



REVOLUTIONARY WORKER

Voice of the
Revolutionary Communist
Party, U.S.A.

No. 179 (Vol. 4, No. 27) Published weekly

November 5, 1982

Editions in English, Spanish, Chinese and French ISSN 0193-3485 50c

ABOUT FACE

to Warmongers'
Monumental
Obscenity!

In this issue we are printing a special supplement, *About Face*, prepared by Vietnam Veterans Against the War (Anti-Imperialist) in co-operation with the staff of the *Revolutionary Worker*. Turn to page 8.

Major Arrests of Iranian Communists Reported

According to a number of reports by the reactionary Khomeini regime and various newspapers in Iran and abroad, between 200 and 300 alleged members of the Union of Iranian Communists (UIC) were arrested late this summer. These accounts stated that the regime's security forces made a series of raids of UIC "hideouts" in July and August in Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Mashad, and in Ahwaz and a number of other cities in Khuzestan, in the south of Iran.

The regime claimed that they arrested 100 UIC members and supporters in Tehran, 134 in Khuzestan, and 15-25 in Shiraz, including a number of the UIC's

leading members. Extensive press accounts that listed the names and supposed organizational responsibilities of many of the arrested revolutionaries appeared in the Iranian dailies *Etaalat*, *Jomhuri Islami*, and *Keyhan*, in the *Iranshahr* and *Iran Times* both published in the U.S., and a report also appeared in *Le Monde*. To date, there has been no official confirmation or comment on the arrests by the UIC itself.

Many of these reports in the government-controlled press repeated the tired old story used against Marxist-Leninists in Iran that this was a "big blow" against "American agents" — since a number of

the arrested had been active members of the Iranian Students Association in the '70s in the U.S., where they struggled to expose the true face of the Shah's fascist regime and his imperialist masters in Washington before they returned to Iran.

These news accounts also gave special prominence to the arsenals found in the houses that were raided. The report in *Etaalat* on the arrests in Khuzestan claimed that "tens of RPG7 with ammunition, hundreds of handguns, Kalashnikov machineguns, G3 and over 900 hand grenades, bombs, tens of thousands of rounds of different ammunition, communication equipment, bomb-making

equipment, dynamite and tens of printing and copying machines and a large number of important inter-organizational documents were found." While the regime is clearly trying to brand these captured revolutionaries as dangerous armed terrorists who must be quickly put to death, it is hardly surprising for them to have discovered large quantities of arms in their raids, since shortly after the outbreak of the Iran/Iraq war in the fall of 1980, the UIC sent armed units to Khuzestan to resist the imperialist-backed Iraqi invasion; and with the complete consolidation of the reactionary

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Kiko Martinez Trial

State Tries to Clean-Up a Frame-Up

Denver, Colorado.

Opening arguments began on Wednesday, November 3 in the trial of Francisco "Kiko" Martinez. Martinez has long been involved in the struggle of the Chicano people against national oppression. In the late 60's/early 70's, he was involved in the upsurge of Chicano people for land rights and against police terror, particularly throughout New Mexico and Colorado. He was also active in the 1970 Chicano Moratorium against the Vietnam war. As an attorney in the Denver area, Kiko defended many people in these and other struggles, including members of the American Indian Movement (AIM). In 1973, he was framed up by the authorities — indicted on trumped-up state and federal charges for two alleged attempted mail bombings. The government had been unable to locate Martinez for 7 years and when he was finally arrested they added still another attempted bombing charge. At that point he was facing a total possible jail sentence of over 300 years.

The latest developments in this case show the government changing judges. The new judge, 72-year-old Frank Theis, who has been brought out of semi-retirement to hear this case, has described himself as a "fireman." Among his credentials in dealing with politically tough cases is his careful handling of the Karen Silkwood civil case to which he got a similar special appointment. At the beginning of that trial he announced, "There are lots of ghosts in this case. And I'm either going to bury them once and for all, or they're going to get up and walk." Theis kept all evidence that Silkwood was murdered out of that case reducing it to a case of negligent handling of plutonium by the Kerr-McGee Corp. Thus keeping the government's (and Kerr-McGee's) role in her murder "buried." (The jury ultimately awarded over \$10 million to Silkwood's heirs but that judgment has since been overturned by a higher court.) Theis was also the judge in the famous Leavenworth Brothers railroad in the early 1970s. Special prosecutors have also been appointed to this case from the Chicago U.S. Attorney's Office since all the Colorado U.S. Attorneys were forced to withdraw from the cases.

Why all the switching around? Because all of the Tenth District Judges and the Colorado U.S. Attorney's Office were caught red-handed conspiring to fix the outcome of these trials and were forced to remove themselves from the cases. (Theis

is from Wichita, Kansas, which is outside the Tenth District.) This conspiracy came to light in hearings in 1981 where it was revealed that in the previous January, just after the beginning of Martinez's first federal trial for one of the alleged bombings, the judge in the case, Chief U.S. District Judge Winner, called together a meeting in his motel room with the U.S. attorneys prosecuting the case, the court clerk, three U.S. marshalls, and two key government witnesses (Denver cops) to discuss the case and prepare a strategy. The case was already in trouble — widely exposed as a political frameup. This problem was compounded by the numerous and blatant racist statements and other prejudicial remarks made by the judge and prosecutors — a stronger basis, the government figured, for an appeal. So, at the motel room meeting, Judge Winner told the prosecutor he "could have a mistrial anytime he wanted it," but suggested they wait until the defense put on its case "to find out what the defense strategy may be." The next day the prosecutor asked for and got a mistrial. Also in these and other hearings, it's been learned that Judge Winner had been in communication with all the other Tenth District judges about the case as well as the FBI and people high up in the Justice Department. And all of this is just one in a long string of exposures of government "improprieties" in these cases.

These exposures sent the government's case into disarray and to clean it up all the state charges were dropped as was the first federal bombing charge. Then special "untainted" prosecutors (one of whom is Black) were brought in, the "hanging judge" of the Tenth District exited and the "fair judges" and "fireman" Judge Theis took over. All of this was necessary to salvage the railroad of Kiko Martinez and attempt to "bury" the exposure of the political essence of this case.

The new face of a "fair trial" led Theis to allow attorneys to question potential jurors themselves, as opposed to the usual practice in federal trials of the judge doing the questioning. Thus jury selection took a lengthy two weeks. (Incidentally, the extent to which Kiko has been slandered in the media was revealed when 50 of the 93 potential jurors admitted that they were already of the opinion that Martinez was guilty!)

Behind the scenes, however, prosecutors have been out "beating the



bushes" questioning people who had known Martinez, desperately hoping to come up with some new "evidence" they can use against him. Up to this point, the government's leaky case has featured police witnesses lying on the stand, the "accidental" destruction of crucial "evidence," and on and on. In one of the two remaining bomb charges (the one which is not on trial presently), a police report claims Martinez's fingerprints were found on the bomb's paper packaging. No packaging, no bomb, and certainly no fingerprints — simply a police report claiming that the prints were found some time in the dim and distant past.

In the other case, the one on trial now, the pigs claim to actually have a fingerprint which was taken from bomb packaging. This has proved to be an admirable piece of detective work, since prosecutors also say that the bomb blew up so all that's left is little bits of paper. The lack of evidence has caused the government to stress Kiko's alleged motive. The mail bomb in the current case was supposed to have been sent to a motorcycle shop which prosecutors have characterized as a "real or imagined antagonist to the Chicano community." The police used this shop many times as a headquarters within the Chicano community, initiating harassment, even shootouts, against Chicanos in a park across the street. So, it is only on the word of this shop — clearly a real antagonist — and of the police themselves, that any bomb ever

existed at all.

But if they want to talk about evidence, we'll talk about evidence. While only a limited amount of information has been turned over, it is clear that the Denver police department, the FBI, the CIA, and probably other agencies were all involved in surveillance and other intelligence activities directed against Chicano activists, including Martinez, in the Denver area in the '60s and early '70s, at least. And while what's known of this is still limited (the FBI admits to withholding some 200 pages of documents and the CIA, ordered to turn its documents over, has indicated that it will claim "executive privilege" and refuse to turn them over), it has been learned that some of the activity was under the CIA's Operation CHAOS, one of several known CIA programs directed against domestic targets and through which they worked with the FBI and other national and local intelligence agencies. The involvement of the CIA and undoubtedly the FBI's COINTELPRO in this case is further exposure of the political character of this frameup.

The charges against Martinez are serious felonies with sentences that could add up to 60 years in jail. And outside the courtroom there have been "mysterious" firebombings of the homes of Martinez supporters. More of the authorities' maneuvering is bound to be exposed in coming weeks as the trial proceeds. □

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The *Revolutionary Worker* (ISSN 0193-3485) is published weekly except for the 4th week of December and the 4th week of July, by RCP Publications, 2525 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL 60614. Controlled Circulation postage paid at Chicago, IL. Subscriptions and address changes should be sent to RCP Publications, POB 3486, Chicago, IL 60654. Subscriptions are \$20 a year, \$4.00 for 10 weeks in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. (\$30.00 for institutions. Foreign subscriptions are \$50.00/year airmail to Latin America, \$80.00/year airmail to Africa, Asia, Europe, and \$20.00/year by surface mail.)

Reflections and Sketches by Bob Avakian

This is the tenth in a series, "Reflections and Sketches," by Bob Avakian. It has been transcribed and edited from a tape.

Engels, I believe it's in his introduction to Marx's *The Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850*, at one point makes the analogy between the early Christians — who, when their religion had not yet been adopted as an official religion by the Roman empire, were hounded, harassed and persecuted — between them on the one hand, with their experiences of that kind, and the early Marxist proletarians and revolutionary socialists in the 19th century. Of course this analogy has its limitations, but there was a political point that Engels was attempting to make with it.

What I want to take up here is the extension of this analogy to one between the Roman empire and the Soviet Union today — that is between the Roman empire with Christianity as a state religion in the service of reaction, and state capitalism disguised however as socialism, and with a Marxist ideology (that is a revisionist ideology, posing as Marxism) as its rationalization — something which has occurred since the mid-'50s through the reversal of socialism in the Soviet Union and the restoration of capitalism and the transformation of the Soviet Union into an imperialist power with a socialist guise, social imperialism. Now this analogy, it seems to me, does get to an important point which I want to come back to, but before that, it is important to say there is obviously a great difference. Marxism is after all a science, which means being critical, challenging the status quo even, perhaps especially, under socialism. In this light I'd like to just refer to the chapter on philosophy in *Mao Tsetung's Immortal Contributions*, and particularly the section under the heading: "Socialism As An Absolute Means Capitalist Restoration." The point stressed there and the point I want to reemphasize here is that once the preservation of the status quo — both in terms of the transformation of a particular society and in terms of its position in the world — once the preservation of the status quo becomes the highest goal and objective, then advances that are made begin to be turned, and sooner or later do get turned, into their opposites. That's why the headline says that socialism as an absolute means capitalist restoration. Once the freezing of things and the mere defense of things at the point which they've reached — even if that point means a socialist transformation up to a certain point as occurred in the Soviet Union under Stalin's leadership — once that becomes an end in itself, and once that becomes raised as an absolute and the defense of *that* within the country and on an international scale becomes the highest objective, to which everything else is subordinated, then the basis is being laid to reverse even the gains that have been made, as well as to obstruct further gains being made not only in that country but throughout the world.

This question of Marxism as a state religion, then, means revisionism as a rationalization for capitalist restoration and state capitalism in a socialist guise, a rationalization for the defense of the status quo, which then becomes a reversal of gains previously made. This, all this, what I'm referring to as Marxism as a state religion, is bound up as an ideological expression with a fundamental question of the need for socialist countries to be above all base areas for the world proletarian revolution. Once Marxism, which as I stressed is qualitatively different from religion in that it is after all a science — which means the critical spirit and always the challenging of the status quo in whatever field and the attempt to make new breakthroughs and advance further — once that is ossified and turned into a rationalization for whatever exists at the given time, even if whatever exists is genuinely socialism and represents an advance qualitatively beyond capitalism, nevertheless once Marxism is turned into a rationalization for the defense of that status quo, and specifically once it becomes an apology for whatever the policies are of the given socialist state at a given time, then it in fact becomes a state religion and a reactionary ideological expression.

In opposition to this, Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought is a revolutionary ideology which has, like the proletariat itself, nothing to preserve and defend in the old order; rather, it has every interest in continuing to challenge, criticize and uproot the status quo at any given time, even (perhaps especially) under socialism, even for that matter under communism, and to continue to advance human society. This is what it must be upheld and applied as, and if it becomes something which in fact acts as an apology for the status quo, if it becomes a state religion, then it becomes the opposite of what Marxism is all about, and it serves the opposite ends from the proletariat's historical mission. □

Marxism as State Religion



El Salvador: The Conversion of Deane Hinton and Other Two-Faced Tactics

A little over 3 months ago, the U.S. issued its most recent bi-annual certification that El Salvador's ruling fascists were making progress in U.S.-style human rights. Given the extent of mass murder torture and the like by both official and unofficial Salvadoran troops, it is an award that is certainly well-deserved. But now it seems that this is being called into question, and by no less a personage than U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton. The very man who hammered together the latest death squader regime after the "pick your favorite fascist, or else" elections last March and who has stood by his boys through massacre and midnight raid, has now come out and blasted his little "mafia" for "abuses." In a speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in El Salvador, and a subsequent interview with the *New York Times*, Hinton declared that the Salvadoran legal system was "rotten" and even noted that "as many as 30,000 Salvadorans have been murdered, not killed in battle, murdered" since 1979! And he warned of a possible cut-off in

U.S. "assistance" unless there was "progress." Hypocrisy like this deserves a certification all its own, but it is not without purpose.

Hinton noted that, according to U.S. figures, 68 people had been murdered in the first two weeks of October "under circumstances which are familiar to everyone here." Actually, those circumstances were even *more* familiar a few months ago, since U.S. body count figures were over twice the current official rate just prior to the last certification. In addition, there has been no new publicly admitted and thoroughly documented peasant massacre to match the 600 unarmed peasants that had been murdered in the weeks leading up to the last U.S. stamp of approval. Indeed, the general tone of U.S. press reports, including citing "almost all human-rights groups in El Salvador" as *Newsweek* magazine did a few months ago, has been to stress that *fewer* people are being murdered — at least in the cities. Com-

paring such figures, of course, matters little either to those who hate and despise the U.S. and its henchmen's butchering or to the U.S. imperialists. But one is inclined to wonder what it is that has caused the likes of Deane Hinton to suddenly discover the bloodletting he has watched over. Why his Salvadoran hitmen have been positively outraged, and believe it or not have been taking out ads in the major Salvadoran newspapers howling about "interference in El Salvador's internal affairs" on the part of the U.S.! Now that truly *does* take the cake, especially since one of the reasons they are screaming is because they want more interference in El Salvador's internal affairs in the form of guns, bombs, and money.

It is apparent that the U.S. is currently shifting the emphasis somewhat in its scramblings to stay on top of the situation in El Salvador. Hinton's conversion to human rights advocate comes in the midst of happy press reports on the "new attitude" of a Reagan administration

that "has finally seen the light", i.e., has seen fit to take the advice of the liberals like former ambassador to El Salvador Robert White to more utilize diplomatic efforts along the lines of having negotiations with the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) in order to keep its grip on El Salvador. Thus Thomas O. Enders, the Assistant Secretary of State who has been a pointman for the campaign to "draw the line against the Soviets and Cubans" in Central America, is now being quoted on "the opportunities for reconciliation" in El Salvador. Hinton himself is now quoted as "optimistic" about the FDR "participating in the political process." And just a few months ago these same officials were boasting about their CIA-certified democratic elections — remember them? The affair was billed at the time as a "thorough repudiation of the left" and so forth. Though all along there have been numerous behind the

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Denmark New Use for Old Cobblestones

As can be seen from these pictures sent to the RW by a reader from Denmark, the cobblestone streets of Copenhagen were entirely lacking in quaint, Old World charm during a lull in fighting recently between militant squatters (called "BZ-ers") and police. According to the press account in the Aarhus Stiftstidende, street fighting on October 22 was sparked when Copenhagen's Sanitation Department (which apparently has responsibility for evicting squatters) cleared an occupied building in the Norrebro district. The account continued, "The youth built barricades on the streets and lit a wagon on fire. After the first round and the first giving up of attempts to clear the street, the police returned. They were met with a rain of cobblestones, bricks and Molotov cocktails that were thrown from occupied houses, as flames burst out among the massed policemen. A store was smashed up, youth were handcuffed and a stream of ambulances braved the barricades to ferry the wounded to hospitals, among them the eight injured policemen. The police didn't dare advance to

clear out the two properties, which are still occupied, but only tried to clear the streets . . ." At one point in the action, Vice Police Commissioner Hansen was quoted, "We are caught in a bind, and perhaps we are going to have to hold ourselves out of reach of thrown rocks." As of the time of this newspaper account, the authorities had given up their forcible eviction attempts, at least temporarily, and instead had "written to the BZ's and asked for a way to arrive at an agreed time for (them — RW) to clear out."

This street fighting in Copenhagen, described as "the worst since May 1980," has hardly been an isolated occurrence in Western Europe. In mid-October there were major battles involving over 1000 kraakers (squatters) and other rebel youth in Amsterdam, Holland (during which the authorities brought down a state of emergency), and there have been violent clashes pitting squatters against police in the streets of West Berlin for three nights running this week.



El Salvador: Hinton Conversion

Continued from page 3

scenes maneuvers and meetings with FDR representatives directly and through the auspices of the European imperialists and Mexico, now the U.S. is much more openly talking about "negotiations" — of some type, on some terms, with some conditions.

This new stance has been occasioned both by the deteriorating political situation facing the U.S. in El Salvador and in Central America more generally, as well as new motion by the FDR in setting the conditions for coming to some kind of settlement. The renewed emphasis on negotiations comes after it has become clear that the much heralded elections have done little to improve things for the U.S. and perhaps even made things worse. The political and economic situation in El Salvador continues to grow worse. The regime is increasingly wracked by rifts and support for it has rapidly waned. So-called "moderates" like the sad-eyed butcher of 32,000, José Napoleón Duarte, and others of his fellow Christian Democrats who have still remained in the government are becoming increasingly isolated and attacked by the "ultra-right" of Major Bob D'Aubuisson and his ARENA party along with other similar groupings. Assassinations have been one form of this infighting. Efforts to pressure and cajole sections of the FDR out of their alliance with the pro-Soviet/pro-Cuban forces in the coalition have failed.

Meanwhile, FDR leaders, sniffing the air for any scents of discord to take advantage of in their efforts to angle into a settlement giving them a role in a new government, must have thought they stumbled into a rose garden. The FDR leadership, an alliance of pro-Soviet revisionists, social-democrats, and Christian Democrats, and its military arm, the Faribundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), have been looking to get a share of power any way they can

without breaking up their alliance. The sticking point for the U.S. is that it doesn't want the pro-Soviet forces especially to be part of the bargain. It doesn't want them gaining a share of the political action in any new government and a major part of its political maneuvers all along has been to split off some sections of the FDR/FMLN leaders. They have met with little success so far and all the while the need to gain some kind of "stability" in El Salvador has grown more and more pressing for the U.S.

Sensing new potential opportunities, the FDR leadership has further moderated its conditions for official negotiations with the U.S. While formerly calling for "negotiations to share power," the FDR heads now call for "dialogue with no preconditions" figuring that once the "dialogue" gets going they will be able to use their influence and political capital to greater advantage. They have advanced a new strategy which they call "convergence." With this conception the FDR seek to unite with all who can be united against the "fascists" by which they mean D'Aubuisson et. al. They are just itching to "converge" with just about any U.S. prop they can to "stop the fascists" and oppose the "danger of a massive American intervention" and the "regionalization of the conflict in Central America." They are stretching out their arms to such "progressive elements" as the reactionary Catholic church hierarchy, the AFL-CIO's (and undoubtedly, CIA's) Popular Democratic Union and the Christian Democrats still in the government. Duarte? Why not. President Magaña? — A "probability." Given the fact that the U.S. is now talking about a big "dispute" between D'Aubuisson and Gen. García, long-time Minister of Defense and commander-in-chief of all military atrocities, he would certainly seem to be a

prime candidate for "convergence" as well.

Indeed, the whole FDR leadership's effort is beginning to look more and more like an attempt to reach the glorious anti-fascist heights of a return to the U.S.-sponsored "reformist" coup of Oct. 15, 1979. That bloody regime was thoroughly despised by the Salvadoran people and wracked by internal dissension; it quickly fell apart. In fact, a former army captain, now with the FDR, has been launching stinging rebukes of D'Aubuisson and gang on the opposition's Radio Venceremos accusing them of opposing the stand of the October '79 coup, "whose ideals are a serious commitment that all the military (officers) must fulfill." The fact that the October '79 coup brought the Social-Democrats, Christian Democrats and the Salvadoran Communist Party all into government positions is undoubtedly a factor in this call, although given the number of people murdered in this "reformist" reign, the current crop of military officers undoubtedly feel that they are indeed doing their best to live up to its "ideals."

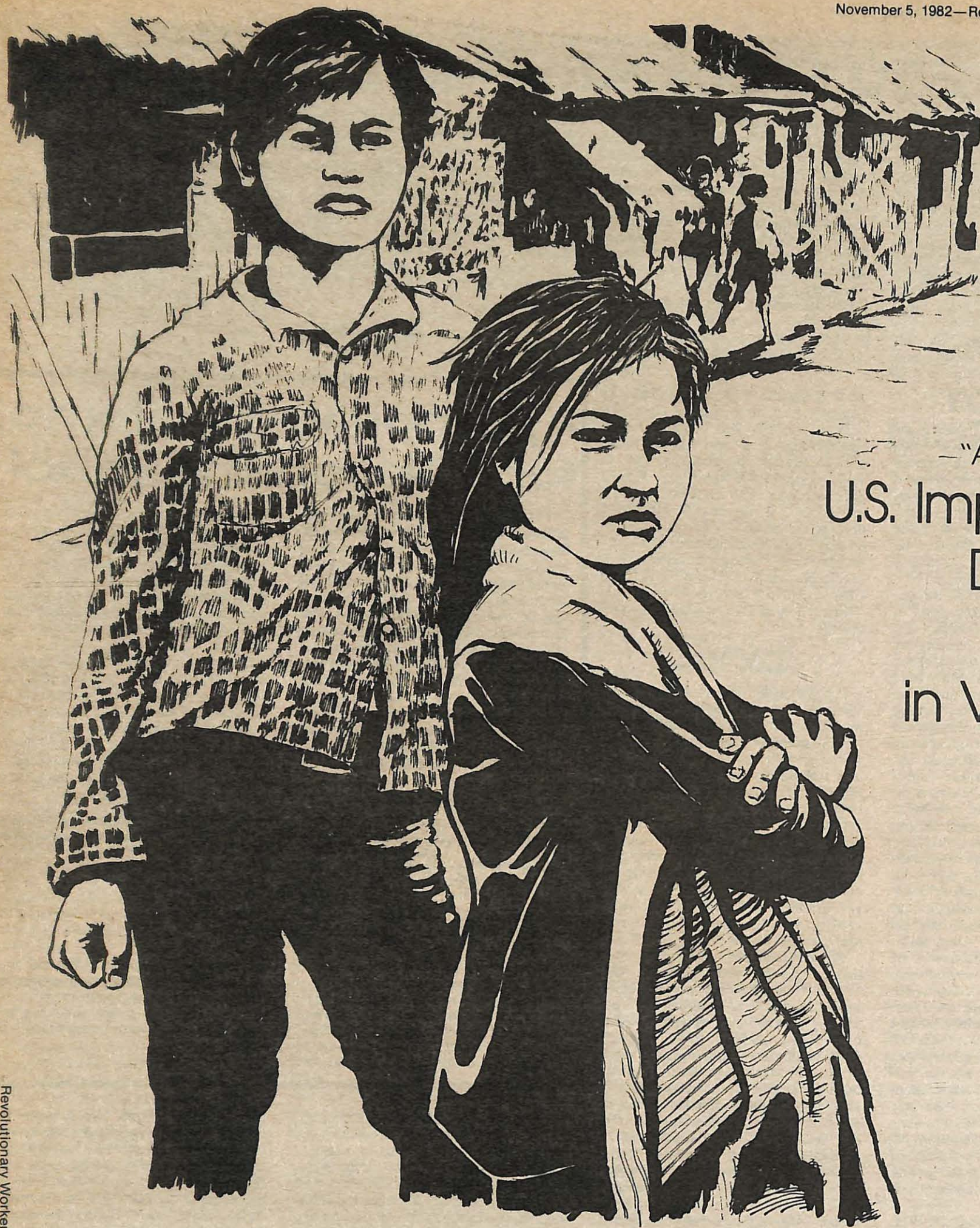
First, U.S. officials began to tone down the old "draw the line" rhetoric. Then, the "rotten" Salvadoran legal system stepped in to clear an army officer accused of ordering the execution of two American counter-insurgency land reform experts and their Salvadoran protégé — all of who were products of the marriage between the AFL-CIO and CIA known as the American Institute for Free Labor Development. A U.S. embassy statement was released, saying, "We are dismayed and incredulous." FDR leaders immediately dashed off a 5-point proposal for steps to lead to a "dialogue without previous conditions" to every major figure in the Salvadoran government, but held it off from the press.

Apparently this was perceived as a sign of weakness in some quarters — as Deane Hinton, other U.S. officials and even D'Aubuisson himself began to publicly crow that certain FDR leaders were about to break away from the pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban guerrilla commanders and participate in the next round of elections, currently scheduled for 1983. But the FDR/FMLN leaders had a response for that. In keeping with their strategy of using armed actions as pressure for negotia-

tions, they launched the "October offensive" — a coordinated series of attacks in the guerrilla stronghold provinces of Chalatenango and Morazán, taking over 20 towns and villages and thoroughly routing the Salvadoran military, which is still unable to recapture the areas. In keeping with its new "convergence" line, the FMLN declared that the offensive was timed to coincide with the anniversary of the October 15 coup. As the "offensive" gathered a number of highly limited and controlled successes, Deane Hinton told the *London Times* that the opposition had made "significant changes" in its positions and that while "formal negotiations" were not yet in order, he was sure that moves in the direction of "dialogue" were close at hand. Hinton also confirmed that there have been indirect contacts between the U.S. and the two sides in the Salvadoran conflict for quite a while — something that was a surprise to no one.

Within two days, the Salvadoran security forces kidnapped 15 Social-Democrat and Christian Democrat FDR leaders, later announcing that 8 of them will be brought to trial for "subversion"; the others are presumed dead. In a public announcement of their latest dialogue proposal, FDR president Guillermo Ungo declared that there were "government sectors that desperately want to narrow the path toward a dialogue. But we are not going to fall into that trap." And he added that any negative replies toward the FDR proposals would be analyzed to see which sectors had been for it, and which ones against — all with the apparent aim of spreading the "convergence." As to the "October offensive," any further military moves are apparently supposed to wait until a more definitive answer comes forth. But Ungo did insist that the "offensive" is not a "form of pressure" for negotiations — rather it is "in the general framework of the process."

This is where things stood when Hinton made his now-famous "human rights switch," but this will hardly be the last word in "the process." These type of maneuvers will undoubtedly continue for some time. But regardless of the outcome of this particular round of jockeying, one thing is for sure — "stability" is not in the cards for the U.S. or any other imperialists' interests in El Salvador. □



—“Amerasian” Kids
U.S. Imperialists
Discover
Gold
in Vietnam

Revolutionary Worker

In the past month, thirty-six kids from Vietnam, the children of Vietnamese women and U.S. GIs stationed there during the Vietnam war, have been brought to the U.S. They are the largest group of such children ever to arrive from Vietnam; and before they touched down, the U.S. Congress had passed a bill which provides for even larger numbers in the future. As the children departed from Southeast Asia, they were given little red, white and blue flags to wave in front of the cameras. They were stuffed with Big Macs and milk shakes and told of the dazzling future which now lies before them, full of big cars and TV. Congressmen heralded their arrival with self-praise: “It would be unworthy of a great nation like America to refuse to rescue these young people from lives of torment and abuse”; “This act represents all that is good and humane about our country.” And Ronald Reagan added, “Instead of saying ‘welcome’ to these children, we should say, ‘Welcome home.’”

Perhaps someday these kids will find out that their sudden “rescue” is due to a sudden increase in their value as political currency for all the major participants in this affair—those who have sent them packing and those who are today claiming them as “their own.” And if, as one of the Congressmen quoted above promised, the story of these children does represent “all that is good and humane about America,” then it can truly be said that America is a beast that deserves to die.

* * * * *

They are called “Amerasians”—a word first popularized decades ago by Pearl Buck, an American missionary to China. And the story of these “Amerasian” children—of the quarter of a million of them scattered throughout East Asia, with some 25,000 to 30,000 in Vietnam — is indeed a concentrated picture of the U.S. mission in Indochina and a fine example of American family values in action.

The accounts of these children in the U.S. press are remarkable for the absence of reference to that still crucial ingredient for producing a child—the mother. Mothers are not part of the deal, so the mothers of these kids are simply not discussed; the children generally are treated as the offspring of American GIs and nameless others, not worthy of attention. A *New York Times* editorial tells its readers: “They are the Amerasians, children of soldiers and other Americans who have served in Southeast Asia.” On the few occasions when the Vietnamese mothers are mentioned, they are considered “problematic” for not wanting their children to be taken into the arms of that ugly green bitch in New York harbor. An especially stark picture was a scene on *60 Minutes*, where Mike Wallace, standing on a street corner in Ho Chi Minh City asked the Vietnamese mother of an “Amerasian” child, “Would you send your child to the United States without you?” When the woman

replied that this was her only child, Wallace stared at her, in arrogant disbelief, and prodded, “Of course... would you?” Otherwise the Vietnamese women are described as “bar girls” who abandoned their children to the streets—a subject it is implied, best worth leaving alone.

It certainly is—for the U.S. Because the history of the relations between the U.S. army and the thousands of Vietnamese women sheds some ugly light on the little humanitarian fairy tale they’re spinning. It is a story which the U.S. media gingerly sums up as “the indelicacies of U.S. soldiers in Vietnam.” The GIs who testified at the “Winter Soldier Investigation: An Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes” held in 1970 put it this way:

From a Marine Lance Cpl.: “One thing that was more or less a joke... and it would get a laugh every time from somebody, was if we were moving through a village and there was a woman present. Her clothes, at least the top half of her clothes, were just ripped. I’ve seen that happen and done it several times, probably 30, 40 times I’ve seen civilians with their clothes just — just because they were female and they were old enough for somebody to get a laugh at — their clothes, the top of their clothes, at least, would be ripped. Just torn right down. It only takes one hand to rip these kinds of clothing. They’re real thin silk or whatever, and they would be shoved out into the ditch and we’d just keep going.”

From a PFC in an infantry company: “These people are aware of what American soldiers do to them, so naturally they tried to hide the young girls. We found one hiding in a bomb shelter in front of the basement of her house. She was taken out, raped by 6 or 7 people in front of her family, in front of us, and the villagers. This was just one incident; this was just the first one I can remember. I know of 10 or 15 such incidents at least.”

Such was the most brutal expression of this relation, which in a different form was accepted as the commonplace of war: mass prostitution. In *Against Our Will—Men, Women and Rape*, Susan Brownmiller writes:

“The Lai Khe ‘recreation area’ belonging to the base camp of the Third Brigade, First Infantry Division was a one-acre compound surrounded by barbed wire with American MPs standing guard at the gate. It was open during daylight hours for security reasons. Inside the compound there were shops that sold hot dogs, hamburgers and souvenirs, but the main attraction was two concrete barracks, each about 100 feet—the military whorehouses that serviced the 4,000-man brigade. Each building was outfitted with two bars, a bandstand, and 60 curtained cubicles in which the Vietnamese women lived and worked...”

“Military brothels in army base camps (‘sin cities,’ ‘disneylands’ or ‘boom-boom parlors’) were built by decision of a

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250 Blockade Pentagon

On Nov. 2 there was one significant election day demonstration which, understandably, was the object of a near-total media blackout. That morning, some 250 people, including members of the Trident Nein, the Plowshares 8 and many other anti-war and anti-nuclear weapons activists answered the call put out by the Atlantic Life Community to "Blockade the Pentagon!" in protest of U.S. war preparations under the slogan: "If voting could stop the arms race, voting would be illegal."

The leaflet handed out at the demonstration noted the "tweedle dee,

tweedle dum" nature of the elections and declared: "Both superpowers claim to have 'free elections'; in the U.S.S.R. there is one candidate; in the USA there are two." It stressed that throughout all the periodic election farces in the U.S., "The Pentagon remains intact—the nerve center of imperialism, of a permanent war economy and of a nuclear state—its tentacles into every corner of the globe."

The blockaders, who had decided on civil disobedience, arrived at their target in several vans and rushed the Pentagon steps before the authorities knew what

was happening. They chained the doors shut and then sat and laid down directly in front of the doorways, delaying thousands of Pentagon employees from reporting for business as usual. The protestors also threw their own blood on the walls. (Interestingly, so much blood has stained the Pentagon over the years that in mid-1980 the government felt it necessary to cover the entrances to the building with a "blood-resistant" coating!)

Police finally moved in and handcuffed those blocking the entrance and dragged them to waiting paddy wagons, one

of which had a difficult time leaving after being surrounded briefly by blockaders. As one protestor explained: "We want to add chaos to their normal situation—the spirit works through chaos." Twenty-nine people were charged with "blocking an entrance" and a trial date was set for Nov. 23rd. After their release, many were preparing to go to New Haven, Conn. for a pre-sentencing rally for the Trident Nein on Nov. 7 and to New London for the sentencing itself on Nov. 9. □

Vietnam Gold

Continued from page 5

division commander, a two-star general and were under the direct operational control of the brigade commander with the rank of colonel. Clearly, army brothels in Vietnam existed by the grace of Army Chief of Staff William C. Westmoreland, the United States embassy in Saigon, and the Pentagon."

This was an imperial army of occupation, and it acted like one; to support it, the U.S. pumped billions of dollars into the occupied south, swelling the economy and twisting it to serve the war machine. The terror against the people drove hundreds of thousands off the land and into a desperate life in the cities, which swelled with shanty towns for the Vietnamese and honky tonk for the occupying army where petty degeneracy, corruption and the pursuit of the dollar thrived. And it was in the capital of south Vietnam, in Saigon—now known as Ho Chi Minh City—that this was concentrated. Saigon became a city scarred by bars, brothels, gambling dens, and hotels where the well-to-do Americans watched the war from the roof. It was the chief practical R&R site for hundreds of thousands of GIs and it was here, in occupied Saigon and its outskirts, that many of the "Amerasian" children were born. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese women were driven to prostitution and servitude for the American troops; some sold their souls and a backward minority bought the American dream. But even those GIs who despised the war, sympathized with the Vietnamese struggle against imperialism and tried to establish a relationship based on mutual respect were only the exception that proved the rule; there was no escaping the fact that relations between American GIs and the women of Vietnam were inevitably bound up with the relations of U.S. imperialism at war with an oppressed people.

At the fall of Saigon in April, 1975, when the U.S.-backed ARVN troops were utterly routed and the U.S. command forced to flee, they left behind at least half a million prostitutes—one out of every 13 or 14 women in south Vietnam, as well as tens of thousands of young boys; about 100,000 cases of venereal disease, in a land where that had been almost unknown previous to the U.S. occupation; and half a million drug addicts, many of them teenagers, who were frequently hooked on heroin and then used for the dirty work of couriers and petty pushers.

The humanitarians of the U.S. government who are now wailing about "freckled-faced kids" born in hell ought to know—it was a hell of their own making, and in their own image. The hypocritical sympathy pouring out of Washington for these children is the cry of the rapist for the offspring of his victim after he's been kicked out of her house. Furthermore, these kids have been around for years now, and what has the U.S. been doing all that time about their plight? The official policy of the U.S. government towards Vietnam since the war was plainly stated last year by the Undersecretary of State for Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs: "To make the Vietnamese feel pain...through maximum pressure, economic, political, and yes, even including military." Twenty percent of Vietnam's children are malnourished—and what has the U.S. done? Why, what any humanitarian would do. They have implemented a systematic boycott of food aid to Vietnam; they have lobbied others, such as the Euro-

pean Economic Community (EEC) to halt aid; they have blocked efforts by church groups in this country to send food through their own channels. They even successfully pressured the EEC to stop sending 15,000 tons a year of dried milk, oats and oil to *children's hospitals* in Vietnam. Plainly the U.S. imperialists don't give a shit about these kids, so what is really behind their sudden "discovery" that what runs through the veins of these kids is practically 100% grade-A Coca-Cola... and why have the revisionists in Vietnam invited Daddy Warbucks to the rescue?

New Currency For Imperialist Diplomacy

The situation that existed in south Vietnam, and especially in Saigon itself, would have posed serious challenges even to the most revolutionary regime. This is particularly so for the *living legacy*: not only was there much imperialist poison which infected people, but there was also bound to emerge widespread resentment at those who, though not hardened reactionaries, had to one extent or another consorted with the imperialist troops. But the way the Vietnamese leadership has dealt with the "Amerasian" children is yet another example of the utter bankruptcy of the Soviet revisionist road they chose to follow.

To the Vietnamese government, these kids are "*bui doi*" which means the "dust of life." "Our society doesn't need these bad elements," announced Vo Vonh Thuan, administrator of Ho Chi Minh City's Department of Social Welfare. Growing up poor and hustling the streets of Ho Chi Minh City, a still unpredictable political force—yes indeed, such children are "bad elements" from the point of view of revisionism's new "law and order" comprador bureaucrats. A leading spokesman from the Foreign Ministry added, "We believe that almost all of them want to go to America because they are the children of American blood." Beyond expressing the kind of twisted racial outlook characteristic of bourgeois ideology generally, such statements are also just a cynical excuse to take a measure that is looked on favorably for relieving some of the tremendous pressure building up in Vietnam because of the severe economic crisis there—a factor which also influenced the earlier expulsion of the "boat people." Yet what is most revealing about why the Vietnamese have released these kids is the timing. The program these children were released on, called the Orderly Departure Program by the U.S., has been in effect for years, but never before have more than one or two kids left at a time. Throughout the period since the war, the program has seemed generally acceptable to both parties, U.S. and Vietnamese alike and neither government has made any real effort to expand the numbers involved. So why the change?

An event of great concern to both the U.S. and the Vietnamese governments, which has set the stage for the "Amerasian" affair, has been the recent overtures by the Soviet Union to China. These overtures occurred just before the Vietnamese announced they were allowing the children to leave in greater numbers than ever before. Vietnam's revisionist leadership, having settled firmly into the Soviet sphere of influence, has been eyeing these overtures quite warily. At this point, there is little danger of an immediate flip by China into the Soviet bloc (see *RW* No. 173: "Small Expectations, Great Capitulation"). Yet, at least certain sections of Vietnam's leadership are

Appropriate Contempt for a National Symbol

When Abbie Hoffman spoke last week at Duke University in North Carolina, he blasted the recent Supreme Court decision to let stand the conviction and eight-month sentence of two RCP supporters for "casting contempt on the American flag by burning it." Hoffman was the first person to be arrested on this statute after its creation in 1968. He was arrested after appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee wearing a shirt made out of the flag. At a press conference earlier in the day before his Duke U. appearance, Hoffman declared that at his speech that night he, too, would break the federal law the two were convicted of.

That evening, before a crowd of 1500,

he opened by exposing some things which have drawn North Carolina to international attention: for example, the murders of anti-Klan demonstrators in Greensboro, the dumping of PCBs in a rural mostly Black area, the flag burning case. He then proceeded to produce a picture of Smokey the Bear and tear it to shreds.

Smokey the Bear? The flag-burning statute is listed under a law concerning "protection of national symbols." It turns out that another statute in this same law actually does include "protection" of other "national symbols." Not only is Smokey the Bear protected by this federal law, but so is, among other things, the 4-H club and Woodsey the Owl. □

Flag Burners Ordered to Jail

Teresa Kime and Donald Bonwell, the two RCP supporters convicted of "casting contempt on the United States flag by burning it" at a demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina March 27, 1980 have been ordered by a federal judge to begin serving their 8-month sentence on Nov.

17. The recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to let stand a lower court conviction had exhausted their appeals process. Lawyers for the two are planning to file a motion for reduction of the sentence.

not taking lightly the longer-range possibility of China tightening up with the Soviet Union, despite reports that the Vietnamese made a joint statement with the Soviets to the effect that they were in accord on the question of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union. Such a prospect would undoubtedly necessitate a major readjustment of Vietnam's regional position in the Soviet bloc, including its grip on Kampuchea, which the Chinese revisionists plainly covet for themselves.

In this set of circumstances, the release of the children seems to be in the nature of a move by the Vietnamese leadership, or sections of it, to further open up avenues of diplomacy and communication to the West that were largely shut down in the wake of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in late 1978. It was also a subtle reminder to the Soviets that they are not the only game in town. The Vietnamese had already stepped up such approaches to the U.S. bloc last spring, including certain overtures to U.S. clients in the region, a trip by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach to Paris, as well as allowing visits by MIA wives with government representatives and a trip this year by Vietnam vets to Hanoi. Besides concern over the situation with China, these moves overall also represent efforts by the Vietnamese government to try and deal with the economic problems there—moves which by and large have the approval and encouragement of the Soviets, who are not unwilling for the Vietnamese to take loans from the U.S. bloc IMF, so long as the Soviets themselves keep a firm hold on the political and military strings in Vietnam.

The U.S., while generally leaving the bulk of such financial and diplomatic maneuvering to their imperialist partners like "socialist" France (which not only specializes in wooing Soviet neo-colonial

clients but also has its own unique relation to Vietnam based on decades of colonial plunder there), has basically encouraged such moves. (At the same time they have tightened up in other ways: a recent report in *Far Eastern Economic Review* warns that China may be gearing up for the largest-scale hostilities with Vietnam since its invasion in 1979.) Hence the U.S.' ready acceptance of the children when they were offered by Vietnam. In short these kids have become a form of coldly calculated currency on the imperialist diplomatic scene. Or as one U.S. administrator observed, "These children are golden."

Besides using them for currency in this diplomatic exchange with Vietnam, the U.S. is also trying to squeeze the kids for every drop of potential propaganda value. Statements by officials and media accounts of the children reek of chauvinism: "Their lives are nothing like that of a child in America, but they look like Americans...Adorned with cowlicks and spattered with freckles, many resemble mid-western members of Future Farmers of America. Only their tattered pajamas and the pox they have acquired from sleeping in fetid back alleys brands them as *bui doi*—'dust of life.'" By bringing these children to the U.S., the government has sought to hammer home a theme that "we take care of our own," or as a Catholic priest testifying before Congress put it: "We have an obligation to choose our own flesh and blood first... Anyone in the world who knows could understand this." But it is a message with broader implications as well, for once again the U.S. has seized the opportunity to highlight an instance of the inability of the Soviets and their Vietnamese client-state to provide for *their* own, just as was done with the Cuban refugee exodus several years ago.

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Guatemala

Returning on the War Road

The peasant movement in Guatemala has been extremely important both for the forces struggling to liberate themselves from U.S. imperialist domination, as well as for the imperialists who have attempted to control and suppress this movement. The Indian people of Guatemala, descendants of the Mayas, make up 50% of the population and are concentrated overwhelmingly in the countryside, the main source of exploitation in Guatemala.

The U.S. has maintained a long string of fascist rulers in Guatemala and has not hesitated to intervene directly with U.S. troops when necessary in order to keep its grip on the people of Guatemala. The current Rios Montt regime has carried out countless massacres in the countryside attempting to wipe out entire villages. In the short time since he came to power in a coup engineered by the U.S. and the U.S.-based Gospel Outreach Church, ousting the previous U.S. bloody henchman, Rios Montt has massacred over 2,600 Indians and peasants on behalf of his masters.

Keeping Guatemala in their clutches is very important for the U.S. imperialists in their global calculations because of its strategic location as a bridge to South America and Mexico. In particular, there are strong historical ties between Guatemala and the peoples of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. Until the middle of the 1800s all these peoples lived in close relationship before being separated by imperialist interests. But the ties of the people have been maintained, and even now many of the revolutionary forces operate with support from the people in southern Mexico.

Although historically the Indian people have been isolated from the struggles in the rest of Guatemala, more recently the Indian people have begun to support and join in the armed struggle, carrying out armed seizures and protests against the government and its campaign of terror, like the taking of the Spanish Embassy in March 1980 which resulted in the massacre of the Indian women leading the protest. This revolutionary unity bet-

ween the Indian peoples and the workers and other progressive sections of the people has given new life to the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its local butchers.

Though the armed struggle of the Guatemalan people is not something new, the Sandinista victory of 1979 in Nicaragua and the struggle of the Salvadoran people has inspired the people of Guatemala, but many of the same questions and problems faced by movements for national liberation throughout the world are likewise posed in Guatemala. That is, while fighting the tiger at the front door, how to avoid letting another tiger in at the back. There is a strong pro-Soviet current in the movement there. Recently, in May of 1980, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), the Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA) and the pro-Soviet Party of Labor of Guatemala (PGT), formed an alliance to wage the armed struggle. Also, a Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR) consisting mainly of labor unions was formed at the same time and has received much support from social-democratic organizations the world over. Thus, as in other countries in Central America and elsewhere, the imperialist nature of the Soviet Union and the role of its frontman, Cuba, is an increasingly pressing problem for revolutionaries to grasp, in order to advance the revolution in the interests of the people of the world and not fall into the clutches of revisionism.

The following is an interview with a South American filmmaker who traveled to Guatemala and has recently completed a documentary film about the struggle of the Indian people in Guatemala. In addition to all the difficulties he had in getting into the country and doing filming under the constant threat of being discovered by government troops, 30 minutes of important footage was destroyed in a German film processing lab. Supposedly, "the equipment malfunctioned" with his film inside. The interview was conducted in Spanish and has been translated into English.

Filmmaker: It took us nearly a year to make the film. Looking for contacts, looking for a way to enter Guatemala. In October, '81, I went to Guatemala City to get some contacts. From among various organizations the authorities discovered 28 safe houses; this forced me to quickly leave Guatemala and return to Mexico. There, in Mexico, I met some more contacts, some other people, refugees, etc. and was able to connect with some people heading up the resistance. I got together with some guerrillas, and got into Guatemala. But there was a long distance between the last village in Mexico and the border, and we had to climb a hill. We were three hours climbing on foot, mule trails, there was no way we could get a vehicle up there, or anything that wasn't a horse. But it would have been really obvious what we were doing, to go 5-6 people on horses. So because of all this, we went by foot.

I slept on the border that night, and at about one in the morning we began to walk. Once we were in Guatemala, we slept in safe houses. They were the houses of peasants who worked with the resistance and of resistance groups. We couldn't go outside during the day, because of the spies and snitches — they call them "ears." But fortunately they know who these ears are. So we stayed in the house and didn't go out any further than the patio. It caused a big problem for filming. Another problem was faces.

It wasn't possible to film faces; we filmed them with their faces covered, but we didn't want to make a film with everyone in it covered up; it wasn't natural. The fear, the terror which the people live under — every day waiting for the army or the police to arrive and kill them. It's a situation of terror and tension among the people, and for us too, of course, to be closed up in a room, or a kitchen, afraid of being seen. That's how it was the whole time. Late at night, we'd begin to walk; we'd arrive at another village, 5-6 hours walking distance away, and that's how, little by little, we entered Guatemala. Our equipment was very heavy. We carried 8,000 feet of film, a movie camera, a Uher tape recorder, sound tracks. And all that weighs a lot, and two still cameras as well. So all that was carried by two people and it was heavy.

RW: What were your impressions and observations about the daily life in the Indian villages of Guatemala?

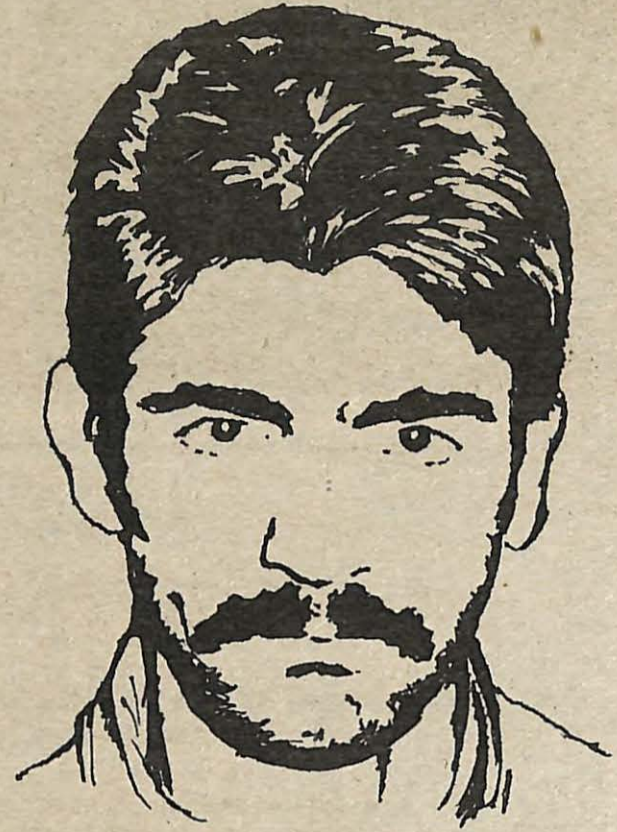
Filmmaker: Yes, the first morning. The morning, I call it — it was 2 in the afternoon that we woke up. You see first the room, a dirt floor, people in the kitchen. "Hi, want to eat?" "Sure." And they give you a tortilla, one tortilla, with what they call coffee. Coffee is not the word. They make a kind of hot, black water with ground up burnt tortillas. And

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A peasant guerrilla, a member of his village's defense squad.

STOP THE EXTRADITION OF HÜSEYİN BALKIR



Hüseyin Balkir

West German authorities continue to hold Hüseyin Balkir for extradition to Turkey. This revolutionary comrade, accused of being a leading member of the Communist Party of Turkey Marxist-Leninist (TKPM-L) and its Workers and Peasants Liberation Army (TIKKO), was arrested at the Turkish junta's request despite his political refugee status in France and UN passport, and despite the fact that the junta had stripped him of his Turkish citizenship. It is extremely urgent that protest telegrams and letters deluge the W. German and French authorities (see box for appropriate addresses). The following is a document submitted to the French authorities at the time Balkir sought (and won) political refugee status in France under the UN Geneva Convention. Although the UN Commission on Refugees has protested this illegal arrest, the French government, under whose

protection Balkir was traveling as a holder of a French passport, has so far protested only verbally.

Mr. Hüseyin Balkir seeks recognition under the political refugee statute since he has been the victim of personal political repression, as defined by the Geneva Convention.

Mr. Balkir was born on January 20, 1956 in Pertek-Tunceli in Turkish Kurdistan, into a family of poor farmers who worked on the estate of a big landowner.

After numerous difficulties in his attempts to take up studies, he succeeded in reaching Istanbul.

In 1975, he joined the Association of Revolutionary Student Youth in Istanbul. This association was then still officially recognized by the state. In 1976, it was banned. It had been the only association that recognized the Kurdish national minority and its culture.

He joined the Central Committee of this association. Then, in 1975 as he was pasting up posters for a day of cultural events, he was arrested and jailed for three days.

He continued his studies while holding down a job. However through this entire period, he was followed and provoked by members of the National Action Party, the party of Colonel Turkes (a fascist, Turkish chauvinist organization — RW).

On October 29, 1977, he was arrested by the special anti-guerrilla police of Istanbul, as he was driving through the area of Izmit with his fiancée, who was also arrested.

For twelve days they endured torture in the Istanbul police headquarters; electrical apparatus, falaka (torture of the feet — RW), starvation, etc. . . . He was forced to sign the following charges before a civil court: holdup, assault and battery on police officers and complicity in the escape of an Armenian prisoner.

He was imprisoned in an old prison in Istanbul, the prison Toptasi, where 250 people were penned into 50 square meters. There, he made the acquaintance of another prisoner who was preparing his escape. In effect, the prison is guarded by young police who are doing their national service there. Certain of them allowed themselves to be bought, and Hüseyin Balkir together with his companion, escaped into the night after 40 days in prison.

He walked until daybreak and managed to get a call through to his family in a tiny village. It was possible to get money to him, the result of the sale of all the family's animals. He crossed the Iranian border at Bashkale by paying the border guards.

He continued his activity in Iran with the Iranian Kurds. But in 1981, Iranian oppression against the Kurds grew, and the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran demanded that he leave. In this way, Mr. Balkir came to Europe, to Austria in March of 1981, and in September 1981 to France.

While he was in Iran, the newspapers had publicized notices of the search for him and articles about him: *Milliyet*, March 5, 1979: "We think that Balkir participated in this hold up." "These 21 anarchists, of whom 5 are girls . . . will be killed if they resist . . ." *Hurriyet*, February 18, 1981: "Wanted announcements distributed by the First Army in the martial law areas of Istanbul, Cannakkale, Erdine, Kirlarelli and Texirdag: turn in these people, you will be rewarded . . ." *Hurriyet*, March 23, 1981: "Turn these people in right away, since at midnight their Turkish citizenship is being withdrawn." *Milliyet*, June 11, 1981: "These people have been killed by the forces of the police. Now it is the turn of Balkir and his militants of the TKPM-L/TIKKO." *Tercuman* of Sept. 11, 1981:

"Photo of H. Balkir, 'member of the central committee of the secret army of the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist.' The people who were arrested in 1980-81 are all either still under arrest or fugitives . . . the judgment of 1980 is being reaffirmed."

In 1980, a court decision condemned H. Balkir for having organized an association based on the dictatorship of one class over another, and for having fought. The Constitution was invoked — laws 2.301 and 1.402 S.Y. of Article L3/a and by virtue of law No. 353 SY and 176 for having attempted to overthrow the existing government and its economic system. When the junta came to power, a declaration was made in the press, radio and television giving him 45 days to present himself to the authorities. Mr. Balkir did not present himself. In the wake of this appeal numerous wanted announcements and articles appeared in the press. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Balkir did not participate in any of the acts for which he is being charged: holdups, assaults and batteries, etc. . . . and that he is not a terrorist, but rather that he is attempting to make it known that his people has been oppressed and economically reduced to desperation.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1981

It is essential that telegrams, letters, postcards, petitions, etc. demanding Hüseyin Balkir's immediate release besiege the West German and French authorities. Send them to:

**Oberstaatsanwaltschaft
Reihenspergerplatz
5000 Köln 1
W. Germany**
**Ministère des Relations
Extérieures
Quai d'Orsay
Paris 7^{ème}
France**

Copies should be sent to the RW and to:

**Committee in Solidarity with
Political Prisoners
Kaiser-Wilhelm Str. 252
4100 Duisberg 11
W. Germany
Phone: 0203-407244**

MILLİYET

Beşi kız, 21 anarşist direnirse vurulacak

Istanbul Emniyeti son evlemlerin faillerini açıkladı

Feryal Saroğulları
Adapazarı
1951 doğumlu

Ayşe İsmaili
Levlige
1951 doğumlu

Gülden Çelik
İzmit
1958 doğumlu

Kibar Kaygısız
Tunceli
1958 doğumlu

Nalan Gürtepe
Şirnak doğumlu
1952 doğumlu

Hüseyin Balkir
Tunceli
1956 doğumlu

K. Mete Sonatlıgan
İstanbul
1956 doğumlu

Semal Özkın
Saray
1950 doğumlu

Fehmi Gübrek
Erzincan
1957 doğumlu

Sefa Kaçmaz
Kars
1955 doğumlu

Hasan Akın
Erzincan
1955 doğumlu

Levent Behçet
Ankara
1959 doğumlu

Hasan Şenay
Yagşlıyaya
1953 doğumlu

Süleyman Polat
Ağrı
1955 doğumlu

Elaci Ahmet Kızlar
Tercan
1941 doğumlu

Nizamettin Karakoç
Kastamonu
1954 doğumlu

Cemal Şener
Erzincan
1951 doğumlu

Hüseyin Bal
Gümüşhane
1951 doğumlu

Mehmet Gürbüzçük
Gaziantep
1951 doğumlu

Hacı Demirekay
Malatya
1961 doğumlu

All Seydi Yigit
1943 doğumlu

One of Turkey's infamous "shoot to kill" lists. The March 5, 1979 issue of *Milliyet* declares, "These 21 anarchists, five of them women, will be killed if they resist." Hüseyin Balkir appears at the right of the top row (and in the blown-up portrait). The birthplaces and dates of these revolutionaries are given under their names. Note that this death list

was issued before the military junta came to power, during the time of Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, a social-democrat still very much favored by the W. German government and some forces in the U.S. ruling class when they talk about bringing "democracy" back to Turkey.

High Bails, Outrageous Charges in Miracle Valley

Ten members of the Christ Miracle Church in Miracle Valley, Arizona, have been indicted by an all-white Cochise County Grand Jury on 35 felonies and one misdemeanor stemming from the racist police assault on the all-Black church two weeks ago. More indictments are possible. As we go to press, all ten are still in jail, with nine held on bail of \$68,500 each and the tenth held on a misdemeanor with a \$27,000 bail.

On October 23, 40 riot-clad police fired hundreds of rounds of M-16 rifles into this religious community, where roadblocks had been set up and a SWAT team and FBI agents called in. Two church ministers were killed, both shot in the back. Two other members were also shot in the back, one paralyzed with a severed spine. Several other people arrested were beaten with axe handles.

But according to the Grand Jury and the Arizona Attorney General, which has taken over the prosecution of the case, it is the church members who are to be tried on charges ranging from attempted murder to aggravated assault with various "deadly weapons."

One example of the felony charges is that brought against Eva Brown. She is accused of three aggravated assault felonies by use of deadly weapons. Supposedly this woman attacked three separate officers, once with a rake, another time with a metal pipe and a third time with a wooden stick. She supposedly beat up each of these three cops.

The misdemeanor charge came after the raid when the car of a church member was searched revealing another concealed "deadly weapon"—a short pipe not more than 6-7" long used to work on the car's brakes. This man is still in jail on \$27,000 bail.

In addition to the charges on these 10 people there are indictments still pending in court against 200 other church members stemming from attacks on the church this last spring. In one of these incidents police came to the local high school when a suspended Black student was reportedly seen on campus. The police began wildly attacking all the Black students they could get their hands on, and ended up arresting 15 people charging them with various counts of mob action, assault, etc. Five other Black youth face a minimum of 3 years in jail on charges of aggravated assault—not against a person, but against the van of a local television station whose personnel had been harassing them following the high school bust. With Arizona state law requiring payment of the full bail, mean-

ing that either the church has to pay a bail bondsman (usually 10% of the bail, a fee which is not returned) or put up property as collateral, the escalating charges against the church which has only 100 adult members and these huge bails is a blatant attempt to drive this Black religious community out of Arizona or into prison.

Major media reporting has been as rabid as the raid itself. In an article on the raid, the *New York Times* said: "Trained in karate and armed, the group came into conflict with its Arizona neighbors who complained that they were being pushed out by the newcomers." *Time* magazine summed up the police murder under the headline: "A Militant Sect Battles Police in Arizona." In this version, "The church

quickly alienated the 125 other residents of the town" when they moved in. Clearly a simple case of crazed Black "cultists" terrorizing their friendly rural Arizona white neighbors.

The "neighbors" who were "alienated" are a pack of white reactionaries who have conspired with the pigs to drive the Black church people out of the area. One of these "neighbors" is quoted at length in the *Arizona Daily Star* the day after the raid. He concludes his eyewitness account by saying: "It almost made me vomit that I didn't have a pistol in my hand. I'm a dead shot."

The *Time* story continues: The Sheriff (Jimmy Judd, who led the assault) was a "neutral party caught between the church and the town." In fact, there has been a

pattern of harassment, intimidation and murder by cops and neighbors since the church moved into the area from Chicago in 1979. We reported on this last week and noted that the attack was obviously calculated and pre-planned.

But also, we have since learned that a highly placed source in the state has, for whatever reasons, let it be known that as early as Wednesday, Oct. 20—three days before the raid—the plan for this assault had been worked out and submitted for approval by authorities high in the state government of Arizona. At this point, only the barest outlines of this are known. What is clear however, is that Jimmy Judd was not just giving the orders, but taking a few as well.

In this light, attempts particularly by the press to seize on the image of "sect" and "cult" are especially putrid. In a notable concentration of this tack the *Chicago Sun Times* commented on an incident prior to the assault. A Black child had been beaten up at school by a gang of whites. He died shortly thereafter from injuries received in the beating. But according to the *Sun Times*, the "real tragedy" here was the reluctance of the child's parents to take him to a hospital. This, they said, is what killed him!

A legal defense fund has been initiated through attorneys in Chicago for those still in jail. We will continue exposure of this blatant repression as more facts become known. □



A cop kicks a man in the back for refusing to lie down and be handcuffed.



Sheriff Jimmy Judd

Major Arrests of Iranian Communists

Continued from page 1

regime last year, the UIC has called for the armed overthrow of the Khomeini government.

It is also clear that the regime is continuing to feel the sting from the uprising in Amol in northern Iran in January that was led by guerrillas from Sarbederan, a group founded by the UIC. In many of their statements on the arrests, officials of the Khomeini regime crowed about having finally caught "the criminals who were responsible for the Amol crimes." (In point of fact, the regime has not even claimed to have captured any Sarbederan members or made any arrests at all in the north of Iran.)

After this mass popular insurrection, in which several hundred Pasdaran and other reactionary thugs of the regime received a taste of revolutionary justice (see *RW* No. 145 for the statement issued by Sarbederan after the uprising) Sarbederan has continued to operate with the support of peasants in this area; according to one report, yet to be confirmed, the state radio announced that there

had been new clashes in the area around Amol shortly after the regime publicly announced its arrests of UIC members. In addition, after Amol, there were reports of Sarbederan military communiques being distributed many hundreds of miles away in Khuzestan.

But while the Amol action no doubt spurred the regime to go after the UIC with a special vengeance, these raids had been in preparation for a long time and were part and parcel of the regime's all-out attempts to crush and uproot the revolutionary movement in Iran over the past year. This has taken on all the more importance in a situation where the regime (and Khomeini as well) has lost much of its former mass support due to its brutal repression and its growing economic and military ties with imperialists of both the U.S. and Soviet blocs, and where the execution of upwards of 15,000 people since last summer has failed to quell mass resistance.

Since the Khomeini regime came to power in early 1979, it has been steadily

accumulating information concerning the various revolutionary groups, using files compiled by SAVAK, the Shah's secret police (which it did not destroy but rather put to active use itself), collecting intelligence from networks of informers that include the thugs of the "Party of God" and the pro-Soviet revisionist Tudeh Party. This was aimed at constructing a detailed picture of the organizational structure of the revolutionary groups. In the course of launching these raids against the UIC, it is quite apparent that the Khomeini regime made extensive use of SAVAK files: the news accounts ran down histories of what some of the arrested revolutionaries had done in the U.S. when they were politically active in the Iranian student movement that could only have been obtained from SAVAK files. According to Iranian revolutionaries living abroad, these raids also had all the marks of the active involvement of the KGB "internal security" advisers sent to Iran over the past year. The same basic technique used by the Soviets in hunting revolutionaries in Afghanistan was employed in these raids—simultaneous raids on a number of houses, while checkpoints are set up all over the city to catch others who have eluded the dragnet. Various signs point to

planning and coordination at high levels of the government.

To date the Khomeini regime has said nothing more than that these arrested revolutionaries are being held "awaiting trial." In dealing with captured Mojahedin and Marxist-Leninists, the "Islamic trials" conducted by the blood-soaked gangsters of the Khomeini regime have been nothing but brief interruptions in torture sessions and around-the-clock firing squads. In recent months large numbers of executions have taken place secretly in Tehran's infamous Evin prison, and while the regime's strategy is not yet clear, it may try to avoid any further publicity in this case by quietly executing many of these imprisoned communist revolutionaries. Already there has been at least one report of executions of several UIC members in Isfahan.

If these reports prove to be true, this will be a towering crime in the long catalogue of dirty work the Khomeini regime is carrying out for the U.S. and Soviet imperialist blocs alike. It will be a serious loss not only to the communist and revolutionary democratic movement of Iran, but to the international communist movement of which it forms a part. □

The Destruction of Nature in the Soviet Union

For years the Soviet Union has pointed to the various environmental disasters which have afflicted the U.S. as the product of the anarchy inherent in capitalism. True enough. But what of the Soviets themselves? Soviet ecology is the subject of even more than the routine acclaim in *Soviet Life*, *Moscow News* and other such publications designed especially for Western consumption. Fortunately, however, one's senses need no longer be dulled by the haughty revisionist-ese of government publications concerning environmental matters in Russia. While there is not really much known or available in the US about Soviet ecology, the relatively recent publication of a book—*The Destruction of Nature in the Soviet Union*, by "Boris Komarov" (M.E. Sharpe, 1980) helps remedy this situation and provides an enlightening glimpse of this little known sphere of the Soviet system.

The book itself plops rich, previously inaccessible material before us—so rich in fact that a leading Western expert on Soviet ecology concludes in an introduction to the book that "Komarov" (a pseudonym) is undoubtedly a high-ranking Soviet official with responsibility for ecological affairs. The Soviet government has attempted to suppress the book, forbidding its publication; despite this, it has been published and circulated in *samizdat* (underground) form there.

Some of the most satisfying parts of the book are the many points when Komarov notes the smug, contented assertions of the revisionist leaders of the USSR and then deploys his facts and figures to strip away their pretensions and expose them as blatant calculated lies. "The ecological crisis is steadily deepening in the capitalist countries, but in the USSR, there are no signs of it," proclaims the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Successive chapters in Komarov's book detail the situation with the air, water and land in the USSR. Komarov slashes and hacks at the CPSU's proclamation, exposing the deleterious effects that accumulating contamination is having on the health of the people.

But before taking a look at some of this, it is necessary to say a word or two about the framework in which Komarov casts his indictment. The target of Komarov's exposure around ecology is what he views as the overly restrictive control of social processes, particularly the flow of information, by the Soviet bureaucracy, which he accepts at face value as socialist. What he advocates is a



A Central Russian forest wolf.

loosening of these controls, a sort of "democratizing" the bureaucracy, while more or less retaining the basic structure of Soviet society. Operating within this framework, Komarov is blinded to the more fundamental forces which actually lie behind the various failings of the Soviet system in ecology, as elsewhere. He looks at nature *in* the Soviet Union, and while his observations are illuminating and important, he proceeds from a wrong viewpoint of *the nature of* the Soviet Union. He does not know that it is the imperialist system in the Soviet Union which produces the anarchy characterizing relations within society and between society and the rest of nature. Given this, it follows that neither does he see the pres-

ent international setting which shapes these contradictions—the growing danger of inter-imperialist world war between blocs West and East—although even his insights point in this direction as we shall see.

"There are no signs of ecological crisis..."

But first consider the question of whether there are indeed "no signs" in the USSR of the kind of environmental situation which exists in the West. For starters, Komarov discloses the contents of a recent high-level Soviet government forecast of the state of nature in the USSR in the 1980s. The information contained in the report has been so tightly

guarded that the very few officials allowed to see it were required to sign an oath swearing they would not divulge its contents:

"... as the nation's economy continues to develop through 1990, atmospheric pollution may maintain, and in some cases exceed, levels extremely hazardous for health in some industrial centers of the USSR." This quotation is from a forecast of the state of the environment by 1990. In it, as in the forecast *Nature 1980*, some figures are cited on diseases linked to atmospheric pollution.

"In the last decade the incidence of lung cancer has doubled in the USSR. Each year 5 to 6 percent more children are

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The Destruction of Nature in the Soviet Union

Continued from page 10

born with genetic defects than in the previous year, and the number of birth traumas and abortions is increasing at a rate of 6 to 7 percent a year. On the whole the rate of genetic defects among the population, i.e., the number of people who are genetically handicapped, is today 7 to 8 percent according to the statistics of Academician Dubinin, and at today's growth rates this could reach 15 percent by 1990. In other words, in the upcoming generation almost every sixth adult will have some physical or mental debility.

"Lead pollution, like oil pollution, long ago ceased to be a privilege merely of Western countries. In 1976, at a conference in Kalinin, experts from various republics surprised one another with their figures on lead in various bodies of water. In many areas it exceeded 5 to 6 MPCs.* Health experts found signs of "lead apathy"—retarded development—and even cases of lead penetrating sex cells in many children from large cities. All this had been described earlier for New York.

"More and more often boron and beryllium—ingredients in rocket fuel—are turning up in the waters of our rivers. Boron is present in the mineral waters of many health resorts, although extreme concentrations of it produce an opposite effect, particularly leading to impotence in men. In 1975 the magazine *Sanitation and Hygiene* described some studies in city X (Tatarsk in Novosibirsk Province, which, of course, was not named). The boron concentration in the drinking water there was 0.5-5 milligrams per liter. About 50 percent of the men in the susceptible-age group suffered impotence. Even before total impotence sets in, boron causes various changes in gonads, and the children of these people are born with defects."

Komarov also briefly sketches a picture of the Soviets' own "Three Mile Island," a major accident around 1958 at a nuclear waste dump near Chelyabinsk on the eastern side of the Ural Mountains which scattered nuclear waste material across an area over 200 kilometers in radius. Komarov notes that it was only the chance of wind direction that the radioactive cloud passed over a sparsely populated area instead of a nearby major city. Even so, hundreds and probably thousands of people were forced to evacuate the area and permanently resettle elsewhere. How badly they were harmed is unknown to this day. Today the area is sealed off, concealed from probing eyes, a radioactive dead zone. Komarov's own account of this is brief; the Soviets have to this day denied the very existence of the accident, though the basic outlines have been repeatedly confirmed by emigrant and dissident scientists, and the U.S., British, and French have not seen fit to break the silence, given their own stake in nuclear power. Details, then, are hard to come by. (Komarov is also apparently unaware of another *samizdat* publication *Nuclear Disaster in the Urals*, by Zhores Medvedev, which did piece together a picture of the accident from studies by Soviet scientists who, while never mentioning its existence, took the opportunity to study its results.)

These are but a few of the many exposures contained in Komarov's book, which goes on to examine the debilitating conditions agricultural workers face, oil spills, auto pollution, chemical poisoning of foodstuffs, and much, much more. All in all, the author totally punctures the assertions of Soviet leaders that there are no such problems. He also demolishes the line of defense these leaders muster whenever problems are exposed, i.e., that "universal ownership of the means of production and of all natural resources foreordains the successful resolution of ecological problems in the USSR," as the leading ecology journal put it. The fact that these problems are not being resolved—successfully or otherwise—but growing drastically worse instead, may

cause some among those of the unconvinced to have a look at the essence of this "universal ownership" as well.

Obviously the proletariat in power will be confronted with significant contradictions as regards the environment. This was true of China, and the Soviet Union when it was socialist. It will be all the more true in the future considering, in particular, the possibility of the imperialists unleashing nuclear war.

What is under discussion here, however, is a different system. What Komarov's book provides evidence of is not that "socialism isn't working in the Soviet Union," but that the Soviet Union isn't socialist.

"We'll Make Baikal Again"

It is the sections on Siberia that are most revealing about what is conditioning Soviet environmental practices at the present. Up through the 50s, Siberia was still relatively undeveloped; in fact, it could be said it was the largest remaining land frontier on the planet. How have the Soviets developed it, used its resources, dealt with its native peoples?

This story is in many ways concentrated in what has happened to a lake in southern Siberia, Baikal, which for a number of reasons became the focal point of controversy in the 60s and 70s over the development of Siberia. On the one hand, the lake had already become a sort of symbol of Siberia. The lake is one of the oldest in the world, a hundred times older than the Great Lakes of the U.S. and greater in volume than all of them put together; it is the deepest body of fresh water in the world, containing many fragile and unique forms of plant and animal life. Hundreds of thousands visited the lake yearly; it was also a center and support of the life of many of the native peoples. But, on the other hand, the Soviet government wanted it, for they needed a paper and pulp combine for new bomber tire cord, the production of which required huge quantities of fresh water.

There was unprecedented public opposition to the plans of the Ministry of Defense. The government bulldozed ahead. Its attitude was expressed in many ways by a leading member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in a debate at that institution:

"But what are we going on so about this Baikal? Pollute it if we have to. Now we have nuclear energy, and if later we have to we can easily make a big pit and fill it with water, and that's it. We'll make Baikal again."

This boorish bellowing by a leading Soviet academic is not only an example of the rapacious mentality fostered by Soviet capitalism unleashed on a new frontier, but further, is an expression of the powerful compulsions set in motion by Soviet social-imperialism's drive to wage a war of world redivision—a context in which Siberia and its resources becomes a strategic reserve, a reservoir for the war machine. It is this context which dictated not only that the bomber tire cord plant was built, but that hot on its heels, the lake saw the erection of two more plants, one for lead, the other zinc—both also "strategic minerals." As with Baikal, so with the rest of Siberia. The region's vast petroleum reserves are rapidly tapped both to bring in the hard currency necessary for purchasing advanced Western technology for the war machine, as well as for developing the USSR's own strategic fuel reserves. It is this context which also shapes the heavy reliance on nuclear power reactors, as well as the recent stripping away of health and safety measures which Komarov notes has gone on in certain gold mining areas.

Likewise with Soviet forestry, which is increasingly concentrated in Siberia. "In a curious note that somehow got into *Pravda*," Komarov writes, "A. Kitaev, director of the Pokhistnevskii Logging Enterprise in Yaroslavl province, admits in passing that in the ten years he has worked there the management has never

questioned him about fulfillment of the plan for replanting seedlings, but only about the plan for fellings. This in a forestry enterprise whose purpose is to plant forests, not cut them." Each year Soviet forests are depleted by some 200-300,000 square kilometers. Komarov says that a huge share of paper pulp in the USSR goes for the manufacture of powder and other explosives.

In reading Komarov's book, one gets a glimpse of a distinct wild west sort of mentality prevalent among Soviet philistines, enhanced in particular by rapid capitalist expansion into Siberia and generally by the ideological trappings of a war-bent system. Komarov recounts the story of the hunting expedition of a Soviet general in Azerbaijan which, though not actually part of Siberia, is a relatively undeveloped area outside of European Russia. It's worth quoting at length:

"Stories about Marshal Chuikov's hunting expeditions in the Kyzyl-Agach have become a sort of folklore in the realm of nature conservation in Azerbaijan. In the late sixties Chuikov, at that time deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for Civil Defense, came to Baku on the private train given him by the German Democratic Republic for 'liberating the German people from fascism.' Accompanying Chuikov were his companions in arms in the liberation of the Germans and a multitude of current friends and acquaintances. Early in the morning the marshal, his adjutants, and the entourage drove onto the preserve in a whole column of all-terrain vehicles. Communication cars and field kitchens brought up the rear...

"First these valorous soldiers swept through the reeds along the bank of the inlet and shot at the ducks, geese, and teal to their hearts' content. Then the company went over to the shallow inlets and shot at the coots that usually gathered into dense black flocks.

"Dozens, hundreds of these birds were knocked out of such flocks by the heavy fire. Somewhere in the roadless foothills the all-terrain vehicles would bog down; Chuikov left them, switched to others, and after a light snack, the third, main act of the marshal's hunting expedition began.

"Chuikov transferred to a helicopter and, circling over the reed banks and spotting a herd of wild boar, he began shooting at them with his automatic rifle. The marshal shot first, followed by a few of his subordinates.

"Finally, at the 'picnic' site, the trophies were laid out: dozens (or hundreds—who counted!) of coots and ducks, and fifteen or so boar, both sows and sucklings. In military operations with automatic rifle fire, the dead represent about one third of the total hit. Applying the same proportions to the hunting operation, one can probably assume an additional thirty boar had run wounded into the thicket soon to die.

"At the very end of the hunt, which in sheer magnitude of shooting and imaginativeness (of weaponry, of course) went far beyond not only the hunting expeditions of the autocrat of all Rus but anything ever known in the hunting literature—at the very end tanks moved into the preserve. They were only there to tow out the stuck all-terrain vehicles; but even so one can say that every major kind of troop, with the exception of the missile men, participated in the marshal's hunt."

Komarov then adds the following note to this:

"A few years ago an English film was shown on our screens in which a lunatic general hunted deer with ground-to-ground missiles equipped with heat-seeking warheads. Soviet zoologists and ornithologists commented ironically after viewing it that the English director and script writer must have really enjoyed making their little fantasy, which ridicules the maniac militarist. Among the divisions quartered in the Baikal area, however, hunting for deer in this manner has been a long and serious practice (in contrast to the pure fantasy of our Englishmen). Our rocket officers reasoned quite soberly that they could find no better targets for training troops to shoot ground-to-ground heat-seeking missiles at than wild boar and deer on the run. Startled by the sound of a shot, the animals dash across the wooded hills, and the accurate rockets overtake them wherever they go. Everything is quite logical, everyone sane..."

Komarov also discusses the condition of native peoples of Siberia who have been plagued by the adventures of these "red John Waynes." There are dozens and dozens of different tribes in Siberia, many of whom are hunters and fishermen. Today, living with all the "benefits" of revisionist rule, these peoples are disintegrating as entities: alcoholism is widespread, venereal disease has been brought in, their native languages supplanted by Russian. Great Russians, assigned to work in Siberia on construction, etc., take up with native women for the duration, then leave them and whatever children there are behind.

The Bourgeois Outlook

In a concluding chapter to the book, Komarov observes that the Soviets really have no intentions of trying to deal in a serious and deep-going way with environmental problems, at this time. Even so, the recognition that such problems are escalating has prompted a flurry of debate and proposals for reform. Komarov discusses what is currently the leading environmental reform in the USSR, widely touted in Soviet literature, known as the "pay for pollution" program. Under this plan each enterprise would have to include in the cost of its product the value of the natural resources it has spoiled in production, thus providing a "material incentive" for environmental protection. Komarov observes:

"... In a 'pay for pollution' system it will be advantageous for an enterprise to treat its emissions into the atmosphere or water only when the harm done to nature and to the health of the population exceeds the cost of the treatment equipment. Hence there is a very real possibility that if gas emissions harm mainly old age pensioners or children or cause no noticeable disruptions besides miscarriages (as was actually the case in 1973-74 in one Vladivostok district), then the additional health expenditures in that area will be low, and the factory will have no reason to install expensive treatment systems. The early death of pensioners could even represent a saving for state insurance funds.

"A factory's interest in cleanup will also depend on what kind of product it puts out. A producer of scarce and expensive metals could tolerate more chronically sick people near it than a factory producing ordinary goods... Pricing all the natural resources on which the health and life of people depend in rubles makes it necessary to evaluate human life itself in rubles.

"At a conference in Tbilisi in 1976, someone suggested to Lemeshev, one of the authors of the 'pay for pollution' system, that he carry it to its logical conclusion and determine how much one human being was worth.

"That's not hard," answered the director of the Hydrometeorological Service of the USSR, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Iu. Izrael, for Lemeshev. "It's not hard to determine from per capita national income."

"Our national income is known to be about \$2,000 per capita, but this figure was never heard in the big auditorium. Izrael remembered in time that U.S. national income was two times bigger—\$4,000 per capita—and this would mean that one American was worth two Russians. Izrael quickly changed the subject."

So here, to the extent that the Soviets grapple with ecological problems at all, it is revealed that the lever the central authorities use to influence the behavior of lower economic units is the dictates of profit. They are thoroughly imbued with the bourgeois outlook. Cold cash relations are the starting point and ending point. Everything is a commodity, including human beings, whose cash value can be quantified.

What emerges from Komarov's book is a picture of a society in which there are major environmental problems, where those problems are increasing and where the government is taking measures to hide all this. Komarov also provides the raw material to show, though he himself does not do this, that the processes giving rise to all this are profoundly capitalist in nature. However much the Soviet rulers may talk of "universal ownership" resolving all ecological problems, reality is what it is—and Komarov's book provides a fresh, and welcome, dose of it.

* MPC—stands for "maximum permissible concentration," a standard for pollution set in the USSR. A concentration of material of up to 5 MPC is considered a warning zone; from 10 to 15 MPCs an immediate threat to health; 25 MPCs and above a zone of extreme hazard to health.

Vietnam Gold

Continued from page 6

And like the Cuban refugees, many of these children will find out just what "home on the range" is all about.

An extension of this effort to prettify the U.S. image vis-a-vis the Soviet bloc, is their attempt to use the children to reverse the verdict on the Vietnam war. Like a scene straight out of John Wayne's *Green Berets* the press is fond of quoting one kid as saying, "I want to drive a jeep like my father did in Vietnam." The *Chicago Tribune* wrote in an article titled "A Living Legacy of U.S. Retreat": "In 1975, all of South Vietnam fell to the North Vietnamese as the U.S. military, in a pathetic display of chaos and fear, abandoned everything and everyone and fled the country. Since then Laos and Cambodia have succumbed to communist regimes and millions of people have died or been left homeless in the continuing turmoil.

"Since fleeing Southeast Asia, the United States has been unwilling to look back at what it left behind. But a glance backward reveals the living legacy."

With such strokes, the U.S. tries to turn the lessons of Vietnam upside-down so that these kids are not vivid reminders of the U.S. presence in Vietnam, but of its absence. The way the kids are treated by revisionism is turned into a rallying point for the U.S.' urgent theme that all revolution is doomed to such failures, to the inevitable domination of the Soviets—as if the Indochinese peoples would have been better off had the U.S. refused to retreat and had brought even more bombs, more troops, more devastation, and more of the American way of life.

Along with this, the U.S., in one of the more stunning displays of hypocrisy in history, has tried to use the discrimination against these kids in Vietnam to portray the U.S. as a haven for oppressed people. "It is unfortunate but true," pontificated one old "Asia hand" before Congress, "that these societies place such emphasis on racial purity, whereas the United States is so much the melting pot that here these children will take their place among the many other races, able to develop free from insuperable barriers of discrimination." We will not insult our readers by saying the obvious about this statement.

In fact, during that very same discussion in Congress, the State Department provided a splendid example of typical "melting pot" ideology and practice. The State Department expressed fears that with the new and laxer requirements for



proof of paternity, some kids with no red-white-and-blue blood might get into the U.S. Anxious to close off this possibility, the State Department announced that even now a solution to the problem is being developed: a blood test being perfected by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta which for any given kid "will not only establish the probability of 99.9% the paternity, but in some cases the nationality too." This sort of thing is more than a little like the kind of medical testing that went on in Germany in World War II, when the Nazis actually had breeding centers and kidnapped children from occupied countries who fit their qualifications for "racial purity."

But the blood test not being perfected yet, the U.S. government was forced to settle for less rigorous standards. The bill signed into law by Reagan on Oct. 22 mandates U.S. consuls to be more lenient in terms of proof of American paternity, including, as the *New York Times* phrased it in an editorial, "not just documents, but blue eyes or blond hair."

This affair has also provided further pictures of the "American family life" so highly touted in the U.S. these days. Probably the favorite family chosen by the media for publicity is one where a Vietnamese mother did in fact exist—and was even more pro-U.S. than her gung-ho GI husband. Running a close second was another family where the American father was trying to get a child away from its mother and adopted father in Vietnam. The American father was calling on the State Dept. to pressure the kid's Viet-

namese father to change the child's birth certificate to acknowledge his paternity since he had "neglected" to do that when in Vietnam. The State Dept. is giving the case "special consideration." Meanwhile, as these touching scenes of the struggle of all-American families to kidnap a warm child for U.S. imperialism unfold, it is interesting to note that the latest bill from Congress has dropped the requirement that the children be claimed by a U.S. father. Instead, Congress provided for various organizations to "sponsor" a child, so long as they guarantee a standard of living just above the poverty level until the child reaches adulthood. Should the U.S. decide to bring in larger numbers, most of these kids could wind up in orphanages and similar institutions. When Ronald Reagan said "Welcome home" he really meant it.

In fact the cynical maneuvers which have marked this affair from the beginning are already escalating. The Vietnamese government has upped the ante by offering to release fairly quickly all of the "Amerasian" children in Vietnam regardless of whether they are claimed by any father. This offer went unmentioned in the U.S. press, but headlines did suddenly appear along the lines of "Quick End to Amerasian Exodus Seen," citing unspecified flare-ups in Washington/Hanoi relations. The prospects of new Krome-style detention camps for children or thousands of children sitting at the airport in Ho Chi Minh City awaiting U.S. action in the glare of spot-

lights is a situation the U.S. is no doubt determined to nip in the bud. And the Vietnamese have gone even further by offering to throw in tens of thousands of detainees from their re-education camps—which the U.S. has repeatedly pointed to as evidence of repression and totalitarianism. It is not at all inconceivable that given these developments, or given other changes in the international situation, the value of the "Amerasian" child currency will go down on the imperialist marketplace. In such circumstances the U.S. will probably "discover" that there are "little thugs" and "unruly criminals" hidden in their midst by the Vietnamese government. Such a "discovery" would then no doubt make the program "unmanageable."

* * * * *

Whatever the future of these kids may hold, whether it includes a trip to the "golden mountain" of the U.S.A. or not, it is certain that there are those among them who will one way or another come to understand what kind of currency they have been and to whom. Should they wind up in the U.S., they may well have the opportunity to recognize this paternity claim by the U.S. imperialist beast for what it is, and perhaps even join with others to commit what might be appropriately called a righteous case of "patricide." □

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The Angry Women of Pierce County

On Wednesday, November 10, Lori Ann Newman is scheduled to go on trial in Pierce County Superior Court in Tacoma, Washington, after being charged with manslaughter for the crime of defending herself from a rapist. Lori's arrest, the charges against her and the upcoming trial come at a time of accelerating attacks, both legal and extralegal, against women across the country.

In the early morning of September 11, Lori Ann Newman woke up to the noise of a man beating down the door to her apartment. She knew the man all too well—Renard Vaughn, who had, until his recent discharge, been assigned to the Army's 409th Transportation Company, the same unit Lori's fiancée is in. Only a month earlier, Vaughn had broken into Lori's apartment and raped her. And Vaughn is known to have beaten and raped at least one other woman. A week after he raped Lori he had broken in again while Lori was away and stolen her furniture. This time he was taunting her, demanding she open the door, saying that if she didn't he'd break the door down and rape her. Trapped in her small apartment, alone with her 2-year-old daughter, without a phone or a backdoor leading out, Lori took a pistol her boyfriend had given her to defend herself and fired a single shot through the apartment door, killing Vaughn.

When Pierce County Sheriff's Deputies arrived on the scene, neighbors were told Lori was just being taken in for questioning and would be released within 72 hours. Instead she was charged with first-degree manslaughter. To Pierce County authorities, Lori Ann Newman probably looked like the perfect candidate to be the next victim in their persecution of women who dare to defend themselves. Young, Black, on welfare, she is separated from her family and friends in New York state while she waits for her boyfriend to get out of the Army so they can go back to New York and get married. No doubt they thought of Charlene Hall, another Black woman who was soon to come to trial and be convicted of manslaughter for defending herself from an attacker.

But whatever those in the courts, the sheriff's department and the prosecutor's office thought, they have not been able to slip this trial through on greased skids. Within days friends of Lori who live in the same apartment building were organizing a defense committee and collecting donations for a bail and legal defense fund. In a matter of days the case became front-page news in Seattle and Tacoma. Where often these cases remain buried in the back pages, the indignation of Lori's friends and neighbors soon spread, turning this case into a major social issue. The broad anger Lori's arrest and jailing sparked is evidenced in the contributions which have poured in for her legal defense, that a number of women's organizations have become involved in her case, and that this case is broadly seen in the context of previous battles over women's right to defend themselves. Within a few days a judge was forced to reduce Lori's bail from \$10,000 to \$3,000.

The state has already begun to spread the kinds of lies and slanders which will undoubtedly be the centerpiece of the prosecution's case once it comes to trial. "Reckless conduct" was how Deputy Prosecutor Ellsworth Connelly described Lori's defense of herself. He then went on, during a court hearing, to suggest that he had a "witness" who could show that Vaughn's rape of Lori actually "was purely voluntary." Such nauseating charges, the attempt to paint the victim who righteously defends herself as deserving whatever violence and abuse her attacker heaps upon her, is the state's standard operating procedure in such cases. But the county officials own involvement in the case gives this charge a particularly cynical edge.

Following Vaughn's first attack on her, Lori did not call the police, because, as she has been quoted in the press as saying, she did not trust the police or think they would do anything about it. Needless to say, the authorities' own actions have done everything to show that this is exactly the case. Now the prosecutor is trying to use the fact of Lori not reporting the rape to the police as a means to suggest that the rape never occurred—despite the fact that she was treated by a doctor the day following the rape and that

the manager of the apartment has receipts showing the repairs done to the apartment door as a result of Vaughn breaking in. However, after the second break-in, when Vaughn stole Lori's furniture, Lori did call the sheriff. And sheriff's deputies did establish that Vaughn had sold this same stolen furniture to a nearby second-hand furniture store. But the sheriff never issued a warrant for Vaughn's arrest! When asked why, a detective replied that they were too busy to get around to it. Given that Vaughn is Black and given the usual voracity with which the police go after Black people at every opportunity, it strains the imagination that they were simply "too busy" to go after Vaughn. In fact, it seems that it was fine with them that the assaults on Lori continue. And they certainly were not "too busy" when it came to arresting Lori for defending herself against being raped again by the same man.

Physical attacks on women with official approval and support which are so typical of American society as a whole, are in fact particularly pervasive in the Tacoma area. Located in Pierce County are Fort Lewis, a major Army installation with over 20,000 military personnel stationed there, and McChord Air Force Base. Lori Ann Newman's apartment building is one of the scores of apartments surrounding these two military bases. Part and parcel of the general atmosphere of reaction which is carefully maintained by the military is the oppression and degradation of women, and everything that entails. Rape is essentially considered an important part of maintaining the morale of the troops, especially in war time.

Reliable figures about attacks on women and rapes generally don't exist because of the large number of attacks which go unreported, but it was generally acknowledged by sexual assault programs the *RW* talked to that the level of violence against women in the Fort Lewis area is quite high even in comparison to "normal" American levels. Likewise, studies have indicated high levels of domestic violence and child abuse in military families. In the past few years, as a matter of fact, exposure of some of these facts by forces in the women's movement even forced the Army—which initially attempted to claim that such problems simply didn't exist—to institute token programs for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Pierce County also has by far the highest rate of prosecuting women who defend themselves against attack of any county in the state. In fact, from 1975 to 1982 as many women have been prosecuted in Pierce County for the crime of defending themselves against attack as have been prosecuted in all the rest of Washington

CORRECTIONS

In *RW* No. 178 (Oct. 29, 1982) in the article on page 5 entitled "Deadly Liaison in Lebanon," the fourth sentence in the second paragraph should have read: "According to a *N.Y. Times* article, which cited sources that included Western diplomats and intelligence officials in Beirut, Mr. Hobeika was the liaison between the Phalangist militia and Israel's secret service, the Mossad, as well as the liaison between the militia and the United States embassy in Beirut."

In the October 8 issue of the *RW*, we printed several letters in support of the Fort Mac Two. One of the letters was sent by Mr. Edward J. Lessin of Cleveland, Ohio. Under Mr. Lessin's name appeared the professional title of "Psychologist." Mr. Lessin wrote us noting that his original letter (sent to the judge in the case and forwarded to us from the Committee to Free the Ft. Mac Two in Atlanta) was not "signed with any title and I am not a psychologist. . . I request that you publish a correction stating that I was mistakenly described as a psychologist."

The error, due to a transcription misunderstanding, is ours.

state.

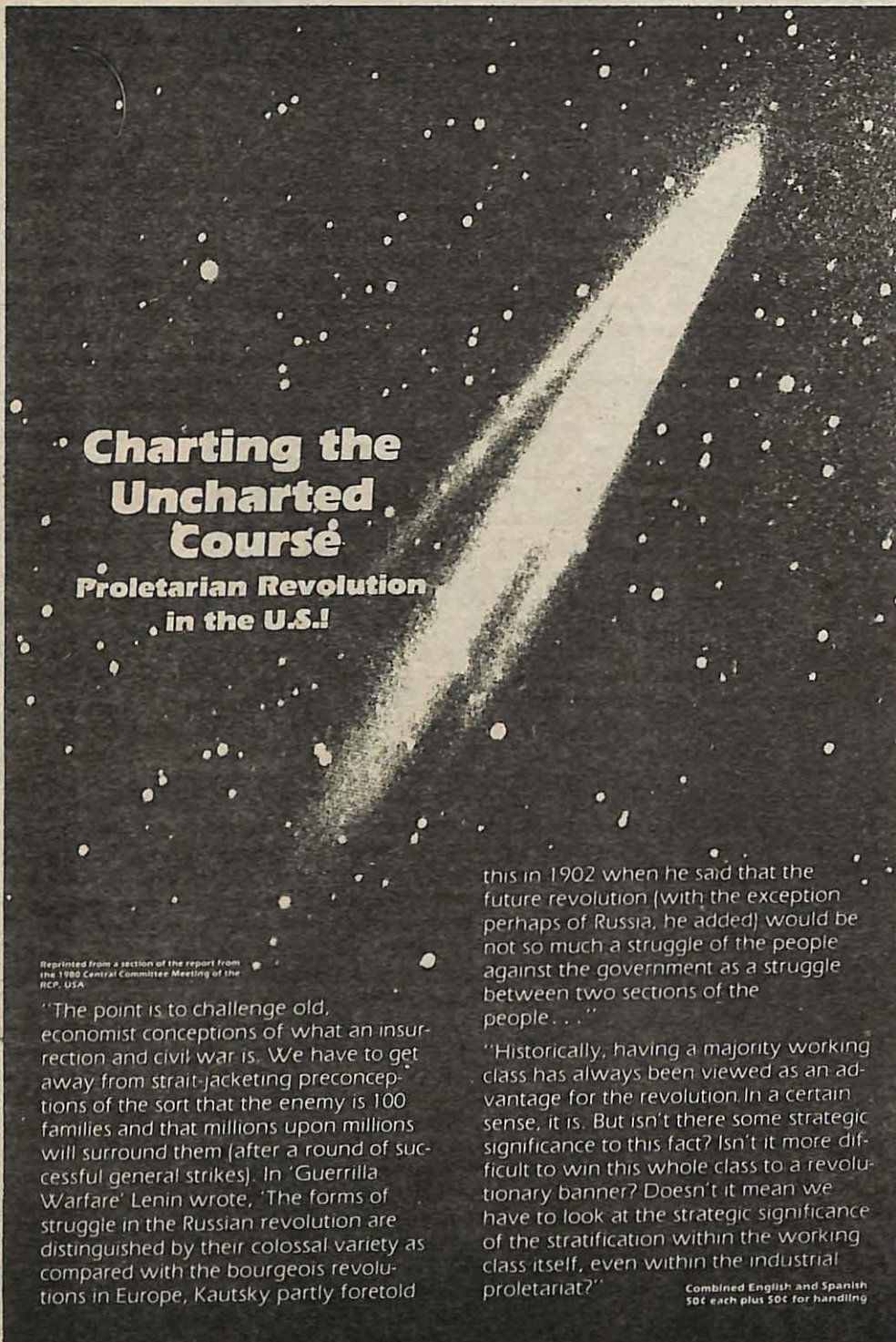
Elsewhere in Washington, two other women are also being prosecuted for defending themselves against attackers at the present time. In Richland, a town in eastern Washington, Stella Ford is currently being held for murder after defending herself against her husband, who had repeatedly abused and attacked her. After being arrested, she was questioned by the police for 8 1/2 hours, and despite her repeated requests for an attorney, the police finally brought an attorney only after Ford had passed out on the floor under the pressure of hours of police badgering. Authorities set Ford's bond at an outrageous \$25,000 before she had even been arraigned on the charges facing her. Meanwhile, in Kitsap County, yet another woman is facing a charge of felony assault because she hit a man who was attacking her.

In Pierce County, it was only a few weeks ago that Charlene Hall was convicted of manslaughter for shooting her ex-boyfriend when he attacked her. The trial was marked by the prosecutor's repeated disgusting references to the injuries Hall had suffered at the hands of the man she later shot in self-defense as "merely" bruises and black eyes. Referring to an incident in April when Hall was beaten so badly that blood was splattered on the wall, the prosecutor commented, "The fear of another bloody nose is not a reason to kill someone. If it were, America's playgrounds would be littered with corpses." In this case the prosecution and the courts are going so far as to invoke a special provision of the law which requires a mandatory 5-year jail term for cases where a weapon is used in the commission of a crime.

Another aspect of Charlene Hall's case worth noting is the judge's blatant disregard of the Wanrow decision of the Washington State Supreme Court. Yvonne Wanrow, a Colville Indian

woman, was convicted of murder on Mother's Day, 1972, for defending herself and her children when a drunk white man who was a known child-molester broke into her home and attacked her. The ensuing 6-year legal battle finally resulted in her conviction being overturned by the Washington State Supreme Court. Despite this ruling, however, the prosecution continued to press murder charges against Wanrow and finally, after years of exhausting legal battles and the continual threat of being returned to jail hanging over her head, the prosecution was able to coerce her into pleading guilty to a lesser charge. As a result of the Wanrow decision the courts were required to allow expert testimony and other evidence showing what the effects of the systematic abuse and terrorization of women were, and it was required that juries in such cases be instructed that they must consider the woman's state of mind, her past experiences and beliefs, and that the defendant's actions must be judged by how the situation appeared to the defendant at the time. In most cases even this mild ruling has been ignored. Underscoring the concerted attempts of the state to whisk women into jail in these cases, in Charlene Hall's case the judge simply ruled that the Wanrow decision did not require any special instructions to the jury at all.

What Lori Ann Newman's case, however, is bringing into focus is the broad and deep hatred of this continuing legal and social enslavement of women which these cases so clearly concentrate. While the state has made it clear that they intend to pursue their legal attack on Lori Ann Newman, a broad range of forces has come into motion to oppose them. As this case comes to court, it is certain to continue to be a focus of the anger triggered by a system which continually breeds and perpetuates such outrages. □



Charting the Uncharted Course

Proletarian Revolution in the U.S.!

Reprinted from a section of the report from the 1982 Central Committee Meeting of the RCP, USA.

"The point is to challenge old, economist conceptions of what an insurrection and civil war is. We have to get away from strait-jacketing preconceptions of the sort that the enemy is 100 families and that millions upon millions will surround them [after a round of successful general strikes]. In 'Guerrilla Warfare' Lenin wrote, 'The forms of struggle in the Russian revolution are distinguished by their colossal variety as compared with the bourgeois revolutions in Europe, Kautsky partly foretold

this in 1902 when he said that the future revolution (with the exception perhaps of Russia, he added) would be not so much a struggle of the people against the government as a struggle between two sections of the people. . . ."

"Historically, having a majority working class has always been viewed as an advantage for the revolution in a certain sense, it is. But isn't there some strategic significance to this fact? Isn't it more difficult to win this whole class to a revolutionary banner? Doesn't it mean we have to look at the strategic significance of the stratification within the working class itself, even within the industrial proletariat?"

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Shine the Light of Revolution Behind the Prison Walls

The Revolutionary Communist Party receives many letters and requests for literature from prisoners in the hell-hole torture chambers from Attica to San Quentin. There are thousands more brothers and sisters behind bars who have refused to be beaten down and corrupted in the dungeons of the capitalist class and who thirst for and need the *Revolutionary Worker* and other revolutionary literature. To help make possible getting the Voice of the Revolutionary Communist Party as well as other Party literature and books on Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought behind the prison walls, the *Revolutionary Worker* has established a special fund. Contributions should be sent to:

Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund
Box 3486, Merchandise Mart
Chicago, IL 60654

A call to prisoners in the U.S. imperialists' dungeons:

At this time, in the battle to win refugee status in France for Bob Avakian, Chairman of the RCPUSA, statements are needed from prisoners documenting political repression and "routine" acts of torture — repeated beatings, denial of food, bedding, clothing, prolonged periods of isolation, administering of drugs, sexual violations, etc. — on the part of police or prison personnel. This testimony will be a vital part of exposing the nature of bourgeois democracy and the torture and terror inherent in the normal functioning of the justice system in the U.S.A.

Please send your statements to the address below. You may want to do this through your lawyer or relatives or friends on the outside. We will notify you that we have received your letter.

RCP PUBLICATIONS
POB 3486
CHICAGO, IL 60654

Comrades:

I have by chance obtained a copy of the 8 October 1982 issue of *Revolutionary Worker*. Your request on page 16 of that issue for correspondence from prisoners documenting the torture, brutality, and inhumanity pervasive in U.S. prisons brings the following:

I am a prisoner of the state immured in Central Prison, North Carolina's sole maximum-security prison. I entered the N.C. prison system at the age of 19, in 1975, with a 28-35 year sentence for kidnapping and extortion. At that time I was ignorant and maintaining an existence devoid of form. However, with this prison experience I have grown, I have learned, I have suffered, and I have been politicized. This politicization process has transmuted my general perception and given true cause (form) to my existence. I entered this prison a reckless teenager bent on adventure. I am now a nihilist.

The cause underlying my growth into nihilism centers on the inhuman treatment I have endured while in this prison. Though I have derived benefit from this treatment, it has been by way of situational pressures which induced me to seek the real knowledge of my self, my environment and the world. I have not, nor could I ever, become rehabilitated, so as to dance to the system's tune in an automatous trance while the exploiters profit from my laborious resource. It is in this context that I must emphasize that the benefit I have derived was not, and is not, in the penological rehabilitational sense, and certainly not as the result of any treatment I've received that would be conducive to such an adaptation. No, quite contrarily, I have been forced to open my eyes and view for the first time in my life, the real world. The scene I see is everything but pleasant. On an immediate level I see a prison system devised to perpetrate torture upon those persons that are undesirable to government either by virtue of their political character or poverty. I see and experience the daily excruciation of imprisonment in this imperialistic country. And, by virtue of my own incarcerated status in conjunction with my recent politicization I have experienced the complete array of torture tactics inherent in this prison regime. I have, and continue to fight the oppressors at every moment of my existence. I have had to fight physically as well as psychologically. Yet before I digress into my personal theories on differential warfare, I shall list with brevity some of the more significant physical confrontations I have encountered at the bloodstained hands of the fascist prison regime extant in power herein:

Each of the following instances of brutality is listed chronologically with a brief description of the cause and effect of those incidents:

1. On 21 February 1977 I was assaulted by three prison guards for refusing to sit in a chair while they destroyed my personal property during the course of a search of that property. I was charged administratively with assault and given 60 days in punitive isolation as part of their subterfuge to conceal their actions.

2. On 31 March 1978 I was forced to defend myself against four guards. I was handcuffed and armed with a small (2" blade) knife which I utilized effectively enough to prevent my immediate death. Two guards were injured slightly. I was charged in county court with two counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill inflicting serious injury. I defended myself at the sham trial and received an additional thirty year sentence which is presently on appeal. (I am having difficulty perfecting my appeal due to a prosecutorial conspiracy against me.)

3. On 26 August 1978 I was victimized by a high-pressure fire hose and tear gas while locked inside a 5' x 8' cage ("cell"). I was hosed for approximately 40 minutes and subsequently gassed with an entire canister of tear gas. This treatment followed my complaints concerning other abusive treatment.

4. On 19 October 1978 I was sprayed with chemical mace while locked inside a cage as part of a mass assault on prisoners during a protest.

5. On 31 March 1981 I was assaulted by three guards who were armed with wooden riot batons. I was handcuffed and attacked from behind. I received several sutures to the back of the head as a result of this assault. This assault was the key event in a conspiracy engineered and perpetrated by the prison regime to squelch my complaints concerning denial of medical care.

6. On 28 July 1981 I was placed in four-point restraints, naked on a bare steel bed and forcibly injected with a massive dose of haldol, an anti-psychotic drug. I was left in restraints for more than 26 hours. This treatment followed my complaints against the regime.

7. On 25 September 1981 I was victimized by the high pressure fire hose while locked inside a 5' x 8' cage. This was the result of my complaints concerning denial of medical care.

8. In addition to all of the above I have been confined to isolation 24 hours per day since 9 December 1976. This is an integral component of the regime's plan to defeat me physically and psychologically.

Above I listed only the major physical assaults upon me. I must point out that the continuous psychological attacks are serious also. Incidents numbered 3 through 8 are presently pending before the federal courts in the manner of prisoners' rights litigation. Though I have acquired through study a fairly skilled litigative pen, I realize just how futile the process is. For the judiciary is at the core of the system, and the prospect of redress is dim indeed. Yet, because of the sheer helplessness of my situation I have acquired these skills. It should be noted that I am confined to isolation, and whenever I exit my cell for any reason I am handcuffed prior to such exit and "escorted" by several armed guards. This is standard procedure on "Intensive Management" at Central Prison. So it is not difficult to understand the relative physical incapacitation I suffer in the context of battle.

Yet I do maintain a strong mind and body. I shall never submit.

The incidents I've listed above also fail to take cognizance of the more general state of conditions herein. The fact that we all exist under horrendously brutal conditions is exemplified by the rats, roaches, cold, cacophony, absence of medical care, unsanitary and insufficient food, et cetera. And, of course, I am not the only comrade who has been repeatedly victimized by the prison regime.

As noted above, I have petitioned the courts for redress to these conditions. I cannot deny that this modus operandi represents an antipode to my nihilistic character, however, for lack of more promising alternatives and effective tools, I must forego symbolic deference in favor of expeditious tactics. How utterly pleasing it would be if I were given opportunity to exchange my litigative pen for something more volatile. Alas, I cannot fight with dreams of better days and my true revolutionary potential. In the least, I obtain solace from the fact that I have no ideology at present. My nihilistic bent is devoid of all those unnecessary hindrances that so often cripple the potential revolutionary. And though I recognize well the value of rhetoric, I prefer action.

I do not know who Bob Avakian is. As noted previously herein, I only by chance came upon a recent issue of your interesting publication. Regardless, I have given you a scintilla of fact to add to your compilation in the sincere hope that Avakian can avoid incarceration in the U.S. It is no secret that U.S. prisons are the true fascist citadels of a technological war machine. Any person so unfortunate to become immured in this system of torture is certain to face the most gruesome and brutal nightmare such technology can devise. The politicians no longer even seek to perpetuate their rehabilitational semblance. The rhetorical pendulum has vacillated back to their reality. Yet the mendacious propaganda persists. And the real, whole truth is known only to those of us that have suffered at their grips.

Please acknowledge receipt of this correspondence. Also, if possible, allow me the benefit of a subscription to *Revolutionary Worker*. I have no funds.

In Revolutionary Solidarity,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear RW,

I am currently incarcerated in a concentration camp here in the United States of Amerikkka. For the last four years I've spent most of my time in thought as to who the real criminal, and enemy is in this country. There can be no doubt that it isn't me, and my other brothers and sisters that are being held in different hell holes throughout Amerikkka. For I view the ruling class as being the criminal and enemy of the people. And all one has to do is look at Amerikkka and its state to see how I arrived at this conclusion. Any fool can see that we the poor, as people are doing real bad in Amerikkka, and it's really time for us as people to bring about a change. First though we all (i.e. white, black, brown, red, and yellow) must forget our petty color differences, because as long as we are fighting among ourselves we tend to forget just who the real enemy is. The game the man plays is division, and as long as he can keep us divided it's for sure he is the only one that stands to come out on top here. So we must remember that in our fight against the man we are one, because revolution knows no color.

There has been one question that keeps coming to mind, and has for the last four years. That being what can I do about the situation of the poor, and oppressed people in this country. Well really nothing except begin to arm myself mentally which will enable me to deal with this problem (i.e. the man, a change) once I'm released from this hell hole. So I would like to ask you for your help in arming myself mentally. As I consider myself a student of Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Tsetung Thought if it's at all possible please send me any literature that will teach me more about these different theories. As I view all three of these men as being great. Also I have been receiving my paper, and hope to continue doing so. At writing I'm in the hole here and share my papers with the others down here, but there just isn't enough paper to reach the other brothers on the different tiers. If you could send me some extra copies I could get them to the brothers that haven't been getting the paper. Before closing let me ask that you send me a Little Red Book also. Right now I don't have any funds available to me to pay for the books I'm requesting. But if I do get some money placed on my prison books I will forward you the amount necessary to pay for the book you send me.

Let me thank you in advance for any consideration given in my request. Should you feel like publishing this statement please feel free to do so.

Sincerely,
Walla Walla, Washington

P.S. Send me a catalog with the listing of other books you publish.

Oct. 17, 1982

For 60¢ I'm requesting the booklet by Bob Avakian "Summing Up the Black Panther Party," excerpts from a speech given in Cleveland 1979.

I am presently incarcerated in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Ms. on death row and would request any and all available literature, pamphlets, newsletters, papers, etc. free to prisoners or otherwise, conducive to enhancing the level of consciousness of a struggling people of oppression.

Thank you

In the Struggle—
In Solidarity—
In Love
Your Brother

War Road

Continued from page 7

to see them in this house, barely surviving, without sugar or salt, without proteins, living almost on air. It's a horrible sensation. Then you must imagine children, children three years old, that can't walk, or speak, completely malnourished — children from the womb so physically inferior to children from other places. This situation, this lack of food, of everything vital, and over all, the threat, the terror — it forms a horrible picture. And it pisses you off. That black water and the two tortillas they offered me — I looked at the kids and I felt like I was going to eat something stolen from them — I took it so as not to offend, but I kept thinking, "They've got two less because of me."

It really angers you to see all this. And on the other hand, you see how they live in these conditions, yet they are fighting; they haven't given up, and that really gives you a lift. And to see this situation change, to see them advancing so that all this can change. You ask them, "Do you eat meat?" and someone says, "Six months ago I had a bite, because the old rooster was so bad there was nothing left to do with it but eat it." To give you another example, the last day I was there, the night before, rather — as a farewell they killed a rooster for 15 people to eat. I got the wing. And I cleaned off the little bit of meat and threw the bones to the dog. A child who was there looked at me like — I don't know, like some gringo eating a baby, understand? Big horrified eyes. And I noticed that everyone else was putting their bones in a plate. Later, they boil them and boil them and drink the water. So for this child I was a savage throwing something vital away to the dog. They use the bones, I don't know, maybe they eat the feathers somehow...

The daily papers in Guatemala City publish — every day — news stories with huge headlines about the discoveries of 7, 10, 15, 50 corpses, clandestine cemeteries, etc. They include some pretty impressive photos, people with their hands, their thumbs, tied with a cord behind their back, bullet holes in the head, knife wounds, faces disfigured with acid, all sorts of savagery. All of this done by death squads like the White Hand. Groups like an Eye for an Eye, the Anti-Communist-American Army are created by the military to terrorize. These soldiers are trained and organized with all the techniques learned in Vietnam and in the U.S. and the Canal Zone. Trained in indiscriminate massacre, they arrive at these little hamlets and raze them utterly. They say, they're all collaborators so they kill women, children, old people, everyone, because they're all guerrilla collaborators.

A priest told me a story. He saw the soldiers come and round up everyone, especially young men, in the plaza. Then, seemingly without reason, they took some youth apart from the main group and later shot them. So this priest asked, "On what basis did you separate out those young men?" And they said, "On the basis of fear." That is, because their faces showed fear when they were being questioned, that proved that they were with the guerrillas. But the priest explained to us that these Indians do not speak Spanish, and the fear they expressed was because this military man was standing there with a rifle in his hand asking them questions they could not understand. They were afraid because they could not speak Spanish. The soldiers shot these young men. There are 23 different dialects among these Indians — 23 different languages among these Mayan descendants. Then, they put olive drab shirts on these youth they'd shot and in their report said: we found 20-50 guerrillas and killed them in combat just like in Vietnam...

I think that the basis of these indiscriminate attacks is to totally exterminate them. At first, years ago, the repression was more selective — those denounced by the "ears," informers, etc. were targeted. They were taken prisoner and disappeared. Now the level of the uprising, of the insurgency is very great. So they come along like a bulldozer. Wiping people out indiscriminately...

In '78, '79, etc. because of the con-



tinual violation of human rights and all that, Carter's government suspended arms shipments and military aid coming directly from the U.S. They suspended direct aid but their partner, Israel, continued giving aid. The majority of the arms used by the Guatemalan army are Gali rifles, Uzi submachine guns, ARABA airplanes, all that sort of thing from Israel. So the people know, they know the U.S. aids either directly or indirectly, the sending of arms and if it's not direct, they use their lackeys, their guard dogs, like Israel...Guatemala has been a "banana republic." Its electricity, its telephone system, its railroads, the ports, all that was North American property, directly owned. So the people know what the U.S. means and they understand a lot of how imperialism affects them.

RW: You spoke earlier of the remoteness of the Indian villages. How much are they able to learn about political events in the world in these areas that are so cut off even from other parts of Guatemala?

F: That is something that has intrigued me a lot. We could speak of the vast amount of information that exists here in the U.S., or in Europe, or even in Mexico. A lot of information circulates, even though much of it is manipulated and prejudiced, depending on the medium. Of course, on the news they are hiding things, upholding certain ideological aspects, distracting, etc. But in Guatemala even this information doesn't exist. For example, you have the phenomenon as odd as the fact that an Indian hasn't the vaguest idea of what's going on in Guatemala City! The people in the city don't know what is going on in Quiché or in the mountains with the Indians. We here or in Europe or even Mexico have all this information and we can see the general picture. There no. They are so isolated. The Indians of the Northwest part know what's happening to them

and all, but what's happening in Iran or Lebanon, well, I'm completely sure they haven't the faintest idea. Things closer they know, a little, like Cuba, Nicaragua, something happened there... And they know there's people fighting in El Salvador. But, specifically an analysis of the different movements and correlation of forces that exist internationally, no.

That's one of the reasons I made my film, so that other Indians, Bolivians or Peruvians, for example, or Ecuadorians and Colombians could see the film and find out what their brothers are doing. The information doesn't exist. You ask a Bolivian Indian stuck out there in a mine if he knows where Guatemala is and if there are Indians there fighting—well, the leadership might have an idea, but it is not convenient for them that these Indians take up arms and fight. That's a big problem in Latin America... For example, take the Indians in the COB (Bolivian Workers Central) — the leaders know there are Indians in Guatemala fighting, but they say: please, don't come here with that; how are the Indians here going to do that; "The conditions aren't ripe" and there is still democratic space, etc. etc.

To show that the Guatemalan Indians are part of a worldwide struggle, that they are not alone — that's what's got to be done. I made this film to be part of that. Well, what am I, a grain of sand, and we need a whole building, a revolution, but it's an attempt, an attempt to let them know that they are not alone.

RW: Could you speak about the growing resistance and armed opposition in the areas you visited?

F: This is my idea: that so many years of terror, like drops falling little by little into a glass — and that moment arrives when the glass is full and overflows. Now, the terror they have suffered for so many years has overflowed, and they have gone over to the attack. They have gone over to an organized defense in their

communities, and on the attack as well. In fact, so many Indians have gone over to the guerrillas that they have had to say, wait a moment, we can't have so many people in the mountains... That's the point it had gotten to. So the resistance has changed somewhat. People stay in their houses, have their posts, their vigilance, people who continually check out where the army is at, if the police are coming, if a plane is coming, where the snitch's house is, whatever. And meanwhile, all the time they live a "normal" life. They cultivate their land, nothing odd goes on at their house, nothing changes the daily routine or is suspicious. And at night, they get together in their houses, or outside somewhere, they train militarily, they study politics as well, and organization, and later, go out to do operations. They return at sunrise to their houses. That is one of the ways I've seen the terror turned into its opposite. People realize something: they're going to kill anyway, so... We have to defend ourselves and because of that, organization is going forward...

I asked them about the road they'd taken, how they see it. So they said to me, we know that to find the truth you have to take a road of going and returning... So they put forward that 400 years ago, the Spaniards sent them on the road into the mountains. They were despoiled of their lands, five-sixths of their people were exterminated in the epoch of the conquistadores. So all that, all that road of repression, of murder, of their displacement to the mountains, always further and further back to land more and more infertile until each was left with a plot of land the size of a corpse. Now, they say, is the return. They are returning from the mountains to the city, on a road they call "The War Road." So you see, this gives us a little idea of their conception of time and of their wants and force, to make a revolution. □

Reprinted
From
Revolution
Magazine
Available in
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Chicago, IL 60654

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On the Question of So-Called "National Nihilism"

**YOU CAN'T BEAT
THE ENEMY
WHILE RAISING
HIS FLAG**

RECENT ARTICLES FROM
REVOLUTIONARY WORKER
TRANSLATED INTO ARABIC

The War in Lebanon

لجنة تحقيق القتل

A MURDERERS INQUIRY

RW No. 178, October 29, 1982

حلقة الوصل بين الكتائب والموساد ووكالة
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