

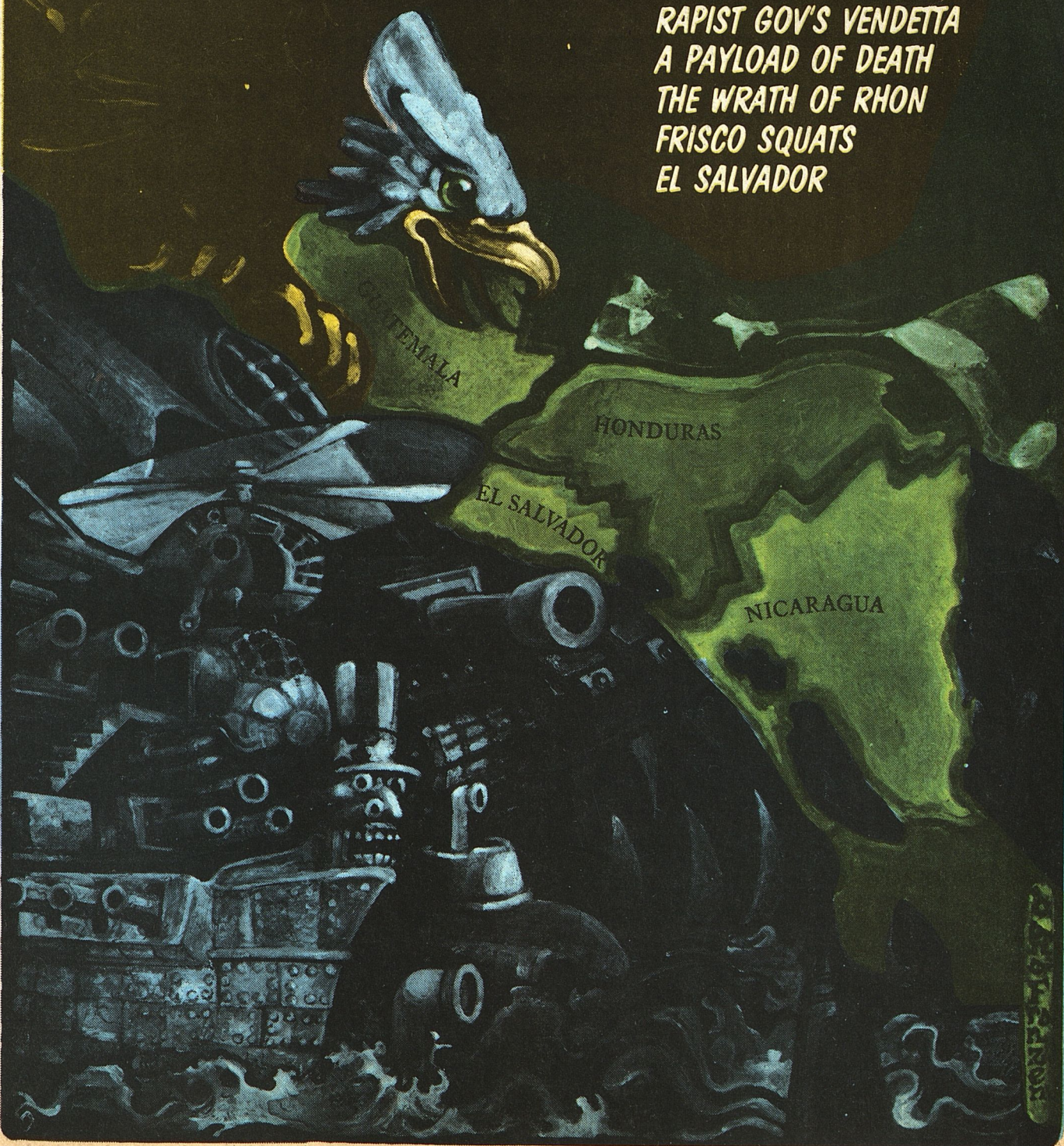
OVERTHROW!

APRIL-MAY '83

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RAPIST GOV'S VENDETTA
A PAYLOAD OF DEATH
THE WRATH OF RHON
FRISCO SQUATS
EL SALVADOR



BOB FOSTER

ONE \$1
DOLLAR
CHEAP

OVERTHROW

EVERY
ISSUE
AN EXTRA

APRIL/MAY □ A YIPPIE PUBLICATION □ VOL. 5, NO. 1

WILL CAPITOL COKE SCANDAL DERAIL EPA CLEAN-UP?

RUMORS SWEEP HILL...

Q: Are you... that is, is that why you resigned?

A: No. I resigned because I felt I had become the issue... and I'm concerned—very concerned—that the agency and the many fine people who work there be allowed to continue to get on with the work...

—Anne M. Burford

(last press conference after her resignation as head of the EPA)

by Bruce Anderson

Indeed. Another sacrificial lamb willingly baring her throat to the knife so that the "Work can go on." And what work.

Despite claims by such EPA bloodhounds as Rep. James H. Scheuer that Burford's resignation would do nothing to stop his subcommittee's investigation of the agency—that, in effect, it didn't change a thing—Reagan's canny appointment of Ruckelshaus to replace her has, temporarily at least, all but scotched the gathering storm at EPA.

After a few—amazingly few, considering the circumstances—cosmetic changes in an agency which has committed some of the most blatantly corrupt acts outside of El Salvador, the EPA has been as thoroughly dissolved from the front pages as if it had fallen into one of its own dump sites.

Perhaps all of this is excusable, though. It's been a pretty hectic political season for the Reagan crowd—starting with the first lady attending the opening of a drug clinic (Straight, Inc.), only to find a few hours later that same clinic was in heavy federal trouble for kidnapping and brainwashing.

Then there was the complete botch of the MX missile system basing plan, the failure to control the Republican Senate on the defense budget, defeats on all fronts in their efforts both to prop up the dictatorial regime in El Salvador and to mount a thinly-veiled attempt to re-establish the Somozistas in Nicaragua. Then, just as things seemed to take a relatively calm turn, the President had to awaken to the mindless thrashings of his Interior Secretary babbling about drugs and the "wrong element" attending the Fourth of July on the D.C. Mall.

Watt might be forgiven, trying to 'change the subject' from the EPA mess, so to speak. "Drugs" has always been a good, safe issue for high profile Reagan appointees to fall back on under fire. But things are not going as contemplated. Even the Capitol Hill "drug scandal" seems to have seriously backfired. Instead of throwing Congressional detractors on the defensive, *a la* Abscam, ugly rumors are circulating that those most likely to be indicted include some conservative Republicans who've carved their entire political careers out of pot-baiting the "evil weed."

Ron Dellums aside, among the most vulnerable offices on Capitol Hill in any cocaine scandal today are going to be Republicans. G.O.P. politicians, who can no longer get legal amphetamines since the DEA tightened up its regulations in '81, have been easy pickins for cocaine purveyors working the hallways of power. As we go to press, a tempest of rumors is swirling about the Hill concerning Texas Senator John Tower, Reagan stalwart in the fight for a 10% rise in defense spending.



United Press International

A SHOT IN THE FOOT: Interior Secretary James G. Watt shows President Reagan's response to plan to ban rock music: a plaster foot with bullet hole in it.

groups. Last July, while combined teams of D.C. Metro and Park Police were raiding, on the 6th and 8th, the two apartment headquarters of the smoke-in organizers, smashing in doors, holding pistols to the heads of infants, torturing the adults out on the sidewalk in front of horrified neighbors, a stooge named William Brown, representing the "D.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers" (a group which never even had a meeting of its own until 4 months later) applied for a permit, supposedly on July 7th. Police informants at the founding meeting of CAML, July 5th, had almost certainly learned of the group's plans to file immediately for a CAML permit for '83, and steps were taken to pre-occupy CAML's legal staff until the 8th, when paralegal Dean Tuckerman finally filed an application for Lafayette Park.

A week after the Beach Boys flap, James Watt announced that he had awarded all of Lafayette Park and the sidewalk in front of the White House to a "coalition" whose spokesman, Brown, has since boasted on a radio talkshow of how he intended from the

first to keep thousands of pot people out of sight of the White House with a sham demonstration of no more than 30 or 40 followers of Robert Dupont's American Council on Marijuana and the neo-Nazi Lyndon LaRouche.

CAML would be allowed to march by on Pennsylvania Avenue, which is not under the Park's Dept. jurisdiction.

It was in this spirit of absolute overkill that Watt—figuring it would make Interior appear more even-handed when they banned Rock Against Reagan if *all rock* had been banished from the Mall in line with a "pro-family" (i.e. Vegas style, prime time entertainment) scenario—issued what was perceived as a declaration of war by the Great Middle of the Road, who have always suspected conservatives of Watt's ilk of trying ban rock music in favor of white bucks and Pat Boone.

Watt and the Administration, confident they had the other side on the run on drugs, ultimately let their fixation with the marijuana movement do them as much damage with some segments of the population as all dioxin in Missouri. Based on only 52 arrests, consider the results. One pollster estimated that this single issue (the Beach Boys) will cost Reagan half a million votes in 1984. Watt wounded the President almost as mortally as John Hinckley. In truth, the foot that was shot belongs to Reagan. Watt's gaffe was graphic proof pot protests do indeed hit a nerve.

Continued Page 21, Column 1

REAGAN UP IN SMOKE?

"I understand there were over fifty arrests for everything ranging from drugs to assault on the Mall last year..."

—James Watt

Yes it is true. Like some timebomb waiting 8 months, only to explode after the General Staff has set up shop upstairs, last year's White House smoke-in, consisting of 5-6,000 tokers, tops, was indeed the "undesirable element" behind Watt's accidental gunshot wound.

Nothing seems to irritate Watt more than the spectre of a marijuana demonstration on the White House lawn, whether the boss is home or not. When Watt sees people protesting the Administration's obsessive vendetta against marijuana gathered in Lafayette Square, he does not see demonstrators, he sees *criminals*.

The Beach Boys, Grass Roots, and the organizers of last year's official Rock Concert (which featured so many fans smashed on downs and alcohol Park Police finally begged Smoke-in sound techs at Lincoln Memorial to turn up the sound and lure the remnants of the official concert down to our mellowed-out event), are understandably upset that they should be banned because of fifty arrests which occurred 15 blocks away—at an event on the other side of the White House, where people were *trying* to get arrested.

Yet Watt knew something that none of his critics was in a position to understand. Not until after the Beach Boys flap blew over did the Park's Dept. inform Citizens Against Marijuana Laws (CAML) organizers that their application for Lafayette Park had been denied in favor of one the Administration's myriad front

**Madtown, Wisc:
AIRDROP J'S
ON CAPITOL**

(April 23)—Joints rained down from Heaven here on 5,000 faithful tokers massed for legal cannabis cultivation, minutes after a potpuffing pilot buzzed the Capitol Bldg. Doobies fell so slowly that news photographers didn't wait around for them to land, and only local TV recorded it.

Weather was fine, although snow the weeks before hampered publicity. Speakers included Dennis Peron, Ben Masel, and Bruce Anderson of CAML; entertainment was courtesy of Rock Against Reagan, featuring MDC, the Crucifucks and Rupert.

The RAR National Tour moves on to Springfield, Carbondale, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Kent, & Cleveland, then a big double date in New York City: May 7th, the 5th Ave. Pot Parade, to the U.N.; May 8th, the Rock Against Racism Concert in Central Park. For more dates, on beyond July 4th at the White House, turn to the poster, inside, Page Eleven.



Blocking a 'Payload of Death'

By Paul Stanford

If anyone had told me a week before that I would be in a sheriff's car handcuffed with a nun, on the way to jail, I probably would have told them they were crazy. But here it was really happening. I had just been busted for laying in front of an armored train that we believe was carrying over one hundred hydrogen bomb warheads to America's newest nuclear nightmare, the Trident submarines.

There were over 300 fellow protesters lining the last hundred yards of track leading into the Navy's nuclear submarine base at Bangor, Washington, on the opposite side of the Puget Sound from Seattle. This was the end of the line. A line that stretched more than halfway across a continent, from the Pantex Corporation in Amarillo, Texas. Before the train had ever reached Washington State, thousands had demonstrated along the tracks, and more than a dozen had been arrested for trying to block its progress.

Many of those present on this day, March 22, at the Bangor submarine base were members of the local nuclear disarmament group, Ground Zero Center for Non-Violent Action. This same group organized a flotilla to blockade the trident sub, U.S.S. Ohio, when it first entered Puget Sound last August. Today they had a group of seven people who had been training together for three days on civil disobedience techniques. Each of the seven had written a couple of paragraphs to go along with the two-page statement that Ground Zero had prepared for distribution after the arrests.

I had first found out that this payload of death was traveling within 30 miles of my home just four days before. An article in a coastal Washington newspaper alerted me to Methodist minister Paul Jeffrey, who was organizing a series of vigils along the railroad tracks in Elma, WA, a small logging town 40 miles from the sub base. I called him and found out he was affiliated with Ground Zero, and was, like myself, an Evergreen State College graduate. (Evergreen is an alternative non-traditional college in western Washington.) He had recently returned from his own personal fact-finding trip to Nicaragua. He promised to call me when the train arrived... 6:15 A.M., Tuesday morning, he called; the train would be in Elma between 8 and 9.

When I got there, a small crowd of 50 had already assembled on two overpasses above the tracks. Soon it swelled to a hundred and fifty, and when three TV helicopters and two planes started to circle overhead, I realized it wouldn't be long. Five minutes later the train appeared. As it passed under us, we threw hundreds of origami doves on top of the 12 low, snow-white cars that held the warheads, to symbolize our hope for a safer planet. As the train disappeared, I heard someone offer a ride on to the Bangor sub station. Since my gas tank was, as usual, very low, I was quick to accept.

My benefactors were Fred and Sharon Ranevich of Elma. We had a good conversation on the way. I told them a bit about my history as a self-professed political radical, from anti-draft protests and D.C. smoke-ins, to working for Tom Hayden in Santa Monica the past summer. I also told them I wanted to stop this nuclear death train. Fred and Sharon were both good friends of the Methodist minister, Jeffrey, who had called. They have children older than me, but I could tell they were kindred spirits. Fred had even been jailed back during the Korean War for draft resistance. Little did I know that Fred and I would be cellmates before the day was over.

The train's entrance to the Navy's nuclear submarine base at Bangor is hidden on a secluded arm of Washington State's enormous inland waterway, Puget Sound. If a caravan of five or six cars hadn't been ahead of us, I doubt if Fred, Sharon and I would have found it. But somehow about 300 demonstrators and 60 or 70 newspeople had managed to navigate their way here. We arrived with thirty minutes to spare, so I went and talked briefly with Jim and Shelly Douglass, a couple that helped lead Ground Zero. Jim and Shelly built their house so that the only thing between their home and the nuclear sub base gate is the train's entrance. I also met a small but dedicated group who had followed the train almost a thousand miles to give us plenty of advance warning on its arrival.

Soon the television planes and choppers were circling overhead again. The time had come; the end of the line.

When the train first appeared—its beacon shining in the sunlight, its horn sounding warning blasts—police, media, and we 300 protesters who had waited days for the moment seemed mesmerized. The train slowed perceptibly, but gave no indication it would stop.

Only about a hundred and twenty seconds passed from the time the death train rounded a bend till it disappeared into the submarine base. But for the people there, those two minutes were an eternity of action and drama.

The line of protesters, stretching down to the right of the tracks, did not move at first. Then, suddenly, several groups of three or four persons proceeded toward the tracks. Kitsap County deputies were ready. They intercepted most of the demonstrators before they reached the tracks. Locking arms around them, the deputies held the protesters tight while the train neared.

Now that the deputies were occupied I knew it was time to make my move. And so, to the inspiring cry, "YIP, YIP, YIPPEE!" I lunged forward with my trusty sign, "We Want Jobs—Not Missiles." Remarkably, I was able to weave my way through the ranks of deputies to the track the train was on. Only five other people made it that far. Quickly, I laid down and went limp. Seconds later, three deputies dragged me away from the tracks, about 20 feet in advance of the train.

Tension grew as moments passed. The crowd was pressing closer to the tracks, deputies were shouting at people to stay back. There were shouts from the crowd. The group pushed forward as TV cameras and reporters closed in. Tempers flared as onlookers jockeyed for better viewing position. Slowly the train rumbled past.

And then it was all over. Groups of women, some crying, some consoling, knelt by the tracks and huddled together.

Out of the seven-person team that Ground Zero had organized to block the train, only four had made it to the tracks, and were arrested. Fred and I were the only others who made it. The six of us were led through the crowd to the waiting police cars. As we drove off, 300 people lined the road, waving, crying, and giving us thumbs up and peace signs. It was an emotional moment. The press quickly dubbed us the "Bangor 6."

We were booked into jail, and went to an arraignment five hours later. As we walked toward the courtroom, a group of about thirty people cheered their support as the TV cameras whirred. The courtroom was packed with reporters and well-wishers. We all pled not guilty to "attempting to block or delay a train," a misdemeanor. And we were all released on our own recognizance. As of yet, the trial date of the "Bangor 6" has not been set.

The trial has been set for May 19.

OVERTHROW

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Sister Paper Under Attack!

(Vancouver, B.C.)—On the morning of January 20th of this year, 5 members of British Columbia's autonomist movement, (world-renowned for producing our sister publication OPEN ROAD), were arrested on the rugged Squamish Highway headed north out of town.

Gerry Hannah, ex-Member of the hardcore band the SUBHUMANS, intimately intertwined with Canadian R.A.R. and formerly managed by Ken Lester of OPEN ROAD was seized, along with writers Julie Belmas and Ann Hansen, and friends Doug Stewart and Brent Taylor, when their pickup camper was stopped by a SWAT squad consisting of Mounties, City police and B.C.'s CLEU (Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit), disguised as a Highways Dept. roadcrew. Cops smashed and teargassed their vehicle, and then dragged them out of the broken glass, to be spread-eagled on the ground and handcuffed.

With typical lack of originality, Canadian lawmen are once again parroting a set of lines developed by their colleagues south of the border, attempting to smear the entire Canadian Anarchist tendency (Groucho Marxist) by branding 5 central figures with what amounts to a pattern of racketeering charges similar to those lodged against the New York 'Brinks defendants.'

The five, members of the distinctively autonomist political scene that has flourished on the West Coast since the early 1970's, all politically active in the environmental, peace, native and prisoners' rights, feminist and new wave cultural scenes for years, are now awaiting trial in the dungeons of Oakalla Prison, charged with perpetrating an alleged series of high-profile urban guerilla actions undertaken in Canada in 1982 and supposedly in planning for 1983.

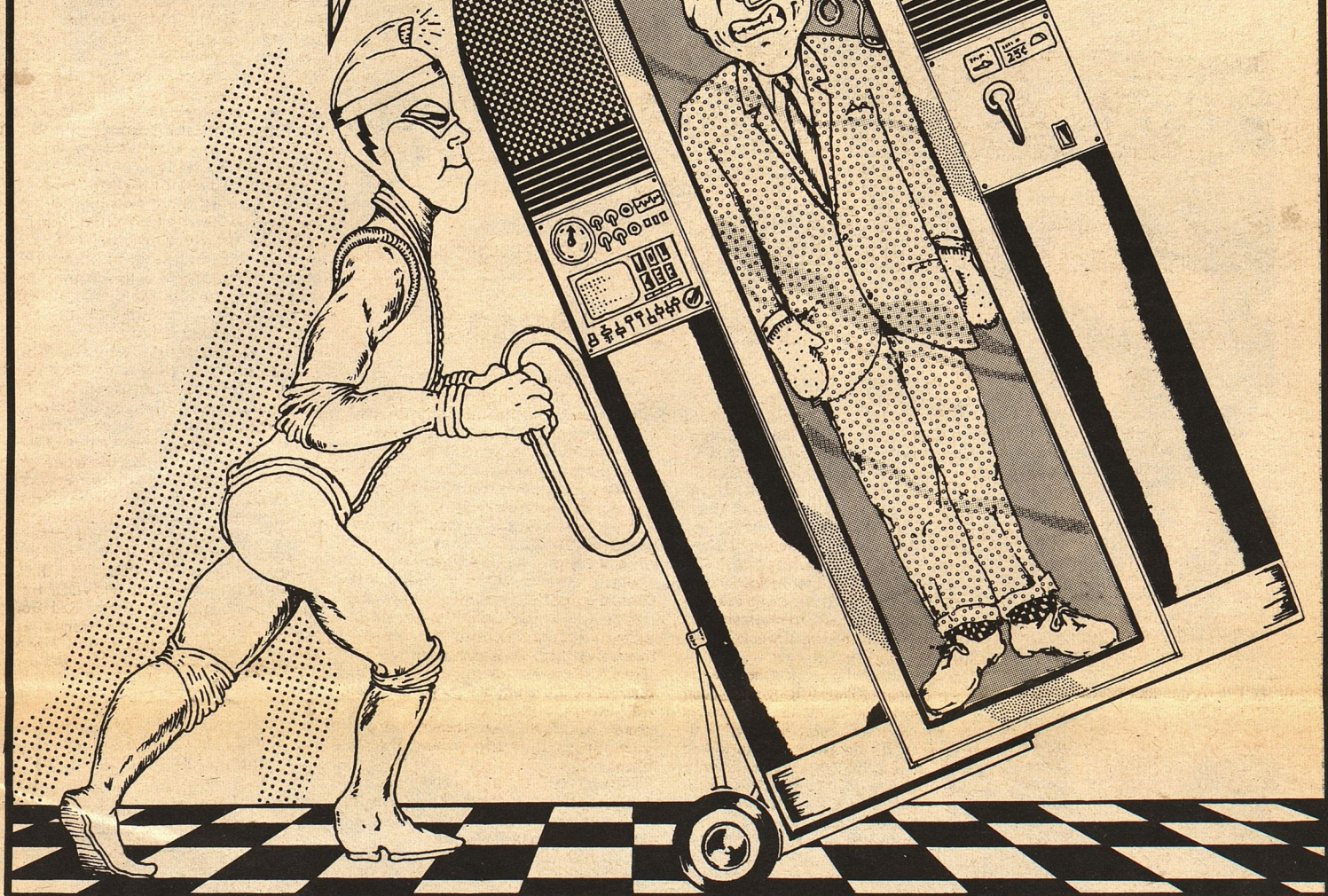
Each is charged with 12 to 15 counts, including the dynamite bombing of a B.C. Hydro electric substation on Vancouver Island, the firebombing of three Red Hot Video porn outlets in the Vancouver

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Uncle Sam, laid off at 207, learns he's a victim of Ronald Reagan's Social Security cutbacks—too old to have a number.

**U.S.
SECRET
SERVICE
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FACILITY**



STAR TREK III: The Wrath of Rhon

Dear Freeze Supporter:

Has your government been giving your demands for a nuclear arms freeze the "cold shoulder" treatment? Well, a group of Ronald Reagan's old friends, including Walt Disney, say they have the answer: It's an amazing new scientific process called *Cryogenics*, and it's the hottest thing since dry ice! Seems they take somebody with creeping senility or some other affliction, stick 'em in liquid nitrogen, and keep 'em frozen 'til they find a cure.

If you've really tried, and you're getting nowhere with the nuclear freeze, isn't it time to ask yourself: Why not freeze Reagan/Bush in '84, and get down to the cause of the problem?

The alarming fact, as poor old Disney learned, is that while any great President, Vice President, or their Hollywood friends can be quick-frozen for posterity, no one has yet figured out how to reverse the process without using techniques far superior to those allowed for by our present National Defense policy.

The Tip of the Iceberg

While this important research is underway, it's by no means complete. The Soviets, using data obtained from deep-freeze research in Siberia, are in the lead in this vital race. Last year Soviet scientists nearly succeeded in cloning a woolly mammoth miraculously preserved by the permafrost of the trackless tundra. The im-

plications for National Security are staggering! How many perfect duplicates of their Politburo may the Russkies have at *this very moment* salted away beneath the Siberian ice, available to be thawed out at a moment's notice, ready to lead the Reds to victory even after total nuclear destruction?

By this time, you must be asking yourself, "Well, what's holding us back? Why can't our leaders meet the deep-freeze challenge?"

The sad fact of the matter is that American defense policy, once again, is more concerned with acquiring 4 new ways to nuke the Kremlin, instead of responding to the actual, *cryogenic* window of vulnerability.

When the President makes "Star Wars" Speeches, can STAR TREK be far behind?

At the same time, public confidence in this nation's leadership is at an all-time low, and getting the American people to support high-level programs like this is extremely difficult. But with your help, with your support, with *your* commitment, Congress can be moved to pass the special Freeze legislation, and appropriate the billions of dollars necessary to put Reagan and Bush on permanent standby, after the voters *stop them cold* in November, 1984.

Picture this: America is wiped out by a dastardly Russian first strike, our government is reduced to cinders like the rest of the planet... and *who* is in charge? Major Hoople? Captain Kangaroo? Alexander

Haig?

No—thanks to the providential action of the U.S. Congress (with the concurrence of the DOD and the White House physician), prior to Inauguration Day, 1985, Reagan and Bush have been freeze-dried *while still in office*, locking in their Presidential powers and freshness. At a special Strategic Command Center ten miles under the Rocky Mountains, Secret Service personnel wheel Ronald Reagan out of his gigantic, liquid-nitrogen-cooled module. America has a genuine, *democratically elected* Chief Executive ready to be thawed out, re-animated, juiced up to meet the threat of hordes of Ustinov and Andropov clones ris-

ing from hundreds of sites widely scattered across Siberia—ready to nuke and re-nuke the collectivist clones again and again, until America's enemies are unconditionally defeated.

Even his fiercest supporters must agree Reagan is too perfectly qualified for protracted nuclear war not to be *preserved*.

What This Can Mean To You Now!

On the weekend of March 18-20th, a number of organizers met in Boston to put the final touches on the **ROCK AGAINST REAGAN TOUR**. The Boston meeting also synthesized input on a number of other

areas, including:

- Continuation of the Rock Against Reagan Tour into Summer—for the West Coast.
- Organization of local Freeze Reagan/Bush Campaign Committees to mobilize all potential constituencies to work for their defeat in '84.
- Setting up a locally-based transport network for national demonstrations.
- The convening of a Conference in the fall in Dallas to plan protests through the Republican Convention in Dallas—August '84

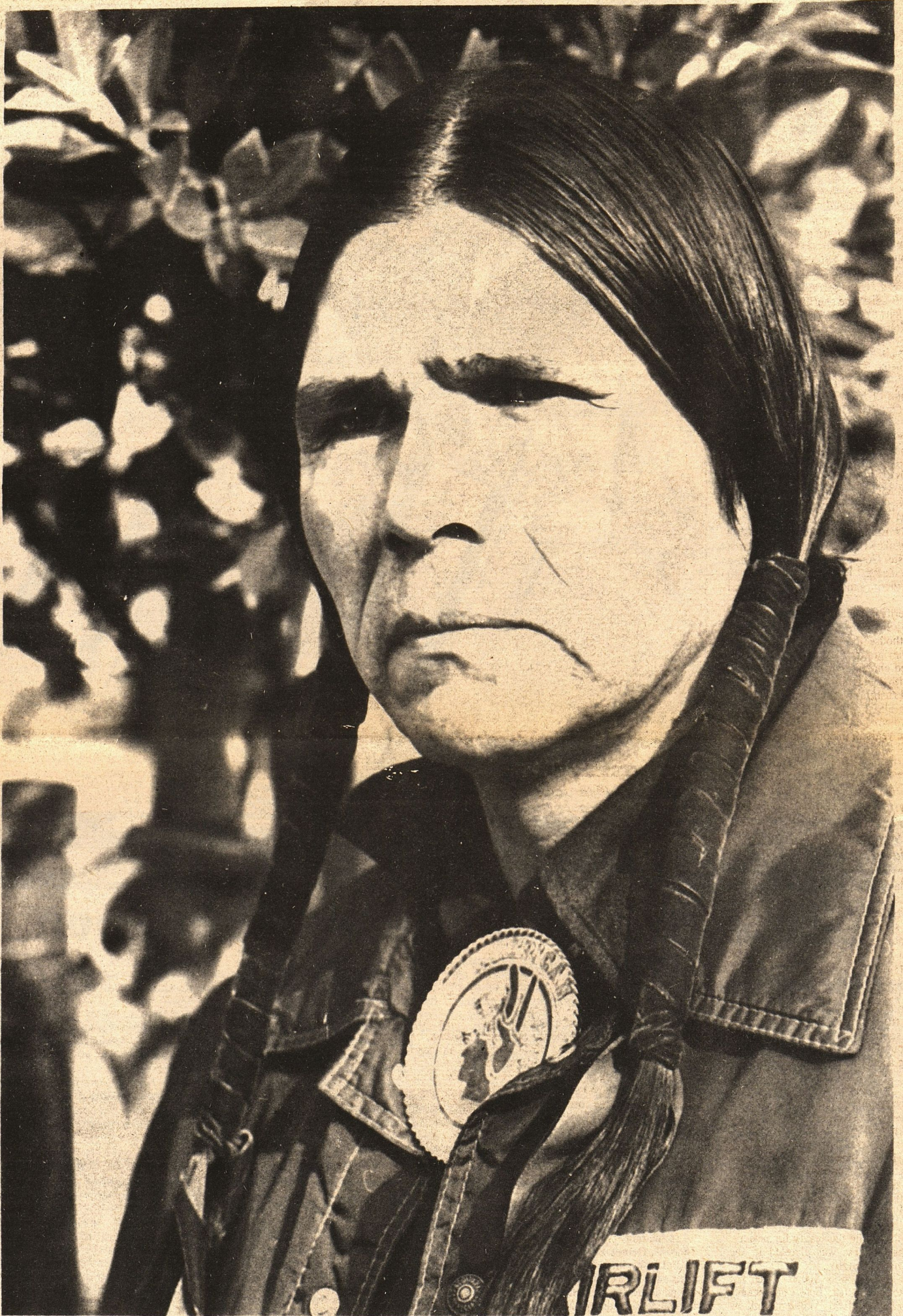
What Will It Take?

Concerned citizens are asking, "What can I do right now? If it were only a matter of money... or prayer... I could see this dream through, and never have to leave my television." But it will take more. We have to *show* the President that we support the **FREEZE REAGAN/BUSH CAMPAIGN**, and that we won't stop until the entire Administration is put on ice! (Watto too!)

Just ask yourself how much it's worth to you *not* to have Ronald Reagan appoint 3 more Supreme Court justices, or incinerate the world with the flick of a button.

The answer is simple: Everything there is. We would never make this kind of appeal for ourselves. Every one of us is going to have dig down to the bottoms of our pockets if the corporate fat-cats and big-money PAC's are going to be defeated on this one.

Continued on the Back Page



Rapist Gov's VENDETTA AGAINST AIM FOUNDER

by Paul DeRienzo
(ONONDAGA, N.Y.)—The Onondagas, one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, have granted American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks political asylum on their 7,300 acre reservation in New York State.

Mr. Banks has been a fugitive from the state of South Dakota since 1975. There are currently two warrants outstanding for him, one issued by South Dakota to all 50 states, and a federal fugitive warrant.

While on the reservation, Indian leaders believe, Banks would be isolated from out-

side legal action by a unique 1794 federal treaty recognizing a New York State treaty made before the federal government existed, exempting the reservation from federal control. Grand Sachem Leon Shenandoah of the Six Nations said he thought the federal fugitive warrant for Mr. Banks' arrest

would be invalid on the reservation. "We are a separate nation and intend to govern our own affairs without outside interference," Chief Shenandoah said.

William Kunstler, attorney for Dennis Banks, stated at a news conference in New

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York City that South Dakota had decided to seek the arrest of Banks through the FBI to avoid the question of extradition from New York.

Dennis' brother Mark discussed the potential role of the FBI. He said, "We're afraid that they will move in, thereby circumventing the authority and unique sovereign status of the Indian reservations in the state of New York."

South Dakota's case against Dennis Banks began with an incident concerning an Indian man in Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, on Jan. 16, 1973. On that day, Darold Schmidt, a whiteman, walked into a bar in Buffalo Gap and stated, "I'm gonna kill an Indian tonight." Five minutes later and in front of six witnesses (four white, two Indian), Schmidt stabbed John Wesley Bad Heart Bull, a young Sioux man, to death.

Schmidt was arrested three days later and charged with second degree manslaughter because the sheriff said there was not enough evidence for a first degree murder charge. Members of AIM called for civil rights hearings on the matter in Rapid City. On Feb. 6, 1973, a meeting was scheduled in Custer, SD, between AIM members and State's Attorney Hobart Gates, Sheriff Ernie Pepin of Custer County and Custer Mayor Gene Reese to discuss the incident.

Custers' Next Stand

A caravan of Indians traveled through a howling snow storm to Custer, where they were refused entry to the meeting. Sarah Bad Heart Bull, mother of John Wesley, asked that she and the AIM leaders be admitted. They were at first denied, but then four AIM leaders, Leonard Crow Dog, Russel Means, Dennis Banks and Charlie Hall, were allowed to proceed into the back of the Custer County Court House. After a "shouting match," Russel Means went out to get the victim's mother, Sarah Bad Heart Bull.

The sheriff immediately blew his whistle and 90 officers, batons raised, flooded out of the courthouse basement and into the crowd. They grabbed Sarah Bad Heart Bull and started choking her, forcing her to the ground with a nightstick. Several people in the crowd rushed to her defense, and a riot ensued. Sarah Bad Heart Bull was later convicted of inciting a riot, and sentenced to one to five years in prison. She is currently out on bail awaiting her appeal after having served six months. Darold Schmidt never



AP photos of S.D. Police manhandling Sarah Bad Heart Bull, precipitating confrontation.



Photo: Akwesasne Notes

"Before he became state Attorney General, William Janklow was an attorney for the Rosebud Indian Reservation and director for legal services for the area. In the autumn of 1974, due to an investigation by tribal prosecutor Dennis Banks, Janklow was charged, tried in absentia, and convicted in tribal court of the 1969 rape of a 15-year-old Indian woman, Jancita Marie Eagledeer, who was later killed in a hit-and-run incident. The last person she was seen with was a known FBI agent."

served a day in prison; he was acquitted of all charges.

Indian spokespeople believe that a trap had been set at the Custer County Court House. They discovered that dozens of riot police had hidden around the courthouse, with others hiding throughout town.

During the battle outside the courthouse, the police threw a tear-gas canister into the back room. Banks picked up a police billy club from the floor and smashed one of the windows so that the small group inside could get out. He was subsequently charged with being armed in a riot, as well as conspiracy.

Governor Rapist

The prosecuting attorney at Dennis Banks' trial was state Attorney General William Janklow, who is now governor of the state. Janklow had run for office in 1974 on an anti-Indian platform and had promised "to put the AIM criminals in jail." Two of Darold Schmidt's cousins were allowed to sit on the jury. Janklow caused further injustice by verbally threatening witnesses who were to testify in Banks' defense, and arrested people who did testify for perjury. One defense witness was arrested in the middle of her testimony.

Janklow and Dennis Banks were not strangers to each other. Before he became state Attorney General, William Janklow was an attorney for the Rosebud Indian Reservation and director for legal services in the area. In the autumn of 1974, due to an investigation by tribal prosecutor Dennis Banks, Janklow was charged, tried in absentia, and convicted in a tribal court of the 1969 rape of a 15-year-old Indian woman, Jancita Marie Eagledeer, who was later killed in a hit-and-run incident. The last person she was seen with was a known FBI agent.

In the rape allegation, Ms. Eagledeer

testified that Janklow forced her to have sex with him at gunpoint. The incident happened when Janklow gave her a ride home after baby sitting the Janklow children.

Ms. Eagledeer's foster parents, a guidance counselor, the tribal prosecutor and others corroborated her account. Medical records from the Rosebud P.H.S. Hospital show evidence of the attack against her and quote her as identifying Janklow as the assailant.

Furthermore, the evidence indicates that an "obstruction of justice followed the rape. When a complaint was being made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Special Officer, Janklow was there. No relief or representation was possible through the legal services program on the reservation, since Janklow directed the program.

A law student who attended a reception for Janklow in Oct., 1974, testified that Janklow said, "Put a bullet in a guy's head, and he won't bother you anymore," in reference to AIM leaders. He said that it was his feeling that the way to solve the AIM "problem" was to shoot the AIM leaders.

Intimations of Extermination...

In 1975, Dennis Banks was convicted of riot and conspiracy and, in the face of threats that he would be "dead in 20 minutes" made by guards in the South Dakota prison system, he dropped from sight.

Shortly after Banks left South Dakota on June, 26, 1975, FBI agents came on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota looking for "an Indian man." Those FBI agents then precipitated a shooting incident in which an Indian man, Joe Killright Stuntz, and two FBI agents were killed. After the massive military-government reaction to this incident, Leonard Peltier was arrested and framed up for the murder of the two agents.

[Jack Anderson has revealed that when Peltier became a fugitive, the federal government went to the extent of fabricating evidence to secure his extradition from Canada.]

It was from this atmosphere of terror and genocide against Native Americans in South Dakota that Dennis Banks fled for his life.

Flew to D.Q.U.

In August of 1976, Banks surfaced in Davis, California as a student at Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University. As a student and later as a volunteer teacher, Mr. Banks earned a reputation for defen-

ding traditional Indian practices and as a tireless fighter for freedom. In March, 1980, he was appointed the first Chancellor of DQ University and represented the school both in California and internationally.

Better known as DQ U, it's one of almost 20 Native American-run colleges in the United States. DQ U covers one square mile of land in Davis, CA, and is the only accredited Native American institution in the state.

DQ U has fulfilled a great need among Native Americans who are rebuilding their traditional culture. Founded in 1971 to serve the cultural and educational needs of both Indians and Chicanos, the school is a learning community that attempts to break down the barriers between students and faculty which exist in most colleges. Besides courses in the arts and sciences, DQ provides an education in traditional Native American practices and spiritual celebrations. This work has won both DQ and its chancellor Dennis Banks acclaim in this country and internationally.

During his tenure, DQ sponsored a revival of Indian spiritual events like the Sun Dance. DQ was also the home of conferences which led to the Longest Walk, a landmark event in the American Indian Movement.

Last September, DQ U hosted the first international tribunal to investigate crimes against native peoples. Convened in Davis, the tribunal, organized in part by Dennis Banks, brought together dozens of organizations from all over the Western Hemisphere. In response to attacks on Yellow Thunder Camp in the Black Hills of South Dakota, tribunal participants traveled there by car caravan.

As tribunal members crossed the South Dakota state line, they were dragged from their vehicles by state police and forced to submit to a strip search at the side of the road. This act of intimidation did not prevent them from finding the state of South Dakota guilty of murder and genocide.

Attacks by the government aimed at DQ have stepped up recently, a response to Dennis Banks' attempt to find sanctuary from S. Dakota and federal authorities in New York.

The *New York Times*, echoing conservative claims against Mr. Banks and DQ U, ran an article touting "government charges of misconduct in the handling of \$8 million in federal funds."

"No Irregularities"

Yet Indian spokespeople, when contacted about these allegations, replied that a recent government audit found no problems with DQ's finances. They went on to say that DQ has been under constant surveillance and harassment by the Feds, including repeated audits, although no irregularities have ever been found.

The spokesperson further countered a charge by a U.S. attorney that DQ U is "an educational sham." He replied by saying that DQ is accredited by the state of California, and, while the school is not in danger of losing its accreditation, it is in danger of losing its campus. It is believed that large deposits of natural gas lie beneath the land DQ is presently on. In April, a federal district judge in Sacramento is to rule on a request by the Department of Justice that DQ return its 643 acres and 20 buildings to federal jurisdiction.

Continued Next Page



Photo: Paul Diffranzo

Bank's supporters hang out on 125th street after suspicious blaze forced benefit participants out of Harlem Fight Back.

Bank's Benefit Burned out . . .

Continued from Page 5

This move has been contested by DQ, but whatever the outcome of the court fight, students and faculty will continue the activities of the school, the spokesperson said.

In 1982, Dennis Banks was forced to leave California, and he has since taken residence on the Onondaga reservation. Banks had been allowed to live in California under Governor Brown. The order which gave him sanctuary was won after a 22-month campaign that collected 1.5 million signatures on petitions and presented them to the Governor.

But in 1982, Brown was unable to run for re-election, and was replaced by George Deukmejian, who had promised to return Banks to South Dakota during the campaign.

Suspicion Fire Hits Banks' Supporters

While support for Dennis Banks' bid to gain sanctuary in New York has been building quickly, it has not been without setbacks. On March 5, 1983, an important meeting was held in New York City's Harlem to unite Blacks and Indians behind Mr. Banks' sanctuary appeal. The location of the meeting had to be abruptly changed when a suspicious fire swept through the meeting hall, which doubled as the offices of Harlem Fight Back, a progressive political institution in New York. Coincidentally, the fire broke out at the very time the meeting was to begin.

Undaunted, the event was moved to a nearby church, which was made available



Photo: Paul Di Rienzo

after a quick phone call explained the situation.

Declaring that Black people in the U.S. and Native Americans both face the same enemy, the participants voiced their determination to win asylum for Banks.

The Dennis Banks Support Committee, which is located in the offices of the Inter-

national Indian Treaty Council in New York City (phone [212] 986-6000 or [212] 924-5661) is in need of money and requests people with funds to contribute contact them. Letters calling for sanctuary for Dennis Banks should be sent to Gov. Mario Cuomo, Executive Dept., State Capitol, Albany, New York 12224.

"...Every Unsolved Crime on the Books"

Continued from Page 2

suburbs; conspiracy to bomb an oil exploration icebreaker under construction in Vancouver and the Canadian Forces base at Cold Lake, Alberta, where the Cruise missile is slated for testing; possession of restricted firearms and explosives; and conspiracy to rob a Brinks truck.

Conviction on some or all of the charges could result in sentences of up to 25 years in prison.

"It sounds like they have dragged out every unsolved crime to clean up their books," said one exasperated defense lawyer when the list of charges was read out.

In addition, police in Vancouver and Toronto have consistently hinted they want to tie the five into the dynamite bombing of a Litton System Ltd. plant in Toronto where parts for the Cruise missile are made.

Whether they can get a fair trial is now in question, given the intensively-orchestrated campaign of vilification waged against them by the authorities, who from the initial, dramatic arrest, have transformed the legal proceedings into a morality play, aimed at alarming the citizenry against "anarchists."

The morning after the arrests, the front-page headlines were screaming, "Roundup nets anarchist cell," and press reports, quoting no one in particular, declared "The group is one of a number of loosely-knit anarchist cells with connections across Canada." One radio station, obviously infected with the enthusiasm of the day, told its listeners that "an eight-month campaign of bombing across Canada came to an end today with the arrest of five persons."

At a press conference later that day, the arresting officers proudly unveiled an arsenal of weapons ranging from automatic rifles to an emptied-out E.T. lunchpail, leaving the impression all of it was seized during the arrests or from the homes of the accused, without ever establishing either at the time or later that there was any connection whatsoever.

Community Rallies Behind The 5

Especially in Vancouver, the ordeal has helped unify the movement behind the defendants. At their first court appearance more than 150 friends jammed the court-

room, and the five rallied their spirits, quoting Bob Marley: "Be Strong and Resist"—a graffiti that soon blossomed on walls all over town, along with their other admonition: "Protect the Earth!"

The arrests also galvanized the production of a special parody issue of **OPEN ROAD**, lampooning the Murdoch press and the formula whereby it has discovered local networks of "terrorists" with striking identical (even repetitive) characteristics wherever Murdoch has a daily.

The police have responded by subjecting the entire **OPEN ROAD milieu** to intensive surveillance, harassing activists from Vancouver to Toronto, clearly showing that the authority's goal is to silence effective resistance to Cruise in Canada by (among other things) shutting down the paper.

The Background

For more than seven months police in Vancouver and Toronto had rolled up a string of goose-eggs in their investigation of two bombings claimed in separate communiques labelled "Direct Action." Among the most destructive acts of political sabotage in years, the May 31st dynamiting of a B.C. Hydro substation installed to pave the way for nuclear reactors on Vancouver Island, and the detonation, four and a half months later, of 550 lbs of dynamite in a van parked outside the Toronto Litton Systems plant, causing \$5,000,000 in damages to the production facility for Cruise electronic components, and seven injuries, confronted Canadian gumshoes with their inability to fathom a 5,000-kilometre-wide "conspiracy" of anti-nuke and anti-war groups that make a principle of open, autonomous and non-violent activity.

Protests involving various acts of non-violent civil disobedience, organized by a loose coalition of citizens groups in the case of Vancouver Island, and by the Cruise Missile Conversion Project (CMCP) prior to the Oct. 14 attack on Litton, were taken by police as probable cause to raid and arrest based on nothing more than pacifist office files labelled "non-violent direct action."

Ken Hancock, a member of CMCP, who lost "8 shoppingbags worth of stuff, in-

cluding phonebook and calendar" when his Toronto home and office were raided, said: "There's the practical element to the raids, not just the psychological intimidation of peace activists. Part of it is to disrupt our work."

On the Vancouver end, police investigation after the May 3rd power station bombing for a long time consisted of Mounties knocking on doors of activists in the boon-docks and asking them to identify faces in crowd shots of demonstrations. They also tried to track down the source of the estimated TON of dynamite used in the blast—no easy task in such a mountainous province.

Porn Fight Catches Fire

Police evidently narrowed the focus of their investigation in Vancouver based on what they felt were *similarities* in the *modus operandi* of the two, new Nov. 22 firebombings of video outlets of violent porn, i.e.: in climaxing a mass public campaign that had been fighting for six months with lobbying, petitions and letters to the authorities—and no results.

The WFB action and its aftermath was an intensely educational experience for many people who had never been involved in a public protest campaign before, and who never really questioned the good in intentions of the authorities. As one middle-aged woman, a housewife and active churchgoer, said: "When I first heard about the bombings, I said, 'how horrible, that violence will rebound against us.' I'm still against violence, but now I have to admit it brought results—it shut down the porn shops, where no other tactics worked, and it forced the Crown to do something."

After the busts, Vancouver city police and Mounties said that the suspects had been under intense surveillance for seven weeks. That corresponds to a period of increased harrassment of people in the city itself, including kidnapping one woman and driving her around in a car while attempting to blackmail her (by threat of criminal charges) into giving evidence against a friend (not one of the ones charged). It also corresponds with the time elapsed between the firebombings and the arrest of the 5,

suggesting that police viewed the firebombing as a "new lead," one that led them to extend their investigation to media-oriented feminists. Julie Belmas had helped produce a magazine calling for "radical activism, not posing," Ann Hansen's political journalism had appeared, among other places, in **OPEN ROAD**.

A Nation-wide Witch Hunt

Soon after the arrests, **OPEN ROAD** received fresh communiques from both Direct Action and the Wimmen's Fire Brigade, explicitly denying any direct, personal link to the five accused. "We would obviously not be the Wimmen's Fire Brigade if there were men involved," said the WFB.

Even when, according to official reports, police in Vancouver were preparing to pounce on the chosen 5, cops in Toronto were busy raiding offices and homes that had no tangible connection to any of the suspects.

One activist was snatched off a Toronto street on a bogus driving charge, driven around and questioned about the peace movement and the Toronto Clarion community newspaper. In nearby Peterborough, an activist who had attended a peace conference in Prague was arrested in a movie theatre washroom, told he was a member of Direct Action, threatened with a charge of attempted murder, interrogated for 12 straight hours in a tiny room—and eventually released without charge.

Despite their tactics, police in Vancouver and Toronto have yet to show any evidence obtained from informants, apparently relying (according to what they've told the media) on the fruits of extensive surveillance from wire taps and room bugs. Both communities—no matter how intense the debate is over tactics to fight nukes and war—have reached a consensus on stonewalling cops.

If so, the case may represent an important development in the reported power struggle within the Mountie security service between the gumshoes, who want to investigate crimes after they happen, and the die-hard spooks, who like to "anticipate" problems by infiltrating and provoking, but have been unable to operate since the stink over their strong arm tactics with Quebec nationalists... and have been waiting, secure in the knowledge that what goes down must come up—a cycle that has repeated itself several times since the Second World War.

"...Enemies of Free Expression..."

The particular refinement in this case, besides branding non-violent anarchism as "terrorist," is to portray the defendants as particularly vicious "enemies of free speech" for attacking a "media outlet." The anti-Red Hot campaign had effectively managed to steer away from this charge, by focusing on the violent nature of the product, which features women being trussed up, beaten, raped, tortured, forced to undergo enemas by armed intruders and other forms of degradation. (Typically, the victims are depicted as learning to enjoy the mistreatment and actually begging for more.)

The charge, first effectively used against Yuppies taking direct action against heroin chic in New York, but soon taken up under Reagan all over the country against any dissenters who might have the temerity to protest their relative exclusion from the media by the Jean Kirkpatrick's and Eldridge Cleaver's hogging it all, has the particular genius of turning reality on its head, of equating Lech Walesa confronting the Soviets (since "Leftists are against free speech" everywhere, according to the current Big Lie) with U.S. celebs protecting their corporate media monopoly against those who objectively have no free speech, and raise their voices a bit.

But for Vancouver this is an important prosecution innovation. Charging the Vancouver 5 with, in effect, attacking free expression in addition to the ecological bombings has effectively masked the actual assault on freedom of the press (on the **OPEN ROAD** scene), and divided the international autonomist community as no other issue could have. Potential supporters of the defendants who would support almost any action taken to halt the nuclear madness are distinctly uncomfortable supporting *anything* that smacks of anti-sex puritanism.

The following letter was received by **OVERTHROW** from a group of autonomists in Cleveland.



Julie Belmas



Gerry Hannah



Ann Hansen



Doug Stewart



Brent Taylor.

Continued Next Page

SQUATTER INSURRECTION IN THE BAY CITY

By Jeff Squatter

(SAN FRANCISCO)—Well, it looks like squatting is finally finding a home (as it were) in San Francisco. The situation has been crying out for squatting for some time now. Guess-timates are that there are almost 10,000 homeless people in San Francisco. (When the police counted they "found" 500-600, but most homeless people are slightly more resourceful than to leave themselves out where they can be harassed by the police.) Another significant guess-timate has it that there may be between 17,000-24,000 empty apartments/buildings. Even if half of these are taken out of consideration due to deterioration, vandalism and being unfit for habitation, that still leaves plenty of available housing for people. The vacancy rate—that is, available rent-able apartments/houses, is between 1%-1.5%. (Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines state that anything below a 5% vacancy rate in a major urban center constitutes an emergency housing crisis. Most U.S. cities are below 2%.) The rents on most places are exorbitant. In short, the housing situation is outrageous. Little wonder that people are considering squatting a form of affordable housing.

Where are all those empty buildings?

When people first told me there were thousands of empty places, I thought they were nuts. With real estate being so expensive and so many people looking for places to live, I found it hard to believe that owners would leave their property empty for very long. Why wouldn't they rent it out? Where were all these empty buildings?

Well, once I started seeing empty buildings and learned how to identify them, I began to spot them everywhere. As we began to catalogue them, we found that there was a variety of categories of empty buildings.

A) Abandoned buildings: With these buildings, the owner has often been missing for 5-10 years. Sometimes the taxes are paid, sometimes not. It's not unusual to find that there has been a fire in the building within the last two years.

B) Buildings where the owner lacks funds to repair: With interest rates so high, it's hard for small owners to get the capital necessary to fix up their property. These owners might be open to discussing a work trade, but are also likely to be in danger of losing the building since there's no money coming in to pay costs (mortgage, taxes, etc.)

C) Buildings owned by speculators: Often if real estate people/companies own many buildings, it's considered good business practice to leave some empty. This accomplishes a couple of things simultaneously: It squeezes the rental market, allowing for higher rents, while providing a tax write-off as a business loss. The owner then waits until it seems profitable to either rent or sell.

D) Housing Authority-owned property: It's probable that at least 1/4 of the apartments owned by the Housing Authority are empty. Some are available for living immediately but have been consistently turned down by people. Others are boarded-up, out of circulation, with no funds to fix them. Often people use these places as sanctuaries from which to prey on and attack people in the community.

E) Redevelopment Agency (RDA) property: Now, here's a can of worms waiting to be opened. Supposedly under the control of the city government and supported by



Photo: Lisa Belenky

Federal funds, RDA actually operates as a fiefdom unto itself. It's not known exactly how much property it controls, but two years ago, a S.F. Tenants Union organizer came up with a figure of almost 10,000 empty units in his survey. Most of these are in Third World communities and were vacated when the government (city, state and federal) targeted them for repopulation so as to try to avoid uprisings similar to those in the 60's. The first step (get those poor people out) was effected, but not much more has been done.

F) Empty schools, hospitals, warehouses, factories and other large buildings: While these might be better suited for community centers, they certainly remain viable as housing sources.

Once you put all these places together, it suddenly becomes clear that indeed there's plenty of potential housing. No one need sleep on the streets, in the parks, under bridges or in their cars (unless this is what they really want to be doing).

Who's squatting?

Presently I know of about 100 people who are squatting. (How many people does it take to have a movement?) Every week, word is circulated about another squat being established. Since one gauge of successful squatting is longevity, and anonymity is often useful in this respect, it's quite possible that there are hundreds of squats that are quietly taking place throughout the city. However, for the purposes of this article we'll keep the speculation down and stick to those people who are "publicly" squatting.

The age range of the squatters seems to be from 20-35, although there are some who are younger or older. Most are unemployed, or marginally employed. There is probably an equal number of high school drop-outs and college graduates, and many more who are somewhere in between. There is a significant presence of Europeans, many of whom have squatted in their home coun-

tries. While most people have some understanding of the political significance of their act, not all are doing this as a political statement. In fact, most see this primarily as a survival act, with the political theory of squatting generally being reserved for community meetings, cafe discussion and late-night rap sessions.

Squatters Anonymous

Squatters Anonymous started forming in the fall of 1982. The initial impetus for the group came from street people, housing activists and community people who were tired of old forms of organizing for peoples' housing rights. The frustrations of going through traditional means to try and help people keep their homes merged with the ever-growing reality of thousands of people finding themselves out on the streets.

There had been prior attempts to draw together a network to support a squatters' network. While a good number of people offered support and resources, there was one major ingredient missing—squatters! This time around, there were a few people within the initial group who were needing to squat. Once we started being more public, we found that indeed there were many others who either had been squatting or were planning to. We have set up a phone line and a mailing address which seems to be getting around, judging by the response we've been getting. When we called for a community pot-luck, over 40 people showed up on two days notice.

On February 17th, around 200 people showed up, by word of mouth, for a demonstration supporting squatters. The action was called in support of the 30 people who had been ejected from Polytechnic High School, a building which has been empty for years and has been a source of controversy in the community. For three months, people lived there and had established a nice community setting with sleeping space, a living room area and kitchen (cooking by camp stove). The police came

on February 8th and told people they had received complaints, so we would have to leave. As one response to this, a public "occupation" took place, of two apartments on Haight Street which have been vacant for too long. People entered the buildings, hung banners and then left safely before the police were able to arrest them. The large, very vocal crowd provided sufficient cover for the occupiers to blend in and escape detection. After an hour or so of shouting and an occasional "speech" by whomever wanted to speak on one of the two bullhorns, people marched on the police station to let the police know we knew where to find them, even if they don't always know where to find us. The people split up and made plans to meet soon. No one was arrested.

The future?

It's difficult to forecast how this all will develop. The momentum seems to be building, and this makes it easy to feel optimistic. We have yet to have a major confrontation with the police. (A few people have received trespassing citations, which were later dropped, and one person is facing felony burglary charges for breaking into a house with tools.) The February 17th demonstration almost erupted into street fighting. When someone goes public and decides to try and hold out, we expect there'll be some clash with the police. How that will develop remains to be seen.

There are forces that are trying to harness the squatters' energies into a political tool to bring pressure against City Hall. While we are presently on "good" working terms with these people, we realize that eventually there might be a parting of the ways between those who see squatting as a tactic, purely in the political sense, and those who see squatting as a social act for survival which challenges the whole premise of society. Meanwhile, we have the task of propagating squatting as a viable housing option.

Squatters Anonymous can be contacted:
By phone—(415) 285-1213; by mail—c/o People's Law School, 558 Capp St., San Francisco, CA 94110.

... *Unsolved Crime... Cont. from p. 6*
The following open letter is in reference to "Red Hot: Whodunit?" and "Porn Fight Catches Fire" in *Open Road*, Spring, 1983. The address for *Open Road* is P.O. Box 6135, Station G, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6R 4G5.

NOTE: The term "pornography" is derogatory. It implies wrongdoing and literally connotes that only women who are "harlots" or "whores" cause sexual excitement or enjoy sexual intercourse.

We anarchist communists are disgusted and appalled by numerous anti-erotic articles which have appeared in *Open Road* and elsewhere. "Hard and soft pornography" do not necessarily entail violence—the "violence of rape, battering, racism, nuclear insanity" or any other form of violence.

"Pornography" *per se* does not "teach men to equate sexuality with violence," because not all "pornography" entails violence. "Pornography"

is not "hate propaganda," because not all "pornography" entails hatred. *Eroticism*, and not violence or degradation or hatred, is the only inherent characteristic of "both hard and soft pornography."

The Women's Fire Brigade and other "feminist" fascists who protest "pornography" *per se* in actuality oppose erotica, and in so doing effectively deny human sexuality. This denial is perhaps the most pernicious form of totalitarian repression. The struggle for universal sexual freedom ought to be a top priority among anti-authoritarians.

The assertion that all "pornography" entails violence against women is particularly absurd. What about media produced entirely by men and distributed among men only; media which depict male homosexuality but no violence, degradation, hatred, or women? What about erotica produced by women for women?

If the "anti-porn" crusaders really oppose

violence and not eroticism or nudity *per se*, they would *always*, without exception, distinguish between media which depict violence and degradation and those which do not. They would not indiscriminately destroy media which depict healthy human sexuality.

We are engaged in the struggle to eliminate police and government—any and all authoritarian, unequal relationships, including those depicted in *some*, but not all, present-day erotica. The "bondage" genre, for example, ought to be eradicated.

We want to preserve and promote media which depict consensual, equal, cooperative, mutually affirmative and loving relationships among people regardless of gender, age, race and so on. We urge anti-authoritarians to repudiate the puritan "anti-porn" movement and struggle for sexual freedom.

AUTONOMOUS ACTION
Bisexual Liberation Task Force



phone news

Code 'Unbreakable'

In response to the many phone calls and letters requesting the 1983 Bell Credit Card code, we have to regretfully state that, due to a new, undecipherable system inaugurated by Ma Bell, our people's operators are unable to break the code.

A source in TAP mentioned that there is a more complex code being used this year (*a la* Visa and MasterCard). So far we have seen random digits being used in a lot of cases. Unfortunately, this puts a crimp in the art of free communication.

However, we have heard of people who do the criminal act of eavesdropping on android businessmen in the airports, bus and train terminals, and truck stops, reading off their credit card numbers. Therefore, it's instant free fone service.

An ITT Alternative?

by E. Zackelle

Ma Bell got you down? Can't call your friends for free? Want a new system? Then read on.

Many new long distance networks are springing up all over the country. These companies buy lines from Ma Bell and because of the quantity of calls and the price break Ma Bell was generous enough to supply, they are able to then give a price break to us, the consumer (Ha!). These companies (MCI, Metronet, Sprint, etc.) are growing in terms of not only their subscribers, but also the extent of the country they cover.

International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) has also entered the competition. ITT has a very ingenious set-up that is quite convenient to use. They have several codes for using their system that are designed for those who travel and those that don't.

The Long Distance networks appear to work similarly to each other. You call a computer access telephone number, and after a few rings you get a tone. Then you

either enter the telephone number you are calling and then the computer code—or you enter the code and then the telephone number. However, you do need to use a push-button phone.

It seems appropriate to focus our attention on the notorious pigs at ITT. (They also cover the most area.) First, if you call ITT's 800 number to order their service, they send you a complete list of their service area and a copy of all the separate telephone numbers to enter their computer in addition to your new Code Number.

They will cut off your service if you fail to send in their card accepting the service, so you will have only a few weeks before they cut you off.

However, ITT is a very simple system. I have never used my personal code number, and have found that I have no lack of code numbers to use. I bounce back and forth between the various systems because they cover different areas and they do overlap

ITT

- 1) Call the computer.
- 2) Dial your number: (area code) ---/---
- 3) Dial your code number.
- 4) Enjoy your free call.

The star on the phone, when pushed, will cancel out any mistake you made and put you back to the last tone.

Calling the computer and then calling another city's computer and so on will waste more of the company's money and will be harder to trace, while still making the call. You can effectively charge more on this system for one call through several computers than on the old Credit Card system.

The seven-digit code starts with a 2. I have entered in at random six more numbers, and never had to try more than five or six times to get a working code number.

Here are two working numbers and the access numbers for the country:

CODE NUMBERS:
2299022
2586543

ITT LONGER DISTANCE—CALL ACCESS NUMBERS

| City | Area Code | Local ITT Code Number | City | Area Code | Local ITT Code Number |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Akron, OH | 216 | 375-9040 | Lynchburg, VA | 804 | 528-2819 |
| Albany, NY | 518 | 462-2068 | Madison, WI | 608 | 258-8900 |
| Allentown, PA | 215 | 433-2166 | Memphis, TN | 901 | 525-3355 |
| Anaheim, CA | 714 | 956-4800 | Miami, FL | 305 | 545-8895 |
| Ann Arbor, MI | 313 | 662-2041 | Millwaukee, WI | 414 | 933-5680 |
| Atlanta, GA | 404 | 525-0714 | Minneapolis, MN | 612 | 375-0690 |
| Austin, TX | 512 | 474-4397 | Morristown, NJ | 201 | 285-9200 |
| Baltimore, MD | 301 | 995-3000 | Nashville, TN | 615 | 327-2511 |
| Baton Rouge, LA | 504 | 346-6800 | Newark, NJ | 201 | 589-6343 |
| Birmingham, AL | 205 | 320-2100 | New Brunswick, NJ | 201 | 463-0900 |
| Boston, MA | 617 | 357-5562 | New Haven, CT | 203 | 787-0170 |
| Bridgeport, CT | 203 | 333-2722 | New Orleans, LA | 504 | 566-8300 |
| Buffalo, NY | 716 | 845-5150 | Newport News, VA | 804 | 380-9038 |
| Camden, NJ | 609 | 338-0340 | New York, NY | 212 | 248-0151 |
| Charleston, SC | 803 | 577-6728 | Norfolk, VA | 804 | 262-3596 |
| Charlotte, NC | 704 | 375-4311 | Norristown, PA | 215 | 272-0161 |
| Chattanooga, TN | 615 | 697-7000 | Norwalk, CT | 203 | 866-8411 |
| Chicago, IL | 312 | 922-1013 | Oklahoma City, OK | 405 | 525-7731 |
| Cincinnati, OH | 513 | 651-1823 | Orlando, FL | 305 | 425-7791 |
| Cleveland, OH | 216 | 621-0490 | Palo Alto, CA | 415 | 858-2750 |
| Columbia, SC | 803 | 256-3060 | Philadelphia, PA | 215 | 683-3256 |
| Columbus, OH | 614 | 224-0024 | Phoenix, AZ | 602 | 257-8200 |
| Compton, CA | 213 | 604-0565 | Pittsburgh, PA | 412 | 261-4930 |
| Dallas, TX | 214 | 651-0609 | Providence, RI | 401 | 273-8263 |
| Danbury, CT | 203 | 794-1085 | Raleigh, NC | 919 | 832-9438 |
| Dayton, OH | 513 | 228-6506 | Reading, PA | 215 | 376-4894 |
| Denver, CO | 303 | 861-4411 | Reno, NV | 702 | 323-7191 |
| Des Moines, IA | 515 | 284-5040 | Richmond, VA | 804 | 355-1433 |
| Detroit, MI | 313 | 964-2843 | Rochester, NY | 716 | 325-1180 |
| Elk Grove, IL | 312 | 364-6020 | Sacramento, CA | 916 | 448-6686 |
| El Monte, CA | 213 | 575-1226 | St. Louis, MO | 314 | 658-0800 |
| Fl. Lauderdale, FL | 305 | 764-4522 | St. Petersburg, FL | 813 | 822-1089 |
| Fort Worth, TX | 817 | 338-4749 | Salt Lake City, UT | 801 | 363-2738 |
| Garden City, NY | 516 | 222-4930 | San Antonio, TX | 512 | 223-8603 |
| Glendale, CA | 213 | 249-1349 | San Diego, CA | 714 | 233-9882 |
| Grand Rapids, MI | 616 | 458-2472 | San Francisco, CA | 415 | 495-2818 |
| Greensboro, NC | 919 | 378-9489 | San Jose, CA | 408 | 280-1301 |
| Greenville, SC | 803 | 233-1351 | Santa Ana, CA | 714 | 973-8032 |
| Hackensack, NJ | 201 | 487-1210 | Scranton, PA | 717 | 347-9135 |
| Harrisburg, PA | 717 | 234-0718 | South Bend, IN | 219 | 237-1700 |
| Hartford, CT | 203 | 527-7389 | Spartanburg, SC | 803 | 573-7639 |
| Houston, TX | 713 | 862-5067 | Stamford, CT | 203 | 324-1172 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 317 | 637-5223 | Syracuse, NY | 315 | 471-8900 |
| Inglewood, CA | 213 | 642-7646 | Tampa, FL | 813 | 223-5380 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 904 | 358-8522 | Trenton, NJ | 609 | 989-1631 |
| Kansas City, KS | 913 | 371-1300 | Tulsa, OK | 918 | 585-5001 |
| Kansas City, MO | 816 | 371-1300 | Van Nuys, CA | 213 | 989-2107 |
| Knoxville, TN | 615 | 521-7600 | Washington, DC | 202 | 565-4110 |
| Lancaster, PA | 717 | 299-4796 | W. Palm Beach, FL | 305 | 659-2064 |
| Lansing, MI | 517 | 482-3903 | White Plains, NY | 914 | 997-8576 |
| Las Vegas, NV | 702 | 383-3000 | Wichita, KS | 316 | 267-1088 |
| Lexington, KY | 606 | 233-7261 | Wilkes-Barre, PA | 717 | 825-2761 |
| Little Rock, AR | 510 | 372-2401 | Wilmington, DE | 302 | 654-2809 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 213 | 488-1824 | Winston-Salem, NC | 919 | 725-3532 |
| Louisville, KY | 502 | 589-9360 | | | |

Straight, Inc. Brainwashers!

(ALEXANDRIA, VA)—Straight, Inc., which calls itself a drug rehabilitation program, is being sued here for \$750,000 in damages by 20-year-old Fred Collins, who claims he was locked in an alarm-rigged room in his parents' house as part of the program. Collins also asserts that he was physically and verbally abused by Straight employees; he says he was detained involuntarily for a total of 5½ months. Breaking the code on his bedroom-door lock, Collins escaped through a window in his parents' kitchen and later paid \$75 to cover the damage; his father appeared at a Straight-sponsored press conference to state that he has "no sympathy with [Fred Collins'] claims against Straight."

Straight, Inc., with five branches around the country, is growing rapidly. It is based in St. Petersburg, FL, and recently opened a clinic in Springfield, VA, near Washington, DC. Nancy Reagan visited the St. Petersburg center in February, 1982, giving Straight a publicity boost. Anti-pot zealot Robert DuPont has written to the *Washington Post* in support of Straight.

Straight's techniques of recruitment—and of turning "adolescent drug users into highly-motivated, goal-oriented, drug-free members of society" (to quote William Oliver, its director)—are unorthodox and chilling. Ex-participants and their relatives cite instances of people being pressured for twelve hours to coerce enrollment, and of a woman being kept awake for more than 80 hours and forced to wear a shirt with the word "psychotic" written on the back. Escapees have allegedly been kidnapped and returned. A former client, now on Straight's staff, says, "When I started doing drugs, I lost my rights."

The Florida center has been under repeated scrutiny for over four years for detaining patients against their will.

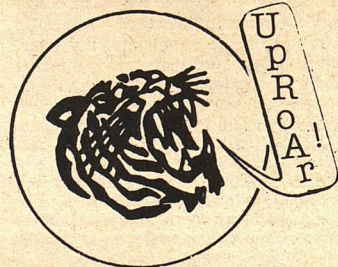
Collins had been in St. Petersburg with his parents to visit his 15-year-old brother, who was already enrolled and remains in the program. He says he filled out a drug-use questionnaire as a prerequisite to seeing his brother, and was told by Straight

employees that he was a "chemically dependent person," though his suit asserts that he never abused drugs or alcohol. He says he was then held for three hours and was falsely advised that he could not leave, and ultimately agreed to spend 14 days in the program.

Most of the participants in Straight's Virginia program were enrolled by their parents, though some are there on court orders. Families are expected to participate fully, even to the extent of becoming "foster families" to other program patients.

Straight, Inc., charges a \$4,000 "lifetime" fee, plus \$50 for food during the first two "phases," and more later.

A "First Phaser" is strip-searched and turned over to an "oldcomer," who maintains constant physical contact, grabbing a belt loop or touching a shoulder. The newcomer goes home at night to the oldcomer's family. Each day, he or she must repeat to the group a litany of drugs used, ending with "... and I believe I am a drugie." This "phase" lasts 14 days. In the Second Phase, the patient returns home at night, but stays at the clinic from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. In later phases, the number of days per week is slowly tapered off.



Because of Collins' charges that Straight brainwashes and secludes its "clients," a federal court has ordered that participants be allowed access to their lawyers on 24 hours' notice. However, the court denied motions to enjoin straight from physically abusing patients, since it has not yet been proven that this occurs.

Collins originally sought to make his suit a class action, which would have meant that 4,000 other former patients would be entitled to damages as well. However, no other patients would join in the suit, and a large

proportion signed petitions saying they were not brainwashed or kidnaped; therefore, Collins' suit remains an individual rather than a class action case.

Straight director Oliver says, "Because we are so successful, we are a threat to those who use drugs." If Collins' and other claims are valid, however, Straight, Inc., may be a threat to both freedom of thought and basic human rights as well.

Classic Frameup For Lem Smith?

(POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.)—The 4 month long trial of Lemuel Smith, a black inmate accused of murdering Donna Payant, a white female correction officer at Green Haven state prison in May, '81, which featured the prosecution admitting in its summation it had no idea of where Payant was killed or how her body ended up in a garbage dump twenty miles from the prison, has ended with a guilty verdict.

Special prosecutor William Stanton apparently convinced a Dutchess County jury that Smith "deserved to die" because of the presence of a mark on Payant's body which he contended was caused by Smith's teeth.

Testimony at the trial had revealed that key prosecution witness Martin Rahilly, Green Haven prison guard and initial suspect in the case, was a large scale drug dealer who admitted selling cocaine to prison inmates as well as "methadrine, quaaludes, L.S.D., hashish, marijuana, opium, white crosses, black beauties, seconals, mescaline and peyote," to prison guards and the general public. Rahilly got immunity for his testimony and told by the New York State Correction Dept. that he could remain a guard if he promised "not to sell drugs to inmates for a year."

Another major prosecution witness, Teddy Goodman, had his fifteen year-to-life-sentence cut in half in exchange for testifying against Smith. Goodman, who murdered his business partner after he refused to engage in an arson-for-profit scheme, was the only witness who placed with Payant the day of she died.

Suspicious of a frame-up were further substantiated when, during the middle of

the prosecutor's summation, the defense team discovered a prison document, covered up by the prosecution, which showed that one witness had just perjured himself on the stand. In a virtually unprecedented move, Justice Albert Rosenblatt halted the prosecutor's summation and allowed the defense to re-open their case in order to recall and cross examine this witness.

But Kunstler, who is appealing, contends that the jury of 10 whites and 2 blacks was more interested in partying than in paying attention. The Judge had reprimanded them for sending out for liquor during their first day of deliberations.

If all appeals fail, Smith could be the first person sentenced to the electric chair in New York State in almost 20 years.

Canadian Jail, Slave Laborers

Earning \$4 a day, prisoners in Edmonton, Canada, have built \$80,000 of volleyball courts. For the next 13 months, more than 100 prisoners will be involved in constructing equipment for the *World University Games*. With reduced costs from the exploitation of prison labor, the games will cut their total spending by over \$3 million.

At a time when recognized unemployment is topping 13% in Canada, labor activists are asking whether this \$3 million savings is not really a cost displaced onto the shoulders of the working class. Free workers are paying the shot in lost employment for some else's athletic contest.

The Alberta Solicitor General's department says the prisoners are certainly not free agents in any sense that reasonable people usually understand the term. Their employment in the *World University Games* is nothing but slavery."



el salvador: a

Demographics

El Salvador is a country with an area of approximately 8,000 square miles, bordered on the northwest by Guatemala, on the northeast by Honduras; on the east by the Gulf of Fonseca, a point of intersection for El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua; and on the south by the Pacific Ocean.

The estimated population, as of 1980, is 4,800,000 inhabitants. The population density is the highest in Latin America, with 600 inhabitants per square mile. 2% of the population owns 60% of the land which in a country the size of Massachusetts means

that 4,704,000 people must share the remaining 3200 square miles.

Coffee is king in El Salvador. Since the Central American colonies became independent, El Salvador has been characterized by a mono-producing and mono-exporting agrarian economy, characteristics which have led to the formation of an agrarian oligarchy (better known as the "Fourteen Families") and a specific pattern of accumulation, with the wealth concentrated in the hands of a small minority and the exclusion of the general population from the satisfaction of basic needs. This same oligar-

chy holds the power and control over the agricultural, financial, commercial and industrial means of production, profiting on a large scale from its products.

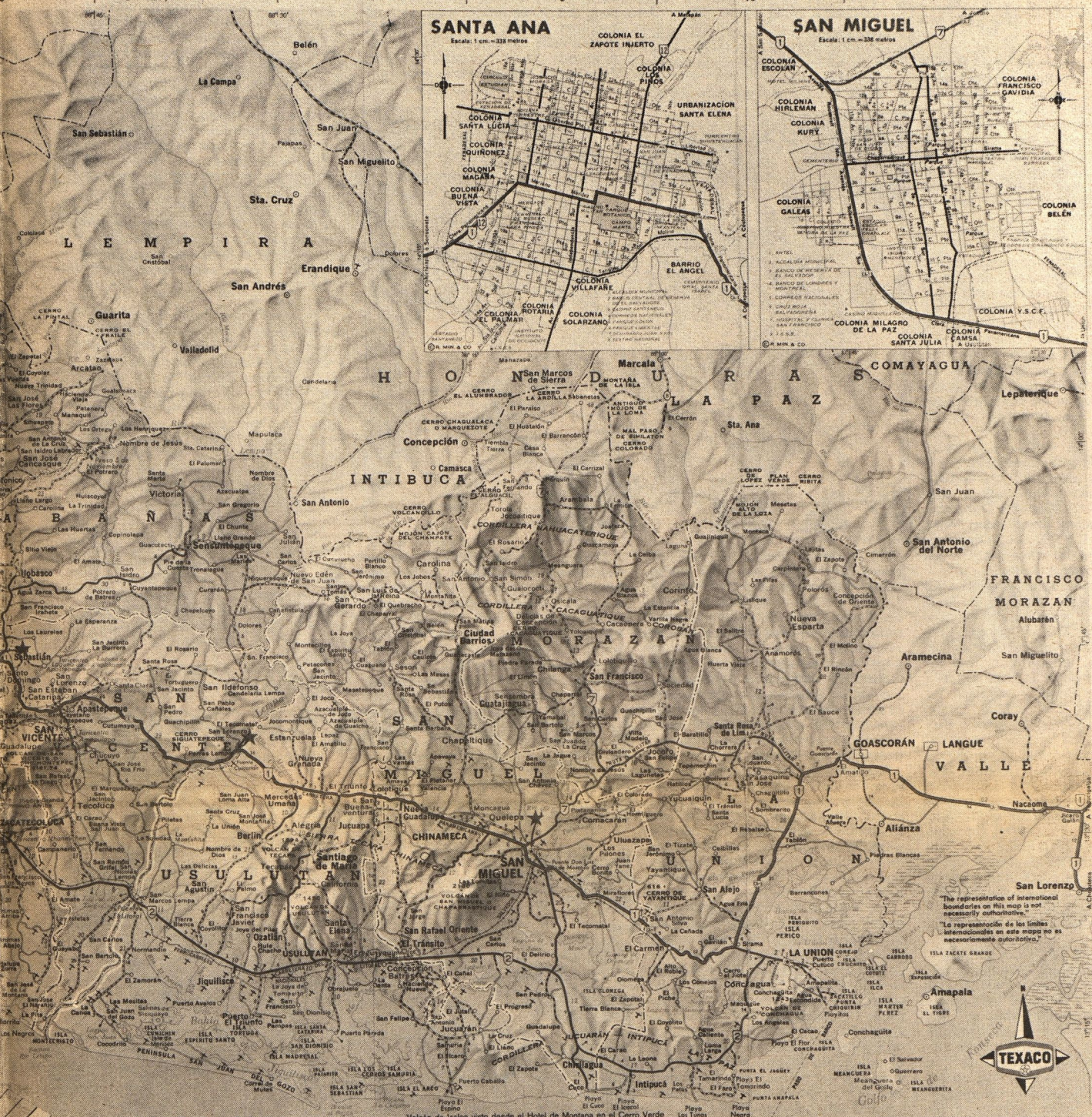
El Salvador is the eighth largest coffee producer in the world, the largest in Central America. Over the past century the coffee and latter cotton plantations expanded at the expense of subsistence farming. Until the 1950's when agriculture became more diversified, coffee accounted for 90% of all exports. Today it accounts for 44%. The U.S. and Germany consume most of El Salvador's coffee.

Salvadorean society has experienced permanent socio-political crises throughout this century, which have been constantly pacified or mediated by the joint action of the military dictatorship, the oligarchy, and the United States of America.

Some Historical Background

With the uprising of 1932, in which more than 30,000 workers and peasants were massacred, the military dictatorship in El Salvador consolidated itself. Since then, the political power has been taken over by the Army, alternatively placing military men at the head of the government through coups

85%



Volcán de Iztaco, Departamento de Sonsonate

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| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |



recent history

or fraudulent elections. The dictator President General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez is overthrown by the military after 13 years in power.

In 1948 the so-called "young military officers" entered the scene for the first time by means of a coup, and they proceeded to establish a "democratic" program of government and decreed a new constitution. The principal objectives of this program were: a) to encourage a capitalistic economy in order to permit the economic development of industrialization, basically to facilitate an increase in investments; b) to absorb the

economic gains generated by the favorable situation of the international coffee market; c) modernize the political system to accommodate it to "the democratic standards of the world."

Subsequently, two presidential elections took place which brought to power two military officers, who combined democracy with repression in order to mitigate political activity. This reformist formula reached a crisis at the end of the '50's, provoking a new coup. A new civilian military junta with modernizing concepts was established. This brought about a few months later

another coup which brought to power military men who were absolutely loyal to the oligarchy. To "legalize" the new presidency of one of the participants in the coup, they called for a new electoral farce.

In the '60's, with the inspiring triumph of the Cuban Revolution, the U.S. government was forced to encourage democratic participation, thus encouraging the formation of opposition parties, with electoral politics; like the Christian Democratic Party (P.D.C.) which became part of the democratic game. During this time in the same way, the trade union organizations ex-

perienced a strong development.

The elections were always taken by the Salvadorean people as opportunities to get rid of military presidents, despite the fact that the opposition parties never presented real alternative solutions to the great national problems. Nevertheless, broad sectors of the population expressed their repudiation by giving their majority vote to the opposition party.

This political activity of democratic participation and the development of union organizing were answered by the oligarchy

Continued on Page 16



1983

TOUR

Columbia, SC: March 22 • ATLANTA, GA: March 25-26 • HOUSTON, TX: April 8
Stillwater, OK: April 15 • NORMAN, OK: April 16 • FAYETTEVILLE, AR: April 17
Columbia, MO: April 19 • AMES, IA: April 21 • IOWA CITY, IA: April 22
Madison, WI: April 23 • Springfield, IL: April 24 • CARBONDALE, IL: April 27
Chicago, IL: April 28 • Columbus, OH: April 30 • KENT, OH: May 3
Cleveland, OH: May 6 • New York City: May 7, 8 • BROOKLYN, NY: May 12
Hartford, CT: May 14 • Boston, MA: May 15 • Amherst, MA: May 18
Buffalo, NY: May 21 • Pittsburgh, PA: May 27 • Morgantown, WV: May 29-30
Charleston, WV: June • Burlington, VT: June 11 • New York City: June 12
Washington, DC: June 15 • Binghamton, NY: June 17 • Philadelphia, PA: June 19
Morristown, NJ: June • Baltimore, MD: June • Washington, DC: July 3, 4
RAINBOW GATHERING, Michigan: July 6, 7 • Minneapolis, MN: July 12

FREEZE REAGAN/BUSH IN '84!

SAT., MAY 7, 1983

**WORLD CANNABIS
MARCH
ON THE U.N.**





TO REPEAL THE "SINGLE CONVENTION"
(U.N. Treaty Against Cannabis)
**& Protest Reagan's Diversion
of Enforcement from Heroin & Hard Drugs**

SPEAKERS • HOLISTIC MASSAGE WORKSHOP • REGGAE MUSIC • FREE THE HERB
STARTS 11 A.M., WASH. SO. PARK SOUND TRUCK TAKES BAND & MARCH UP 5th AVE. to 42nd ST & EAST to ISRAH'S WALL (across from U.N.) for RALLY.

for further information call Smoke-in Central (212) 533-5028

5th Avenue Pot Parade Coalition

el salvador . . .

Continued from Page 15

with increased repression which by the middle of the decade reached alarming proportions, with murders and crimes at every election whether it was for president, assemblyman or mayor. The military dictatorship increased its forms of repression by creating the first para-military organization, the Democratic Nationalist Organization (ORDEN), with the task of obstructing political education in the rural areas by means of terrorism.

In this context of tampered elections El Salvador entered the seventies. During these years, the military dictatorship tried to show a better democratic appearance, manipulating the denunciation of the terrible social and economic conditions and offering to carry out reforms that would favor the Salvadorean people. At times this policy of reform gave the appearance of conflict between the military and the oligarchy. Actually, these reformist attempts were only a piece of rhetoric in the ramblings of the military and their laws never got off the paper.

Meanwhile, the opposition parties attempted to gain political strength by forming a coalition called UNO (the National Opposition Union). This coalition, composed of the D.C. (Christian Democrats), the MNR (National Revolutionary Movement) and the UDN (National Democratic Union), defeated the official party several times without coming to power.

Repression and political crime intensified again, on the pretext of fighting the "communist menace," which included the same candidates of the Christian Democracy. The people's discontent with the chronic situation of misery, unemployment, and the police state, developed in broad sectors a higher state of consciousness about the country's social and political reality, creating the democratic and revolutionary organizations that proposed structural changes. The Salvadorean people, after a long chain of sorrowful experiences, realized that it was necessary to use the only language their murderers and exploiters understood: the language of armed struggle.

Simultaneously, the electoral opposition parties continued participating in a legal struggle with such fraudulent results that in 1974 and 1977 people took to the streets to express their indignation. The response didn't take too long, passing from selective to massive repression, as in the slaughter of 1977.

In what is called the "Monday Massacre" 200 people were gunned down by the army and police in San Salvador's Plaza Libertad during a peaceful protest of 6000 against the massive ballot-stuffing which propelled General Carlos Humberto Romero into the presidency. The opposition candidate, Ernesto Claramount, was quickly put on a plane for exile to Costa Rica. That evening the government declared a state of emergency to facilitate further repression of the regime's critics.

President General Romero as Defense Minister from 1972-76 gained a reputation for ruthless repression of any popular opposition. He was personally responsible for the San Vicente peasant massacre and the smashing of the 1975 student march where in July the Army attacked with troops and tanks a student demonstration against the

people enlisted in the ranks of the revolutionary organizations and the political parties decided not to participate in the electoral process again.

The U.S. Government considered it dif-



Celebration in a zone controlled by the FMLN.

ficult to continue backing this policy of generalized repression due to the international loss of prestige. Consequently on Oct. 15, 1979 a coup occurred where once more the young military officers came to power and attempted to install a government that would allow a democratic solution to the crisis facing Salvadoran society without substantially modifying its Armed Forces. For this, the "golpista" militarymen assembled some honest politicians and formed with them the first government Junta which relied on the support of various political and trade-union organizations.

Regardless of the presence of these honest politicians, the repressive nature of the regime was conserved and even increased. The obstacles to carry forth these economic reforms appeared from the first within the new government itself, thanks to the determinative support of the most reactionary officials of the Army and of the Salvadorean oligarchy.

Ten weeks after the first Junta was installed, its two civilian members, Guillermo M. Ungo and Roman Mayorga resigned their posts because they did not want to conceal nor be accomplices of the repressive escalade unleashed by the Armed Forces against the people and its popular organizations. The same was done by all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers with one exception: Colonel Garcia, Defense Minister. This plan failed again due to the structural impossibility of bringing about the smallest amount of change in the exploitive system and the fascist character of the army.

With this total failure of the First Junta, whatever possibility there was to find a viable political solution based on the actual institution of the Armed Forces remained definitively closed; it was historically demonstrated that in El Salvador the necessary and urgent socioeconomic transformations cannot be effected without counting on the active participation of

stant disintegration, and on the other has been overcoming the differences that existed between the revolutionary organizations, and it has joined them with the democratic sectors to form the FDR-FMLN (Democratic Revolutionary Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front), which defends the same project of a democratic revolutionary government.

and not the Armed Forces be the ones that really govern; e) to bring about that these respect human rights, etc.

All these conditions obviously were not complied with. The military democratic Junta was just the opposite. For this reason the majority of leaders and members of the Christian-Democrat have preferred being faithful to their partisan principles and to the people, renouncing their government positions and/or leaving the Party to later form the Popular Social Christian Movement which forms a part of the FDR. The Christian-Democrat has been thus disintegrating, until being reduced to a small clique dominated by Engineer, Napoleon Duarte.

Among the leaders who renounced the Christian-Democrat are: Hector Dada, who was a member of the second Junta; Ruben Zamora, Alberto Arene, Jorge Alberto Villacorta, etc., who formed a part of the Cabinet.

The Armed Forces also are subject to this general process of disintegration, which is a consequence of its rightward swing. The majority of the military that conceived and realized the coup d'etat of the 15th of October, 1979 have either been disregarded, as in the case of Colonel Majano, who was expelled from the Junta; or consequently those that bravely deserted the Army to incorporate themselves in the FMLN or FDR, as was done by Colonel Bruno Navarrete, Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Cruz, and Captain Francisco Mena, etc.

Land Reform

One of the methods that the actual government has utilized to mislead public opinion and conceal its eminently repressive character is to present itself as a promoter of agrarian reform, of the nationalization of banking and external commerce. The real malice of these reforms has already been discovered and denounced by different sectors.

San Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero did not hesitate in condemn-

The political parties, like the Democratic Nationalist Union (UDN) and the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and also the more important trade-union Federations FENASTRAS, FUSS and FESTIAVSCES that in October, 1979, supported or formed part of the government are now members of the FDR.

Enrique Alvarez Cordova, who, during



the first Junta was Minister of Agriculture, came to be President of the FDR; Guillermo Ungo, member of that Junta, is now President of the FDR; Salvador Samayoa and Ruben Zamora, Ministers of Education and of the Presidency respectively now form part of the political diplomatic Commission of the FMLN-FDR; Hector Oqueli, who was then Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations is Chief of Protocol of the Commission.

The Christian-Democrat was the only political party that, after the failure of the first Junta, had accepted being part of the government together with the Armed Forces. It is the only party that has lent itself to conceal and be an accomplice of the most cruel genocide that there has been in the history of El Salvador since 1932.

With the object being that the alliance of the Christian-Democrat with the military would not appear to be a betrayal or surrender of its democratic principles, the Christian-Democrat published a series of conditions that was supposedly put forth to the Army to form part of the government.

It asked, among other things: a) to form a pluralistic government; b) initiate a constructive dialogue with all the popular organizations to incorporate them in its project or at least achieve that they accept a peaceful co-existence; c) to make a popular and anti-oligarchic project; d) that the Junta

ing them, qualifying them as "reforms with repression," "reforms stained with blood."

Various Salvadorean and foreign experts, after studying the reality of these reforms, have discovered the grave corruption that exists among many of those responsible for putting these projects into effect. The majority has been in agreement in defining them as unsuccessfully directed political means to gain a popular base in favor of the government, instead of being authentic and effective economic transformations intended to resolve the disproportionate distribution of resources.

Perhaps the most eloquent denunciations are those of its various principal promoters who have also resigned their posts for not wanting to stain themselves with blood and deceive the people with these apparent reforms that try to conceal the systematic anti-popular repression. For this reason, Engineer Jorge Alberto Villacorta, who was Vice-Minister of Agriculture (see sidebar); Carlos Federico Paredes, Vice-Minister of Planning, resigned; Nelson Romero, until recently President of the National Institute of Coffee, in charge of exportation of this product, etc.

Repression Continues

March 24, 1980 Archbishop Oscar Romero is assassinated while saying Mass in a San Salvador chapel. A week later 50 people are gunned down at his funeral.



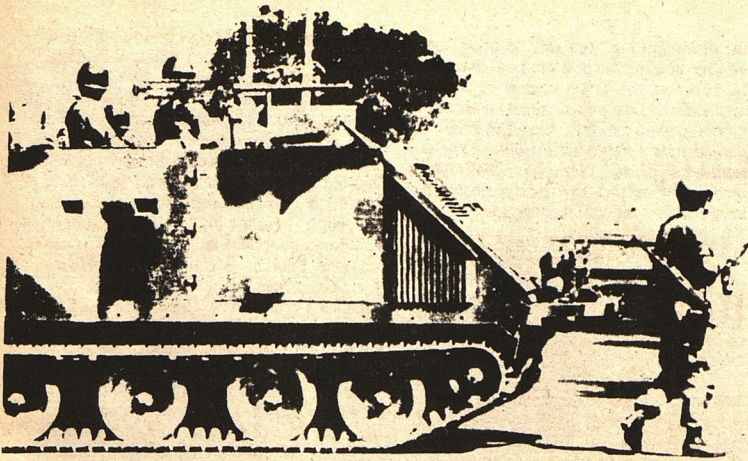
A working class barrio in San Salvador.

government's expenditure of \$3.5 Million for the Miss Universe beauty pageant killing 12, wounding 80, and "disappearing" 24.

The secret para-military organizations proliferated, created and directed by the armed forces, specializing in the torture and murder of religious workers. Meanwhile the

the democratic and revolutionary organizations.

It is because of this, that from January, 1980, a process has been notably accelerated that on the one hand has been deepening the division of the Armed Forces and the Government, provoking its con-



June 26, 1980 tanks and troops occupy the University of San Salvador massacring 50 and arresting 100 more. The classrooms and offices of the best medical facility in Central America are sacked. The libraries, laboratories and files destroyed. Microscopes, medical books and plumbing (anything of commercial value) are sold off by the army.

Nov. 29, 1980 uniformed members of the National Guard and Treasury Agents raid a Catholic High School where the top leadership of the political opposition are meeting to plan a press conference. President of the FDR, Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Juan Chacon, and 27 others were carried off into the night. The next day the mutilated bodies of Cordova, Chacon, and 4 other leaders are found lying in the road. The others remain missing.

These brutal incidents and the December 1980 rape-murders of the three North American nuns and one layperson revealed once again the nature of the military demochristian Junta and provoked its condemnation at the national and international level. The members of the Salvadorean government felt the necessity to reorganize themselves once more to try to recover their moderate image that "justifies" the support of the government of the United States and of Venezuela.

The modifications they achieved culminated the rightward process of the Army; nevertheless, they were trying to present them as a transcendental step for the democratization of the country; in reality, Colonel Majano was expelled from the Junta, who was the representative of the moderate sector of the Army, and Colonel Gutierrez consolidated his power, who is known worldwide as a conservative and fascist. He remained as the only Commanding Officer of the Armed Forces and Vice-President of the Junta.

This expulsion that finished with the small sign of pluralism that existed within the Junta tried to disguise it with the appointment of Engineer Napoleon Duarte as President of the Junta. With that the im-

Guerrillas in training.



Leo Gabriel/API/LNS

pression is given that he is now a civilian (the first in close to fifty years) that presides over the country. It is a mere impression because it is evident that Engineer Duarte is not the one who actually governs, as none of the civilian members of the Junta that have governed El Salvador have done; not even Roman Mayorga and Guillermo Ungo were able to do it during the first Junta when there were better conditions.

What this apparent modification clearly shows is that deep down there is no real attitude on the part of the government to want to finish with its repressive character. And precisely, since that attitude does not exist, they have not been able to find more people or institutions, real or apparently honest, that lend themselves to form a part of the government to give them credibility and a better image. It's because of this that "substantial" changes diminished to a designation of merely nominal positions to the interior of the Junta.

The following acts demonstrate that the governmental changes were only superficial: after Engineer Duarte was named President of the Junta, the level of repression and systematic violation of human rights continued becoming acute.

In January 1981 the government forcibly eliminated the only two informative media opposed to the regime that were left in El Salvador: API and the newspaper *El Independiente*.

Those voices that were raised denouncing the human rights violations and condemning the terrorism of the Salvadorean government have continued to be silenced; the day after the documentary, "El Salvador: Another Vietnam?" was televised in the Washington, D.C. area, Mr. Victor Medrano, Administrative Secretary of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, was captured in San Salvador, who appeared, in this film, valiantly denouncing the Salvadorean regime. Since then he has "disappeared." Days after, the same security forces assaulted the house of Lic. Marianella Garcia, President of said Commission; she too had made important declarations against the government in the documentary (she has since been murdered/January 1983).

At the same time, starting from Jan. 11, 1981, the military demochristian Junta declared martial law and curfew. This repressive measure, according to Church opinion, has only served the Security Forces and other paramilitary bodies to commit



A peasant family in Chalatenango.

I.K. Silverman

more flagrantly their crimes against the unorganized civilian population.

In this new reorganization of the government, Colonel Rafael Flores Lima, was named Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces; he had been the Secretary of Information of the Presidency, with the rank of Minister, during the government of General Romero. For being so identified with him, he was removed from his office after the military coup of Oct. 15.

In conclusion, the actual reality of the military demochristian government continues being one of a government in decadence and decomposition that, in order to subsist, has to abuse its military power and depend fully and openly on the economic, political and military support of the government of the United States, lacking a base and popular representation and having to confront a democratic revolutionary movement headed by the FMLN-FDR each time more powerful and pluralistic, which expresses the will of the majority of the Salvadorean people.

Next Issue: the FMLN launches its January offensive, the right wing prepares for a fascist coup during the March 1982 internationally televised elections, the involvement of U.S. corporations, and a look at the 5 groups making up the FMLN and their ever-expanding "zones of control."

Peasants captured by the repressive forces.



land reform in el salvador

Statement by Jorge Alberto Villacorta,
Former Under-Secretary of Agriculture
of El Salvador

I, Jorge Alberto Villacorta, was Under-Secretary of Agriculture of El Salvador from January to March 1980; my principal activity was the development of the Basic Law on Agrarian Reform and its corresponding application. After March 6, I participated directly in the process of the takeover of the properties of persons who owned more than 850 acres of land in El Salvador.

This governmental action—undertaken with the direct participation of the army—was part of the commitment that the Armed Forces made to the P.D.C. (Christian Democrat Party) and the people on Jan. 9. The reform was aimed at generating a new model of rural development, based on the direct participation of peasants and unsalaried agricultural workers in agricultural production and using self-managed enterprises as the fundamental nucleus.

In my opinion, it is important to point out that this agrarian reform law, so essential to El Salvador in resolving the basic problems of our society, has been rendered completely useless by the climate of political violence in which it has been promulgated. The Agrarian Reform had, as a basic political objective, the intention to pacify the country and to channel development within a model of participatory democracy. None of these objectives has been achieved, nor can it be predicted that they can be achieved, due to the repressive action that the very government is carrying out with its security forces and the army.

I resigned from my position on March 26, 1980, because I believed that it was useless to continue in a government not only incapable of putting an end to the violence, but a government which itself is generating the political violence through repression. My remaining in the government was related to compliance with the agreement on Jan. 9, but these agreements have not been kept. The repressive process has not been stopped. That is an indispensable condition for moving ahead with political reform. Further, the popular sectors have not been incorporated into the provisions of the reform.

In reality, from the first moment that the implementation of the agrarian reform began, what we saw was a sharp increase in official violence against the very peasants who were the supposed "beneficiaries" of the process. With growing concern, I saw how each day the reports that reached us from the countryside clearly indicated increase in the repression against the peasants. This happened at the same time in which we were taking actions to convert these same peasants into subjects of the agrarian reform process.

There exists clear evidence that during the month of March, while I served as Under-Secretary, recently-elected directors of the agricultural enterprises were killed

by gunfire. In the first days of the reform, to cite one case, five directors and two presidents of the new peasant management organizations were killed. It can be clearly established that every day this repressive process has become stronger. Recently, in one of the large estates taken over by the agrarian reform, uniformed members of the security forces accompanied by a masked person brought together all the workers; the masked person pointed out the directors of the self-management group and then these individuals were shot in front of their co-workers.

I can also verify that many other presidents and directors had their lives threatened or have experienced attempts to kill them; this has led many of them to resign or simply not accept the position once elected.

In the last three months, a great number of peasants belonging to the agrarian reform sector have been killed; likewise, several technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute of Agrarian Transformation, who are advisors and co-managers in these properties, have fallen victim to the repression.

These bloody acts have been carried out by uniformed men of the National Guard and Treasury Police, accompanied by civilians of ORDEN, all heavily armed; they have been accompanied by armored trucks and heavy arms; furthermore, I gathered testimonies from peasants and workers belonging to Christian organizations against whom many crimes were carried out by heavily-armed civilians acting with total impunity.

Within this framework of reform with repression, it is impossible to implement and complete an agrarian reform program that aims to redistribute income, increase production and productivity, diversify production, generate employment, and transfer power over the land to the dispossessed majorities. All this on the basis of a plan of democratic and free participation. A non-totalitarian and non-state-controlled model can only be carried out with the real participation of the peasants and this cannot be achieved when those supposedly favored are assassinated. In the present situation, perhaps an agrarian reform model of a totalitarian state-controlled nature might be applied, but never a democratic one, as long as there is not a stop to the repression which strikes down the peasants.

My resignation was based on the fact that it is impossible for the agrarian reform to gain popular participation. On the contrary, what one saw was that day-to-day government increasingly distanced itself from the people and established a closer relationship with rightist sectors, whose criminal action is strengthened and stimulated by the complicity of the security forces.

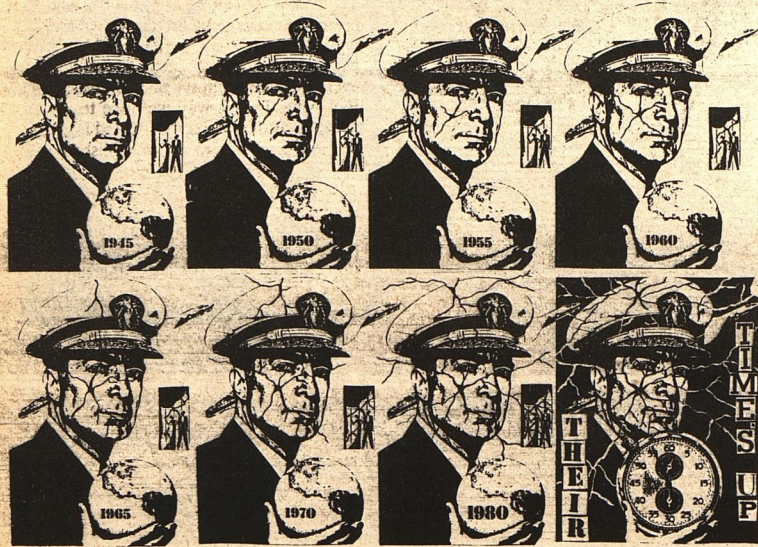
For info:

NACLA's (North American Congress on Latin America) Report on the Americas, 151 W. 19th St., 9th floor, New York, NY 10011. \$3. March-April, 1980: "El Salvador—Why Revolution?" May-June, 1981: "Central America—No Road Back." March-April, 1982: "El Salvador—Beyond Elections."

Covert Action Information Bulletin, April, 1981: El Salvador—U.S. Intervention." P.O. Box 50272, Washington, DC 20004
Cry of the People—The Struggle for Human Rights in Latin America—The Catholic Church's Conflict with U.S. Policy, by Penny Lernoux: Penguin Books, 625 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.



"Dancing Ronnie Doll"



Phoebe & the Pigeon People

By Jay Lynch & Gary Whitney



COMIX



TELEVISION

All is Not Quiet on The Western Front

by Bettina Stockton

On Dec. 10, 1982, Keith Lamb, California Director of Selective Service, sat in the piano bar at the Bahia Hotel in San Diego and announced a special drive to promote draft registration throughout the state.

According to Lamb, a retired National Guard brigadier general, the public relations effort will focus upon four "target counties": San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco (and the greater Bay Area) and Sacramento.

Though refusing to admit that California's non-compliance rate (consistently the highest in the nation) has created somewhat of a crisis within the Selective Service System, Lamb said that he was concerned about the sagging registration rates in the state's metropolitan areas. He said that the purpose of this campaign is to educate and remind youths who turn 18 that they need to register to fulfill "their civic duty" and so they "won't foul up their futures."

To facilitate this effort, 30 military reserve officers have been activated and assigned to the four target areas. In addition, the Selective Service has established four task force headquarters throughout the

state and has enlisted the aid of area Selective Service draft board members to distribute fliers and meet with community groups. "We're going to the high schools and put up posters," said Lamb. "We'll go before service clubs. We're setting up a speakers bureau; we'll speak to anyone who'll listen."

"We are trying to get the message across that failure to register is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine," said Ken Simons, an Army reservist activated to work with the Selective Service at its Sacramento office. "Our literature tells them that it is really not a draft. It is educational material, and is being mailed out to the homes of 18-year-olds throughout the state." Task force members have also been asked to help distribute literature on campuses.

One hour prior to the announcement of this new offensive, representatives of San Diego CARD and the San Diego County Draft Resisters Defense Fund held their own press conferences in the restaurant next door to announce that the federal government's efforts to register young men for the draft—and to intimidate them into registering—were failing. "The mere fact that Selective Service is having major prob-



lems gaining compliance with the registration program is reason enough to re-evaluate its continued existence," said Deborah Russell, spokesperson for CARD. "Trying to enforce this unpopular and clearly unenforceable law is a shameful waste of taxpayers' dollars." President Reagan "should accept defeat gracefully and order the registration program halted," she said.

In San Francisco, the Bay Area Network Against Militarism and the Draft (BANAMAD) has undertaken to counter the move by Selective Service and to continue its ongoing counter-intimidation/counter-recruitment efforts by organizing a press conference for high school newspaper editors and reporters. Tentatively scheduled for early spring, the project expands upon an idea tested this last fall in San Diego by San Diego CARD. We will be inviting student representatives from every high school in the nine-county greater Bay Area. In this way we hope to get our message to those directly affected in a more efficient manner than is accomplished when relying on the established media to put forward alternative views.

A High School organizing packet is available from San Diego CARD (P.O. Box 15195, San Diego, CA 92115) for \$2.50. For more information about the Bay Area project, contact: BANAMAD, 1251 Second Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122.

After the Indictments: Thirteen Resisters.

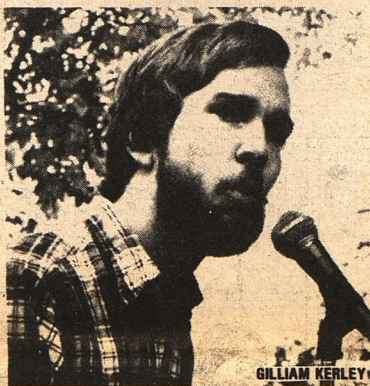
by Grace Nichols, NY-CARD

(Thanks to Bill Smith, Selective Service Law Panel, L.A., for update information)

Thirteen is the unlucky number of indicted non-registrants to date, each one a public resister as the government pursues its policy of passive enforcement. The resisters have been dealt with in diverse ways (and at varying speeds) in the court system morass. The resisters and their stories are listed below in chronological order of their indictments:

Ben Sasway of San Diego, CA, the first resister to be indicted (on June 30, 1982) was convicted on August 26 after a trial in which Judge Thompson refused to allow him to tell why he had not registered. Also, the jury could not be informed of the possible penalty for the offense. Ben was sentenced to two and one half years in jail on October 4, but is out on bail pending an appeal of the conviction, and is working with the National Lawyers Guild to fulfill certain bail conditions. Just recently, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned Judge Thompson's order prohibiting Sasway from speaking about draft resistance.

Enten Eller of Roanoke, VA, indicted on July 13, was convicted and then sentenced to 250 hours community service and three years probation, whose terms requiring Eller to register within 90 days. Eller refused, and went once more before Judge Turk at a hearing on December 8. Though Eller's probation officer recommended incarceration, Judge Turk ruled that Eller do two years of alternative service at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Salem or a similar institution without pay and remain on probation for three years. Eller will start his service after he graduates from Bridgewater College this spring.



GILLIAM KERLEY

that Wayne had been selectively prosecuted, the government had refused to comply with court orders in presenting its case, and that Carter's 1980 Presidential Proclamation 4771 on registration was put into effect 19 days after its issuance, not leaving the required 30 days for public comment. The government is appealing the decision. If the Appeals Court reverses Hatter's decision, Wayne will be indicted once more and proceedings will resume.

Mark Arden Schmucker, an Ohio Mennonite, was indicted on July 22 and found guilty by a federal court in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 5. On October 19, he was sentenced to three years probation, two of which will be spent in full-time service at Emmaus House, a facility for mentally retarded adults, and a \$4,000 fine. Though the case is on appeal, Mark has stated that he plans to perform the service regardless of the outcome. The sentence is under the Youth Corrections Act, which means he'll have no record after probation is up. Schmucker is finishing college by correspondence from Emmaus House.

Russell Ford of Hartford, CT, was indicted on July 30. After he was arraigned on August 10, he was imprisoned at the Danbury Federal Prison for refusing to sign a bond agreement. His assigned judge, Blumenfeld, has been ill, and so trial proceedings have been put off indefinitely. Ford has decided not to request a switch of judges because Blumenfeld has a reputation for open-mindedness in regard to draft resisters.

Gary John Ekland of Des Moines, IA, indicted on August 31, was found guilty on October 27 in a trial before Judge Vietor. Outside the courtroom, 125 protestors circled, and 21 Edland supporters were arrested for sitting down on Federal property. Inside, Ekland was allowed to make no moral statements or discuss his motives. On December 2, he was sentenced to two years in prison under B-2 Classification, making him eligible for parole at any time. His lawyer estimates that he would serve only six months. Ekland is now out on personal recognizance, preparing an appeal which he expects will be acted on in March.

Gilliam Kerley of Madison, WI, was indicted on September 8, and pled "not guilty by reason of sanity" on September 28. He has filed 30 pre-trial motions, including one claiming selective prosecution and another to declare the courtroom a nuclear-free zone. The motions will be heard in February, and the trial will take place in March at the earliest, with Judge Doyle presiding.

Michael McMillan, also of Madison, was, like Kerley, indicted on September 8. McMillan declined to plead, but a plea of not guilty was entered for him. On December 17, he did register, and now will not be prosecuted if he successfully completes a year of probation.

Charles Epp, a Mennonite from Kansas, was indicted on September 21. He has pled not guilty, and his lawyers have entered five pre-trial motions, including one claiming selective prosecution. The rulings on his pre-trial motions will be forthcoming by the end of January, while his trial date is tentatively February 8, before Judge Tice.

Kendel Warkentine, also a Kansas Mennonite, was also indicted on September 21. He pled "no contest," which was not accepted by his judge. He then pled "guilty," and was convicted by Judge Crow without a trial on December 2. He is to be sentenced March 7, and is currently out on bond.

Rusty Martin of Cedar Falls, IA, was indicted on October 5. His trial, scheduled for November 22, was postponed indefinitely by Judge Edward P. McManus' pre-trial ruling that there is no continuing duty to register. The Justice Department

will try his case, November 15 before Judge Nelson, but did not make a formal defense, stating that he'd done nothing for which he had to defend himself. B.A.R.D. filed papers with legal defense issues raised as a friend of court. Hasbrouck's sentencing on January 14 resulted in a six-month suspended sentence and 1,000 hours of community service.

Paul Jacob was sought for indictment in late September but was not actually served for indictment as he's gone underground after receiving a threatening letter from the SSS. He was formerly the Chairman of the Arkansas Libertarian Party. He has issued a statement which says, among other things, "I want to show, by my example, that the choice is not between registration and the draft or non-registration and jail. The issue is not: Have I broken the law? I have. The issue is: Have I done what is right?"



MICHAEL McMILLAN

immediately had U.S. Attorney Robert Tieg appeal the ruling, for if McManus' ruling becomes standard interpretation of the law, the prosecution will bear the burden of proof that the defendant at that time knew he had to register and willfully refused. At present, the Los Angeles National Lawyers' Guild has filed that the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals does not have jurisdiction to hear the case. Martin's trial is now postponed indefinitely while the above legal question is settled. Martin's defense rests on many points, one being that he was constructively registered by a U.S. attorney with information off a Freedom of Information Act request he'd filed.



Edward John Hasbrouck of Boston, MA, was indicted on October 6. He represented himself at

Attn: Youth!

The Student/Youth Caucus of National CARD is calling for the participation of all students currently enrolled in either high school or college—male or female—and all "Youth," as defined by the Selective Service System regulations (i.e., those born after December 31, 1959). However, we are also calling for all females born after this date as well, because, contrary to the government's position, women do have a voice in this matter, and we want to hear that voice. Please send all responses to CARD Student/Youth Caucus, c/o NY-CARD, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003.

The Student/Youth Caucus is looking forward to increasing our membership, and being a vital part of the Anti-Draft Movement. Since this law is aimed directly at "Youth," then "Youth" should have, and should take, a very active part in responding to the government.

NOTE: The Youth/Student Caucus is asking that all groups publish this item to help the caucus organize a highly mobile segment of our society.



David Wayne, indicted July 22, brought pre-trial motion before Judge Hatter in Los Angeles on September 27. The hearings were frustrated by the government's non-compliance with the court in withholding or censoring to unusable condition Justice Department, SSS, and White House documents requested by the defense *apropos* to a pre-trial motion that the prosecution of Wayne was an illegal selective prosecution. The Administration also thwarted proceedings by refusing the defense's request that Presidential counselor Edwin Meese testify. November 15, Judge Hatter dismissed the case on the grounds

Sex, Love, Desire

Feminists Struggle Over the Portrayal of Sex

By Barbara O'Dair

Sex talk. Contemporary feminists have always asserted that "the personal is political," and this maxim couldn't better apply to the new dialogue in the feminist movement about sex. Some of the dialogue is revelatory and some of it is reactionary. While some women are wondering why they haven't talked about sexuality before, others are wondering if they *should* at all.

To be sure, bringing the personal and private into the public domain is a controversial undertaking, and it's shaking the women's liberation movement at its roots. The rift that's developed—between "pro-sex" feminists and anti-pornography activists—is having far-reaching implications for the feminist movement. The anti-pornography movement contends that pornography is inherently oppressive to women; the "pro-sex"ers would like to turn the discussion on its head by emphasizing the issue of women's *pleasure* over the issue of sexual victimization.

Pornography, like most other mass media in our culture, is contradictory. It can be sexist, misogynous, misanthropic, upsetting; it can be titillating, thrilling, life-affirming, *fun*. Its potential for any of these variations is nearly infinite, and its effect differs from person to person, as does sexuality itself. Pornography, in its graphic depiction of sex of all stripes, can undermine the often unspoken taboo against open sexuality that our society rests on. At the same time, it can display and reflect the most sexually oppressive and alienated tendencies of our society.

Feminists have usually maintained an uneasy ambivalence toward the issue of pornography. But it is a new phenomenon in this century for a movement on the Left to organize against pornography. Not so for the Right, for which porn has *always* provoked much consternation, less for its sexist content than for its potentially subversive qualities.

Feminists in the 19th century, in the Social Purity movement, lumped pornography with other vices, such as prostitution and "male lust" in general, and sought to protect women from these evils. Given the context of the mid-19th century, a time which did not afford to women safe abortions, effective, available contraception, or prevention of sexual disease, an anti-sexual attitude such as the Social Purists' should not be surprising nor perhaps dismissed as mere prudishness or puritanism. The traditional right-wing opposition to pornography is also to be expected, given the ultra-conservatism the Right manifests in all its stands on sexuality, from abortion to homosexuality.

Today's anti-pornography movement posits porn as *the* central and most powerful element of women's oppression in our society. The anti-porn activists give somewhat different reasons for their opposition to pornography than does the Right. But the anti-porn movement's single-issue approach to pornography has made it an unusual but apparent bedfellow with the New Right, which, in the past few years, has helped to create a climate of intolerance for sexual freedoms (witness the proposed "Family Protection Act," which attacks lesbians, male homosexuals, and women heading households, among others; the proposed anti-abortion "Human Life Amendment"; and last year's Teenage Chastity Bill).

Despite this unwitting accompaniment, the anti-pornography movement has gained much support for its cause from within the feminist movement. We would do well to scrutinize here the anti-porn analysis of pornography as well as the reaction of other feminists to this movement.

The most prominent group in the anti-porn campaign is Women Against Pornography (WAP), begun in 1979 and now a New York-based but nationally active group of about 7,000 members. The group has created a groundswell of anti-porn activity across the country, and the movement has taken on the proportions and rhetoric of

a crusade. Its members stress their role is not to censor, but to *educate*, to get at the "truth" behind the pornographic image. That truth, they say, is that "pornography has nothing to do with sex." (What they mean is, the kind of sex they would sanction.) Rather, pornography, as a "male design for male entertainment," is concerned solely with violence, and with the objectification, thus oppression, of women. WAP insists not only that *all* pornography is degrading to women, but also that all pornography leads to violence.

The movement's cause-and-effect theory is embodied in their assertion, "Pornography is the theory; rape is the practice." In this way, sexual violence against women is seen as directly resulting from porn consumption.

Sensitive to charges of anti-sexuality levelled at them by outside the anti-porn movement, anti-porn activists respond that, while porn is unacceptable, "erotica" is OK. By introducing the notion of "erotica" as acceptable material for sexual stimulation, anti-porn theorists hope to differentiate themselves from earlier moralistic movements such as Social Purity, a group which included nearly *all* sexuality in its denigration of male "lust" as the source of women's oppression.

The irony in today's anti-porn movement is that, in its attempt to circumvent the traditional representation of women in pornography, WAP has instead helped to *reinforce* the traditional role of women as moral caretakers/social purists.

WAP and groups like it have received an

scription for sexual pleasure fit every woman.

It's also disconcerting that the movement focuses primarily on sexual images of women—as if standard advertising depicting women in their kitchens and bathrooms somehow comes closer to revealing women's true natures. This weakness in the anti-porn approach lends credence to the idea that the anti-porn movement is attempting to impose traditional sexual morality rather than to root out sources of female oppression.

In addition, the anti-porn theory rests on a dangerous conflation—that pornography and actual violence are intrinsically linked. But while pornography can show real contempt for women and for sexuality, the connection between images and violence, or words and violence, is highly contestable. Such a connection implies that every person who has fantasies which involve dominance and submission, or roleplaying of any kind, actually want to live out these roles in reality.

Blaming pornography for male violence against women—rape, battering, etc.—obfuscates the issues and deflects attention away from the real and frightening problems of sexual violence. Blaming pornography for the oppression of women casts into obscurity the nature of the family, church, and state and their role in women's subordination. In this way, the anti-porn activists are found on the wrong side of the discourse.

The disheartening tendency of the anti-porn movement to concentrate on women as sexual victims rather than as active sexual beings is only now being challenged by other feminists. But it is not as though sexuality has been completely overlooked in the women's liberation movement before. An understanding of the way in which women (and men) have been denied the full expression of their sexuality informs the growing sophistication of the feminist theory of reproductive rights. This theory builds from the basic principle that today's New Right attack on reproductive rights,

alike—who are, after all, products of the same anti-sexual culture—but there are stronger social norms that restrain women from sexual expression, from physicality even. Women thus find themselves in the odd position of maintaining "good girl" status—rising above lustful, "male-valued" sex in favor of romantic love and pure ideals—lest they sink to "bad girl" notoriety for acknowledging desire, with all the social consequences this implies.

WAP has been helpful in upholding this oppressive dichotomy by accounting, in condescending terms, for feminists who reject the anti-porn theory as hopelessly "conditioned by patriarchal values" or "anti-feminist." That's another way of saying "bad girls."

All of this then makes "sex talk," from the most private to the most collectively organized, imperative. Many of the "pro-sex" women, those who oppose the anti-pornography movement, are women who are and have been active feminists. Where are they leading the movement?

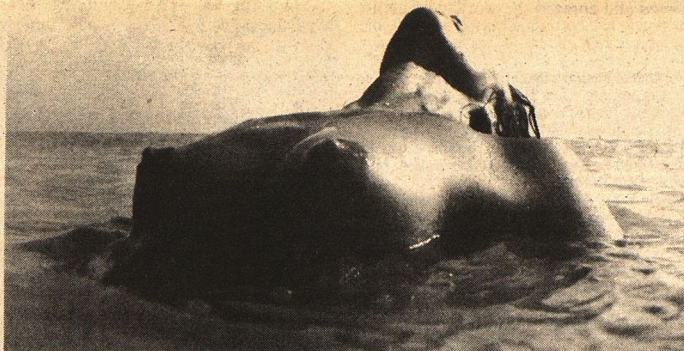
The largest event to date in response to the current reactionary fervor was also the first of its kind. In April, 1982, New York City's Barnard College hosted the now-historic controversial conference entitled "The Scholar and the Feminist IX: Towards a Politics of Sexuality," colloquially known these days as the Barnard Sex Conference. Organized by the highly respected Barnard Women's Center, the day-long event attracted an international crowd of over 1,000 women. The Conference distinguished itself by posing the prime questions for the new movement, among them: Is it possible for us to define a "feminist sexuality" today? Do we want to? Or do we first want to discover our variety? The big theme is reflected in the titles of the eighteen afternoon workshops which included "Concepts for a Radical Politics of Sexuality," "Beyond the Gay/Straight Split: Do Sexual Roles (Butch/Femme) Transcend Sexual Preference?," "The Defense of Sexual Restriction by Anti-Abortion Activists," and "Popular Sex Literature." Heady stuff, indeed, for any who thought sex was simply one of life's little pleasures, as "natural" as food and sleep. Or one of nature's huge mysteries, better left undisturbed. It was heady enough, certainly, to spark a controversy that still rages today, almost a year later.

Despite the fact that pornography was one of the central issues to the Conference theme, Women Against Pornography protested the event, claiming that the group's view had been "barred" from the Conference planning sessions and that the Conference had been "taken over by sadomasochists and presented only their point of view." A small cadre of anti-porn activists picketed outside the premises on the day of the event, wearing T-shirts proclaiming "Against S/M, Towards a Feminist Sexuality," and circulating a leaflet full of slanderous accusations regarding a number of the featured speakers and/or planners. These actions might have been merely mild irritants but surrounding events helped to create a climate of anger and apprehension. Due to reports of WAP's planned protest, the Barnard Administration confiscated the major text to be distributed at the Conference—the *Diary*. As a result, the Conference was deprived of its official document; Barnard College's affiliation was removed from the *Diary* (and, in effect, from anything to do with the Conference, save financing the reprinting of the *Diary*, which became available later that summer); and the Helena Rubinstein Foundation withdrew funding for future Scholar and Feminist conferences. Furthermore, the independence of the Barnard Women's Center has been threatened and the Center itself is currently under review.

The stated rationale behind the seizure of the *Diary* was for "inappropriate graphics." One of the designers of the *Diary*, Beth Jaker, has said that the Barnard Administration panicked because, in general, "Colleges feel so threatened. They want to suppress any element of innovative feminism because they're scared they'll lose their funding." This is indicative of a larger trend but it doesn't explain the role of WAP and the contribution of the anti-porn politics to this unfortunate turn of events. WAP protested the Conference for its inclusion of a variety of perspectives on sexuality, and it protested the *Diary* for its use of "violent images" to represent women and female sexuality; the *Diary* included punky, witty,

Continued Next Page

RISING GODDESS PHOTOGRAPHS BY CYNTHIA MACADAMS



enthusiastic response from many women and from the establishment—from the press to city officials eager to clean up local porn districts. This might be read by some as a kind of coup for the feminist movement of the '80s. But is it? How can feminists embrace a movement so closely allied with the interests of right-wing forces antagonistic to nearly every feminist goal.

The "pro-sex" feminists, as they have come to be known in this debate, believe that the problem with the anti-pornography movement stems from the basic premise of its theory, not simply from the notion that a good idea has somehow gone astray. The assumption that all pornography is degrading to women—this decontextualization of porn's content—not only screens out material that is potentially pleasurable but also screens out the women who find it so. Thus, a woman who gets turned on by a film, magazine or book that doesn't fall under the WAP's rubric "erotica" must suffer the judgment of a movement which has deemed sex either "politically correct" or "politically incorrect." "Pro-sex" feminists recognize this kind of judgment as merely one more in the string of moralistic judgments about women's sexuality which have been aimed at women throughout history. Who, for example, decides what is erotica and what is pornography? WAP—mainly a group of white, middle class women? Many feminists consider it an outrage for WAP to demand that their pre-

including abortion, is an attack on female sexual assertion, rather than a struggle in the service of "life" as its acolytes in the Right-to-Life movement would maintain.

But sexuality, apart from its status as the Rights battering ram, has always proven difficult to discuss. We hardly have a language with which to talk about women's sexuality and desire, about pleasure and how it's had. We are also not accustomed to the pursuit of such a dialogue in a political context. Feminists are rapidly learning that sex is too important to be left out—and to politicize it is not to decide what kind of sex is "right" and which is "wrong." It is to acknowledge the realities of women's sexual desires, fantasies and experiences. It is to assert that women's claim to their sexuality is a radical act in a culture which demonstrates contempt for sex.

The Left has never adequately addressed sex in a political context. Even feminist debate has been known to place sex as a secondary issue behind "bread and butter" economic issues. Other traditions have also played a large part in the hesitation to engage in a comprehensive discussion of sexuality. Dare it be said that most of us have little more than an inkling of what our personal sexuality is all about. We're taught to believe sex is "natural," a given, rather than a social construction, with infinite variety and complexity. In this way, sex is mystified and human curiosity discouraged. This holds true for women and men

Cokescam or EPA Cleanup?

Continued from Page One

And how many were convicted? One: for simple possession of hashish. As a result of the other 51 arrests, one of the nicest legal suits for harassment of a demonstration in all long time is, as we go to press, pending in D.C. against the police, Nancy, Watt, and the whole guilty crew at the Interior Dept.

In addition to the raids on CAML July 6th and 8th, the suit charges an extensive pattern of violation of civil rights during last year's events, especially widespread beatings and summary punishment of demonstrators by police under orders to keep arrests down.

In one more outrageous case, for instance, it seems that one of the demonstrators (who'd drawn police attention because he was in a back brace) "assaulted" the clubs, fists and stomping jackboots of Watt's Park Police with his prone body, and ended the day with a cracked head and heavy contusions.

The suit asks, in light of such systematic, Kafka-esque conspiracy to deny the rights of speech and assembly, that the Court order the one and only remedy which can restore those rights in full: Give both groups equal access. Give one end of Lafayette Park to each, let the ones who support Reagan's diversion of enforcement from heroin and hard drugs and those who wish to protest have the same chance to show which ideas truly have the support of the majority.

Can Anything Save Watt?

"I talked with Nancy on the phone, and I told her Spring is a good time to clean out your Cabinet."

-A Beach Boy

Ironically, then, 52 pot protestors may have accomplished what the Sierra Club, Nader's multifarious PIRG's and the entire environmental movement have not been able to do: cause Watt to self-destruct.

While Reagan attempted to put the Watt incident aside with jokes about 'crisis negotiations' and a plastic foot, a mood of serious retribution was building on all fronts—Nancy Reagan was rumored to have called for Watt's immediate resignation, White House aide and chief fixer Mike Deaver called the incident "an embarrassment to the entire administration," and middle-of-the-road rock 'n' roll fans from around the entire country rose up in a wrathful frenzy seldom seen from that quarter.

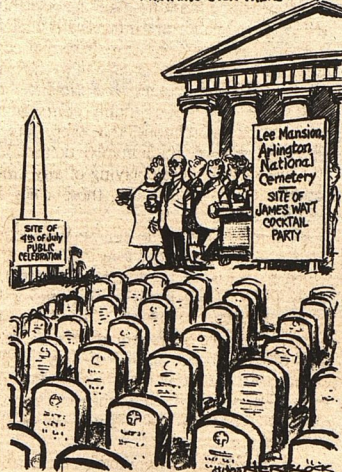
Reagan's lame counterattack came from a rather obvious province. The Justice Department promptly announced that "widespread drug use on the Hill had resulted in a new investigation of such activities." Legions of indictments were said to be on their way down, involving members of both houses of Congress, their aides and employees.

Unfortunately, the boys at Justice took a bipartisan approach—still smarting from Reagan's veto of their pet Crime Bill with its unacceptable Drug Czar provision, which mandated Senate hearings into Reagan's program before confirmation of any prospective appointee. This was expected to entail thorough ventilation of such questions as why William French Smith has deployed

all the Feds in the one place (the Caribbean) heroin *doesn't* come from. Or how Vice President Bush managed to mount an AWACs blockade perfectly suited to interdict freighterloads of pot from Columbia, or weapons from Cuba, but *totally useless against cocaine*, thereby propelling \$50 billion illegal Colombian dollars into cocaine production and smuggling, creating a cocaine glut.

[This supply-driven glut, with a 30% drop

"IT WOULDN'T BE WHOLESOME TO HAVE THE WRONG ELEMENT DRINKING OVER THERE"



in prices, and 100% improvement in purity, has pushed cocaine out to millions of middle class folk who were previously off-limits, and the administration is certainly happy not to take credit for this handiwork.]

So now, instead a neat sidestep past a Democrat-inspired snare, the Veto of the Crime Bill has come back to haunt Reagan much sooner than expected, and he's currently thrashing on the end of a barbed hook, one hand trying to gag the press, and the other one putting pressure on the folks responsible to quash the indictments.

After three years in the White House—three years after the Reagan Mandate—the Reagan Revolution has revealed itself as a paper tiger: incompetence up front, environmental and defense policies in a total shambles, a foreign policy which has confused and enraged the world community, millions of Americans out of work, and personnel embarrassments which have left

even the most blindly loyalist Reaganites wondering if "The Chief" can tie his own shoe laces without sparking an international "incident."

From where we sit, it seems increasingly likely that the whole gang of hucksters and charlatans currently clogging the halls of power may find themselves on the streets. If not before the '84 election, then certainly afterward. But only if the pressure is kept high: Reagan & Co. have a nasty habit of slipping off the hook, but an awful lot of very angry people are smelling victory right now—and, if we can keep ourselves from getting tangled in our own nets, we might actually *beach* the bastard.

One thing is certain. If Watt was trying to set the stage for suppressing the July 4th Smoke-in, his maneuver boomeranged. This year the media are following the smoke-in protest more avidly than ever, alerted to the fact that a 'separate subgroup protesting repressive marijuana laws' was nonetheless weighty enough to cause the Secretary of the Interior to risk offending and alienating 100 million Americans.

In addition, this year's protests on July 3rd and 4th are part of a deep, nationwide revulsion against the Administration—as well as the high point of a National Tour which is promoting the White House gig at 30 or 40 events all over the country from now until Independence Day.

And there is one other distinction that makes this year special—one that promises to make this July 4th one of the most interesting since Honor America Day, 1970. Thanks to James Watt and the miracle of mass communications, *millions* of additional people... rock fans... smokers know there's going to be a smoke-in July in Lafayette Park this Fourth of July—and they are aware this year as no other how this simple disobedience of moral tyranny shakes the foundations of the Reagan White House.

The one thing Watt should have known, if he'd been more attuned to American culture, is that you *don't* knock the rock.

It is doubtful that anything the White House could do now will keep them from assembling in Lafayette Park at High Noon.

CMI UPDATE

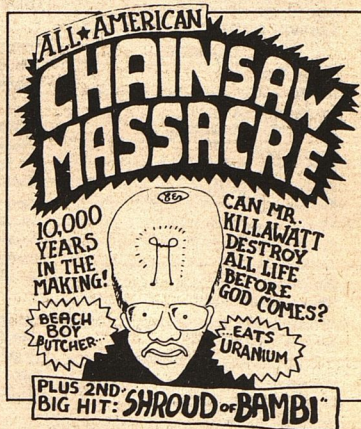
P. O'Blarney
(Los Angeles)—The California Marijuana Initiative kicked off its petition drive at a Feb. 27th smoke-in, which was held on

the lawn of Wilshire Blvd's Federal Building (which houses the FBI). This smoke-in came off, despite constant rain which, as you know, is causing California to slide into the Pacific. But only 150 hardcore potheads who listened to Aron Kay, Tommy Rettig (formerly "Jeff" of the "Lassie") and other speakers denounce the new Deukmejian Dark Ages, and call for all-out effort to *pass* CMI this time.

Free California sense smoke permeated the atmosphere, a local band played, and no cops showed up. This unusual omission by the LAPD, better known for their brutality against smoke-ins, punk concerts, and peace demonstrators at the slightest excuse, was attributable to their presence elsewhere.

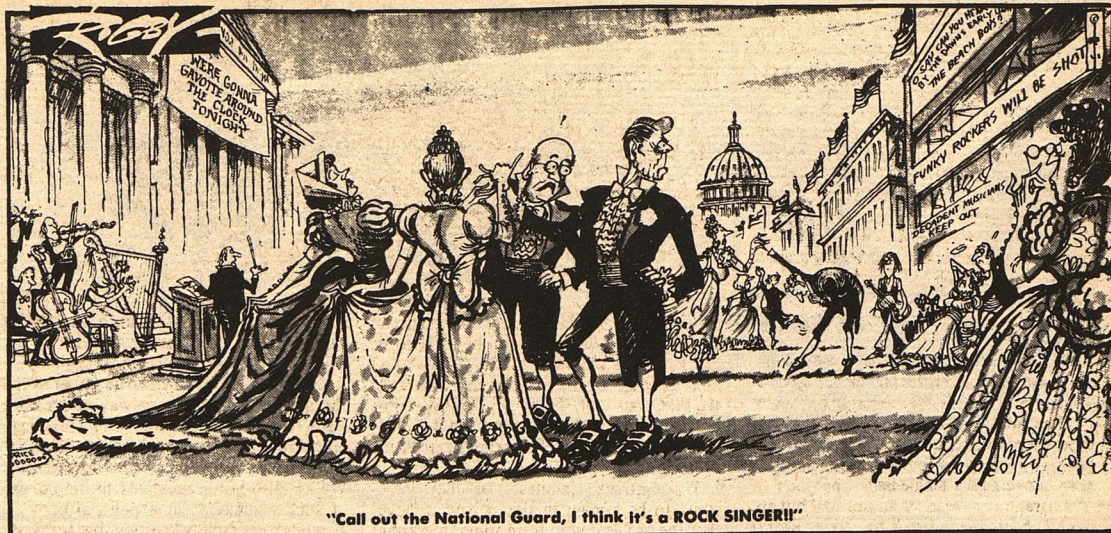
L.A.'s "finest" were all at the studios of Twentieth Century Fox, protecting Nancy Reagan and the Queen of England from Irish demonstrators.

Yet unfortunately, the latest, Southern California-based CMI petition drive failed



to follow up on this auspicious beginning. Only 11,000 signatures were gathered. A new, truly statewide effort to get the number of signatures necessary in the requisite time period is in the works.

The new petition drive will be able to use volunteers. At the end of August, the national Rock Against Reagan Tour will drop down from the Pacific North West to provide re-enforcements and do a number of gigs in California. In the meantime contact California Marijuana Initiative, c/o Dennis Peron, 415-552-9629, in Frisco.



Love, Sex, & Desire...

Continued from Page 20

brazen graphics dispersed amongst the minutes of Conference planning meetings and descriptions of reading lists for the many workshops. In its innovative design and provocative content, the *Diary* is one of the most original documents to issue from the feminist movement.

It's high irony that it's taken the anti-pornography combined with the increased right-wing offensive against both feminism and sexual freedom to propel "pro-sex" feminists into action. But if the Barnard Sex Conference is any indication of the future, it's going to be provocative.

As the women's liberation movement found its focus and power in the '60s and

'70s in a celebration of unity, the greatest strength and most fruitful exchange within the movement today may be found in the expression of differences, in the exploration of the multiplicity of sexual desires and sexual experiences of women—women of color, women of different classes, heterosexual women and lesbians, women of *all* sexual preferences, whatever roleplaying or fantasies they may involve.

If feminism is to mean anything in these times, it must speak not to idealized, romanticized, sanitized versions of what women *should* be but deal wholly and heartily with what women are. Only in this way is the larger vision possible—when the call for an all-encompassing "feminist sexuality," with all of the prescriptive tendencies such a notion entails, is abandoned in favor of exploration and exchange.

This is not anarchism; nor is this pure libertarianism. As Alice Echols, one of the

opening speakers at the Barnard Conference, put it, "We can accept sexuality as it is without abandoning a critical perspective on it, and we can be critical without becoming moralistic." Given the current environment, this is radicalism.

Sexual radicalism can mean many things. For some women it can mean acknowledging desire in the first place. For others it can mean talking about it. For still others it can mean taking risks to find out what gives pleasure. In the past, the taking of those kinds of risks entailed dealing with other kinds of threats: not only the threat posed by the law and by general social intolerance, but also the threat of expulsion from a movement that may have given one an identity and a voice. This is particularly true these days for the so-called "sexual outlaws" in the feminist movement, whose sex can involve s/m, lesbian butch/femme roleplaying or ornate fantasies that don't fall into the

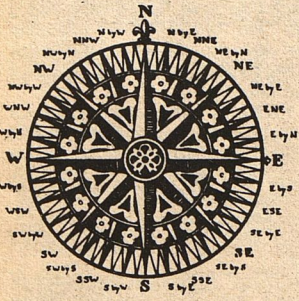
WAP "erotica" category. They are thus labelled "anti-feminist" by the anti-porn movement, which holds these "deviants" in special contempt.

I look forward to the day when an article can be written about the advent of feminist sexual radicalism without the use of a foil such as the anti-pornography movement to introduce the issue. While all feminists feel true rage about the sexual vulnerability women have suffered throughout the ages, this anger cannot short-circuit into sexual contempt without women losing in the long run. For feminists, it is not a time for reaction nor a politics of despair. It is a time to relinquish the status of victim and to take *back* sex, in all its variety.

Reprinted from *Alternative Media*, Spring 1983; Alternative Press Syndicate, P.O. Box 1347, Ansonia Station, New York, NY 10023.

To order the *Diary*, send \$5.00 to: *Diary of a Conference on Sexuality*, c/o Beth Jaker, 299 Riverside Drive, 9B, New York, NY 10025.

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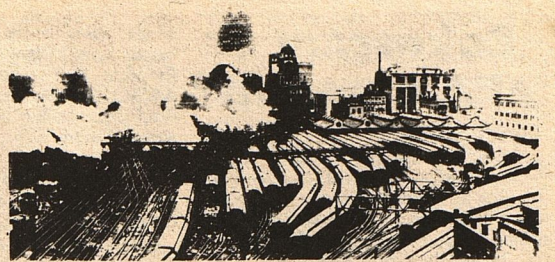
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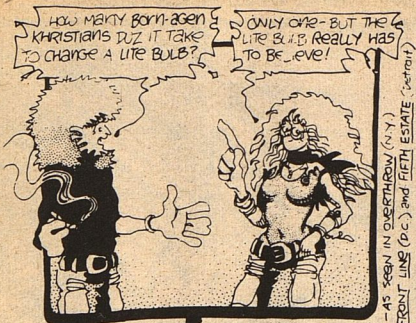
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RAR Scouts AUSTIN
[Eds Note: if you are interested with getting your gig on the National Tour, it's not too late. But in putting on an event, remember there are 3 essentials: a permit (or reasonable hope of one); good, thorough advance publicity; some money to throw toward the event. Contact the tour coordinator at 212-533-5027. Mass nonviolence is the only way to avoid violence.]
 Do you remember the Yippies? Back in 1968, when I still believed major change could occur working through the system, I was driving delegates around for Eugene McCarthy at the Democratic Party convention in Chicago. Somehow it had slipped from my mind then that this was all a charade. We didn't choose a president; the electoral college did.
 But, anyway, the Yippies were there in the parks in large numbers, young college and high school kids mostly, outraging everyone with their madcap parodies of the

system, nominating at their own convention a pig for president.
 I had thought the Yippies were dead along with the more violent Zippies, but no, here they were with an interesting newspaper, sometimes heavy on the violent rhetoric and sometimes thick with disdain and hate, called *Overthrow*. And here they were, at my door in February, wanting to talk, wanting to cook their macaroni in my kitchen, wanting to organize a tour of bands, called "Rock Against Reagan" or "Rock Against Racism," made up of bands from out of town and local, all people, black, brown, yellow, white, red. What they want to do is get a million people in Dallas for the Republican convention of 1984. They want to raise consciousness here in Austin about racism and Reaganism, and then they want to create a momentum for a mass demonstration in Dallas.
 I liked these Yippies. They were poor folk, struggling idealistic folk used to sleeping in their van and surviving by selling but-

tons on the street. They were wonderfully courteous in the house, cleaning up after themselves, doing dishes, visiting with the children. Men dedicated to change. I gave them contacts and helped them organize a meeting in town to tell people what ideas they had. Unfortunately, only three people showed up for the meeting. People here in Austin just could not get into their trip. They had an idea—Rock Against Racism—but they just wanted to leave us with the idea and go elsewhere. No one was willing to stay in the community to get to know it and work from the grassroots for a multicultural event.
 If you freeze out the Republican convention, if you succeed in getting a million people in Dallas—and that's a big if—what will be accomplished? The Republicans will nominate their candidate somewhere else. What's to prevent a general revulsion by the American public against the left, as happened in 1968 when Yippies fought back with others against the Chicago cops and

broke storefront windows?
 They had no answer.
 "How can you be an anarchist and non-violent?," they asked me.
 "We are trying to make a new anarchism," I said. "An American anarchism connected up with Thoreau and others, a spiritualized anarchism different from the materialistic anarchism of the nineteenth century."
 "You can't play tennis by reading a book," they said.
 "You can't play tennis unless you know there is a tennis," I replied. "You can read a book on it or you can get somebody to explain it to you. But you say you are anarchists? What anarchists do you know? What is anarchism?"
 "I've read a little Marx," one of the Yippies said.
 "Marx is not appropriate to America," another Yippie said.
 "What is anarchism," I asked again.
Continued Page 23, Column 4



Safety Tips for the Post-Nuclear Existence

1. Never use an elevator in a building that has been hit by a nuclear bomb, use the stairs.
2. When you're flying through the air, remember to roll when you hit the ground.
3. If you're on fire, avoid gasoline and other flammable materials.
4. Don't attempt communication with dead people it will only lead to psychological problems.
5. Food will be scarce, you will have to scavenge. Learn to recognize foods that will be available after the bomb: mashed potatoes, shredded wheat, tossed salad, ground beef, etc.
6. Put your hand over your mouth when you sneeze, internal organs will be scarce in the post-nuclear age.
7. Try to be neat, fall only in designated piles.
8. Drive carefully in "Heavy Fallout" areas, people could be staggering illegally.
9. Nutritionally, hundred dollar bills are equal to one's, but more sanitary due to limited circulation.
10. Accumulate mannequins now, spare parts will be in short supply on D-Day.

How to tell when you are dead:

1. Little things start bothering you: little things like worms, bugs, ants.
2. Something is missing in your personal relationships.
3. Your dog becomes overly affectionate.
4. You have a hard time getting a waiter.
5. Exotic birds flock around you.
6. People ignore you at parties.
7. You have a hard time getting up in the morning.
8. *Playboy* magazine wants to interview you.
9. You no longer get off on cocaine.
10. You finally get time off from work.

RAR Tour in Austin

Continued from page 22

"Fluidity," they said.
 "Whatever works," they said.
 "What can you expect from a bunch of anarchists?," they said.
 It was an interesting discussion. One of the Yippies left with a poem he copied down from my buddy Jack. The poem was written by Kabir and translated by Robert Bly. The last line reads: "How can you see God with a gun in your heart?"

I gave them a copy of Kropotkin's encyclopedia article on Anarchism, which begins:

Anarchism is the name given to a principle or theory of life and conduct under which society is conceived without government—harmony in such a society being obtained, not by submission to law, or by obedience to any authority, but by free agreements concluded between the various groups, territorial and professional, freely constituted for the sake of production and consumption, as also for the satisfaction of the infinite variety of needs and aspirations of a civilized being.

So many people running around calling themselves anarchists these days. The new wave and punk bands are really into it, some with intelligence and integrity. For many, however, the word is just something cool and shocking and hip, something to be commercially exploited.

The Yippies who came to Austin were serious, hard-working folk. Pragmatic revolutionaries willing to defend themselves, violence given for violence done. "When you watch a policeman try to break your roommate's back, you don't remain nonviolent. You defend yourself," one said.

Ernesto Cardenal, the great poet of Nicaragua (recently in the news because the Pope withdrew his ring when Father Cardenal tried to kiss it), new minister of culture, began a follower of Thomas meron, a practitioner of Catholic liberationist theology and nonviolence. He realized, later, that with a man like Somoza the practice of nonviolence meant you were dead.

But the U.S. is not yet Nicaragua, I say. Also, it is still too early to judge what the consequences of violence in Nicaragua will be, too early to tell whether this revolution will turn repressive as did the Russian revolution in 1917. (Let us hope that it doesn't.) It is wrong to kill; life is sacred. We must not succumb to the level of our enemies. We must not become our enemies. Reprinted from *Nonviolent Anarchist Newsletter*, c/o Nonviolent Anarchist Network, P.O. Box 1385, Austin, TX 78767.

Dear Overthrow,

Your story on the history of British smoke-ins was not too accurate. The major problem is that the Smokey Bears have disappeared without trace since the summer of 1981.

The Smokeys, the Legalise Cannabis Campaign (LCC), and the Radical Herb Society jointly organized the 1981 smoke-in at Hyde Park. We applied for permits but didn't get them: They took over to put on the show anyway. The cops became very violent and 26 were busted.

In '82, we couldn't find any Smokeys, so the LCC organized the event in Brockwell Park, Brixton. We would have loved their help; contrary to what your story said, we got none.

The Brixton event was far more overtly "political" in its content than Hyde Park. There was no need for the speeches—holding a peaceful, multiracial, cultural Herb Festival in the heart of riot territory is a statement of the value of the herb, in itself. There were no busts—which is lower than average on a Sunday in Brixton—and no injuries, and hardly any cops.

We'd be very happy to have the Smokeys do it this year, as we don't have the resources. But we still have no indication that they currently exist. The address you and others occasionally publish yields no replies to letters.

Where are the Bears? The UK needs them!

Love,
 Stay Free—
 Sean Blanchard,
 Co-ordinator,
 Legalise Cannabis Campaign

To the Editor,

The train of thoughts circulating in the Canadian mind should be filled with astonishment at the arrest of the British Columbia 5, who are accused of bombing the Cruise nuclear missile production site while Litton Systems Canada (sic) Ltd. continues to arm the U.S. military for World War III.

The list, so far, of citizens arrested, also includes the 62 people who have been charged at the November 11, 1982 symbolic occupation at Litton; the 27 arrested on August 6, 1982 Hiroshima Day; the 36 charged at the April 8, 1982 demonstration; the 24 arrested at the November 11, 1981 Remembrance Day action; and the 13 of April, 1981. Meanwhile, Litton Systems continues to violate section 79 of the Criminal Code—treasonous activity against the Canadian public—and yet no judge has complied with the charge laid by various citizens against Litton by issuing a summons.

By what authority does Litton manufacture the guidance component for the Cruise nuclear missile/drone?—after all, this is not U.S. territory, is it? The mandateless Federal government has provided a \$26.4 million loan for that bomb and Parliament has not taken into consideration the majority of Canadians who oppose even the testing of Reagan's new war toy.

The only real authority in Canada, the people, are being ignored, arrested, and imprisoned for our willingness to exercise

sovereign national rights. Really, what further justification need there be to bomb the bomb. Let that be called anarchism, but only those who are unable to distinguish between property and people would call it terrorism.

Abie Weisfel

A Concern and a Proposal: "Jail Punks"

Just about every minority group in prison has some sort of support network or publication on the Outside to provide a sympathetic ear, friendly advice, and sometimes specific assistance. Blacks can relate to the black movement, women the women's movement, gays to the gay movement, etc.

There is, however, one group of people in our jails and prisons which is constantly suffering, is more oppressed within the walls than any other, and has no one on the Outside to relate to.

I speak here of the thousands of "punks" in our systems of incarceration, juvenile and adult, victims of rape or threat of rape, young, and unable to take protect themselves from the sexual predators in our institutions. The vast majority of these, "punks" are heterosexual (like their oppressors).

The "punks" are at the bottom of the prisoner power structure, living lives of abject slavery, sold and traded among the powerful, forced into prostitution, tossed about as footballs and prizes in racial and other power struggles, tormented by conflicts over their sexual identity and role, isolated, humiliated, ashamed, and often suicidal. They have no one of the Outside they can relate their problems to, for they are desperately concerned to prevent knowledge of their plight, their supposed "loss of manhood," from spreading to their home communities. Gay groups do not address their sensibilities, for although the "punks" share many of the same problems as gay prisoners, they are not gay.

There is a crying need for someone to reach out to the punks, some one who understands their oppression, who can provide a friendly and sympathetic encouragement for them to express their feelings and problems, and is able to recognize them explicitly as heterosexual males.

I am suggesting primarily a network of pen-pals. I believe that these should in the first instance be heterosexual or bisexual women, preferably of the same age group as the punks, both because women are more likely to be able to deal with rape victims and help them understand the nature of their oppression, and because it is vital that the punks' need for feminine contact and reaffirmation of their heterosexual identity be supported.

I hope that somewhere out there there is someone with the time and energy to get the ball rolling. The first step is exploring the idea further through correspondence with me and others familiar with the situation. I have ideas, but they are tentative. I see a newsletter, primarily for Outside circulation. I see backup lists of men and lesbians for those punks who would feel comfortable with these groups. I know ways of reaching punks and I have ideas for reaching volunteers. I think that rape crisis counseling centers must be encouraged to concern

themselves with the widespread problem of rape in jails and prisons. But to get things going, I need to find some leadership on the Outside.

For those interested in the problem of rape in prison, let me recommend the recently-published anthology *Male Rape: A Casebook in Sexual Aggression*, AMS Press, 56 E. 13th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003 (\$9.50).

Please circulate this as widely as you can.

Sincerely,
 "Donny the Punk"
 Robert A. Martin 09368-054
 P.O. Box 1000
 Otisville, N.Y. 10963

(if transferred, send mail c/o Linda Justice, 7922 Newman Ave., Huntington Beach, CA 92647)

Dear Overthrow,

Thanks for a fine "'82 in Review" issue. Since YIP has a venerable tradition of using symbolism creatively and effectively, I must offer two observations regarding this 10th Anniversary edition.

First, the cover illustration (cat with safety pin through ear puffing on pot pipe) is artistically first rate but symbolically all wrong. The safety pin is what blows it; apparently you haven't hung out with the hardcore crowd enough to know that the pin-through-the-ear syndrome went out with the Sex Pistols. The idea (Punks and Yippies unite!) is great, and the attention and space devoted to politically conscious, anti-authoritarian hardcore punks is well-deserved. . . but when a skinhead sees your punk kitty with a pin through its ear, (s)he's gonna say something like, "Fuckin-A, those silly old hippies think punks are still into safety-pin S&M!"

On a positive (?) note, the picture of Bush and Andropov shaking hands, with the caption "Top lawmen pledge greater cooperation, stepped-up enforcement," not only sums up the shape of 1984; it's a masterpiece of the kind of YIP journalism we've grown to know and love. That picture is truly worth a thousand words.

Good luck in '83; I hope somebody made a New Year's resolution to crack the new improved phone codes.

Rev. Tun Dung Loon
 Bull-Goose Loonie
 The Lunification Church

(Ed's note: Writer should check out aging hippie cats who've gone punk, e.g: Washington Square Park.)

Dear folks,

Here is a list of safety tips and advice for your paper. I have tried these techniques in testing areas and found them successful. With proper application there is no reason for anybody to get hurt in a nuclear war. If these techniques fail, however, I refuse to be held responsible as people do not always follow explicit instructions while they are severely injured.

My best wishes for you and your friends and may the coming apocalypse find you in good cheer and happiness.

Your friend and fall guy,
 Dirty Dog the Clown

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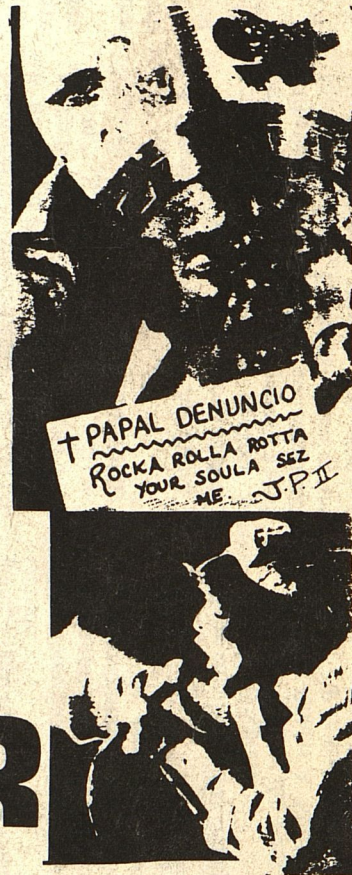
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PAGE FIVE



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—The Organizing Committee to Freeze Reagan/Bush in '84

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