whole thing by attacking us directly in Hawaii."

The attack on Pearl Harbor occurred in the context of a global world war—a world war whose origins, as in World War I, lay in the rivalry between competing imperialist blocs to redivide the world's colonies and resources. And far from being a sudden outburst by "fanatical Japanese militarists," the war in the Pacific was the culmination of more than a half century of economic and

military contention between Japan and the United States for control of the Pacific basin.

When Japan occupied Northern Indo-China in 1940, the interests of the U.S. and its allies Britain, France, and Holland in the area were directly challenged. Indo-China was a French colony and the Japanese occupation was threatening Britain's rubber and tin interests in Malaya and Holland's oil in the East Indies. And right on the way to these was the American colony of the Philippines.

On July 26, 1941, Japan announced that it would exercise a "protectorate" over all of Indo-China and began occupying the strategic rubber-growing area of South Vietnam. The response of the U.S. imperialists was immediate. The next day the U.S. froze all Japanese assets in the U.S. and forced Britain and Holland to follow suit. War was certain unless Japan capitulated to all U.S. demands to withdraw from the area.

From here on out it was all "peace maneuvers" by both sides aimed at trying to make the other side appear to be the "aggressor." The Japanese sent a special "peace negotiator" to Washington, but on November 25 a large Japanese fleet was seen steaming south past Taiwan. On November 25, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull gave the Japanese an ultimatum demanding that they evacuate Indo-China and China and recognize Chiang Kai-shek as the only legitimate government in China. That evening Secretary of War Stimson recorded in his diary: "(the President) brought up the event that we were likely to be attacked perhaps next Monday, for the Japanese are notorious for making an attack without warning, and the question was what we should do. *The question was how we should maneuver them into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves. It was a difficult proposition.*" (our emphasis—RW)

The next day the Army Chief of Staff, George C. Marshall, sent the following cable to the commanding general in Hawaii:

"Negotiations with Japan appear to be terminated to all practical purposes with only the barest possibilities that the Japanese Government might come back and offer to continue. Japanese future action unpredictable but hostile action possible at any moment. If hostilities cannot, repeat cannot, be avoided *the United States desires that Japan commit the first overt act.* This

policy should not, repeat *not*, be construed as restricting you to a course of action that might jeopardize your defense. Prior to hostile Japanese action you are directed to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary but these measures should be carried out *so as not, repeat not, to alarm civil population or disclose intent.* Report measures taken. Should hostilities occur you will carry out the tasks assigned in Rainbow Five so far as they pertain to Japan. Limit dissemination this highly secret information to minimum essential officers." (our emphasis—RW)

In other words, "This is it! We are going to war against Japan. Make sure they strike the first blow so they can be branded as the aggressor. And whatever you do, don't let the masses of people find out our plan!"

And as for the Japanese being "unpredictable," nothing could be farther from the truth. In one of the best kept secrets of World War 2 the U.S. managed to break the Japanese top-secret diplomatic code in August of 1940. From that date on, the President and senior government officials read every day the cables between Tokyo and its embassies all over the world. They read the dispatches from the Japanese consulate in Honolulu reporting on the exact disposition of U.S. warships in the harbor. And they also read the final Japanese reply to the U.S. ultimatum of November 26 as it was being radioed to the Japanese ambassador in Washington.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor occurred at about 1:30 in the afternoon (Washington time) on Sunday, December 7. The rejection of the American ultimatum was received and decoded that morning by military cryptographers, along with orders to destroy the code machines and burn all documents. But special action was taken because in fact the preparations had already been made. All of the aircraft carriers of the Pacific fleet (the ships that really counted) were safely out of Pearl Harbor as the planners in Washington calmly waited for the Japanese attack. At seven in the morning the U.S.S. Ward sunk a Japanese submarine attempting to slip into Pearl Harbor. And beginning at 7:00 in the morning Sergeant George E. Elliott dutifully tracked and reported a large flight of incoming planes from his radar station at the north end of the Island of Oahu. Within the next few hours, hundreds would die.

Commenting further in his diary, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, wrote: "When the news first came that Japan had attacked us, my first feeling was of relief that the indecision was over and that a crisis had come in a way which would unite all our people. This continued to be my dominant feeling in spite of the news of catastrophes which quickly developed. For I feel that this country united has practically nothing to fear; while the apathy and divisions stirred up by unpatriotic men have been hitherto very discouraging."

Henry Luce, the publisher of *Life* and *Time* magazines, was even more carried away with the glory of Pearl Harbor. In his editorial in *Life* magazine, Luce wrote: "This is the day of wrath. It is also the day of hope.... For this our America was made. Uniquely among nations, America was created out of the hopes of mankind and dedicated to the fulfillment of those hopes. It is for this reason that we accept only two alternatives—either to die in the smoking ruins of a totally destroyed America or else to justify forever the faith of our fathers and the hopes of mankind." For Luce imperialist war was the crowning achievement of mankind.

In the history books Pearl Harbor is still portrayed as "the day of infamy," the clearest example of the sneaky attack of the aggressors versus the noble justice of the peaceful giant forced against its will to fight. But like all inter-imperialist wars it was begun under circumstances deliberately contrived to deceive the masses and fought by both the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for the sole purpose of defending and expanding their holdings and areas of domination. This remains true in spite of the fact that the character of the war changed with the German imperialists' attack on the then-socialist Soviet Union.

In preparing for the coming world war, whose character is that of a struggle between two imperialist super-powers (the U.S. and the USSR) for the ability to dominate and exploit the world, the U.S. ruling class is once again feverishly trying to prepare public opinion to accept its own blood-soaked rule by pointing the finger at its imperialist rival and crying "Aggressor!" The stand of the working class must be that first proclaimed by Lenin in the First World War, that the revolutionary class cannot but wish for the defeat of its government in a reactionary war and can only cherish the thought of converting the imperialist war into a revolutionary civil war for the overthrow of the capitalist class. No matter what manner of "Pearl Harbor" they have in store for us, the question is not one of "who attacked first" but rather "who is fighting whom over what." ■

## Super-bomb

Continued from page 2

Proto's: You know, of freedom and the opportunity that was denied in Russia, especially the products like our new line Zarnia skating outfits, endorsements and the chance of guest spots on Johnny Carson and ABC Sports.

McKay: O.K. for a brief update on the transportation snafu we'll go live to the Olympic committee headquarters.

Ziggy: What the hell is this? That looks like the U.S. embassy in Pakistan. Someone is going to have to answer for this.

McKay: Well, uh...no, Zig, there must have been bad wiring in the building, it seems to have gone up in flames, and well, at least that big crowd watching will finally be able to stay warm...and it'll take their mind off that five-hour wait for a bus home. I guess it's back to you, Dick.

Dick: (teeth clenched, voice trembling) And here are the Russians, Rodnina and Zaitsev, look at that sickening smile, look at the sickening smiles on their faces. God, don't you wish you could wipe off that smug arrogance with maybe a skate in their face? I mean the embassy in Iran was bad, but to shoot and...

McKay: (interrupting)...excuse me Dick, I don't think...

Dick: Of course Jim, I know how you and Ziggy must feel. Naturally we have

to understand this isn't a political thing, we'd hate any Russian who shot one of our kids. At any rate the weather beaten Soviet skaters are beginning their routine...You know in this country this couple would be considered professional...

Ziggy: Good point. They'd have freedom they'd be making a bundle of money like the Protopopovs, maybe I should talk to them after this is over!

Dick: Uh, no Zig, what I meant was...oh well, just look at their routine, they look like a pair of Russian tanks, brutal and graceless, their blades cutting ruthlessly into the ice like their army did to Afghanistan, and for god's sake, will you look at them cheat, honor means absolutely nothing to these people. Imagine coming over here to pull over a stunt like that...

Ziggy: (interrupting) The hell you say!?

I thought they stopped in Afghanistan!

McKay: Well, un huh, I think that about wraps it up for tonight, it certainly has been a good one. We saw young Eric Heiden, perfection itself, win the men's 1500 meters skating, and let me tell you, if there is anything the whole world is watching, it's the men's speed skating. We all feel that Eric Heiden is going to be bigger than John Travolta before he's through. We saw the glorious U.S. hockey team wipe out Liechtenstein 20-0, a wonderful sight as thousands of flags waved in the audience, brought from home for the occasion.

Ziggy: We made sure they were handed out at the entrance, free to everyone under 70...

McKay: And of course the tragedy...

Ziggy: Plot!

McKay: That struck down Randy Gardner. While many of our visitors seem to delight in the problems the U.S. has had...

Ziggy: Ten years ago they would have shut up quick.

McKay: Tonight was another example of what people all over the world can learn from sports, the lessons of friendship and competition...

Ziggy: ...learn how to god damn well stand up and fight!

McKay: ...the ability to pull together when the chips are down, whether it's waiting in a blizzard for a bus, paying \$100 a night for a room or trying to bear up under the agony of our representatives as misfortune and the petty vengeance snatch away our victory.

Ziggy: That's what I mean!

McKay: And I'm sure all our viewers, all the citizens of our great nation can see the challenge we face, as we're called to stand up and fight in Zermatt, Switzerland in 1984

Ziggy: What's Zermatt, 1984 go! to do with it?

McKay: That's where the next winter games are being held.

Ziggy: So who's talking about games?!

(pause)

McKay: Well that's about all for tonight folks. Thanks to Ziggy for his

insight into the Olympics, thanks to the CIA for help with the production. And thanks to you for sticking with our program, let's keep it up. For ABC Sports, this is Jim McKay saying good night. ■



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THESE RULES ARE SIMPLE!

Rules

1. First pick which superpower you are going to be representing. As much as you may be tempted to switch roles back and forth during the speech you must stay with one or the other for the whole speech. Granted it will not seem to make any difference, but you could make embarrassing slip-ups like having the U.S. condemn "U.S. imperialism" instead of "Soviet imperialism." Be consistent.
2. As you read the speech and make your choices to fill in the various blanks, note that some choices are only appropriate for one or the other superpower. These are marked either (for U.S.) or (for U.S.S.R.). Again embarrassing slip-ups could occur should you forget this rule.
3. As the imperialists themselves do, pay attention to the delivery. The speech should be read seriously and as if you believe what you are saying. This may be difficult at first, but it is key in making a believable speech. The imperialists practice this art of spouting the most outrageous and complete lies while maintaining a serious and straight face until they are able to go for hours without even the hint of a snicker or the trace of a sneer.

- Why sit through hours of boring hypocrisy on TV as this or that U.S. or Soviet "statesman" drones on about how it's time to make world war in order to establish "peace" in the world?
- Why read through columns and pages of the newspaper accounts of Carter or Brezhnev's latest drivel as both run out endless repeats and variations of the same warmongering theme?
- Now you can compose your own call to arms imperialist style well in advance of the next scheduled major address easily and simply.



# The Do-It-Yourself Superpower War Speech

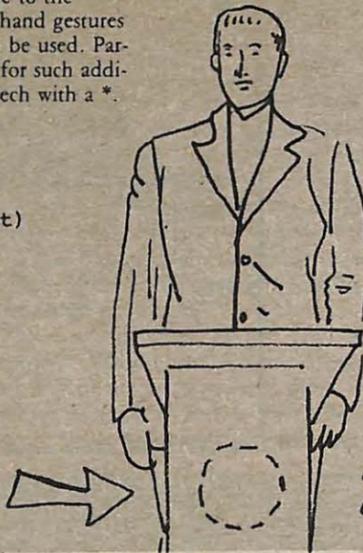
The [U.S./Soviet Union] deplores the recent [acts of aggression; attack(s); escalations of the conflict; invasion; provocations] in [pick any country or region in the world] by [the Soviet aggressors; Soviet imperialism (for U.S.) / aggressive Western circles; U.S. imperialism (for the U.S.S.R.)]. Never has such an action been met with such [a wave of protest and universal indignation; an outpouring of anger; overwhelming condemnation; wrath and indignation] by the [democratic and peace-loving; vast majority of; independent and progressive; non-aligned] countries of the world.\* This [naked aggression; militarist action; dangerous and expansionist move; absolutely unjustified interference by imperialist forces; violation of the territorial sovereignty of an independent nation; use of military power against a relatively defenseless nation] cannot and will not be tolerated by those who seek [lasting peace and international security; peace and stability; peace and friendship among nations; freedom and peace; peace, democracy and human rights (for U.S.); peace, socialism and progress (for U.S.S.R.)] in the world, especially by the [U.S./Soviet Union].

Our people are a peace-loving people and our country has sincerely and without any ulterior motive sought to lessen the tension between the two superpowers and avoid a nuclear disaster. But wanton and criminal interference in the internal affairs of another country cannot go unchallenged.\* Such actions go against all notions of decency and respect for [international law (for U.S.); international legality and order (for U.S.S.R.)] and the forces of peace and freedom must take firm and resolute action to counter this threat to the collective security of the area and the world. This [direct threat to the security of nations; radical and aggressive new step; attempt to force one's will upon other peoples; attempt to blackmail the U.S. (for U.S.); act of great power chauvinism (for Soviet Union)], this vicious and cynical action by the [U.S./U.S.S.R.] demands firm and uncompromising defensive steps.\* To further these aims we must join together as never before to meet this challenge head on and take every step to [draw the line against further Soviet aggression; make the Soviet Union pay a concrete price for its actions (for U.S.) / show the militarists in Washington that they cannot run roughshod over the world's peoples; halt the U.S. imperialists' war drive (for the U.S.S.R.)].\*

Any further attack on the vital interests of the [U.S./U.S.S.R.] or its allies around the world will be dealt with accordingly and by any means necessary.\* These [Russians/Americans] must be taught a lesson and the [U.S./U.S.S.R.] along with all peace-loving peoples throughout the world are prepared to give them a lesson they will never forget.\* Any further attack on [same country or region you picked at the beginning] will be considered an attack on the [U.S./U.S.S.R.]. On with the fight, let them tremble at our advance.\*

Feel free to add a little spice to the speech. Perhaps a few stiff hand gestures or melodramatic pauses can be used. Particularly appropriate places for such additions are marked in the speech with a \*.

- First, construct podium.
- Choose appropriate lapel pin (left) and podium ornament (below)
- Now you are ready to begin.



First...



Then...



Then...



- To stay free we must stay strong
- Military: Road to real disarmament.
- Economic, political, and spiritual strength

## Be a Communist

Continued from page 7

broader ranks of the masses. And we can't just go out and tell them, "Well, there's two reasons why we won't fail—one is the masses of people, and the other is Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought." "So the fuck what?"—that's what people are going to say. They'll say, "OK, that sounds good, but I've got to go down to work and make my money. Good luck to you." People have got some big questions and we've got to be able to go into these questions deeply with them. Where does the Revolutionary Communist Party come from? Where does its line come from? Is it in fact a product of a few people, is it the product of a genius or two? Is this person that you're calling on us to defend somehow some unique individual who personally is a genius or really a great guy? Or in fact is this the product of the whole struggle, not just in this country but internationally, not just in the last ten years but ultimately throughout history, while most immediately and directly during the period of the last 10 or 20 years? And where did this line and Party come from? Did it come out of the sky, or in fact was it the product that was forged through fierce struggle both among the masses against the bourgeoisie and within the revolutionary movement against those who either out of well-intentioned but mistaken motives or out of outright opportunism attempted to lead people into one form or another of blind alley and into the swamp? We have to go into these questions. These are not academic questions that only a handful of people would be interested in hearing about and discussing. This Party and its line are a product of the struggle of the masses, and we have to be able to explain that, we have to be able to go deeply into the question of the movement of the 1960s, and what were the achievements we talk about, and why do we say this

Party is the product of that time? And on the other hand, what did happen to the other forces who didn't grasp and act upon and carry forward and fight for the correct line, and why and how did that lead them to the situation that people are all too familiar with?

We can't ignore or just touch the surface of these questions, we have to go deeply into them. We have to have forums and discussion and struggle among ourselves. We have to study the things that are written about that. We have to study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought generally in order to grasp this more deeply. Because these are questions on the minds of a lot of the masses. These are not academic questions. These are not questions that only us here and a few people who have read maybe at least a couple of chapters if not a volume of Marx's *Capital* can understand. Don't get me wrong, I think people should struggle to read Marx's *Capital*. But there are many people out there who haven't done that and aren't going to do it for a long time, even though we struggle with them to study Marxism-Leninism. But right now if they grasp what we're talking about they will on that basis see the need to study this theory and begin to grasp it, and they will be able not only to study but to apply the lessons of Marx's *Capital* and other important works of Marxism-Leninism. We have to explain to them. We're seeing in a deeper way what Mao Tsetung meant when he said ideological and political line is decisive. We have to understand that ourselves and we have to be able to explain that to the masses of people. What is ideological line, and what is political line, and what does it mean to say that's decisive? What does it mean to say that's the main thing, the decisive thing that ultimately will determine whether or not individuals and more than that organizations and parties remain on the revolutionary path or degenerate into counterrevolution? What do we mean by that? What is ideological line? What is political line? Why

are they decisive? These are questions we have to get down on and study. These are questions we have to be able to grasp to be able to translate—in our agitation, in our discussion with people, in our struggle with people—into popular terms so they can grasp them and begin to see what we're talking about and grasp the importance of it.

So we have to go out, we have to agitate, we have to go out and make an impact, but at the same time we also have to talk deeply with people. We have to learn how to do both; we have to learn how to go out and broadly agitate around a lot of issues and at the same time we have to learn how to talk deeply with people. And not just talk *at* them. Because if we just talk at them we're not going to be able to learn; that dialectic between us and the masses will be broken. And what we do have to say to them is not going to be able to be gotten across to them, and what we have to learn from them is not going to be able to be gotten across to us. This is a lesson that we are learning already and that we'll have to learn much more deeply in the constant process of carrying out this battle and making our contribution to the overall revolutionary movement.

Ideological and political line is decisive, but what does that mean and how do you explain that to other people? How do you actually bring that out in answering the questions about why this Party is different from any other party in the history of this country? Because this Party *is* different from any other party in the history of this country. Not because the people in it are better than the people who went before them and tried to make revolution, or than other people today who say they're for some kind of revolution, but because we do have the experience of those before us and more than that because this happens to be the Party whose leaders and whose members generally fought at every crucial point, and all along the way, to arm

## "Life After Tito"

Continued from page 3

on top. The outcome of this struggle could be a sharp shift toward the East by the new leadership, or could spark outbreaks among Yugoslavia's discontented nationalities. Although outright military intervention in Yugoslavia is highly unlikely, both superpowers will undoubtedly try to exploit any opportunity that arises in this situation to "fish in troubled waters," and spread their influence among various political forces.

The U.S. knows that the southern part of Europe is the flank most vulnerable to attack. Greece and Turkey, who went to war over Cyprus in 1974, are the weakest links in the NATO chain. Greece actually pulled out of NATO in 1975, denying the U.S. access to military bases there, but is now being welcomed back into the NATO fold. Turkey temporarily shut down the 25 U.S. intelligence-gathering bases within its borders, but is now reopening them. It is this unstable situation that has the U.S. worried over what life after Tito will hold.

By denying the Soviets access to its ports on the Adriatic Sea, Tito helped the U.S. maintain its hegemony over the Eastern Mediterranean. This control is critical to the U.S. imperialists on two counts—both for military action in Europe and for access to the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union has had no port facilities in the Eastern Mediterranean since the mid-70s when it was kicked out of Syria and Egypt. This has severely hampered the Soviets in their ability to mount a powerful challenge against the U.S. Sixth Fleet now patrolling the Mediterranean. So for the very reasons that the Soviet Union is maneuvering to pull Yugoslavia out of the U.S. bloc, the U.S. is equally desperate to forestall any such attempts and to defend their empire.

This is becoming increasingly difficult as the internal pressures within Yugoslavia itself heat up, making the situation more volatile and unpredictable. Historically the Balkans have been an area where different imperialist blocs have stirred up one nationality against another. Yugoslavia itself is a creation of imperialism, an agglomeration of nations thrown together at the conclusion of World War I when the world was divided up among the winning powers. There is vast inequality

between the different nationalities, which has actually *widened* in the more than 30 years that Yugoslavia has supposedly been a "socialist" country. The northern industrialized area—Croatia, Slovenia, Vojvodina and the capital city of Belgrade—is comparable to industrialized European areas. The southern republics—Serbia, Bosnia/Hercegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo-Albania and Macedonia—are more on a par of development with areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America with poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy rampant.

These tremendous inequalities are the material basis for continued competition and antagonism between these nationalities, but they have also given rise to struggle against discrimination and oppression. In 1968 the Albanians, the poorest minority in the country, rioted for a day and night protesting discrimination, police brutality and the suppression of their language.

A backward and reactionary nationalist movement has developed in Croatia, based on wanting to retain its privileged position over the other republics. In 1971, student demonstrations at Zagreb University sparked the demand by nationalist forces that profits and foreign currency earned within Croatia be retained there instead of going into a token government fund to

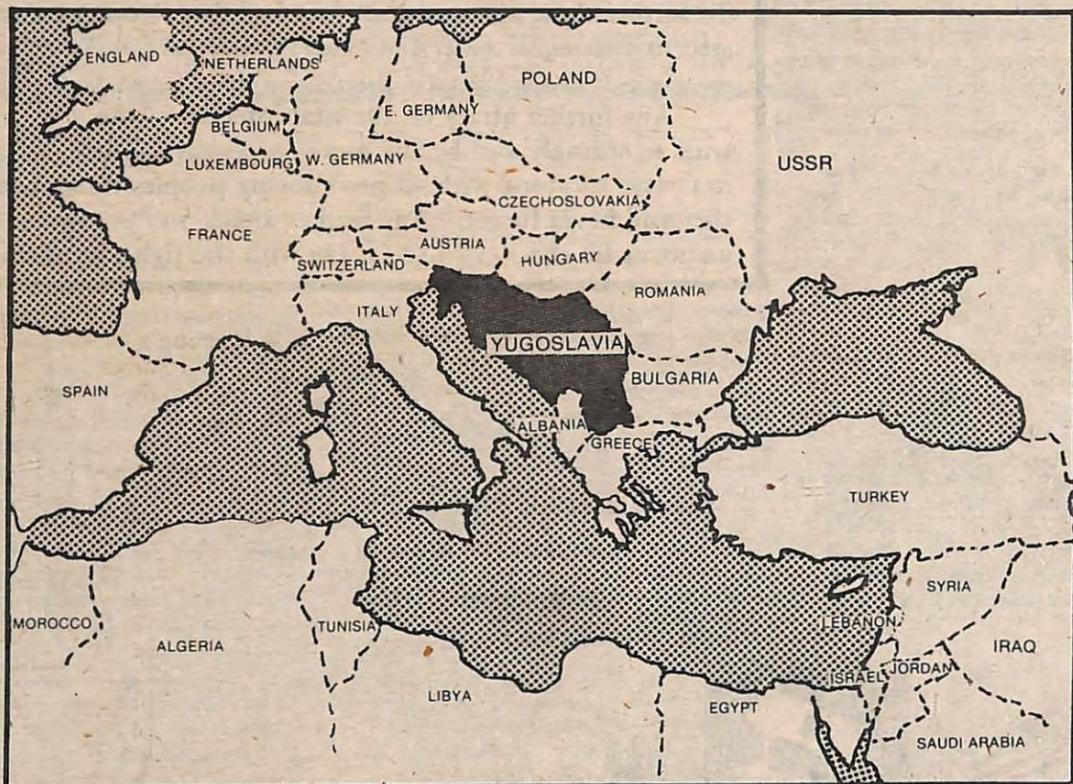
help upgrade the poorer republics. Some reactionary nationalist movements within the country have been backed up by pro-fascist Croatian and Serbian terrorists outside Yugoslavia.

The deepening economic crisis is exacerbating the inequalities between nationalities and bringing down intensified oppression on the masses. The primrose path of "U.S. aid" has led Yugoslavia straight down into the quicksand of crisis gripping the entire capitalist system worldwide. The lopsided development of the economy has made it necessary for Yugoslavia to rely heavily on imports, resulting in a \$6 billion balance of trade deficit in 1979, two-thirds of which is with the Western bloc. This deficit is financed by loans from Western banks which in turn leads to worse debt, spurring an inflation rate of 29% last year. Unemployment is up around 15% as many of Yugoslavia's one million "exported workers" have returned home because they can no longer find jobs abroad. According to a source inside the country, this is giving rise to deep discontent among the people.

No doubt the superpowers will try to utilize the unrest among the masses and the antagonisms between the nationalities to further their own political ends.

Politically, the Soviet Union has made ongoing attempts to form an underground party to act as a fifth column in overthrowing the Yugoslav regime, but little is known about their success. They have also penetrated into the armed forces to spread their influence. Early in 1977 several important generals were dismissed for "pro-soviet tendencies," and the seriousness of this is underscored by the fact that in February '78 Tito's wife, Jovanka, was still under house arrest for sympathizing with these generals. Economically, the Soviet Union recently overtook West Germany as Yugoslavia's number one trading partner, and has signed \$900 million worth of economic agreements over the last ten years.

While both the U.S. and Soviet rulers regard Yugoslavia and its people as nothing more than a piece of meat to be ground up and swallowed by their empires, the turmoil in the world is confronting the masses there with big political questions about their future. As an immigrant Yugoslav worker told the *RW*, "Yugoslavia will not be an easy target for the East or the West. If the U.S. or the Soviet Union moves in, the people will get together. When our people start to fight, we the working class will win." ■



themselves with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, to apply it concretely to the struggle here as well as keeping the whole world in mind and applying it to that situation as well. We fought for that. That isn't something that was handed to us, that isn't something that came easily for us, and it still doesn't. That's not something we have fought for and won yesterday and now we can put on the mantle piece like a trophy, or that we can turn into a bunch of meaningless and lifeless slogans and dogma. That's not why we fought to get as far as we are. We have to continually fight to deepen our grasp and application of these scientific principles and our revolutionary line based on them. The moment that we don't do that, the moment that we give up that struggle in that realm, that's the moment that we turn back toward the path of counterrevolution, capitulation, surrender and betrayal.

I'll tell you, it is kind of inspiring in a real way to go around to different parts of the country and to be able to talk with all these people and be at all these meetings and everything else, and get into their deep questions. And it's really something to watch the response of the bourgeoisie and to watch the response of all these media hacks, ideological prostitutes, and even some of the people in the media who may be a little bit more honest and interested. It is actually a motherfucker to watch them respond when they run all this shit and it gets hit back with some Marxism. And you know, there is always the same process they go through, throwing out all these sing-songy questions and all the rest of it, and after a little while of getting smacked back with Marxist answers, they say, "What the fuck is this? This isn't what I thought it was going to be at all!" It's really educational, inspiring, to watch this whole process when they begin to realize that they have never dealt with anything like this before.

And this is a real thing. But what is it? Is it that

they're dealing with a couple of people who are quicker, sharper, who maybe rib with each other a lot and get a lot of practice? You know that we *do* rib and cut with each other to get sharp so that when we go on the TV or radio, we can come back real fast. Oh, yeah, we do that... and it is helpful, but that's not the decisive thing. I mean, Red Foxx ain't gonna lead no revolution... so that's not the decisive thing, even if it is helpful. It's not the decisive thing. The decisive thing is that we come behind a lot of experience. We have a lot of foundation that we're building off of, that people all over the world have shed their blood for, and have even suffered setbacks for. For example, in China and the Soviet Union before it, in this country, all their sacrifice, *even* the blood they've shed isn't wasted—it's only wasted if we don't learn the lessons of it, if we don't learn the particular importance of grasping hold of this theory and applying it in an all-round way. And you all know this from your own experience, you can sum up from your own experience. The more deeply you grasp this, the more deeply and in an all-round way you really grasp this, the more you're able to put it forward to the masses of people in the way of sharp agitation and not dull, blunt dogma. When you find yourself falling back on reciting rhetoric, falling back and acting or talking like a typical "commie," then you know that that's when you've run up against the limitations of your understanding and you're falling back on some phrases you heard somewhere to try to get you out of a tough situation. Now we've all done that. And we'll probably do it again. But the most important point is, that should teach us something real important. That should teach us the key lesson here—that precisely the more deeply and in an all-round way we grasp this revolutionary theory, then the *more*, not the less, we're going to be able to translate that into sharp and cutting exposure, agitation and propaganda, and the more we're going

to be able to bring forward the masses and inspire them to take up the revolutionary struggle and inspire them to get down on this theory so that they can consciously take it up and struggle consciously in the interests of our class and bring forward still broader ranks of the people into this struggle. And one of the great things about what's going on here—and besides, it's an important part of our reaching out broadly and deeply to the masses—it's like what the call said, the call for the volunteers in the first place: we're going to be getting trained here, trained in tactics, trained in the daily battle, and also trained through study classes in Marxist theory and revolutionary politics. We're going to have these classes, goddamit, we're going to find a place where we can have them. We can't win this battle without them. (One form of the bourgeoisie's attacks in D.C. was a systematic campaign to deny the volunteers access to large facilities—*RW*)

But through all that, through the struggle we have, in our units, squads and what have you about summing up our experience and trying to keep that in the context of and keep in view and in mind the broader overall picture and not just here but in the whole struggle, in all these ways, we're going to be deepening our own grasp and in turn we're going to see this constant dialectic back and forth between our deepening grasp of this theory and our ability to apply it out among the masses of people in various forms, and to bring them forward and see them begin the process of taking it up and going out more broadly to bring forward even fresher and broader ranks of the masses. So this is an important point. There are some very deep questions out among the masses of people, and we have to study, we have to take this theory and apply it, and we do have an answer for them as to why this Party is different. But their questions are serious and have to be taken up, studied, discussed, struggled over and answered seriously.

## Secret Service Hounds Florida Prof

Only a few short weeks away from the appeals court hearing in the case of Bob Avakian and the Mao Tsetung Defendants, the government is tightening the screws in its systematic campaign to set-up and frame the Chairman of the RCP. Recent developments should signal to all readers of the *RW* to be on alert and prepare to close ranks around the people's revolutionary leadership.

The following is the latest in a series of attempts to paint the RCP as a bunch of crazed terrorists: On Thursday, February 14th in Tampa, Florida, two Secret Service agents paid University of South Florida Professor and RCP member Bruce Williamson a little visit at his office, and if anyone thought that the last few months of continual harassment of Williamson was only the squealing of a few local reactionaries, their illusions should now be dispelled.

It had started out publically as a smear campaign by the local paper, the *Tampa Tribune* to fire Williamson from their own state university, where he was no doubt luring American youth

away from the red-white-and-blue. (See *RW* February 8) And what with the Iran crisis and things moving toward World War 3 and the need to bring back the draft—oh no! There was a "campus figure"—a professor, yet—calling on the youth to support the Iranian revolution and even learn from it! It must be stopped! But even as these local reactionaries squealed, Williamson and all the local RCP and Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade stepped up their work, straining to get the *Revolutionary Worker* into the hands of the workers and youth throughout the city and many, including fellow teachers, expressed their support. The campaign of reactionary public opinion was losing steam.

But in stepped the feds, no doubt having sniffed out a potentially useful situation in their multi-sided frame-up of Bob Avakian. Williamson was already in the public's eye—why not paint him and the RCP as terrorist types and call for a Secret Service investigation which would come in real handy when it came time to drag Bob

Avakian into court—along with the events in Greensboro, Hawaii, and the *L.A. Times* article. Their pretense for this investigation was a phony letter to the *Oracle* (USF student newspaper) with Williamson's obviously forged signature on it, threatening the presidential candidates and threatening to disrupt the elections.

The Secret Service showed up at Williamson's office on February 14, and waved around a subpoena, threatening Williamson that he'd have to be in front of a grand jury in two hours. Then they began a two hour investigation which raised the usual perverted questions about drugs, alcohol and sex deviations, and then got down to the real business: "Do you feel hostility to Carter, Mondale or Kennedy?" "Do you have access to or know how to operate guns or bombs?" "How do you feel about the Shah?"

The agents also finger and palm printed Williamson, and obtained samples of his handwriting. (One thing Williamson was asked to write 25 times was, "The American people support

the American government!") They also produced an inter-office recyclable envelope they told Williamson had been used to send the phony letter to *The Oracle*, pointed to *The Oracle* editor's name and asked Williamson to copy it 25 times. The names on the campus mail envelope in order were: Bert Hartley (vice-president on campus of finance and planning), Uravich (university safety and security campus police head), Mike Gottshamer (*Oracle* editor), and finally UP (university police) where Gottshamer sent the letter upon receiving it. Isn't it interesting that according to that sequence the people to have that envelope before and after *The Oracle* were the university police!

The fact remains, despite their crude phoniness, this must be seen as a very serious step in the government's campaign to deprive the people of the revolutionary leadership of Bob Avakian and the RCP. ■



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## Plots

Continued from page 3

hopes run counter to the students' statements after hearing the government had agreed to the UN panel. "They can have as many commissions as they want," they warned. But "the only way" the hostages will be released is when the Shah is returned to pay for his crimes. Undoubtedly there's plenty of struggle among the students.

Khomeini's behind the scenes role today is one he has played before—trying to keep the masses "in line" while pretending he is their true leader. He also has let others take the rap for his unpopular positions, while he remains clouded. Back at the time of the February 1979 insurrection in Iran, Khomeini also played a similar, hidden,

cool it role. Many of the mullahs and standard bourgeois figures were appealing to the masses to get off the streets—before they thoroughly destroyed the old imperial army and other "fine" institutions. Khomeini made no such appeal, but what he did ended up quite similar. Out of the one side of his mouth he supported what the masses were *already* doing. Out of the other, side, he appointed the openly bourgeois prime minister Bazargan (since forced out of office by the masses). Bazargan quickly went to work trying to strike a deal with the Shah's army officers (and the U.S.). The net effect, was the same as the blatantly reactionary one—the Iranian masses shouldn't be on the streets.

Khomeini has probably had a similar relation to Bani-Sadr. He has been chosen to head up the dirty work, while

Khomeini stays in the background, if at all possible. He has been told, in effect, "If you can stop all this madness, you can have the top government posts... but if you mess it up, and are unable to roust the students without resorting to making a bloody mess and potentially upsetting the whole applecart for the bourgeoisie, then your ass is out—I'll cut you loose just like I did Bazargan and figure out new tactics."

On February 20, Khomeini broadcast a message urging his people to continue demanding the return of the Shah. Significantly, he did not make the Shah's return a requirement for the hostages' release. The overall indication is clearly that the Islamic government is headed for a showdown. Yet they know the military route is a very serious gamble. Even within the military there is much support of the students among

the chiefs and lower ranks. In fact, the government recently was confronted with a five day sit-in at Tehran University by 2,000 Air Force cadets, demanding the expulsion of any CIA and SAVAK linked senior officers in the armed forces.

The Air Force cadets' political activity points to the overall problem that Iran's bourgeois government faces in moving on the students. "Civil war could break out in there," *Newsweek* quoted one worried U.S. official. This is definitely a danger the Iran government is very aware of. It shows once again why the national bourgeoisie is unable to lead a revolution against imperialism to real victory. But there is another contender in the field. Every time the masses of Iranian people have had the opportunity to go at it, the imperialists have been the ones to take the beating. ■

## Architecture

Continued from page 11

which the country could associate its role as a world power. When implemented, this idealized city would look like the capitol of a new kind of America—clean, efficient, orderly and above all, powerful." Images of the "American reich."

In fact, the American ruling class passion for Greco-Roman architecture was shared by Adolph Hitler. In 1937, at his Nuremberg showcase, Hitler was blunt: "The great cultural documents of humanity, built of granite and marble, have remained unchanged over the millennia. They alone are the truly stable element in the rush of all other phenomena... This is why these buildings should not be conceived of

for the year 1940 or for the year 1000. Like the cathedrals of our past, they will tower over the millennia of the future." Hitler's architect, Albert Speer, developed a whole "theory of ruin value"—in essence, designing buildings so that even when reduced to rubble after thousands of years, they would be a tribute to the "greatness" of the fascist state. He wrote: "Buildings of modern construction were poorly suited to form that 'bridge of tradition' to future generations which Hitler was calling for. It was hard to imagine that rusting heaps of rubble could communicate these heroic inspirations which Hitler admired in the monuments of the past."

The work on the massive imperial facelift for D.C., begun in 1901, took over 30 years to complete. With the decay of the 1930s, the job gained greater significance. A 1930 Annual

Report by the Public Buildings Commission stressed that "the impression of well-ordered and properly designed government buildings insures popular respect for the government."

*Democracy, Permanence and Reason, Empire and Power...* Yes, Washington's architecture is meant to convey all this... But there's one more thing—the reason why so many of D.C.'s buildings are copies of temples, why they are the color *white*, and bathed in bright light as darkness falls. These buildings are meant to be *sacred*, and by association, so are the institutions of government inside. The buildings practically cry out: "Who would dare defile these holy sites!", and the echoing hallways almost force a respectful hushed tone of voice. But to the thousands of people housed in slavequarter slum conditions only blocks away, and millions of working

and oppressed throughout the country, these edifices of grandeur evoke another feeling—the urge to spit in those hallowed halls.

When the workers of Paris seized power and established the Paris Commune in 1871, afterwards they held a day-long festival, complete with musical bands, at the foot of the massive Vendome Column (a Roman-style monument to the French bourgeoisie). By late afternoon, cables were in place on the column, pulleys readied. And in the words of one of the participants: "... Ah, I shall never forget that colossal shadow falling across my eyes! Flop! A cloud of smoke. All is over. The column lies on the ground, split open, its stony entrails exposed to the wind. Caesar is lying prostrate and headless. The laurel-wreathed head has rolled like a pumpkin into the gutter..." ■

## 4000

Continued from page 1

part of the battleground. He had been selected by the pigs as the "suspect" in a cop killing, selected because of his reputation for "not taking any shit from the pigs." His murder by the D.C. police had been the crowning point in a 4-day reign of police terror aimed squarely at the masses of Black people in D.C. The thousands in the crowd had come to his funeral to show their outrage at his murder and at everything else that had come down during the week before.

Four days earlier, on Feb. 15, 750 cop cars and 1000 cops had passed slowly through the streets of the D.C. ghetto. It was a show of force in the same streets that had been the heart of the 1968 rebellion. It was a funeral for the cop who Griffith was accused of killing on Monday, Feb. 11. There were no people at this funeral, only pigs, including some from as far away as New Jersey. One D.C. police official stated the real purpose of this sinister procession, "You might call it a show of solidarity, they've declared war on us and we've declared war on them."

Shortly after 7 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 11, D.C. cop Arthur P. Snyder (AKA "Mickey Mouse" because of his extra large ears) swaggered into a crowd of street people on the corner of 14th and 7th Streets. Snyder began his usual harassment, and a few minutes later three shots cracked the night. Snyder lay dying on the sidewalk, a bullet firmly lodged in his head. A cop had been shot, yet no one left the scene. Instead, they clapped and cheered over his dying body.

People had had enough. For months, the police harassment of Black people had been steadily increasing in the neighborhood. People waiting for buses had been randomly beaten or thrown against a wall while a pig rifled through their pockets. Old women were being stopped, "patted down" on the streets, their shopping bags emptied on the sidewalk. Nothing was too low for Snyder and his buddies.

The entire crowd stood on the corner clapping and cheering as the cop died. It became a carnival-like scene as more people joined in, laughing as they remembered what a high-riding bastard Snyder was. "I've seen that man stand on this corner grabbing at little teen-age girls trying to molest them. And when they would tell him to go to hell, he would start

beating on them with his blackjack. He got what he deserved—hell, he got what they all deserve!"

This response drove the pigs and their masters up a wall. In that scene, the ruling class felt a little bit of their future. They were all too aware of the growing resistance among Black people and other minority nationalities to the stepped up national oppression being brought down on them.

The bourgeoisie remembers the powerful struggles of the Black liberation movement in the 1960s that shook this country to its foundation, and they see tremendous storms of struggle brewing—in the rebellion of Chicano people in Houston two years ago, in the two days of street fighting in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of New York City last summer, in the rebellion of Black people in Idabel, Oklahoma one month ago, and in the storms of outrage of Black people in Oakland, Calif. a few weeks earlier. In response to this, the ruling class has struck out in fear, unleashing a wave of increased terror and repression, hoping to stomp out the fuse before it gets to the powderkeg, but instead, only making it burn faster.

In Washington, D.C., the seat of their power, the ruling class lashed out with a vengeance seizing on Snyder's death to launch what D.C. officials call "the most massive manhunt in the history of Washington." Using "confidential sources" the pigs picked Bruce Griffith as their "suspect" in the killing. Of course, they had no evidence except what their usual "informants" supplied. They began a systematic reign of terror in the D.C. Black community under the guise that they were looking for Griffith who they painted as a depraved junkie terrorizing society. To maintain the charade of staging a crack-down on drug pushers, they put some heat on a handful of small-time pushers and addicts in the neighborhood. But only a handful of fools bought this lie. It was clear that behind this raggedy cover they had launched a calculated campaign of stepped-up police terror.

They concentrated on the neighborhood around 14th and U streets, not only the site of Snyder's killing, but also one of the poorest and most explosive neighborhoods in the city. It was in this neighborhood that the rebellions of 1968 had been sparked off and centered. In the course of 4 days, the police raided over 100 homes, the doors were kicked in by fully equipped SWAT

teams, snipers and all. Hundreds of D.C. cops, worked around the clock, volunteering their off-duty hours to join in the effort. Black people returning to their homes were "detained and checked out." Blacks working down 14th Street were "randomly stopped and checked through police channels"—if you were Black you were suspect! Small stores and abandoned buildings in the area were systematically scoured by teams of dogs and cops, guns drawn; while their riot-gear, shotgun-wielding partners stood guard in the alleyways and on the sidewalks. Movie cameras hidden in empty store fronts monitored the sidewalks day and night. Three days into the campaign, 30 blocks away from 14th and U, a Black worker at the government printing office was dragged from a parked van, handcuffed, beaten and arrested. The charge—he was Black, he was suspect.

The rulers in Washington, D.C. lashed out to deliver a message to the masses of Black people—"Just try standing up to us, just try causing us trouble, and this is how we'll deal with you. We'll unleash our dogs in blue on you." As one friend of Griffith's said, "Most D.C. cops live in the suburbs anyway, hunting deer and rabbit then they come into the district to hunt niggers."

On Thursday, Feb. 14, they added an exclamation point to the message, brutally gunning down the "alleged suspect" Bruce Griffith. After 4 days of terror, the pigs decided the time was right—four D.C. cops gunned him down Bonnie and Clyde style in the Black working class neighborhood his

parents lived in at 3:00 in the afternoon. The cab he was riding in was riddled with bullets. Bruce Griffith, the man who "took no shit from the pigs or anyone else," had been singled out and murdered by the police.

Dozens of pigs swarmed into the neighborhood gloating over their deed. At the same time, hundreds of neighborhood residents came out into the streets, they were outraged! One woman who had taken a stack of *Revolutionary Workers* to spread the word about May Day 1980 around the neighborhood, referred to the call for Revolutionary May Day saying, "An ounce of hatred? I've got 132 pounds of hatred for this system. This week just added to it and the way they shot him, bullets all over the place, they didn't give a damn about kids or anyone else. I know what they were saying and I know what I'm saying—things have got to change and we got to do it. I'll be at that May Day meeting."

The ruling class has unleashed their terror trying to intimidate the Black people of D.C. into "staying in their place." But Black people have never and will never stay in the place the rulers have set for them—firmly under the rich man's heel. The 4000 people at Griffith's funeral, as well as tens of thousands of others throughout the city and millions throughout the country who hate every day of life under this system, point to the direction things are moving. As one man in the 14th and U Street neighborhood said two days after Griffith's funeral, "it's going to get harsh. Just wait til summer!" ■

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