NOW —It's In Your Hands

100,000 Co-Conspirators

The groundwork for this leap has been laid. Most important has been the "100 Flowers" debate in the pages of this paper, political struggle among revolutionaries, over our Party's central task and our battle plan for revolution. And based on this important initial practice, advances have been made in broadening and deepening the influence of the paper and in revolutionizing and professionalizing its methods of distribution. Now, however, the final leap has to be made and so a leap is required in taking this task of distributing 100,000 RWs to the masses. It is, literally, in your hands. Since the beginning of this campaign we have stressed that its success depends entirely on the conscious activism of the masses, taking up this battle as their own and waging it with a sense of urgency. Now we believe these conditions are ripe for taking it over.

In "mini-rallies" at factory gates, in neighborhoods of the oppressed and exploited, and other potential key political "base areas", for revolution, activists will be appearing calling on people to step forward and begin selling this paper now as the key weapon in preparing for revolution. Organizers will be following up to firm up the networks, the basic revolutionary organization that develops around the paper. We call on people to step into every aspect of this work, to contribute in their own ways to spreading and deepening the roots of this conspiracy. And not only must the existing English, Spanish, and Chinese language editions of the RW be expanded in their distribution and correspondence, but new efforts must be made to get out the Revolutionary Worker in other languages as well, so as to reach and mobilize still more immigrant workers whose experience with "all sides" of this imperialist system is a real potential source of strength for the proletarian revolution. This, too, requires people to step forward now. For all who really wish to fight, who wish to get on with the business of doing away with this world-oppressive system, the challenge is here: take up the task of wielding our main weapon now—contribute to distributing 100,000 Revolutionary Workers.

Continued on page 10

First-Hand Account from Poland:

For the past several weeks the world has been waiting for the Soviets to drop the other shoe—the invasion of Poland. The escalating spiral of struggle between Polish workers and the government and party has brought numerous warnings of the dire consequences that confront the country. On December 4 the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee issued a statement to the people of Poland: "Countrymen, the fate of the nation and the country hang in the balance... Continuing unrest is leading our homeland to the brink of economic and moral destruction." Then, on Friday, December 5, the Soviet news agency Tass announced that an emergency secret summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact had just been concluded in Moscow. The official communiqué from this meeting declared a "reprieve" for the Poles. There would be no Soviet invasion to restore order—at least for the moment. Meanwhile, Lech Walesa and other leaders of the new Polish union seemed to be working feverishly, along with the hierarchy of Poland's Catholic Church, in an effort to cool things out and prevent the outbreak of another wave of strikes. Their argument to the workers is that unless the Polish government and party, headed by new First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, is able to restore some semblance of stability, Polish workers risk losing all they have gained in the wake of Soviet military intervention.

The following story, sent to the RW by a correspondent who arrived in Poland shortly before the last outbreak of strikes that was touched off by the raiding of the Warsaw offices of the independent union, Solidarity, and the arrest of its printer Jan Narozniaka, takes a look at the mood of the Polish workers.

Continued on page 8
Appellate Court's Blatant Decision
California Lawyer Hounded by "Partners of Theft"

Glen Ramirez, a Chicana attorney from northern California, has been suspended from practicing law by the California State Bar Court, a move which she describes as a "death sentence." The suspension is a blow to her career and her ability to support her family, and it represents a significant setback for the rights movement in the face of the heavy-handed tactics of the police and the state's legal system.

Ramirez was suspended in 1992 after she represented a group of workers who were striking against a large multinational corporation in California. She argued that the workers had a right to strike, and that the corporation was using its power and influence to suppress the workers' rights. The suspension was upheld by the California State Bar Court, and Ramirez was initially allowed to practice law under a "monitorship" program.

However, the suspension was later upheld by the California Supreme Court, and Ramirez was barred from practicing law. She has appealed the decision to the United States Supreme Court, but her case has been stayed pending the outcome of her appeal to the California Supreme Court.

The suspension has had a profound impact on Ramirez's career and her ability to support her family. She has been forced to give up her law practice, and she has had to find other ways to support herself and her family.

In the Eye of the Storm

Continued from page 1

Workers in the wake of the victories (for now) are strong and in the face of the Soviet threats.

Two uniformed security guards suddenly stepped in front of the procession of newsmen quickly making their way to the front gate of the large factory compound. One of the guards stopped me in Polish with one of the guards. Standing just outside the guards' folding, I looked up at a large red Ram...
Continued from page 8

In Shanghai, a Red Workers Army, a group of revolutionaries with links to Li, beat up and killed revolutionary workers. One of the charges against Chang Chuchien is that he ordered the forming of the Red Workers Army. Also, Chuchien is accused of leading an investigation organization named "Youth Team." This group's "work," as Liang says, "is the same as the group's "work."" The revolutionary workers expressed their resentment at what they termed this "Youth Team." On the other hand, several stories I heard from my sources indicate that the power of the mass upheaval that had swept the country in past months had waned from the general confusion, and in particular had affected the attitude of the peasants and cadres toward the Cultural Revolution. No longer the vanguard of the Cultural Revolution, those cadres now took the initiative. One example was of the group of farmers who had long been1rate at the political parade of local party and governmental officials. After the strike was put down, they also moved, storming into one of these official committee meetings and calling the authorities to rescind any attempt to hold up a move to drive home the point.

This momentum unleashed by the actions of the workers, which is now sending shock waves throughout all sectors of society, is profoundly disturbing to the Peking leaders and their Soviet masters. At every step they have been forced to make concessions, they have worked hard to restrict the production of the Solidarity workers, and to impose limits on their own struggle. After this last strike outbreak, Kania decreed that distribution of soliders was an enemy. From the central down to the local levels, we have "banned" people, but we couldn't use the same tactics back in their faces and exposing them in their false. Mao Tse-tung's line. None of this was announced. The Workers' Committee declared, "With full support of the workers and peasants' class forces, we have announced that the class struggle did not die away in the Cultural Revolution. The so-called cadres become victims." The revisionists clamoring about how the cadres were given up to "the masses," is just a ruse to cover up the fact that there was a struggle directed against them. Liang in his speech said, "I warned the authorities to account, with one farmer, a group of cadres sent to different units of political power..."

A report on this in the China Daily last month after a May Day meeting. Liang reported in a half that "When asked about the special group to investigate the {

Continued on page 26
In the Eye of the Storm

Continued from page 24

eed cash. Like all reformists, our reforms of 1905 could not under-
score the historic alternative that the reformers and particularly proponents of reform, pursue only one aim: to allay the unrest of the people, force the revolu-
tionary syndicalists to sign with the government, or the "red bourgeoisie" as they are commonly referred to by workers throughout the country.

Despite the efforts of the U.S. "red, white and blue bourgeoisie" to turn the situation in Poland to its own interest and to circumvent the political activity of the masses, I was told that this was the general sentiment, understood that Poland is not a "workers" state." I asked many of them straight out if they thought that the capitalist system was in the West was better, if that's what they were struggling for. Generally the answer was an emphatic negative. And though, to one degree or another, they saw their own ruling class in capitalism, they said they did not want a system of private capital and private ownership of the means of production. At the same time there was no clear understanding of the means of production. At the same
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