

OVERTHROW

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REAGAN DOOMSDAY FUNNIES
DALLAS PROTEST NEWS
GEMAYEL HEROIN LINK
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OVERTHROW

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Every Issue an Extra!

HEROIN TIED TO GEMAYEL FAMILY

Phalangist Is named

United States Helps Lebanese Official Smuggle Heroin

by Hans-Georg Behr

In West Germany, heroin is developing into a major social problem. The Green Party will be introducing new and radical proposals for drug legislation. Although the chances of their ratification by parliament are practically zero, their effect will be to reveal the hypocrisy of the government in failing to prevent the abuse of helpless drug users by international drug dealers, which thereby indirectly enhances heroin profits used in the international arms trade.

Those responsible for administering West German poverty have presented their criminal and drug statistics for 1983, and they report two new records. The number of heroin deaths had not been so high since 1979, and not since 1976 had so little heroin been seized.

The German Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation assumes as always that it can only eliminate a maximum of one percent of all opiates circulating on the market; but it attributes the rise in deaths to a large increase in flow. More remarkable, however, is the difference between the seized heroin and that which is found on the market, i.e. on the streets.

This difference is that, while 95 percent of the heroin seized last year in West Germany originated from the so-called 'Golden Triangle' (identifiable by its somewhat yellowish and brownish coloring), about 95 percent of the heroin circulating on the streets was and is Pakistani heroin, recognizable by its rose crystals. The rest is heroin produced in the Middle East.

In a similar situation during the years 1979 through 1981, the route by which the heroin was reaching West Germany was discovered in 1980. That route ran from Pakistan to Lebanon and then on to West Germany. The family controlling the Lebanese connection at that time is still in the business, and still enjoys enormous popularity in Lebanon today. The family's name is Gemayel.

Of course, their involvement was never direct. The more respectable families of the Near East or Asia never dirty their own fingers with business of that kind, with the exception of a very conspicuous person called Sami el Khouri, the Gemayels' unchallenged chief of finances. Besides that, he also has family ties to the Gemayel clan: his wife is a niece of the family's boss, Pierre Gemayel, and a cousin of Lebanon's current president. The man she married has an illustrious background.

In 1955, the U.S. Senate Sub-committee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code (Judiciary Committee) learned that Sami el Khouri was the leading importer of raw Turkish opium in Lebanon. They also learned that he then had it processed in Lebanese dens and transported to Sicily. Woven into his network was the manager of the Beirut airport, the chief of Lebanese customs, the head of the Lebanese drug police force and, most notably, the head of the Lebanese secret police.

In August, 1963 Michael G. Piccini of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics officially con-

The wars in Lebanon are said to be religious, the nastiest kind. The U.S. insists it's there as a peacekeeper, supporting the "legitimate" Gemayel government versus the factional militias. Israel says it just wanted to eliminate the PLO. Everyone claims to want to unify Lebanon.

Rarely reported, on the other hand, is the political impact of wide-open trafficking in hashish, weapons and other illicit commodities—which all the militias engage in to get more advanced weapons—but which, considering the traditional prominence of hashish in the Lebanese economy, begs the question of whether "civil war" in Beirut doesn't have more in common with Chicago's Prohibition-era "booze wars."

Even U.S. media regularly report the blatant unwillingness of the Gemayel regime to move against his own party militia, the Phalange. Throughout almost a decade of fighting, the Phalangists have risen from relative obscurity, eliminating their rivals, distinguishing themselves by close ties with a web of international fascists working with U.S. intelligence.

What the Phalange knows is that the Reagan Administration will acquiesce to any request from an 'anti-communist' for protection. Their genius has been to use their protected enclave for the trans-shipment of a glut of Pakistani heroin to Israel, Europe and the United States, thereby establishing for themselves a new monopoly. Meanwhile factions hostile to the West, who lack the same outlets, must continue to rely on a waning hash trade.

The dirty little secret about Lebanon Americans still don't know is that all those marines died guarding the International Airport, not to "keep the peace," but to keep that airport open, so the heroin shipments would keep moving out.



tacted agent Denis Doyle with the suggestion that Sami el Khouri, recently released from jail, be engaged as an informer. It is not known whether or not any decision was made, but it is certain that Sami el Khouri was sentenced to five years in jail in 1966 for arranging the transport of 55 kilograms of morphine to Marseille, France. His trial in Lebanon became a national scandal as 53 senior officials of the Christian Phalangists—from the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Economy to—again—the manager of the Beirut airport—shared the

defendants' stand with him.

The documents that would reveal when he got out of jail, if he was ever there, are missing. According to police reports, however, he had "completely withdrawn from business life" in 1970.

As these words were being recorded in December of 1970 el Khouri was meeting in Israel with another prominent old-age pensioner: Meyer Lansky, the late chief banker of the Syndicate. "It was merely a visit to an old friend," said a Drug Enforce-

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Hash flow to U.S. blocked

Hash Permeates Israeli Society After Invasion

by Robert Rosenberg

This is a story about hashish and what it is doing to my country, Israel, and to Lebanon, where the drug is made.

Lebanon is one of the world's hashish capitals. The Lebanese civil war is fueled by payments from the hashish trade. U.S. marines are being killed by bullets bought with Lebanese hash. Lebanon's politics only make sense if it is understood that there is a trade war going on. Profits from hashish flow even into the presidential palace.

But in seven years as a journalist, I have never seen a story that detailed the nature of the Lebanese hash economy. Nor have I seen a story that traced the connections between the hashish trade and political leaders in Lebanon—and in Israel.

A somewhat different version of this story was published in the *Jerusalem Post*. Since then, I have been warned by Israeli authorities that I would be killed if I returned to Lebanon. Another Western journalist who covered the civil war in Lebanon cautioned that it was "suicide" to write about the hash trade.

That is why almost everyone quoted in this story must remain anonymous. My sources were Israeli police and drug dealers, Western intelligence officers, Lebanese citizens, and journalists who have covered Beirut and the Bekaa, the valley where almost all the Middle East's hashish is grown. Some of them deal with Lebanese officials who are deeply involved in the hashish trade.

There is nothing especially insidious about hashish or marijuana, from which hashish is made. Yet there is something insidious about the way the Lebanese hash economy is making inroads into Israel. Lebanon is Israel's Vietnam; the guns that are used there to kill Israeli and American soldiers were paid for with hashish. So were the guns used by Israel's Lebanese friends.

"Lebanon has been a smuggling center for centuries," an Israeli expert on that country told me. "It is the economy. It's not just contraband." The hash trade is organized, he continued, so that everyone can get a cut: the Syrians who control the marijuana fields, the Palestine Liberation Army and the Syrian-controlled Palestinian army, the A-Saika, which provide convoys, and the various factional militias—Christian, Druse, Moslem, rightist, leftist, Phalangist, Communist—are paid off in money or hash when a convoy passes through their territory.

Convoys and individual truckloads go out of the Bekaa (the name means "valley") to what are known as "illegal ports." Without a central authority to collect taxes or import duties, the profits to be earned from controlling a port—whether Beirut itself or a mere jetty—are staggering. Published accounts in the relatively free Beirut press indicate that a port doing business in contraband can earn about a billion dollars a year in "custom duties." It is the aim of every militia to control a port.

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MORE RESISTERS URGED

by Paul Jacob

Resisting registration is the single most important thing a draft-age man can do to stop the draft, and the foreign intervention and war the draft fosters. I'm proud to have done so. But as one of the sixteen indicted resisters, I felt I must go a step further and also resist the government's efforts to prosecute me.

To avoid prosecution, I went underground. For over a year now since my indictment I have successfully eluded the FBI. There are plenty of good reasons—legal, political and moral reasons—to avoid prosecution, and going underground is the only secure way to avoid prosecution once indicted.

I went underground because I believe I'll certainly be sent to prison if I go to their court. True, today no one is in prison, but Russ Ford, Ed Hasbrouck, and Ben Sasway have spent some time there, and Sasway and Gary Eklund are only free on appeal—they were sentenced to two and a half years and two years respectively.

Vocal political resisters, outside the major media centers, will be convicted and receive prison sentences—especially in the South (I'm from Arkansas.), the rural West and Midwest, or military-dominated areas such

as San Diego. Granted, we may still win a few victories in the lower courts, but the government will appeal any setback to the Supreme Court and there we'll surely lose.

The Supreme Court, as everyone should know, has ruled in favor of the Selective Service System and conscription over every objection (and there are many). They have already guarded the program with "stays" of negative lower court rulings on the whole registration program (1980) and recently on student aid. With the present Supreme Court on the bench (Terms are for life, of course.), going to court is a predetermined failure and an expensive road to prison.

Understandably, the vision of civil disobedience accepted by many attempts to stop a law by overloading the judicial system with law-breakers, but after well over three years of registration and resistance to it, the government has only dared prosecute a select group of sixteen. Sixteen of us can't shut down the legal system and thus there's no point going to court.

I feel resisting prosecution is even more important because the government's prosecution program makes going to court so counterproductive. Strategically, prosecutions have been a premeditated attempt to intimidate (scare) resisters and potential

resisters into the belief that resistance may lead to prison. Disasterously, the government has been highly successful with their "show trials"—many young men I speak with are falsely convinced that a few resisters are now behind bars. I've found 18 year olds about to be paroled from the prison of public school are not going to follow the advice of some guy who just got locked in a real "iron bar" prison.

My trial and certain conviction would only strengthen the perception of young men that people are now in prison for not registering; that they, personally, won't be able to resist without serious penalties. Faced with even a potential prison term (which the relentless flow of warning letters never fail to mention), many register.

If our accepted strategy is non-registration, which it is, then these "many" are the crucial difference between success or failure. It is imperative that we expose the enforcement of draft registration for the monstrous bluff that it is. We can only do this by staying out of court and out of jail.

I'm underground because I want to be free to live my life in my own way. I resisted registration because I have better things to do than kill on command! I also have plans that don't include sitting in a jail cell.

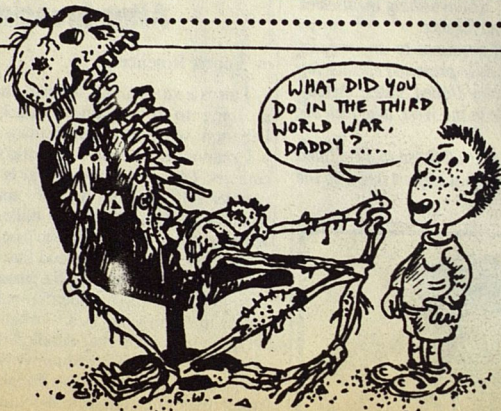
People in the press have asked resisters if they are prepared to go to jail. I'm not prepared to go to prison—prison is unacceptable. Prison is a disgusting sewer that no decent person could ever deserve.

Draft resisters, though men of conscience, will be thrown in the same cells as real criminals. Beatings and homosexual rape are common in prison. During the trial of Enten Eller, a federal judge agreed with a probation officer that if sent to jail Eller would almost certainly be sexually assaulted.

How can a supposedly free country (ha!) take intelligent, peaceful individuals and lock them in cages to be beaten and degraded for the "high crime" of refusing to sign their name on a postcard? And how can a person, aware of this reality, voluntarily place himself in a courtroom? I know I can't.

Lastly, I'm avoiding going to court because I don't want to sanction this legal system. Even if a resister doesn't go underground, he should at least not appear in court voluntarily. Don't let people mistake the courtroom as a place we freely enter for a just decision of the issue.

I wish all resisters success on whatever path they choose to embark, but I strongly advise anyone seriously facing an indictment to go underground to avoid prosecution. Going underground frees the peaceful non-registrant from the grip of an unjust legal system and the undue horror of a brutal prison system. And avoiding prosecution is a clear signal that the choice cannot be limited to registration or prosecution. The government cannot command our lives and liberties at their whim—I'm free.



DEATH ROW UPDATE...

Attorneys for Lemuel Smith, the only person in New York State on Death Row, rang in the New Year by filing a 300 page appeal challenging his conviction and the constitutionality of New York State's death penalty statute. The brief argues that the evidence on which Mr. Smith was convicted was grossly insufficient to prove his guilt and that New York's mandatory death penalty statute violates the United States Constitution.

Smith was convicted last year of murdering Donna Payant, a woman prison guard, at the maximum security Green Haven Correctional Facility in Stormville, New York. Smith was convicted largely on the basis of hotly disputed scientific evidence regarding

a mark on Payant's body which the prosecution claimed was a bite-mark of Lemuel Smith's.

In another development, a Federal District Court judge handed down a mixed ruling on a lawsuit attacking Smith's conditions of confinement on death row. Smith is kept totally isolated from all other persons and is only permitted visits from his immediate family and his lawyers. Federal Judge David North Edelman ordered certain conditions relaxed, but permitted the State to keep Smith in solitary.

Smith's appeal will be argued before New York's highest court on April 23rd, 1984. The case is expected to end up in the United States Supreme Court.



Ann Arbor Sit-In at Lab

by Leizer Goldsmith

As the military-industrial establishment attempts to repress and pacify the nation, the opportunities for radicalism and progressives to act are growing and finding more adherents.

This is especially true on many college and university campuses and their surroundings. Despite a media blackout, despite years of being told they were a fad that had passed and that students wanted to be passive, spoiled children, campus activists are again giving voice to the concerns and needs of fellow students and the oppressed in the surrounding community.

One such campus with growing activity is the one at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where two sit-ins have been organized and carried out in the past year.

From November 9 through November 11, Ann Arbor students occupied and shut down the laboratory of Engineering School Professor Thomas Senior. The sit-in was led by members of the Progressive Students Network (PSN), which also led a sit-in seven months earlier.

The students were reacting to the policies of the Reagan administration, which promote guns-not-butter actions—accompanied by a rightward swing of the university administration and the elected Board of Regents. They are part of the small but steadily growing movement around the country towards militancy and progressive action.

The November sit-in by 26 students was in protest against Professor Senior's research related to nuclear weapons. It was fueled by the Regents' rejection last June of student/faculty-backed research guidelines—guidelines which would have severely limited military research on the campus.

The research to be limited was non-classified research, since the University of Michigan had fairly well banned classified research from the campus in 1972.

PSN, which is loosely affiliated with similar independent leftist organizations on

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IMPEACH REAGAN

by Jim Koplin

"Enough is now known about the invasion of Grenada to make a convincing case for the U.S. Congress to make impeachment proceedings against President Reagan," said Mary Shepard as she read from a statement prepared by the Legislative Committee of Women Against Military Madness (WAMM). On Nov. 1, at the Minnesota Church Center in Minneapolis, WAMM plus three other women's organizations called for impeachment.

The WAMM case hinges on the violation of a series of agreements including the United Nations Charter, the Organization of American States treaty, the Rio Pact, and Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. The latter requires that the President consult Congress before entering a war and the others ask for various consulting procedures which were not followed.

WAMM also noted that the procedures of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States itself were violated. Three member nations, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, did not vote on the decision to invade Grenada.

Helen Rice Walker spoke for the Minnesota Chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She pointed out that the U.N. Security Council favored a resolution deploring the U.S. invasion as a "flagrant violation of international law." The vote was 11 to 1, the lone dissenting tally being the U.S. veto.

Walker also said there was widespread support in the U.S. Congress for the definition of the invasion as "illegal."

Barbara Hill of the Nurses Alliance for the Prevention of Nuclear War stressed the importance of the invasion as an escalation of the level of conflict in the world with the inevitable increase in the danger of nuclear war.

Judy Gold of Women for Racial and Economic Equality pointed to the racism that is inherent in this indefensible act of war. "Once again," she said, "the United States has harassed and attacked a small Third World country with a mainly Black population." In her view, this fact has aroused anger in the Black communities of the U.S., especially since Maurice Bishop had made such a favorable impression in these communities during this recent visit to this country.

Mary Swenson, speaking as a private citizen who had spent five weeks in Nicaragua this past summer, put the invasion of Grenada in a larger context. She contended that throughout this century, the U.S. has engaged in illegal actions in Latin America.

Swenson expressed her outrage at this latest incident and her fear that, unless Reagan is stopped immediately by impeachment, he will push his aggressive moves toward an invasion of Nicaragua.

Many of the comments following the formal statements faulted the press for its failure to print critical material. Mary Shepard called the local media coverage "appalling and irresponsible."

Mary Shepard said the next steps will be to contact officials such as Representative Ted Weiss of New York (who has called for impeachment) to coordinate strategies, and to work at the grassroots level with petitions circulated through supportive groups in this region.

If you, or an organization you belong to, want to join this call for the impeachment of Reagan, please call WAMM at (612) 827-5362.

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Political Committee: Alice Torbush Propagator: Dana Beal

Special Guest Artist & Design Consultant: Dana Franzen

Contributing Editors: Paul DeRienzo, Hans-Georg Behr, Tom Todd, Sandy, Ron Rosenbaum, Paul Krassner, Tuli Kupterberg, Pancho Villa, Steve Conliff, and Abbie Hoffman & THE Aron Kay (retired Yippie pieman)

Contributing Artists: Mike Swartzbeck, Pete Wagner, D. Franzen, R. Cobb, H. Yost, Joe Bartos, Harry Stahl, Barnes

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POB 392, Canal St. Station, New York, NY 10013
(212) 533-5028
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STRAINS TEST GREENS' UNITY

by Les Ledbetter

The West German Green Party, Die Gruenen, was founded in January, 1980, in Karlsruhe, a city in the Southwest at the French border near Strasbourg.

The first National Delegate Conference was attended by representatives of an eclectic group of locally based community organizations—ranging from church workers to environmentalists to protestors to squatters—that felt it was time to band together, that their cadre of more than 25,000 and following of millions had to progress from petitioning the government to electing representatives who would have a say in what the government and West Germany does.

"The movements have to storm the summit of the system," said Joseph Beuys, a German artist who was a key founder of Die Gruenen, in a recent interview in *The New Age Book Review*, "because this is where the decisions are made."

Now, having achieved some of this power last March when 28 Green Party nominees were elected to the Bundestag (the national legislature where the majority party or coalition forms the government), the Green Party is still plagued by ideological and philosophical infighting that sometimes seems to threaten the gains it has made in the past four years.

The Greens, according to one member of the party, is a "movement that transcends the old framework of left vs. right." The basic concepts of the party "include the awareness that human endeavors must be

based on the protection of our natural environment; decentralization of government with increased self-government for regions and communities; and a direct participatory democracy that would challenge anything that threatens a meaningful living existence."

"Inherent in the Green Movement," he said, "is a rejection of all forms of exploitation—of nature, individuals, social groups and nations. The Green Movement stresses the awareness of the interconnections and interdependence of all phenomena—that human beings are just a part of the web of life on earth; that continued existence and growth is dependent upon the unity of our diversity."

This philosophy harkens back to the Fluxus Movement of the late '50s and early '60s, which sought the transcendence of

barriers between artistic disciplines such as poetry, music and painting. Along with artists such as John Cage and Nam June Paik, Joseph Beuys joined Fluxus. And he took this transcendence concept with him when he founded the German Students Party in 1970, and, with novelist Heinrich Boll, the International Free University, an association of academics who try to provide resource assistance to members of the alternative community.

Beuys and other co-founders of the Greens called, "Unity through diversity." And the workers in hundreds of political groups, left and right, joined the party along with others who felt the government was not responding to the wishes of the people.

The origin of much of this coalition had been protests waged by counter-cultural people around nuclear reactors, a fight against the plan to extend a Frankfurt Airport runway site into one of the area's last pine forests, the overall impact of the feminist movement, and opposition to Pershing and Cruise missiles on German soil.

But it broadened to include alternative lifestyles and community independence, always agreeing to disagree and tolerating other members of the Party and supporting them as much as possible in whatever ways

members and groups chose.

The Green Party operates on decision-by-consensus from the small local coalitions all the way to the national coalition. Each city and region has a Greens coalition which meets every three months, and day-to-day decisions are made by an executive committee. (The one in Hamburg has eight members of the environmental groups and eight members of the *Alternative Liste*, the activists.)

The *Alternative Liste* is the main partner with the ecologists in the national Green Party, and its strength varies from city to city with *Die Gruenen* the party name in Hesse, where the *Liste* is not as strong, to the *Gruen-Alternative Liste* in Hamburg, to *Alternative Lists* as the name in Berlin, where the Greens are not as active.

The *Liste* is the coalition of the remnants of the German New Left which did not turn to violence in the 1970s, and counterculture groups, as well as feminists and Turkish immigrant groups. In many ways, the *Liste* is the "rainbow of opposition" the Greens call themselves, without the environmentalists.

The national party has policy and major decisions decided at the national Delegate Conferences and daily operations are overseen by the national executive committee, made up of at least three delegates from each of the 11 states.

In its first year, the Green Party got only 1.5% of the vote in the national elections. While this was not enough to win representation in the Bundestag, it did mean receiving some federal funds as a party which got more than 1% of the vote.

Thus established, the Greens got 7.1% of the vote in Berlin in 1981 and 6.5% of the Lower Saxony vote in 1982, and won representation in six of the state legislatures before March, 1983, when they won more than 5.4% of the national vote and put 28 members in the Bundestag.

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A Green Comments On Party Strains

Editor's Note: The West German Green Party is an alliance of grassroots organizations with widely differing goals. Exchanging support for each other, they gain a wider hearing for all of their concerns. But the allies do not change their individual goals and are thus always uneasy about the possibility that one group or concern will dominate. And many of the groups also worry about hierarchy and the bureaucracy gaining too much power. The current struggle within the Green Party centers around control of the party and the pre-election agreements that the persons and groups holding parliamentary seats would rotate and that the grassroots membership would control policy and funds, including government money at the disposal of the elected members. The ecology-conservative wing, which holds the money, positions and the media spotlight think the agreements should be renegotiated. In the following article, one member of the Green Party explains the infighting from an insider's vantage.

KICKING UNDER THE TABLE OR A TYPICAL SPECIMEN FROM THE GREENS' GREENGROCCERS.

The current conflict within West Germany's Green Party was to a certain extent already predetermined at the party's founding. The Green Party is, if you wish, an improbable coalition of ecologists—whose political objectives are ultimately conservative—and left-wing representatives of the trade union and anti-authoritarian movement, whose objectives amount to an overall change in society.

To make use of the electoral system, the most prominent representatives of each wing came together in a unified front so broad that they made it into Federal Parliament with 28 representatives. Factional disputes then surfaced among those left behind. The understandable bickering was stylized enthusiastically by the bourgeois press as full-blown battles; but the task of fuelling the dispute within the still-relatively-unified parliamentary group was reserved for a general.

Like all fashionable generals these days, it was a retired general—in this case, Gert Bastian. Bastian is one of the most recent

members of the Green Party, and became one of its most prominent from the word go. Basically, Bastian had less the courage of his convictions than Petra Kelly, figurehead of the Green Party, who changed color from a social-democratic to a green career woman.

Since part of the Greens' program is putting an end to the alienation between political work and private life, the liaison between the general and Kelly is extremely sensitive. But the Greens are by no means the Party for healing broken relationships. Gert Bastian soon developed lively political contacts with the attractive MP Gaby Gottwalk.

The party's floor leader, Joschka Fischer, saw his job for the following six months as being that of the parliamentary group's psychologist. In internal meetings—the best time for disputes to break out—it was Petra Kelly, then Gert Bastian or Gaby Gottwalk, who threatened to leave the party or parliament. These three members of parliament keep daily business in a permanent state of excitement, creating the danger that, if all three were to quit, the Greens would lose their status as a parliamentary group, and with it a whole load of privileges. Gaby Gottwalk, at least, has so far kept to party discipline; Petra Kelly threatened only once to leave the party—when she requested that the Party reimburse her for outstanding payments on her old-age insurance in return for all her voluntary work. All party work is done on a semi-voluntary basis. So her request wasn't granted and she backed down.

The Orwellian year 1984, and its conflicts, were heralded by Gert Bastian in a letter that began fraternally with: 'Dear Friends'. The letter had, however, already been distributed to the national news agen-

cy DPA and to the rather hostile Springer newspapers, a day before it was given to its addressees.

"The onset of a negative development in the Green Party is evident, in particular, in the surprising success of the Z-group, of *Kommunistischer Bund* origin, in occupying key positions. . . in the party's committees, as well as in their voting down the uncoordinated majority of members who think differently. . ." wrote Bastian.

"When, for example, Juergen Reents insists, in the December issue of *Konkret*, that the West German peace movement has to maintain its one-sidedly directed thrust against the USA. . . this is an alarm signal that should not go ignored any longer. . ."

"I am deeply disappointed that apparently nobody is willing to do anything to improve this unacceptable situation and to push [my] solution through against the resistance one can expect from the party's decision-making bodies, whose powers of judgement have to be doubted, as the sadly incompetent national delegates' convention showed" [Bastian's letter as published in the *Hamburger Rundschau*].

The conflict between Juergen Reents (Bundestag representative from Hamburg), the General and Petra Kelly broke out fittingly enough over the Greens' German-American relations. The general found fault with the Greens labelled as notoriously anti-American—i.e. Reds—who had, until now, left contacts with the USA up to the unbounded pro-Americans, creating in the USA an unruffled impression of the movement in Germany.

Now, it isn't necessarily anti-Americanism to prefer talking to truly left-wing organizations in the USA, rather than

to organizations associated with the Democratic or Republican parties. As is fitting for a man born into the military, Bastian's true objectives lie way beyond the daily battles.

Basically, he wants a shift of the center of power from the party's grassroots to the parliamentary group. The general has repeatedly pleaded that instead of advisors elected by the committees, experts of his choosing should be called upon to solve the problems to be dealt with.

Juergen Reents: "I don't believe Gert Bastian is really intent on attacking the socialist wing in the Greens. . . His opinion is, like mine and that of Rainer Trampert [National Committee], that the main danger of war comes from the USA."

"I believe what Bastian wants more are the structural changes he mentioned in his letter, changes in the rotation principle, employing more aides. And he wants the money for that from what we pay at the moment for the national policy groups and the ecological funds."

"Gert Bastian is somebody whose idea of politics and the party has a lot to do with experts, and much less to do with the kind of alternative and collective culture the Greens are trying to develop. . . For Gert Bastian the party is not really the organism he is taking his politics from. Rather, he considers the parliamentary group as being far more independent, and that's the main danger. There can be no disagreement about the parliamentary group being a center of power. It just is. But the decisive dispute will be whether it is to remain a power center in the party or whether it will become an independent power center."

"The most important and urgent problem to be solved is his threat to leave the party. One simply cannot stand up and say a lot about solidarity and harmony in a letter and not even adhere to a minimum of solidarity within the group oneself. You can't want to bring about political decisions by using blackmail. And that is exactly what he is doing. We're not going to have any of it."

The parliamentary group of the Greens has been incapable of working properly for almost three weeks now, thanks to these quarrels. The general hasn't even won a battle; at the moment all he would be able to do is to lead off a group of the most isolated personalities in the party without any competition.

by Hans-Georg Behr, Drug Policy Advisor to the Green Party in the Bundestag.



1984 BRINGS NEW CURBS ON FREEDOM

by Les Ledbetter

This is 1984, and Reagan has a plan that could legally keep track of all "undesirables" and inform local authorities of the presence of "trouble makers" who act "suspicious" in the local area.

Big Brother is watching to see that people don't read anything that might give them subversive ideas, and Florida's legislators want to make it a felony to sell or distribute printed matter. And if this bill can be made constitutional, Big Brother can have little nephews enforcing thought control.

Newspeak has arrived when the military calls death a terminal interface and New York City occupies the Lower East Side with an elite squad of cops that are euphemistically named a Neighborhood Stabilization Unit. Using the same illegal tactics as in other poor neighborhoods, the cops "stabilize" by intimidation and force.

Liberty is being raped in the name of security.

In the Reagan plan, the FBI or FedBees would include "known associates of suspects" (innocent friends of people who have been neither charged nor convicted of any crime) in the national crime computer that now carries information about those convicted and wanted on a warrant and that is available to all lawmen in the country. Every time a local cop checked your

I.D. or gave you a parking ticket, your location and status would go directly and automatically to the FedBees and the locals would get a full dossier on you, whether you'd done something or not. After all, you do know a suspected troublemaker (yourself) if you're reading this.

The Florida bill is as clear a case of censorship—mind control—as would be a law that made it legal for farmers to gather milk but a felony for stores to sell it, and had cops arrest the delivery boy.

Its authors want to terrify the bookstore owner, the news dealer or the political and cultural activist who handles printed matter because these tyrants have thus far been thwarted in their attempts to silence those who think and who express those thoughts in alternative ways.

The New York City police crackdown against peddlers of hard drugs has resulted in blocks saturated with bored cops who then turn to unreasonable and illegal stop-and-search acts that sometimes result in highly questionable arrests.

The activity is similar to the head-bashing of young people in the Times Square area last summer, when the police were told to break up roving gangs of young muggers.

The police admitted that their brutality and illegal acts were meant to chase all the

young hoodlums to neighborhoods without rich and powerful residents or visitors like the Broadway theater district.

Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward says the Lower East Side crackdown is futile and just moves the dealers to neighborhoods where they're less obvious and where the residents haven't hollered loud enough yet.

Freedom is being exchanged for security, and the citizenry is giving all power to the security establishment. The excuse given is the necessity to stop terrorism and drugs. But that was why airport screening and searching of school lockers began: to stop hijackers, we have become accustomed to being X-rayed and frisked in many places other than airports; and to stop marijuana, to protect students, we have deprived them of privacy and rights.

The Reagan plan to establish a Big Brother computer program for watching us has already been denounced by Congressman Don Edwards, a California Democrat who is chairman of the House Judiciary's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

"If this plan goes ahead, it would create a revolutionary surveillance system that will permit the easy distribution of investigative information that has almost always been

carefully protected in the past," said Representative Edwards, who will probably hold hearings on the Reagan plan sometime this spring.

And Congressional staff members have said that it is unlikely that such a controversial program would begin openly this year or be more than of limited use in an election year.

But the Reagan henchmen are counting on getting Congressional approval because of the outrage over heroin and cocaine epidemics (achieved by focusing interception of supplies on marijuana seizures which are large and dramatic and must travel by slow steamers) and the threat of terrorism at the summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

These staffers saw no obstacle to this program if Reagan wins big in the election and brings lots of right-wingers into Congress or if a terrorist act in the United States causes death.

The plan, floated as a proposal of the Reagan-controlled National Crime Information Center Policy Board of 21 cops, three prosecutors, two judges and one defense lawyer, would add 15 new investigative applications to the NCIC computer use.

One listing would be closed files of individuals thought to be involved in organized crime, terrorism or drug trafficking.

FEDS CONTINUE MARION LOCKDOWN

Marion Federal Penitentiary is permanently locked down. The prison has been deadlocked since October. "It's a permanent lockdown," according to Jan Susler of the People's Law Office in Chicago; "They're making architectural changes in the place. This is it. This is the way it's going to be. Permanent is permanent."

The first known attempt at a permanent lockdown in the history of the American prison system began in October, 1983, in Marion, Illinois, and shows no signs of letting up. Since October 28, prisoners have been held in strip cells, have been repeatedly beaten and abused, have had their property, including legal and religious material, confiscated, and have been deprived of showers, exercise, adequate food, and contact with the outside world.

Marion is known as "the end of the line federal prison," the one reserved for those cases the feds consider most dangerous, most hardcore. Among the prisoners at Marion are political prisoners Leonard Peltier and Standing Deer of the American Indian Movement and Richard Picariello of the Fred Hampton Brigade, whose supporters and families fear for their lives and safety.

Marion is another name for hell among

prisoners, and since last October, hell has gotten hotter. The normally torturous existence for prisoners at Marion has become a full-scale nightmare since the imposition of a brutal lockdown following the Oct. 28, 1983, murder of prisoner Jack Callison.

The event which most likely triggered the lockdown and the murder of Jack Callison actually occurred on Oct. 22, 1983, when four prison guards were stabbed in the infamous Marion Control Unit, known for its sophisticated de-personalizing techniques (otherwise known as torture). Two of the guards died. It is ironic that the guards were stabbed in the dreaded Control Unit, or H Unit, which is routinely used to assault the minds and personalities of prisoners and is supposedly the most secure spot in the nation's most secure prison.

Many Marion prisoners and their supporters believe the deadlock and repression is really in retaliation for the death of the guards. The prison officialdom responded to the October events with pure force, intimidation, and the physical and psychological weakening of prisoners.

In spite of their enforced isolation, prisoners have been able to get the word on what is happening at Marion out. Letters tell a hair-raising story of brutality and

degradation.

Standing Deer, a 60-year-old member of AIM serving 25 years for robbery, has been able to get a few letters to a friend. In a letter mailed Oct. 31, he said:

We're on deadlock and there won't be any phone calls made today. Yesterday Jack Callison was murdered in D-Block and the entire prison cell is locked down. . . . Right now we can't get our cell doors opened for any reason. No showers either. The hallway in front of my cell is deep in garbage. The big green flies are everywhere. . . . Last night, after Jack was murdered, we were going to the chow hall when our entire unit was attacked by guards. . . . All hell broke loose. Bodies everywhere.

On Nov. 2, 1983, the prison guards at Marion were fortified with 60 guards from the federal prisons at Lompoc, CA; Lewisburg, PA; Leavenworth, KS; and Terre Haute, IN.

On Nov. 8, 1983, Standing Deer wrote: *We have been given one hot meal per day since November 3rd. We are in cages that are stripped of everything save the bed, one blanket, two sheets, and a mattress. . . . For a while we were not even given a cup of water to drink. . . . All our property has been stolen including my beloved headband. All photos and letters have been stolen. . . . I have clothes 12 days dirty, filthy, stinky. No hygienic supplies with which to clean the cages. Beatings and torturings are an everyday event. The police have gone mad. I cannot write much because I am in severe pain in my back.*

Beatings have become commonplace—as have rectal searches with four-foot clubs with steel balls on each end. Standing Deer, who is virtually crippled by pain from deteriorating discs in his back, was beaten for being unable to bend over to submit to a rectal search. Peggy Standing Deer has been denied phone calls to or from her seriously ill husband since October.

Leonard Peltier, who is serving two consecutive life terms for allegedly killing two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in 1975, has been jabbed on the ribs and beaten on the arms with a club. Since finding a foreign substance in his food, Peltier has been on a hunger strike, particularly since a guard was apprehended carrying arsenic into the prison. Because Peltier has become such a powerful figure in the Native American movement as well as an international symbol of repression in the U.S., there have been repeated attempts to kill him in prison. Standing Deer has been told he will be killed for refusing to murder Peltier on the order of government agents.

Richard Picariello was locked in segregation for a month, and all of his property, including materials he needed for court, were seized. Richard is imprisoned for 25 years for a series of bombings protesting prison conditions carried out by the Fred Hampton Brigade in New England in 1976. On Feb. 2, 1984, over three months after the in-

itial lockdown, Richard wrote a friend:

Prisoners are still subjected to constant harassment, intimidation, provocation, etc. Prisoners are still locked in cells 23 hours a day, with very little property and hardly any reading material, no access to the law library, recreation facilities, etc. The food is terrible. Many prisoners have lost weight, including myself.

The U.S. press has not found a state of permanent lockdown and repression at the most maximum of the nation's maximum security prisons to be among the news that's fit to print, so prison reform activists and friends and family of prisoners at Marion are on our own publicizing the conditions there.

The People's Law Office in Chicago has prepared an extensive report on the recent events at the prison. All the lawyers who have become involved are donating their time, but the report and its distribution cost money. Also, the People's Law Office is raising money to file suit on behalf of the prisoners. According to Susler they will need about \$20,000 just for starters to file the suit. Contributions are urgently requested and should be sent to: **People's Law Office; 343 South Dearborn St., Room 1607; Chicago, IL 60604.**

The People's Law Office and other supporters of the prisoners are also demanding Congressional hearings into the conditions at Marion. To support this demand, call or write: **Robert Kastanmeier, Chairman; Court, Civil Liberties and Administration of Justice Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee; 2137 Rayburn House Office Building; Washington, DC 20515. (Phone: 202-225-3926.)**

In addition to needing money, "We're just trying to get the word out to as many people as we can," said Susler in a telephone interview Feb. 8, 1984. "We also hope people will keep in contact with the prisoners. They need to know that people on the outside know what's happening."

Here are addresses for Leonard Peltier, Standing Deer, and Richard Picariello: **Leonard Peltier, 89637-132; P.O. Box 1000; Marion, IL 62959.**

To write Standing Deer, write: **Robert H. Wilson, 0499-164; P.O. Box 1000; Marion, IL 62959.**

Richard Picariello, 05812-158; P.O. Box 1000, Marion, IL 62959.

The lives and minds of the prisoners at Marion are in constant danger. Expressions of support to the prisoners are crucial. Public pressure is a weapon which can be used to defend the prisoners. Demand an end to the brutality at Marion and the guarantee of basic human rights for prisoners. Write to the warden and to the Bureau of Prisons, addresses as follow:

Harold Miller, Warden; U.S. Penitentiary; Box 1000; Marion, IL 62959, and Norman Carlson, Director; Bureau of Prisons; Washington, DC.



FBI WANTS TO SPY

Continued from previous pg.

The next listing would include "known associates" of the first group of suspects, especially drug dealers.

A "known associate"—according to the Times and Congressional staff members—could include friends, business or office acquaintances and relatives. (What's Uncle Harold done now that will get you in trouble?)

Deciding who goes on this catch-all list for troublemakers, according to the proposal, "should not be limited to those who are traveling with the wanted person, but should include those who are likely to be in contact with such a person." Likely to be in contact is a broad reason for including anyone for the computer surveillance, since it's likely we'll all be in contact with some troublemaker at some point in our lives.

The Reagan plan would use the NCIC computer which already stores all official federal and local police records and provides such public information as prior arrests and convictions and outstanding warrants when queried by local cops using phones, radios and computer terminals after they've stopped or spotted someone.

The NCIC computer would, under this insidious plan, add the names and classified records of suspected terrorists, drug dealers and mobsters. This act alone, of including unverified investigative material, would not only add tens of thousands of names to the computer list; it could be loosely applied when discussing a political term such as terrorist.

And that's the good news in the Reagan plan.

The bad news is that the computer would keep files on "known associates" of these people. Here you could be talking about millions of citizens, since few of us know everything about the people we associate with regularly and their friends that we are known to have met. Does one member of a group taint everyone else in that organization? Apparently so.

The sanctity of the NCIC has already been breached in the past year when the Secret Service was allowed to start listing the names of individuals it thought represented a danger to the President or others they guard. And the plan recalls a Nixon program called the Stop Index.

The Reagan plan for keeping computer surveillance of millions is more than just "a major expansion of a national computerized file," as the *New York Times* called it on Jan. 1. The Reagan plan creates a national police force, *de facto*—with the FedBees providing the computer work and storage space for local police forces as well as telling them who are the bad guys and which ones are dangerous. This gives federal agents all the "raw" data or local gossip on all suspicious types and it allows the same agency to designate a person as "armed and extremely dangerous."

Imagine a local cop who checks out a stranger from a fishing license application and is told the stranger is known to associate with peaceniks (read "lefties," read "commies," read "terrorists"), and that the stranger had boasted at a party that he would kill any cop trying to arrest him (read civil disobedience statement; read, "I won't go with the police peacefully, they'll have to carry me from the protest.")

The FedBees could direct the attention because they would control the flow of information upon which local cops would act. If the act boosted police in the public's eye, the federal computer would be credited. If the action was publicly condemned, then it would be overzealous, undertrained local cops who would take the blame for acting on what was only hearsay.

The Stop Index, under which the FBI used the computer from 1971 to 1974 to keep track of 47,000 "dangerous persons," such as Dr. Benjamin Spock and Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., and dangerous organizations such as the Quakers, was limited by collection techniques of 15 years ago.

Today, local police forces automatically computerize every ticket they write, and many police cars carry terminals. Also, the

sophistication and capacity of the federal computers makes storage and retrieval of many more names possible.

The Stop Index was illegal and secret, as are the small surveillance programs currently underway. But the Reagan plan would be well-financed with tax money and would be broader than the Nixon criminals ever dreamed was possible.

In another movement to the right by the nation led by Reagan cowboys and authoritarian-lovers, Florida lawmakers are trying to write a "model" law that would censor printed matter without seeming to call for a suppression of ideas. They want to harass, frighten, arrest workers who handle the delivery and sale of publications they can't stop because of the First Amendment.

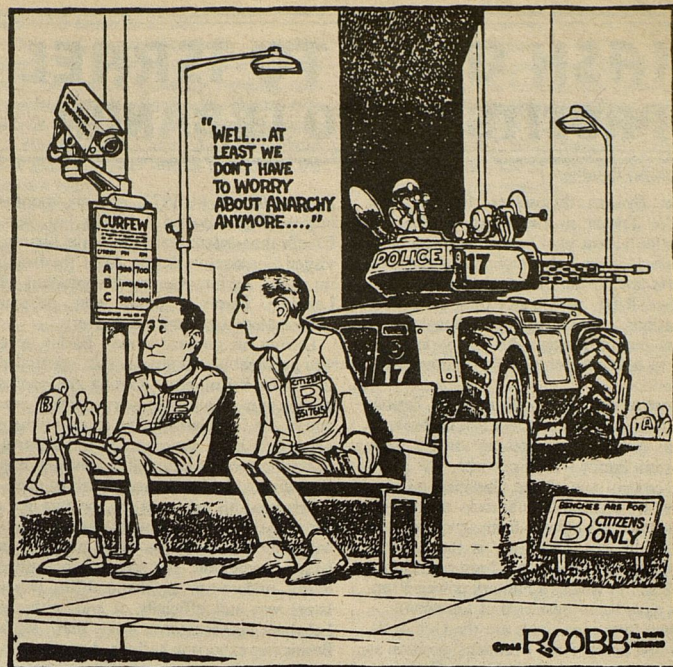
As introduced by B. Chelders, Senate Bill 73 is "to be entitled an act relating to drug abuse; prohibiting the sale or distribution of certain printed matter encouraging the consumption, purchase or usage of any controlled substance..." as classified by the state, and making violation "a felony of the second degree" beginning Oct. 1, 1984.

The basic section of Chelder's bill reads as follows:

"It is unlawful for any person knowingly to sell, offer for sale, or distribute any magazine or other printed matter, the dominant theme and purpose of which, taken as a whole, is to advocate, advise, encourage or glorify the unlawful consumption, usage of any controlled substances enumerated in Section 893.030, Fla. Statutes."

According to civil liberties lawyers, this bill would result in an illegal law (unconstitutional).

And lawyers for Florida publishers,



distributors, truck drivers and other establishment power bases agreed when the first hearing on the bill was held on Feb. 7.

The bill was immediately "tabled" and sent back to staff lawyers for extensive rewriting. But the law-n-order types still want to "get" those people who write about pot, and they still think stopping magazines is the way to "get" those people who "lure" their children into being pot smokers. So the bill is being rewritten so that it can be used to stop those awful magazines that report on drugs in America. And then they can go after sex magazines and those too violent. Remember the Junior Anti-Sex League was a major enforcement and spying arm of Big Brother in 1984.

The massive and brutal police crackdown

on the Lower East Side, coupled with a similar crackdown in Times Square, reminds one of the periodic sweeps through the proles (powerless workers) by the police in 1984.

In the Times Square crackdown, the police were seen beating up young suspects in order "to encourage them to move elsewhere," according to one of the policemen involved. The cynical cop said that theatergoers had been mugged and this was a way of telling all the street people to keep the muggers from scaring away money the big boys want.

The Lower East Side represents one of the last poor neighborhoods in the city and is full of rehabilitable housing and empty lots and deserted buildings that can be replaced with high rises.

Thus, the sweeps through the area by the police are aimed at cleaning up the neighborhood for the real estate developers. But it has not meant more freedom for many residents who have been arrested for being out in their own neighborhood at night.

Such arrests, like those in the summer by members of the police department's new-speak squad of public relations-conscious cops, are illegal, and most are thrown out of court. But the innocent have been through the hassles and the police are forgiven, because frightened citizens think there are some reasons one surrenders one's freedoms.

The cops—the former Tactical Police Force are now the Neighborhood Stabilization Unit—have identified and computerized you as one of "them"—an enemy of the state because of a false arrest.

Remember, the Reagan cowboys want to make the range safe for their cattle.

This is 1984. The year of the National Security State.

Forget about the big production you were expecting. The posters, the spooky movie muzak and two-way TV camera-screens were postponed as not being cost-effective now. But this is it; authoritarianism as a world movement is in high gear. And frightened schemers wait cynically to see if the people will surrender more of their freedom in exchange for domestic and foreign (national) security.

This is the year the United States goes one way or the other, and the odds are on the side of those who want a tyranny of security. No fooling. No bullshit. No excuses.

The bad news about 1984 is that it's here—and you cannot debate that fact or the movement towards conformity and sterility and death all in the name of national security.

The good news is that people are fighting for the planet and its people and we all survived 1983 (if you're reading this).

But Big Brother is watching and wants more power. Big brother is using economic, cultural and physical warfare against those who question his leadership and values. And these weapons are particularly aimed at those in the alternative community who think and act politically, as illustrated by the plans of the FBI, Florida and NYC cops.

TRUE TALES OF 1984

One of the rationalizations used by authoritarians denying human rights or breaking the law is that the action is necessary but it's not as bad as the Communists would be if they took power.

They contend that this is not 1984, because they have convinced their citizens to appreciate the benefits of securitayas if it were the ideal, instead of a vigorous democracy. They have used television to convince many that this isn't the 1984 that George Orwell meant when he warned about national security states that would control the lifestyles of their citizens with their cooperation and with coercion, when he warned about Newspeak that would twist words and make rebellion impossible to express, when he warned about those who would take the fun out of life.

But the files, extensive files, exist more certainly in advanced countries with the latest computers than in Third World lands with less money. And, as more than one computer expert has noted, the more sophisticated computers become the more work that must be created for them—the government can't resist not filling the FBI's computer with all sorts of unverified rumors about friends of suspects. After all, just using the FBI computer to track criminals would be simple and boring and would not show off their toy.

Part of the problem with Ronnie Reagan and his supporters is that they don't really have faith in the future.

Ronnie and his crowd believe the Custer's Last Stand myth with the same fatal nostalgia as Lyndon Baines Johnson and his followers believed the Alamo myth.

But those are myths of losers, and this country and this world is comprised of winners who believe the best is yet to come, who believe in a bright future with social justice and food and shelter for all.

The Establishment—from liberals to fundamentalist preachers—believe there was some golden day of capitalism when life was better, and they believe they are fighting against savages (Indians for Custer, Mexicans for the Alamo) who will someday win by sheer numbers.

It's probably too late to teach them that

the great mass of humanity wants to survive to enjoy life, not die as martyrs. The Reaganoids must see the hero of the Alamo was Sam Houston, who ran until he gathered all the townspeople and farmers and immigrants together with the Indians and Texans, and finally destroyed the great army of the Mexican dictator Santa Anna in 1836, even though they were outnumbered 3,000 to 800.

The following briefs illustrate our Big Brother in operation around the United States and abroad:



One of the latest ways to profit

off of war and killing was recently unveiled in the President's home state. But it sounds a lot like a new cover for a Central Intelligence Agency operation for those who remember the Vietnam War.

A group of more than 20 military pilots claim they will teach foreign pilots how to be superior sky warriors (at a stiff fee). And they call their group Air Superiority Associates.

Air America was the name of the operation that the CIA operated during Vietnam, and wouldn't you know that these pilots all got their start flying during that miserable chapter.

Bad enough if this was just what it says it is: a venture that teaches foreign fighter pilots how to shoot down an enemy plane at 40,000 feet or how to conduct air-to-ground bombardments (at \$50,000 a person a course).

But this will also give civilian cover to American agents and permit corporate financing of military training abroad in a manner that would be impossible if instructors were active-duty pilots in uniform, as was the case until last year.

The founders of Air Superiority say they are only helping their country to use its younger pilots for defense.

But the company also is a fighter pilot's

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HASH GOES TO ISRAEL PROFITS GO TO LEBANON

Continued from pg. 1

The Syrians themselves, for example, control Tripoli in the north, where the Palestine Liberation Organization has been ensconced since fall. Persistent intelligence reports link Syrian president Hafez Assad's brother, Rifat, with major drug smuggling operations including the smuggling of opium out of Turkey. But the Syrians appear to lack the contacts for major export operations.

Most of the hash exported from Tripoli, therefore, is taken by small fishing boats to North Africa. The boats are owned by a Christian family—the Franjehs. The Franjehs control one of the Christian militias, which are officially the Syrians' enemies in Lebanon. Cash income from smuggling, including opium smuggling, is the family's economic mainstay. It has been turned into a political as well as a military power. Franjehs have been presidents of Lebanon.

Their long-time rivals are the Gemayels, who first usurped the Franjehs' position as the most powerful Christian family in the mid-'70s. The Gemayels, including Lebanon's current president, Amin, are up to their necks in the hashish trade.

In the '70s, Amin's younger brother, Bashir, followed the orders of their father, Pierre, and built up the family's militia—the Falange—from the handful of soldiers loyal to Pierre to a force estimated at 30,000 soldiers. (The name "Falange" comes from the Spanish fascist party that supported the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Pierre Gemayel was a great admirer of Franco and spent time in Francoist Spain in the '40s.)

In the '70s, when they were looking in Lebanon for allies against the Palestinians, the Israelis began to provide support for the Gemayel forces. Bashir began meeting with

Israeli officials in 1977, and six months before Israel invaded Lebanon last year, Israel's then-defense minister, Ariel Sharon, visited Gemayel in Beirut. After the Israeli invasion, Bashir was made president of Lebanon. Barely a month later, he was assassinated, and Amin took over.

During his political career, Bashir, who was personable and charismatic, controlled the main Beirut port, sharing the profits with Amin. While the Beirut harbor was one of the few places in the country where Lebanon's legal government had control, Bashir's interest went well beyond the law, according to Lebanese and Israeli sources.

"He used his militia to run the port like a personal fiefdom. Hash went out, and that's where he was making a lot of money," an Israeli source said. The source, who visited Beirut undercover in the mid-'70s (when Israel was still officially at war with the Lebanese government), said that, while Bashir was exporting hashish, Amin was importing stolen cars, whiskey, electronic goods such as stereos, and other products stolen or smuggled from Europe.

At the height of the Lebanese civil war, a case of Scotch could be bought in the Christian stronghold of Junieh (which was shared by the feuding Franjehs and Gemayels) for as little as \$50 for 20 bottles. Cameras, cars, stereos and videotape machines were then smuggled through Lebanon into other parts of the Arab world. "That was Amin's job," said a Western intelligence source. As far as he knows, he added, Amin has not been directly involved with the family business since he became president of Lebanon.

Money from smuggling—whether it is hashish going out or Western products coming in—enriches the factions that control

Lebanon's ports. But most of the profits support the civil war militias, which employ professional soldiers and buy their arms and other equipment for cash.

The classic example of hash-dealing for political and personal profit was found south of Beirut, where George Habash ran the ancient port of Tyre. Habash was head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Palestinian faction that helped make airline hijackings common in the late '60s and early '70s. Until the Israelis took Tyre last year, the city was the Palestinians' stronghold in Lebanon. Israeli sources say Habash used his authority in Tyre to export hashish. (The *Jerusalem Post* recently reported that a U.S. congressional source says the son of a PFLP treasurer was caught in the U.S. in the '70s trying to trade hashish for weapons.)

While Habash's port was probably more involved in the hashish export trade than any other Palestinian-controlled port, both imports and exports were handled by a sophisticated shipping company in Tyre. The company, called *Samud* (or "Steadfastness") was owned by the rival Palestinian Liberation Organization. Most of Samud's imports were construction materials and arms from Western Europe. But PLO contacts in Europe, particularly in Greece, also engaged in hashish smuggling.

Hash Prices in Beirut Paper

According to some reports, the PLO's hashish operations were not geared to filling the PLO's treasury but instead, as in the Syrian-controlled areas farther north, were for the personal gain of PLO officials. To get an idea of how much money is involved, you can turn to *An Nakar*, a prestigious Beirut newspaper that regularly publishes "stock" reports on the late-summer hashish harvest. Typically, an acre of marijuana plants will produce about four tons of hashish. By the time the hash reaches Europe and is broken down into small units for personal use, it is worth \$10 a gram—or \$40 million for an acre's worth.

Estimates of the extent of the marijuana

fields in the Syrian-controlled portion of the Bekaa, the area between Syria and the coastal mountains, vary from 2,500 to 25,000 acres. Most of that land is owned by Lebanon's Moslem community, in particular by the large Shia clans who live near Beirut and in the Bekaa. Peasants lease the land and take the somewhat minimal risk of tending the crop and producing the hashish. Their greatest danger is not from law-enforcement agencies, which are paid off, but from raiders from other families.

It is impossible to estimate how much money flows from the hash trade to Lebanon's various warring factions. But it is certain that the country's entire political establishment has profited from hashish. As a senior Israeli police officer told me, "Lebanon is a signatory to all those international agreements prohibiting the distribution of hashish. But that signature is about as solid as the smoke that comes from a hash pipe."

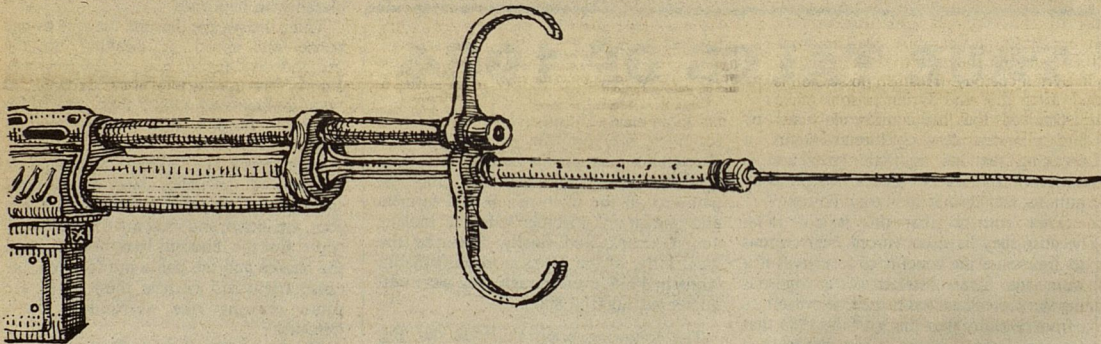
Prices Unaffected by Inflation

Hashish is the only commodity in Israel with a price that has not risen in more than a year. With the nation's annual inflation rate topping 150 percent, that's no small feat.

But the price of hashish has stayed constant for a reason that could have come out of an elementary economics textbook—the supply has grown much faster than the demand. Police officers, hashish dealers and intelligence agents interviewed for this story agree that the amount of hashish in Israel has increased tremendously since Israel invaded Lebanon.

The major police effort, which so far has not been very successful, has been to nab the bigger distributors. These distributors deal in large quantities, tons and half-tons. Most of that is smuggled across Israel's border with Lebanon. Although the Israeli police have stopped about five tons of the drug at the border (compared with only a quarter-ton last year), they believe that the dealers they've arrested this year also managed to bring in another 15 tons. Whether

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D.F.

Horse Is Protected

Continued from pg. 1

ment Agency official recently in Beirut. A DEA memorandum I was told about—but wasn't shown—in Beirut also mentions that during a meeting in the U.S. Beirut embassy in 1971, the DEA considered engaging el Khouri as one of its agents. It is impossible to say what decision was made.

In any case, a niece of el Khouri's married Beshir Gemayel, then a star of the Lebanese phalangists, in 1975. A year earlier el Khouri had married a cousin of Gemayel. By this time el Khouri was an important figure in the Christian militias. His position as chief of finances isn't necessarily explained by what the newspapers say of the Gemayels' wealth: that it is "fed by shady sources" (*Suedische Zeitung*). In any case, el Khouri controls two shipping lines, four trading companies, a truck company, shares in Middle East Airlines, an air freight company and three hotels. He is again a well-known figure in Beirut society.

In 1978 el Khouri set up the NURBEG trading company in Kuwait; it is only known to be involved in arms trafficking. The NURBEG company was a partner in a contract with Austrian Steyer Werke. Interestingly, a key figure in this deal was the

former Austrian Minister of Defense, Karl Luetgendorf.

Luetgendorf had to leave office in 1977, when it became known that he had business dealings beyond the scope of his authority with the arms trafficker Alois Wechselbaumer. Luetgendorf had placed munitions from the Austrian army's stores at the disposal of his friend Wechselbaumer for a shipment of arms to Arabia. Austrian customs stopped the shipment, so it was smuggled, with Luetgendorf's knowledge, past customs with false declaration documents.

In 1979, Luetgendorf met el Khouri several times. According to reports from sources close to el Khouri, they discussed weapons deals. But el Khouri was obviously involved in other business transactions. On June 2, 1979, a shipment of 840 kilograms of heroin from the refinery in Ghardoun was packed in Pakistan and transported to the NURBEG company in Kuwait. In February, 1980, the Munich periodical *Transatlantik* published the full story of this deal and mentioned other business connections of el Khouri's.

Minister Luetgendorf denied ever knowing Sami el Khouri; el Khouri's business in Lebanon was in trading, and that is how he earned his money—but he, Luetgendorf, had not discussed arranging any weapons deal with el Khouri.

Then, on October 9 of the same year, Luetgendorf was found dead near his country hunting residence. The official reports spoke of suicide, saying he had shot himself in the mouth to escape his dangerously high debts. This version of "suicide to escape from debts" seems, however, to be con-

tradicted by the fact that his widow was stopped six weeks later at the Swiss-Austrian border, and was found to be carrying 3 million dollars in her luggage, in Austrian, Swiss, American and German currency. Moreover, the suicide version sounds peculiar because the former professional army officer shot himself in the mouth without even opening it, so that the bullet shot through his false teeth.

According to information from the FRG, the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Beirut was at that time considered one of the most important focal points in international bulk heroin trading. The heroin found its way from Lebanon to Europe by more than one route. Evidence was occasionally found that the routes were disguised by reloading shipments on small Greek islands or in small harbors. But there was one particularly significant route: on June 21, 1979, a truck supplied by one of el Khouri's transport companies drove with a few crates of vegetables through the southern strip of Lebanon, which had been calling itself Free Lebanon since April of the same year.

Safe passage of the transport was overseen by Major Haddad with Israeli support. Haddad's militia didn't stop the truck once, and a few hours later it arrived at the Israeli border, which was securely protected by a double barbed-wire fence. The truck stopped for about one minute at the border post, and then rolled on without hindrance. Under the vegetables—a somewhat curious import commodity for a country that can boast the best agricultural production in the Middle East—were stored Pakistani sacks containing almost 800 kilograms of heroin.

The truck belonged to a close acquaintance—or, according to another source, to a cousin—of Beshir Gemayel, then leader of the Lebanese Christian militia.

In Pakistan the government is probably aware of the heroin production. The best known and most productive heroin laboratory is in Ghardoun, in a relatively inaccessible mountain valley in the North. The laboratory itself is located in a high-walled enclosure measuring about 200 by 240 meters. The entrance is well guarded; the buildings are low but their roofs still rise above the surrounding walls. About 300 meters above this compound the Pakistani army has manned a garrison. This is the only point from which one can look directly down into the laboratory compound.

El Khouri maintains other business ties to Pakistan. It is known that when President Sadat was in office, U.S. agents bought up the old Kalashnikovs (AK-47's) from the Egyptian army to sell to Afghan rebels. Most of these transports were arranged by el Khouri's trading companies, his representative in Cairo and, again, by the company NURBEG in Kuwait.

It is not known to what extent el Khouri cooperates in other areas with operatives of other U.S. agencies. However, most of the heroin presently on the market in the Federal Republic of Germany certainly originates from Pakistani production—one of its characteristics being a soft, rose coloring. This is why shipments or persons coming from Pakistan into West Germany are examined with particular care.

According to information from a senior official in the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Israel is the only country in the entire Near and Middle East that daily exports such a flood of commodities into the Federal Republic that effective searching for falsely declared shipments is impossible. "The heroin always finds its way to Europe," said Herr Strass, head of the drug division, "and it will usually go the most convenient way."

Herr Strass doubtlessly expressed himself somewhat casually, considering that heroin never finds its own way. It always finds men clever enough to create the best routes—which always involves exploiting existing political ties and arrangements.

by Hans-Georg Behr,
Drug Policy Advisor to the
Green Party in the Bundestag.

Swedes Buy Hash

Continued from pg. 6

that is correct is anybody's guess, but 15 tons—with a bulk value of about \$7.5 million—amounts to 3.75 grams of hash for each of Israel's four million residents.

In "the old days," after the Six-Day War in 1967 put the Old City of Jerusalem's hashish markets inside Israel, a "finger" of hash, the smallest unit sold on the street and weighing about three grams, cost about \$5. But, at the current price, hash is still about a third as expensive in Israel as it is in Europe or the United States. "Hashish is all over the Middle East," a high-ranking officer at Israel's National Police Headquarters told me. "Now that the border with Lebanon is virtually open, we are right smack in the middle of things."

Two years ago, a bust that netted 20 or 30 kilos of hashish would dry up supplies on the streets for at least a few weeks. Prices soared. Today, despite much larger captures, the prices remain stable. In fact, they sometimes do what no other price in Israel ever does—they drop.

"A year ago," one Jerusalem hash dealer told me, "I was selling quarter sacks for about 5,000 shekels. That was quite a bit of money then (about \$150). Nowadays, a quarter sack costs exactly the same amount (or about \$100). I couldn't do that if the prices I'm paying weren't so low."

"And to tell you the truth, I could probably lower my prices even further and still earn enough to pay my rent."

Criminals Get Israeli Help

But while hashish is being used by ever-wider segments of the Israeli population, its distribution is controlled by criminal forces as nasty as any in the world. And there are signs that the criminals are receiving help from Israeli soldiers in Lebanon—and from the Israeli government itself.

The usual method of transferring hash from one country to another is to have a Lebanese dealer toss the contraband over the border fence. But the Israeli military occupation of parts of Lebanon has created opportunities for enterprising soldiers. Hash has been found in tank and cannon barrels, for example, and inside fuel tankers returning from army bases in southern Lebanon. It has also been found inside ammo boxes, empty artillery shells and standard issue knapsacks.

Border Police and Israel Defense Force patrols have been stepped up along the border, but, as a senior police official noted, "It's almost impossible to hermetically seal anything." And while the soldiers who are caught go to jail, the Lebanese official who apparently controls the border traffic oper-

ates with official Israeli sanction. A cousin of southern Lebanon militia commander Sa'ad Haddad made headlines when he was arrested along with several Israelis. They had been caught making a midnight hashish transfer at the border. Haddad is the renegade Lebanese army colonel who decided in the mid-'70s that it was better to make a deal with "the Zionist devil," Israel, than let areas he controlled be inundated by Palestinian guerrillas.

Haddad then controlled an area containing 150,000 residents, most of them Moslems, but the American press, in a common sort of oversimplification, described him as the head of a Christian militia. In fact, Haddad's militia was a ragtag group of Lebanese Christians and Moslems with a few European and American crazies who had signed up to fight "A-rabs and Commies." Haddad acted as proxy for the Israelis in southern Lebanon during the '70s, allowing them to move troops around in his fiefdom, which bordered on PLO-held areas.

Haddad was de facto ruler of the border area. Little went on there without his knowledge, and Israeli police sources say they are anxious to question Haddad about hashish routes through his territory. But Haddad is "the property" of the Israel Defense Forces—and the IDF has been under orders from Prime Minister Menachem Begin to support the Lebanese colonel. Meanwhile, Haddad's cousin and his associates are on trial in Nazareth District Court.

From August to October, hashish floods the streets of Baalbek, the main town in the Syrian-held Bekaa.

Fighting stops in the Bekaa during the marijuana harvest. Sometimes, however, a stray artillery shell will set a field on fire. When that happens, newspaper accounts maintain, the warring parties will put down their guns and join in stopping the blaze. Saving the hashish is more important than fighting the war.

\$3 Hash Brings \$5,000

Eyewitnesses who have visited Baalbek during the past several years say that in fall, after the harvest is in, hash may be bought there by the kilogram, ton, truckload or convoy. Westerners can buy small amounts in the street, but they run the risk of ending up in Syrian custody. (Hashish possession is illegal, after all.) And Syrian prisons make Turkish prisons look like country clubs, according to Westerners who've been in them.

Larger transactions, and safer ones, require intermediaries, extensive security precautions, and "protection" payoffs to the numerous independent Lebanese militia.

The drug itself is made in one of three ways, all of which are relatively primitive. A kilo of hash costs the producer \$3 to \$4, including the pickers' wages. Its price in Israel runs from \$800 (lower-quality, bought in

bulk) to as much as \$5,000.

The best Lebanese hash is called "cherry," or in Hebrew, "duvdevan." It's bright red and is made by hanging non-flowering female marijuana plants over trays in shaded areas and letting the resin drip into the trays. Cherry hash costs about \$5 a gram in Israel and is considered the ultimate high.

The next best hashish is made by letting the juices from a sort of marijuana compost drip through sieves into burlap-covered trays. This hash—which Americans call "Lebanese gold"—is allowed to dry until it's almost powdery. "Cherry" hash, on the other hand, is almost like opium, tarlike and resinous.

Lebanese gold—"zahay" in Hebrew—costs \$3 a gram or less in Israel.

The least potent type of Lebanese hash is made by putting a lot of chopped marijuana into very large pots over wood-burning fires. It's like making a marijuana sauce—water is added, and the mixture is boiled until it becomes thick. It is then put through a sieve to remove sticks, seeds and dirt. Users sometimes call this type of hashish "camel shit," but it is usually just called hashish—or "nafas" in both Arabic and Hebrew. "Nafas" is stronger than marijuana, but it is much weaker, users say, than either duvdevan or zahay. It costs about \$2 a gram in Israel. This is the sort of hash usually exported to America, according to in-

another, splitting the territory on the basis of force and negotiation."

A Western intelligence source was even blunter. "Surely the Israeli police are not so naive as to believe they are able to make any real progress with the Lebanese when it comes to hashish," he commented. "After all, hashish is as vital to their economy as oranges are to the Israelis."

Nevertheless, in the recent peace negotiations with Lebanon, the Israeli police managed to include a secret appendix calling for the two countries to cooperate in law enforcement. That cooperation will have to extend beyond hashish. As one senior police officer told me, heroin is now being produced in Lebanon—and it is of better quality than the Turkish opiates formerly smuggled through the country.

A year after Israeli troops entered Lebanon in force, Israeli police sources say they are having little success in combating a "hashish invasion" going the other way. Tons may be confiscated, but the market is unaffected.

With international cooperation lacking, Israel's police have focused on trying to control the hash trade within and through Israel. The occasional smoker is left undisturbed; the major effort, police sources say, involves using undercover officers to identify major dealers.

So far, that campaign has not had great success. And there is some evidence that

Agents Focus on Detroit Drug Traffic

By HOWARD BLUM

Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—In the last two years this city has become a major entry point for Lebanese heroin smuggled into the United States, according to law-enforcement officials.

Last year, they say, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of pure heroin made its way from mobile processing laboratories in the Bekaa, Lebanon's eastern valley, to the streets of Detroit.

At the same time, Federal investigators say they are tracking the shipment of an unknown quantity of pistols and automatic weapons from Detroit to the Middle East to see whether there is a connection with the drug traffic.

"We're seeing instances of local Arab smuggling guns out of Detroit to people in the Midwest," said Bernard LaForest, the chief agent of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms here. "The Arab smugglers figure they can now make money both ways—on drugs coming into the city and on guns going out."

Large Arab Population Here

Officials estimate that just under a ton of pure heroin from Lebanon entered the United States last year, about a fifth of all the heroin brought into this country. Of all the heroin entering from Lebanon, officials say, 50 to 70 percent finds its way to Detroit.

A major reason for the activity here, officials say, is the large Arab population, which provides a cover for the few Arabs dealing in drugs and guns.

"We have more Arabs and people of Arab extraction living here than any other place in the country, there are more than 200,000 Arabs in the Detroit

area," said Leonard R. Gilman, the United States Attorney here. "And we're a border city with an international airport. People can drive in from Canada, or they can fly in from Europe."

The local office of the Drug Enforcement Administration has established a special Middle East investigative unit, Group 4, to concentrate on narcotics entering Detroit from that region.

"The plan is to trace the flow of heroin back to the Bekaa valley," said Robert J. De Fauw, the chief Federal drug agent here.

The goal of one of the undercover investigations now being conducted, law-enforcement officers say, is to infiltrate Arab drug import organizations that are attempting to establish ties with the black drug networks that control street distribution in the city.

"What we're observing from our intelligence networks is a clash of two cultures," Mr. De Fauw said. "And that's making the Arab groups easier to infiltrate."

Group 4's operations have produced two major arrests so far. In October, a 29-year-old Canadian of Arab extraction was caught as he tried to bring a false-bottom suitcase filled with heroin through the international Detroit-Windsor tunnel in a taxi. And in September an American citizen of Lebanese extraction was arrested with three kilograms of heroin as he was entering a house that officials say is used by a major narcotics distribution network.

"Despite these successes," Mr. De Fauw said, "we are having a hard time infiltrating these Arab groups. We're trying to get a handle on groups that

largely consist of blood relatives. And even if we put an undercover into a group or get permission for a wiretap—and I'm not saying whether we do or we don't—how many Lebanese police officers do you think we can find and how many of these officers are there that can understand the Arab drug slang the groups use on the phone."

Another problem in stopping the flow of Lebanese heroin into the country is the American drug agents were pulled out of Lebanon in 1975 because of the unstable political situation.

Mr. LaForest says he faces many of the same problems as his agents attempt to stop the illegal shipments of drugs to the Middle East. "We also have another major problem," he said. "Guns are so plentiful and so cheap in Detroit, the profit you can make is enormous."

A 9-millimeter gun bought in Detroit for \$300, Mr. LaForest said, can be sold for \$2,500 to \$3,500 in the Middle East. And he noted that 8,000 guns were reported stolen in Detroit last year.

Among the significant cases uncovered by the agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms here was one involving a major in the Army of the Yemen Arab Republic, Nagi Mosad Almadhrhi, arrested at the Detroit airport in 1980 as he was boarding a flight to the Middle East. Found hidden in a false bottom of his suitcase were nine wire semi-automatic pistols, 1,100 rounds of ammunition, and a large quantity of leather holsters, bullet pouches, blackjacks, ammunition belts and extra magazines for pistols.

The major was convicted last July and ordered out of the country.

Lebanese hash is going through Israel to Europe. A high-ranking police officer denied that. But two Tel Aviv dealers told me that hash is being smuggled out of Ben Gurion Airport, the Tel Aviv Marina and the air- and seaports of Eilat.

Hash Bought by Europeans

Eilat, at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba, is a favorite vacation spot for Europeans. The temperature never dips below 75 degrees, and it almost never rains. As dark, cold winter descends on Scandinavia, thousands of vacationers board chartered jets to bake on the beaches of Eilat.

Other police sources agree that Eilat is a major smuggling route out of Israel. The tourists find cheap hash there, the officers say, and can easily get it past customs men harassed by midnight flights of drunken Swedes. Indeed, said one of the Tel Aviv dealers, smuggling out of Israel is much easier than smuggling into the country.

The past 15 years have gone a long way toward undermining Israel's dreams. War rages constantly, speculation has replaced faith in hard work and now Israel is saddled with the occupation of a country where no democracy's army should go. In some ways, the Lebanese hash trade—growing and spreading like a corrupting disease—is a symbol for what has been happening to Israel.

If hashish were legalized, the profits—and the civil war they pay for—would stop. If peace came, the police could begin to do their job.

Neither event seems likely now.

Reprinted from L.A. Weekly.

TALES OF 1984

Continued from pg. 5

retirement dream, where he can continue flying deadly jets without the danger and at high salaries at a time when passenger jets are becoming more like buses and airlines are cutting back on salaries and positions.

And these friendly, happy-go-lucky pilots (still on reserve duty and liable to active recall at a minutes notice) are just like big brothers—aren't they?—teaching their little brothers in faraway countries how to use the weapons of death.

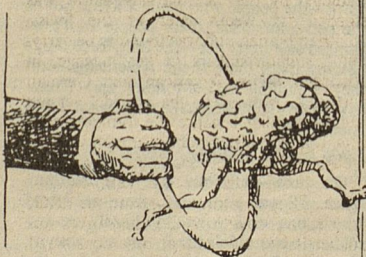


Political killings, disappearance and torture seem to pop up wherever the United States tries to shore up corrupt authoritarianism, especially since Vietnam, when thousands of South Vietnamese suffered these fates as part of the Central Intelligence Agency's Phoenix Program.

Thus, it should be no surprise that semi-official assassinations and the other horrors associated with fascist gangs increased in Honduras last year, according to three human rights monitoring groups.

The report said that 13 of the 49 civilians killed by government forces were killed as a result of political motives. It also said that the government was not investigating 28 suspicious disappearances where the victim might have been kidnapped.

The 71-page report noted that these murders and atrocities are limited when



compared to the scale of human rights abuses in other countries receiving United States economic and military aid, countries such as South Korea, the Philippines, El Salvador and Guatemala.

"But they are cause for comparable concern," said the report issued in early February by the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights, Americas Watch and the Washington Office on Latin America after a six-member delegation reported on its visit last October.

The three groups called on Reagan to reverse his current policies in Central and Latin America and to denounce right-wing state terrorism like he does the left-wing terrorists. They said the Honduran government must be pressed to investigate abuses and punish those responsible.

"The United States has failed to exert meaningful pressure on the military to curb mounting abuses. At best it has remained silent when questions of human rights are raised. At worst it has defended military abuses."

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Doctor Reports On Grenada Invasion As He Lived It



Westindian Digest

Reprinted from *Rhythm & News*

One evening a few weeks after the American invasion of Grenada and the U.S. government's unprecedented imposition of a news blackout regarding conditions there, RHYTHM AND NEWS was visited by a friend who had just returned from the island and who had been a first-hand witness of the coup. He agreed to our taping his conversation, but stipulated that his name not be published due to the "sensitive political nature of the subject and a personally somewhat problematic situation in relation to it." We have therefore referred to him simply as "Dr. X," as indeed he is a doctor who was working at the medical school which was the ostensible object of Mr. Reagan's alleged anxiety, and which thus provided the pretext for the invasion. The interview was conducted by Zvi Baranoff, Sandy McCroskey and Bob Williams, and transcribed by Sandy.

... So the only way for us to get out were these planes that were evacuating all American citizens out of there. There were these big C-130's, y'know, that were landing in the International Airport that the Cubans had been building; they had almost finished. And they were landing, one about every five minutes, twenty-four hours a day. That's when they had me in the airport, 'cause they had me busted down there. I couldn't sleep, man; every five minutes a fucking gigantic jet would just land, you know, out of the sky from fucking South Carolina, full of tanks, and full of ammo and c-rations and all kinds of shit.

You were talking about what was happening at the Division Headquarters.

Yeah. It seemed like this guy Bernard Coard and other guys next to him—I really

don't know which ones are which over there, because it's really—the only one that's identifiable with the faction that wanted to take power away from Bishop is this guy Coard—right—and also Selwin Sperrin, which is another guy in there. Not too much is known about who's who in the whole scene, except that the army supported him... Although it seemed like the army, at first, tried to take a neutral pose, it ended up supporting Coard because Coard had won a majority in the Central Committee and then they pushed the things to such a degree. The issues at stake really aren't very clear—what exactly they were discussing—you know what they were saying... They said that Bishop was good working with the masses, but that he couldn't lead the party...

And then they arrested him.

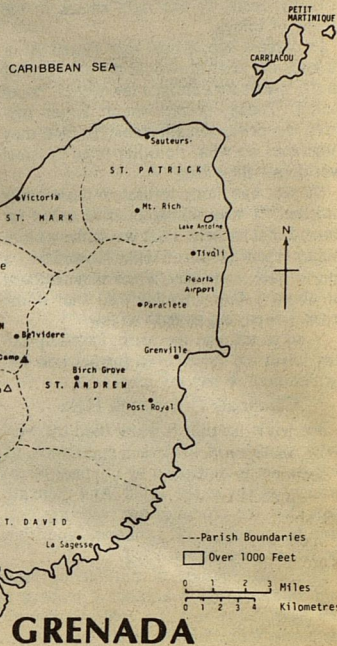
Yeah. Then they had a meeting in Central Committee and they said that he [Maurice Bishop] started spreading rumors that someone wanted to kill him. So it ended up that they arrested him. That's pretty wild, I know, but that's what they said. So they put him in house arrest; then they said there were negotiations going on to try to heal the split. Basically they wanted him to have joint leadership in a party, but a lot of people didn't accept that. And we're talking only about the politically educated people. The vast majority of the people, though—they don't know what the fuck is going on. It's way over their heads.

What percentage of the people are in the party?

It's hard to say how big the party is over there. I'd say maybe 2,000-3,000. And sympathizers, about 10,000. That's significant, you know. That's the only organized



Bernard Coard



GRENADA

political force there, whatever is left of it now. Because right now, the New Jewel Movement is totally disorganized, although the guys who headed the anti-Bishop faction are all in jail... so the only ones out are the people who were supporters of Bishop... In the last issue of *Time*, they had an article about Grenada, and it ended by saying—they were talking about how things were going so great—and it ended by saying in this paragraph, "A lot of Americans are afraid that as soon as they leave, the people are going to vote in another guy like Bishop," so it's like [laughter] because the bourgeoisie over there—the people who made a living out of the neo-colonialism, these people aren't organized as a party yet—the only force that's holding them there is the Americans. And they're pulling out—Monday and Thursday, there's supposed to be only about 2,000 Americans.

2,000 armed Americans are enough to—

Oh, yeah—definitely. But it's a breathing space. I'll tell you, man, from an island which, one week you didn't hardly see any soldiers—you didn't hardly see any activity like that. But that week where first the Grenadian soldiers were mobilized and then the American invasion—a really intense scene where all that military's been going down.

Do you think the medical students were in any danger?

No, they weren't in any danger—of course, they weren't. That's just the whole scene, you know.

We saw pictures here of Americans coming back and kissing the ground...

Yeah, well, they believed they were in danger, but they weren't in danger. You can't count on them to be objective. I tried to calm them down and right away they fucking red-baited me. I said to them, "Look, don't panic; nothing's going to happen here," y'know. I was moving around during the curfew; I went wherever I wanted to go. I was walking, and they never intended nor harmed, and tried to have good relations with the U.S. and with the head of the school. As a matter of fact, they even commented how the other government before that had supported, and, uh,

having so close connections with—the army would send them cars to take them from place to place within the country. And General Austin met with him—joined him for tea—the head of the medical school (the people who employed me). I'd be in classes, man; I'd be following orders, I was hoping the battle scene would straighten out. But it wasn't to be, man. Once those armored cars—and they could have prevented that, too, if they had blocked the exits into the city, they could have prevented the soldiers from reaching the fort, 'cause the fort was on top of the hill... If they had blocked them off, they would have had to face a hostile—lightly armed, but hostile—thousands of people—and they wouldn't have been able to get at Bishop. If they hadn't got at Bishop, then—think about that, you know. They fucked up... They were in a daze—but you can't be in a daze in a scene like that, man. You gotta protect yourself. That was a bad mistake. I mean, if they had just blocked off the road and told them they would have to go up on foot...

Then Bishop wouldn't have been killed, and there wouldn't have been grounds for the invasion?

Exactly. That was the thing. Once they killed Bishop, man, that was it... The complete and absolute rift between the people and the supposed political vanguard which was the army. The people don't understand scenes too well; they're not a highly educated people. I mean, to understand those kinds of scenes, you've got to be able to have political analyses. You know, it's an island; it was a British colony and only four years ago it made its break from neo-colonialism. How are they going to get all those thousands of people who have tasted what was to be really an independent country, and now they'll have to go back to a neo-colonialist regime? How will they be able to change the outlook of revolutionary reality to a consumer ideology? They might do it, but they're going to have a lot of people over there that aren't going to go with that. There are people that are going to be organizing soon, 'cause they built a lot of things over there that have to continue—like, for example, the literacy program; it's super-popular, you know, so what

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Psychological Warfare

by John McCabe

Amidst the current acceleration of U.S. military action around the globe and the growing tendency toward flag-waving at home, there emerges the recognizable pattern of escalation from media-produced ideology to warfare.

"We are at war!" came the battle cry from Charles Z. Wick, a Reagan crony and head of the U.S. Information Agency. The USIA serves as parent organization for the Voice of America, and new propaganda hopeful Radio Martí, soon to be broadcasting to Cuba. Wick later modified his line to a "war of ideas," but his original statement couldn't have been more to the point.

Propaganda is the base from which U.S. global aggression emanates. The war that began with ideas led us to Iran, Guatemala, Vietnam, Brazil, Indonesia, Chile, Jamaica, Grenada, and is still underway in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon and throughout Africa and the Far East.

According to psychological warfare expert Dr. Fred Landis, the U.S. military views the fight for world dominance as a five-stage process: 1) *Propaganda*—presenting a positive view of the U.S. and a negative view of the Soviet Bloc. 2) *Psychological Operations*—peacetime control of elections and policy. 3) *Psychological Warfare*—undeclared war. All agencies of the U.S. short of overt war are brought to bear. Open and underground resistance groups are set up by the CIA. There is an attempt to mobilize the masses against the government. Paramilitary operations, including terrorism and assassinations, are coordinated with subversive propaganda. 4) *Civil Affairs*—a military euphemism for a coup d'état, for sending in the Marines if need be. 5) *Reconstruction*—the clean-up of the new (or restored) client country and the institution of U.S. exploitation policy.

The five-stage plan is the mainstay of U.S. tactics in the superpower struggle for supremacy, and more importantly a deadly deterrent to self-determination in the third world.

With present mas attention being paid to nuclear arms control and the threat of nuclear war, the low-profile pattern of escalation from propaganda to full-scale military action often goes unnoticed, unchecked, or in many cases with full public support if the home-front psy operations have been handled properly. The East/West conflict is applied as a cover for intervention in civil wars, the propping up of crooked despots, or the full-scale invasion of sovereign nations as in Grenada, or Terror Island as it was referred to by the *New York Post*. President Reagan's unfounded accusations of Grenada becoming "a Soviet-Cuban colony to export terror in the region," proved extremely effective as a clamative to liberal fears of U.S. wrongdoing and as a call for red-blooded Americans to rally 'round the flag and revel in the joys of victory.

While the U.S. finds it expedient to subject the rest of the "free" or potentially "free world" to the full spectrum of stages 1-5, domestic control is usually obtainable through saturation doses of propaganda and psychological operations. Yet, there have been times when those in control have found themselves involved in full-scale psychological warfare at home: McCarthyism, the violence during the Vietnam years—the '68 Democratic convention, Kent State, Jackson State, the assassination of Martin Luther King, the Attica massacre, and police violence in general, all in concert with subversive propaganda from the right-wing media concerning radicals and the Soviet threat.

Yet these incidents remain somewhat isolated in comparison with the violence and misery of third world oppression. Not to minimize the ever-increasing specter of oppression in the U.S., but the passive

nature of mass-media consumer culture lends itself to a generally less violent form of control. Coercive indoctrination is cleaner than murder and has become preferable when possible. It is the way of the future.

In the words of psychological warfare expert Dr. J. Lee, "...Talk about the power in an atom—All hate, all pain, all fear, all death, all sex is in the word..." Careful use of word and image combinations bolstered with violence when necessary is the basis of ideological control at home and is critical to the development of fertile soil for neo-colonialism around the world.

From the Voice of America, to political assassinations, to the war in Central America, the intervention in Lebanon, and the invasion of Grenada, the pattern of escalation in the name of freedom and democracy is obvious.

Propaganda is the cornerstone of aggression. It operates through a number of U.S. Intelligence radio conduits and the ever-increasing control of both foreign and domestic press. By the mid-'70s the CIA was said to have a larger press corps and almost double the press budget of Reuters, UPI, AP, or even TASS.

It became clear during World War II leaflet campaigns that propaganda printed to resemble enemy newspapers was by far the most effective. Today the U.S., through the CIA, controls a number of foreign papers outright and plants stories in many others. According to *Covert Action Information Bulletin*: "The CIA has access to over 200 newspapers, advised by its World Wide Propaganda Desk, which issues weekly propaganda guidance to every CIA station for use in dealing with local contacts." Here the groundwork is laid for the lucrative manipulation of the East/West conflict. The empty sales pitch of freedom and democracy still tantalizes its percentage in the third world. With the foot in the door for successful escalation from propaganda to psy operations, the next step is to synchronize opinion at home and abroad.

While planting manipulative articles in the third world press, a combined barrage of opinion polls and disinformational slanting of current events in the U.S. media attempts to form a broad public consensus. To quote Herbert Schiller (*The Mind Managers*), "...the opinion poll is invariably a mechanism of manipulative control." A properly phrased question will always render the desired response.

A perfect example of this tactic has occurred in Grenada, where a recent opinion poll showed that 95% of Grenadians questioned were in favor of the U.S. invasion. The question was phrased at gunpoint. As one Grenadian put it, "I will say I'm in favor of the invasion; otherwise I may be held as a subversive element."

The *New York Times* talks red scare in the third world on page one, prays for peace and jobs on the editorial page, and in the center carries a CBS news poll considering the ideal qualities of a president: 35% vote for honesty, 18% for compassion, and 17% for intelligence. The pseudo-informational buzzword barrage reaps a predictable result—a narcotized readership. A complacency that allowed the Reagan Administration to justify the invasion of Grenada through the use of disinformation about another possible "hostage crisis," while inflating the number of Cubans and the role they played on the island. A complacent public that allowed the 007 incident to be used as a springboard to escalated aggression in Lebanon, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Chad.

Psy-operations work as a bridge to psy-warfare and full-scale military action through the disruption of foreign relations and the cultivation of conflict. The recent arrest of two Cuban diplomats in Mexico City while attempting to purchase information from Cuban exiles, was reported even by the *New York Times* as a CIA frame-up. Sources at the Cuban Embassy saw the incident as a routine attempt by the U.S. and rightist Mexican elements to sabotage Cuban-Mexican relations, and as part of the

campaign for destabilization of the left in the Caribbean.

Full-scale destabilization campaigns require a complex coordination of events and the escalation to psychological warfare as the mobilizing agent. The history of U.S. psy-warfare operations runs like a nightmare: From Indonesia, to Chile, to Jamaica, to the present situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the trail always leads to U.S. involvement.

The massacre of 300,000 to 1,000,000 Indonesians (estimates vary) in the late '60s can be directly attributed to CIA psy-warfare, inciting anti-communist fear to an ultra-violent pitch through the use of fabricated stories about communist castration tactics and murder in the right-wing press. Castration stories surfaced again during the '70s in Chile (*El Mercurio*). Soon afterward, Allende was assassinated. The orchestration of sexual terror has proven itself over and over in the psy-war arsenal.

In Grenada, the CIA conduit was the *Grenadian Voice*. It was ordered closed in June, 1981, by Prime Minister Bishop for issuing anti-government pamphlets and acting as an agent of destabilization. Economic disruption by the press is easily executed in underdeveloped countries. For example, false reports of food shortages are enough to create very real food shortages by causing a run on the markets and hoarding.

The closing or censure of a CIA-controlled paper (as in Grenada, or the censure of *La Prensa* in Nicaragua) leaves the government open to international accusations of "no freedom of the press" by the U.S. and its allies. This can be disastrous to

northern and southern borders, along with the Reagan mob's pressure on Mexico through the IMF to collect on the Nicaraguan oil debt. Add the "Big Pine" exercises and the evil presence of Henry Kissinger to the area and a psychological powder keg explodes into a full-scale military action without a peep from Middle America.

"They're a totalitarian dictatorship," Reagan baits on the home-front psy-op, while canceling visas to spokesmen from the Central American left scheduled to make U.S. appearances. Add the bare-faced lie concerning interdiction of arms from Nicaragua to the rebels in El Salvador, while the U.S. flies arms and supplies from Salvadoran army bases to Nicaraguan "contras," and a disinformational mirror image has been constructed. According to Dr. Fred Landis, it is extremely important in the public relations of war to accuse your adversaries of wrongdoing before they can accuse you—last one to the media is a rotten totalitarian. There are few (if any) in this world that can compete with a media operation the size of the U.S.

It is clear that the Reagan Administration is ready for a full-scale war in Central America. As one U.S. General put it, "...my boy, there's a big difference between El Salvador and Vietnam. El Salvador is only 90 hours away by tank." They have followed the time-proven, simplistic, gangland approach to global politics which leads in one direction only: escalation of conflict.

"The enemy is evil—The enemy is on our turf; the hit must be made!" Those in Cen-



Violent destabilization has included terrorism to produce fear and confusion among the population. Here, victims of a bomb blast on June 19, 1980, at the Queens Park stadium.

a country's international reputation. Attempting to control a disinformation conduit is dangerous business, as the Nicaraguans are now beginning to find out. International opinion has forced them into a situation where they must allow disinformational destabilization or lose support abroad.

Economic pressure plays a key role in intensifying public unrest to the point of hysteria. Kissinger's vow in the late '70s to "get Jamaica!" and destroy the Manley government stands as testament (as do current developments in Nicaragua). Through use of the IMF in a crackdown on Jamaican wage earners, coupled with CIA-right-wing violent sabotage of the tourist trade, the Manley government went down in a barrage of anti-left diatribes from the CIA conduit *The Daily Gleaner*.

The CIA uses the same tactics over and over. The theory is, "if it works once and you don't get caught, keep using it."

From the fall of Somoza in Nicaragua, we've seen the CIA set up a psy-war conduit in the right-wing press (*La Prensa*) and the suspension of financial aid. The aggressive use of religious symbology and anti-government rhetoric, combined with financial strangulation. And now the aiming of a massive counter-revolutionary campaign at economic sabotage along Nicaragua's

tral America, Lebanon, or anywhere else, that refuse to accept this Hitlerian/Caponian vision are slated for liquidation. The death toll rises daily as Washington completes its invasion of Grenada, continues the pacification of El Salvador, operation prop up in Lebanon, and the invasion moves ever closer toward commencement in Nicaragua. If the connection between Ocean Venture '81 and the Invasion of Grenada is a precedent, then "Big Pine" is truly a shadow of terror over Nicaragua. State terrorism is the stock in trade of the United States.

At home on the nightly psy-op with Peter Jennings or one of the other corporate prostitutes, rhetoric about the enemy flies even thicker.

But they couldn't cover for Vietnam, and they must be stopped now, before liquidation proceedings (pacification) goes any further. Over 50,000 Salvadorians have been murdered in the last four years.

The all-powerful U.S. media move closer annually toward complete consolidation of control and maximum propaganda—psy-op—psy-war capability. But a "good clean operation in the U.S. gets messy in the underdeveloped nations for lack of comprehensive influence and mass-media props. The result time and time again is military coup, operation liquidation, or the invasion of U.S. forces.

NORTH AMERICAN GREENS FORMED AT DALLAS MEETING

The National Conventions Protests Planning Conference, held in Dallas November 18-20th, had some unexpected results which are setting off ever-widening ripples of excitement in the alternative community. Those present—about 45 people representing 26 states, Canada and West Germany, including the Dallas Demonstrations Coordinating Committee (DDCC), the Rock Against Reagan Tour crew, assorted anarchists, greens, yippies and feminists, remnants of CAML and a contingent of gays representing the San Francisco Coalition of Concern—upset a lot of people's expectations with a simple announcement. The forces behind the National Campaign to Freeze Reagan/Bush would be affiliating with *die Gruenen*.

The Greens! (It was the only name everyone could get behind.) Here at last was a new myth stronger than the old myth. It dislodged local reporters from the 2 Dallas papers from the familiar territory of Chicago and 1968. It may well be one of those seminal decisions whose effects will even outlast the August protests themselves...

Tactical Debate

The discussion of actual proposals for civil disobedience in August was marked, then as since, by tension between supporters (including many locals) of Jesse Jackson and others (the vast majority of out-of-towners) whose primary interest was effective, creative, mass civil disobedience at Ronald Reagan's convention. There was a workshop to explore different ideas for actions, but nothing conclusive. The best approach seemed to be to circulate a list of these ideas among interested organizations for more feedback.

The German Green Party is organizing concurrent European demos and C.D.'s in which ten million people are expected to be involved. Arriving from Europe will be white crosses engraved with the names of people who have died fighting in El Salvador. These crosses will be erected at a Dallas graveyard and also at the convention site. This action has been endorsed and will be backed by the German Evangelical Church and the German Roman Catholic Church Peace Movement.

Other Action Plans announced at the conference including bringing in two dump trucks to remove lead-contaminated soil which has been illegally dumped in an economically underdeveloped section of Northwest Dallas. (We propose that the soil be moved to a spot where the Republicans can see and experience the effects of their industrial-environmental policies.)

A "Die-In" will also be staged to visibly demonstrate the effect of nuclear war. We will choose a location central to the convention for this action.

Photographs of peace movement people from around the world who can be present only in spirit will be placed to form a carpet in front of the Convention Center. We wish to graphically illustrate the Reagan team stepping over peaceful alternatives and those who represent such.

The Rock Against Reagan Tour has completed one full sweep of the country. We will continue to tour the South, Northeast and West Coast starting in February. The first show is planned for Florida in mid-March, ending in Dallas in August for the Republican National Convention. For these two winter months we will be organizing and scouting the areas where the tour will stop.

New Regional Organization

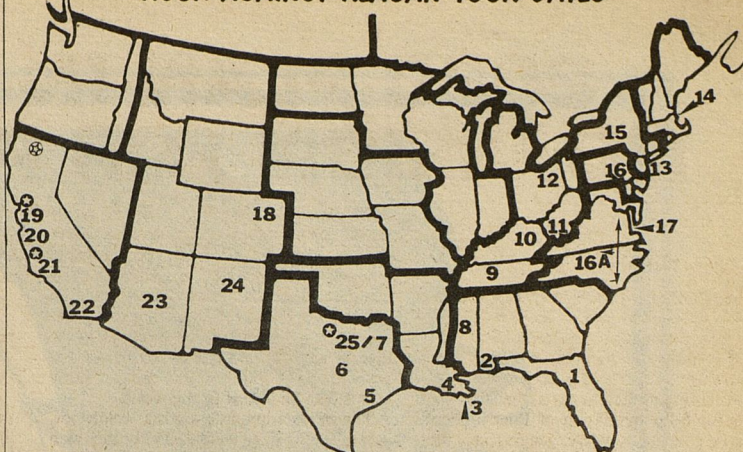
The conference group divided North America into 15 regions (two in Canada). Networking these areas was assigned to prominent regional contacts who could do the travelling required to reach all the people and movement groups within their area. (A map showing the regions with addresses and phone of the regional contacts is on the right.)

The conference also produced the first Women's Caucus of this new Green Network, and discussed making a more consolidated effort as women within the movement. We plan to demonstrate these concerns at the GOP convention, as well as to continue working on the RAR Tour, organizing for Freeze Reagan/Bush, and networking in the feminist movement.

We are now looking for C.D., direct action, and networking/mobilization oriented collectives and organizations. We need more people to do individual scouting and publicity. Envisioned is a decentralized, multi-issue oriented network in which

Continued on pg. 18

ROCK AGAINST REAGAN TOUR DATES



MAP KEY

- Gainesville, FL Mar 24 or 25
- Mobile, AL Mar 28
- New Orleans, LA Mar 30
- Baton Rouge, LA Apr 1
- Houston, TX Apr 5
- Austin, TX Apr 7 or 8
- Dallas, TX Apr 12 or 13
- Jackson, MS Apr 15
- Nashville or Memphis, TN Apr 20
- Lexton or Louisville, KY Apr 22
- Charleston, WV Apr 28
- Clev'd, OH or Ptsbg, PA May 1
- New York City, NY May 5 & 6
- Amherst or Boston, MA May 26
- Albany, NY May 31 or Jun 1
- Philadelphia, PA Jun 8

16A Will be doing regional gigs for month of June.

- Washington, DC July 3 or 4
- Denver, CO July 8
- San Francisco, Dem. Convent'n
- Santa Cruz, CA July 25 or 26
- L.A. Olympics, Jul 28-Aug 4
- San Diego, CA Aug 5 or 6 (Hiroshima-Nagasaki Day)

- Phoenix or Tempe, AZ Aug 9
- Albuquerque, NM Aug 12
- Dallas, TX Aug 20-23 (Republican Convention)

NOTE: Thick-lined borders are for regions where travelers and/or phone contacts can be reached. Refer to p. 26 or call the NYC office. Call (212)533-5027.

PEACE CONVOY

(SAN FRANCISCO)—A river of buses, campers, vans, cars and home-made vehicles is expected to wend its way from the annual Rainbow Gathering for World Peace near Mt. Shasta and the Oregon Border down to San Francisco for the Democratic Convention, on down for the Olympics in Los Angeles and then on to the giant Peace Protests at the GOP convention in Dallas.

The Convoy is forming around the summer leg of the Rock Against Racism Tour, which will arrive in S.F. with a contingent fresh from the D.C. smoke-in, in time to join the activist wing of the Rainbow people, who have diversified politically in the past 5 years from the yearly gathering itself into Peace Walks and other stuff.

With the Gathering ending around July 7, organizers are counting on activities such as the Grateful Dead concert Wavy Gravy is trying to arrange for the DemCon in Golden Gate Park or the July 13 Pot Parade to invite participation during the whole week of protests by all the communes and affinity groups from the Gathering who, of course, have their own distinctive cross-country transport.

From the Demcon folks'll convoy to Los Angeles the next week-end, where the Federation for Progress has invited Rock Against Reagan to do the sound for the protests, and thence to Albuquerque and Dallas. Check the map for dates.

What sponsors of the Convoy, working within 5 or 6 different coalitions, including Mobilization for Survival, DDCC, Freeze Reagan/Bush and the North American Greens, hope to accomplish is to make the Convoy a continuing news story, one that will focus interest and build anticipation for the Dallas demos.

FREEZE REAGAN/BUSH VISION STATEMENT

In 1984, Dallas has been chosen as the site for the upcoming G.O.P. convention. We are seeking to provide an opportunity for individuals and affinity groups around the world to engage in creative, non-violent civil disobedience in Dallas. It is time for anti-nuclear, anti-war, anti-draft issues to be addressed DIRECTLY. Labor organizations, students and youth organizations, environment and ecology groups, independent truckers and farmers, women's groups, gays and lesbians, the economically disadvantaged, drug reform organizations and others will be gathering in Dallas to say NO to the threat of global holocaust and death. We gather to say YES to a world where people, animals, plants, and the earth itself is respected and valued. Our solidarity in anger is our power; in our numbers is our strength.

MOBE BACKS DALLAS DEMOS

by Les Ledbetter

Mobilization for Survival has voted unanimously to join the demonstrations at the Republican Convention in Dallas, August 20-23.

The decision to organize, publicize, coordinate and assist demonstrations was adopted by consensus on Sunday, January 22, in Berkeley, CA, at Mobe's 7th annual National Conference.

The adopted proposal was submitted by the North American Greens Network and strongly supported by ACORN and the West German Green Party as well as by many other organizations that realize the time to confront the current Administration is when Americans are watching.

Five actions were specifically included in the proposal that the Mobe affiliates enthusiastically adopted in an action that made the Dallas demonstrations the group's main national protest in 1984.

Those specifics were:

1) The Mobilization for Survival (MfS), its members and affiliates, organize multi-issue demonstrations, creative civil disobedience and non-violent direct action (before and during the convention) and work with other groups doing the same.

2) The MfS use its resources to publicize the activities in Dallas using the *Mobilizer*, press contacts, and all other means available.

3) The MfS and its affiliates create a poster and leaflet for national distribution. These could be used as tools for intensive street outreach.

4) The MfS work with groups in Dallas and elsewhere, to prepare and implement logistics for demonstrators, including but not limited to: legal, medical, sanitation, housing, heat, protection and other amenities.

The proposal by the North American Greens noted that: "Many groups around the nation and the world have already started to work on protests. These demonstrations can be the ideal forum to express many concerns: nuclear and conventional war, ecological destruction, forced unemployment due to industrial relocation and the increasing trend toward gentrification are just a few."

A number of West Coast affiliates urged support of the Dallas demonstrations as the major national protest, saying that regional and local affiliates would organize, coordinate and participate in demonstrations at the Democratic Party Convention in San

Francisco and at the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

The MfS conference began Friday, Jan. 20, with a day-long conference by Nuclear Free Zone organizers, followed by registration, a communal dinner and the opening plenary session.

The plenary session was the formal opening, and featured ten-minute talks by MfS staffers on "Building a Multi-Racial Movement," "How We Relate to the 1984 Elections," "Linking Our Work Against Intervention and For Disarmament," and "The State of Mobilization for Survival."

Afterwards, delegates and observers broke into small groups to discuss these and other topics.

Saturday began with another plenary session and more small group discussions on a) political criteria we use for deciding our work, and b) practical and resource issues in relation to program decisions.

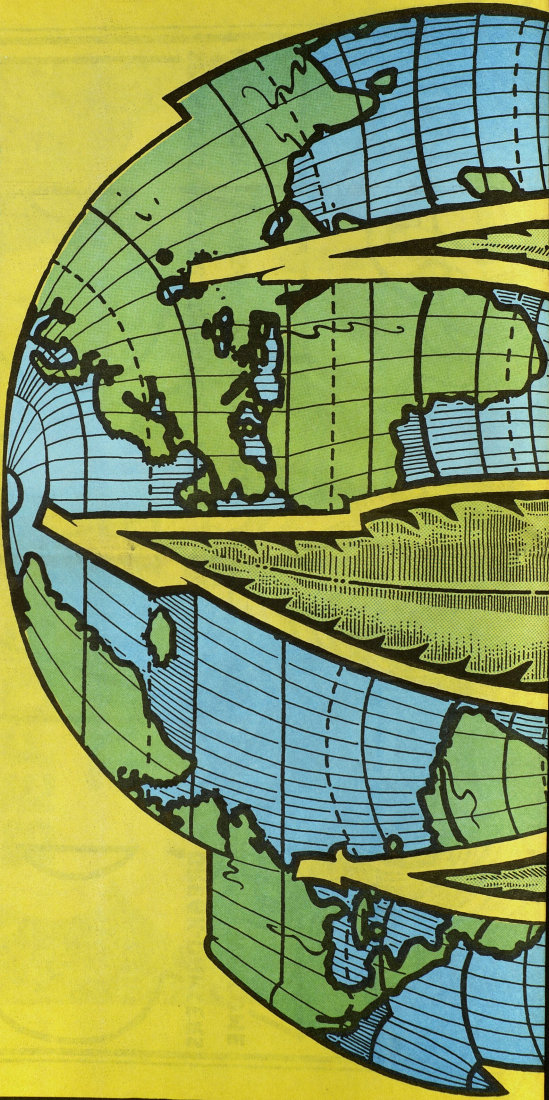
This was all preliminary boundary-setting for the Saturday afternoon sessions or small groups which actually debated and voted on the 35 proposals up for consideration.

The most controversial proposal was one which would have endorsed or established some kind of relationship with the Jesse Jackson campaign for the Democratic nomination for President.

The support for the proposal met strong opposition from many groups, many of whom expressed support for some goals and positions of the Jackson campaign.

Supporters argued that Jackson's cam-

WORLD CANNABIS MARCH





make the point

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PROTEST!

I HATE
Mondays...



G.O.P. CONVENTION

DALLAS AUGUST 18-23 PEACE VIGIL REVERCHON PARK.

For more information, write: Freeze Reagan/Bush in '84; P.O. Box 392, Canal Street Station, New York, NY 10013 or P.O. Box 8708, Madison, WI 53708; or call (212) 533-3028 or (415) 552-9629

NAG Born in Dallas

Continued from pg. 11

regional organizers will shoulder the responsibility of contacting all concerned constituencies and affiliates in their area.

The concept, of course, is from *die Grunen*: soon interregional commissions will be established to generate Green politics on all issues, drawing our own "grassroots experts" together, and in effect replacing the aging central committee concept prevalent in the straight left. But this is the agenda for the founding conference of the North American Greens, (tentatively scheduled for the weekend of November 10-11).

It is the tremendous potential of such a Green Newtwork that makes this seemingly incidental decision in Dallas important, however. Now, even as we're making preparations for the Dallas protests, we can do so with an eye to what comes afterwards, and a feeling that our efforts may represent a potential turning point for alternative politics in this country.

We wish to see actions in Dallas by all the community-level campaigns the federal government has been ignoring and covering up for so many years.

If you can help in this campaign, please write for a free information packet: Freeze Reagan/Bush Campaign, P.O.B. 392 Canal St. Station, N.Y.C. 10013. Let us know what you can do.

If you agree the war machine and its death merchants must be confronted and stopped, organize in your area and plan to bring busloads of people to Dallas.

THE FREEZE REAGAN/BUSH WOMEN'S CAUCUS

On November 20 and 21 at the Freeze Reagan/Bush Conference in Dallas, the Women's Caucus met to discuss themselves, the issues, and the presence of feminism

within the movement. Between ourselves we discovered a demographic cross-section of representation of the problems and issues facing feminism. This allows for an informed, valuable and useful presence within the movement. Using our collective knowledge and life experiences, we consolidated our concerns to form affirmative actions.

Consensus was formed on several issues and concepts:

I. We base our politics on our own experience and that of other women, as did the radical feminists of the 1960's and early 70's. These women discovered that many of the problems that they thought personal were in fact common, and hence, political. From this realization came the ideas and actions that created the women's movement. Though it has made many important gains, radical feminism has become increasingly ideological. We call for a return to experience-based politics.

With this in mind, we demand total freedom for women, particularly reproductive and sexual freedoms. These are wide-ranging.

Reproductive freedom is tied directly into sexual freedom. Women's bodies have been colonized by men both as the source of sexual gratification and as baby factories. Stemming from this is women's ghettoization in work and social spheres.

Reproductive freedom means a complete choice for women: if, when, where and how to have a child. We support midwifery, holistic healing, and alternative methods of contraception, abortion and reproductive health. We consider most conventional medical practices relating to women's health as violent against women, and reject the patriarchy of the medical establishment on this account.

Sexual freedom means a complete choice for women: if, where, when, how, and who to have sex with. Sexual morality comes from a sense of caring and respect for others. It cannot be legislated or ordained.

II. In discussing the many factions and sub-groups within the movement, such as SAMOIS and others, the Women's Caucus is coming out in support of sexual radicals and their presence within the movement.

III. With the possibility of global destruction facing us each day, the peace/environmental issue is of utmost importance to each of us. In solidarity with the brave women of Greenham, Comiso, Tucson, Puget Sount, West Germany, the Netherlands, Seneca and Fairbanks, and others around the world who have taken the peace and justice issue into their own hands through direct action, the Women's Caucus pledges to support and assist the movement in every way possible.

IV. Seeing that the Rainbow Family will be having a Gathering near Mt. Shasta next July and YIP will be represented there, the Women's Caucus will be constructing a woman-oriented facility with a fire-pit, teas, herbal medicines and massage therapy and other nutrients available. We hope that this will be a physically, emotionally and spiritually safe and supportive space for women within the Gathering.

V. We acknowledge the supportive role played by many men in the movement. We, the Women's Caucus, seek to assert our presence politically within the movement and affirm our validity as active radicals. While we recognize that much of the work towards eradicating sexism has been accomplished, we demand a further change based on our individual and group statements.

NOVEMBER, 1983

NCIPA Formed in D.C.

by John, Jose, Vicky and Dean

A national conference was held on Feb. 11-12 to form a National Committee for Independent Political Action. The conference was attended by close to 120 organizers from around the country.

The group voted on and backed the following resolution in support of Dallas demonstrations in August. "Resolved: That the NCIPA endorse the broad-based massive actions in Dallas called for by the Alliance for Justice in 1984, and that participating individuals and organizations be encouraged to promote these events."

The group also decided to hold the next conference after the Democratic Conven-

tion.

The Federation for Progress was promoting a "People's Convention" in San Francisco. The NCIPA voted to endorse the People's Convention, but to keep its eyes open for other planned Democratic Convention protests worth endorsing.

The balance of the meeting was directed to the Jesse Jackson campaign and the Rainbow Coalition. The group also voted on a definition of independent political action which crosses party lines and supports a wide range of tactics.

NEWS—S.P.R.I.N.T.

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Get a list of SPRINT city access codes. These can be gotten from anybody who has a SPRINT travelcard, or order one from SPRINT and then cancel your account once you get your list. These are your dial-up numbers.

Dial your local SPRINT dial-up number. You'll hear a ring, and then the SPRINT dial tone.

Now you want to scan for working access codes. An access code is a six-digit number. Enter an six-digit number at random, followed by "111#" (or 211#, or 311#, etc.). If you've tried a no-good access code, you'll immediately get the sprint dial tone again... and you can try another number, until you get one that works. When you finally get a working access code, instead of another SPRINT dial tone, you'll reach a recording. Even if the recording says something about "invalid numbers," ignore it; you've still got a good number.

Once you get a bunch of numbers, use them on a rotating basis, and get new ones each month. Treat them with the same security procedures as the old credit card numbers, or you'll get a visit from the tele-pigs.

P.S.: Security means: Do it from pay phones only; and only call people whose house-mates won't rat.

Next month: The latest, greatest, simple, cheap digital red box.

FTA BATTLES FOR AIRWAVES

by Mad Dog Kohl,
President, FTA-USA

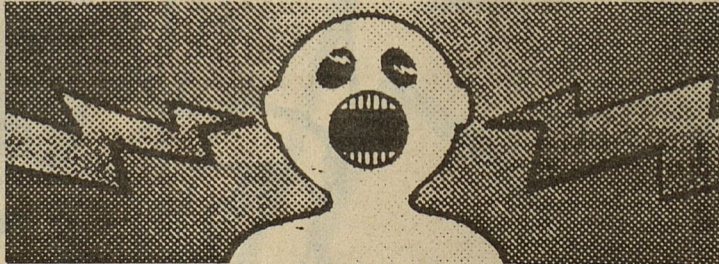
FTA. A decade ago, those initials stood for Fuck The Army. While as honorable today as the sentiment was then, those letters are taking on a totally different meaning today: *Free The Airwaves!* Around the country, thousands of people are taking their piece of the air to communicate with radio listeners in their communities.

Basically, there are three forms of Free Broadcasting: Pirate, Bootleg and Crackerbox. Although the first of these names is commonly used for all, mainly because of the vast popularity of the English and Dutch pirates of the 1960s, there are differences between the classifications. Pirate stations are those who transmit inland from aboard ships in international waters, usually on AM (525 to 1605 kHz) frequencies, although some European pirates have been known to use FM and even Longwave (just below the AM band), and one pirate, the Dutch Radio Nordsee International, was reportedly considering a UHF television channel to its facilities in the early 1970s.

Although the best-known use of pirate broadcasting was by Radio Caroline, which sent rock and roll into London from 1964 to 1968 full-time and intermittently ever since, pirate radio is actually an American creation. The very first pirate radio station was The Voice of Panama, RXKR, which was part of a speakeasy-gambling operation aboard a Panamanian-registered ship named The City of Panama. This was 1933, when RXKR used a frequency of 815 kHz and power of 5,000 watts. The City of Panama regularly shuttled between its geological namesake and Santa Monica, California, totally without having to worry about U.S. laws concerning radio, since it was legally a part of Panama, not unlike the property rules concerning embassies. It was only when the ship lost its registry that the Voice of Panama was silenced a couple of years later.

Just as the European pirates had the plugs pulled on them by British and Dutch

laws during the early 1970s, a second major pirate made a widely publicized, albeit one-nighter, appearance off the U.S. coast. Ironically, this time the man behind the operation wasn't involved with actually freeing the airwaves to diversity but trying to keep access by his opposition limited. The station's name was Radio Free America, and it took the airwaves at 12:22 P.M. Eastern time on Sept. 19, 1973. The station, found at 1160 kHz and using a 10,000-watt transmitter 8½ miles off the New Jersey coast, was the doings of Carl McIntire, the notorious right-wing preacher. His radio show, a predecessor to Jerry Falwell's cur-



rent video bilge, was being cancelled by dozens of affiliated stations around the country, and the station McIntire owned in the Philadelphia area, WXUR-AM-FM, was taken off the air by the FCC. In an effort to keep his show alive in whatever was left of his syndication network, RFA was constructed, more as a publicity stunt than anything else. So desperate was McIntire to start his pirate operation that he made a big mistake in choosing a 1945 wooden-hulled Navy minesweeper to house the station. After ten hours, the ship began to smoke from the heat of the antenna feeder line and, aside from an additional equipment test a few days later, RFA was no more.

Theoretically, one could immediately start a pirate station to serve the New York, Los Angeles or San Francisco areas by getting a ship and transmitting system, getting a Grenadan registry for the ship, and going on the air on 535 kHz. This would work because 535 kHz has been allocated

to Grenada by the International Telecommunications Union and a ship with Grenadan registry, therefore part of Grenada, would be able to use it wherever it would not directly interfere with another existing station's signal. U.S. and Canadian stations only go down as far as 540 kHz, and all AM radios made for sale in the U.S. are able to pick up frequencies as low as 525 kHz. Underground-style programming would certainly help if you want the Grenadan government to raise hell once the U.S. government attempts any action against your station.

Bootleg stations are those which operate

on land with power enough to cover entire cities. Most of them appear either around 1605 kHz on the AM band or between 88 and 92 MHz on the FM band. However, most of them operate in direct violation of FCC regulations, and therefore cannot be too public about their operations. On the other hand, in areas that have few or no stations with decent rock and roll, bootleggers become legendary. For example, Doug Heim, who later had his own show on WLUK-TV in Green Bay, Wisconsin, kept Packerland rocking in the early 1970s with his Captain Corpuscule act on Basement Radio 1600; his bootlegging days came to an end when the local Top 40 station, WDUZ, got a lower listenership than he did. Today, a hundred miles down the Lake Michigan shoreline, Milwaukee's Riverwest and Summerfest areas have been blanketed for the past year by WTPS, 105 FM ("Listen or DIE!"), which may very well be the nation's first fulltime hardcore punk sta-

tion with justifiable transmission power (ten watts). And, of course, New York's NINE-FM is legendary for its backyard broadcasting.

Crackerboxes are by far the most common, because they're the most legal. They operate below 100 milliwatts, or a tenth of a watt. Therefore, even conservative firms dabble in it, though you can only reach a few blocks. One crackerbox, for example, is operated, full-time pro style, by students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for reception in its dorms (WLHA-AM 64-FM 94). In fact, most major universities have one of these kinds of stations and most student-operated stations, like Berkeley's KALX and Milwaukee's WMSE, started out this way.

Here's where Free The Airwaves-USA comes into play. Up until now, unlike the network of over 100 Free Radio stations in the U.K., U.S. and Canadian Free Radios haven't had too much of an opportunity to communicate with one another, or to have a national organization that can represent them, like the National Organization of Broadcasters does for the capitalists. With the current spreading of Free Radio around the country, FTA-USA will keep listeners and stations alike up-to-date with the movement. We need reports from local listeners and station operators about their activities and will put them together for reports in the community presses around the country. We're also trying to put together an alliance of sorts with our European counterparts, which we hope to also include in future reports.

For more information, or to contribute some, write:

Saint Mad Dog: 2020 Mount Vernon St.; Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901 (national headquarters), or

Candi R.; 2350 Rexford Drive; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15241 (Northeastern U.S. affiliate).

We also would like to hear from individuals in the Southern and Western U.S. and throughout Canada who would be interested in being regional contacts for the organization.

2020

Continued from pg. 10

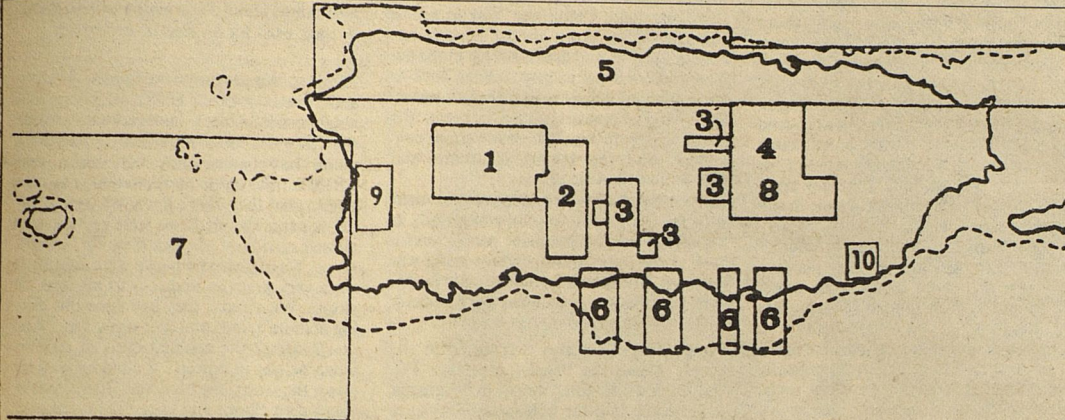
Puerto Rico in the years 1985-2020. Their responsibilities rested largely on technical investigation for the development of natural resources and financial assistance through a program of loans and aid to implement the

area on the map), the government utilized the results of the scientific exploration and froze 37,000 acres of land for mining of copper, gold, silver, nickel, chromium and cobalt in the central and eastern regions of Puerto Rico.

"Moreover, they set aside and protected more than 26% of the fertile land for military and other uses of agencies of the U.S. (We can see these illustrated by areas

The Army Corps has also submitted a plan for the reforestation of 100,000 acres in areas where open-pit mining will scar the earth.

"The 2020 Plan will transform Puerto Rico into a military/industrial complex," the statement said. "It would create a total social dislocation. The population would be distributed around the 11 planned industrial parks and the Puerto Ricans would be mere



The following companies have permits for exploration in the given numbered areas: (1) Kermecott Copper; (2) Amax; (3) Oceanic Exploration Co.; (4) Parnasse Delaware Co.; (5) Autoridad de Fuentes Fluviales; (6) Puerto Rico Petroleum Co.; (7) Oceanic Exploration; (8) Puerto Rican Cement Co.; (9) U.S. Bureau of Mines; (10) Basic Mineral Inc.

project. Some of the U.S. government agencies were the Department of the Interior, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Energy, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture and Department of Transportation.

The statement then went on to explain Plan 2020, using an official map that detailed economic planning for the island from 1985 to 2020.

"For example," the United Nations delegates were told, "under industrial development, it calls for the construction of eleven industrial parks (the locations on the map) in strategic locations for the establishment of heavy industry in metals, petrochemicals, chemicals and electronics.

"For agricultural development, it sets aside land with agricultural potential that will not conflict with the exploitation of mineral resources. These are located largely in the fertile coastal plains. The central region from Jayuya to Maricao is rich in minerals, and it is not reserved for agriculture, and there is no agricultural plan for this area.

"The 2020 Plan also requires a supporting logistical infrastructure. To this end, the map shows the construction of highways, electrical plants, industrial ports, regional treatment plants, etc.

"In regard to natural resources (the black

shaded on the map.)"

At this point, the statement by Taller de Arte y Cultura made its most grave charge.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this 2020 Plan and the mineral exploitation is not a threat to the future of Puerto Rico," the U.N. was told.

"It is aggression already underway," said Taller de Arte y Cultura.

"In separate and deceptive steps the billion-dollar investment in the infrastructure to support the Plan has already begun."

The Academy then listed a series of developments that it said supported these charges.

These included the June, 1983 decision of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to loan \$125 million for the construction of five regional treatment plants in Aguadilla, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Carolina and Hatillo as shown in the 2020 Master Plan.

The eviction of 250 families from Villa Sin Siedo because the village was marked as a site for future development into a Regional Industrial Park.

The proposed relocation of 1,400 families from communities like Villa Caridad and Villa Justicia because of possible flooding. The relocation would be by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The same Corps of Engineers (U.S. Army style) is building two dams near Ponce and has already evicted 400 families.

accessories to the functioning of an economy run from the U.S. in the Caribbean, Central and South America. In the interior of the island, a greatly-reduced number of workers would live tied to the large-scale exploitation of minerals. The leftover population not needed for this economic activity would be pushed out of Puerto Rico, since the ecological destruction would leave large areas uninhabitable.

"This 2020 Plan is not a threat to the future; it is aggression in process.

"In Puerto Rico we live in a state of war," the Taller de Arte y Cultura statement said in conclusion. "A daily aggression that affects all aspects of life for a people who are now threatened with destruction on one hand; on the other, patriotic resistance in all spheres that protect us."

If we permit the implementation of the 2020 Plan and large-scale mining, the island would be converted into a military/industrial wasteland unfit for a people to live together.

"The destruction of our national territory and the social disintegration of the Puerto Ricans themselves is an attempt to resolve the problem of the status of Puerto Rico.

"If this were to occur, the action of this Committee would be useless. Therefore, we urge you to exercise your good offices in relation to the destiny of our homeland.

"History and humanity would absolve you all."

TALES OF 1984

Continued from pg. 10

tional Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), and Reagan aides believe the public will let them go further in the naive belief that breaching the line between military and civilian law will make citizens free from the effects of the hard drug epidemic.

However, Jim Jenkins, who helped found an Atlanta law firm dedicated to civil liberties (the Law Project), says the Administration "pitched out a very important principle" of civilian control when they amended the Posse Comitatus Act.

But the Reaganoids were able to push through this drastic change in law enforcement without any serious debate or challenge, according to Jenkins, because the constitutionality "just got washed over in a tidal wave of public sentiment" calling for tougher action against drug smugglers.

Of course, destroyers and bombers are only useful against pot smugglers, not against those who bring in the deadlier powders that are more profitable and can be more easily hidden. And that focus and frustration could, in the words of a Miami criminal defense attorney, be "an invitation to the Orwellian nightmare foretold in 1984. It smacks of a national police force."

But law enforcement officials love this growing police and military combination. According to Dr. Carlton Turner, the President's special assistant for drug abuse policy, "The mere fact that smugglers know that any gray-hulled vessel out there might turn into a Coast Guard cutter puts a certain amount of fear in the smugglers. It has a deterrent effect that's hard to really evaluate."

The issue may be resolved when the courts rule on arrests made in the shelling of the Ranger by the U.S.S. Kidd. It may also lead to more confusion, as have the multiple rulings following military aid to the FBI during the siege at Wounded Knee in the mid-1970s.

Last summer, the crew of the Ranger was convicted on various counts of marijuana possession and conspiracy, but their attorney has filed an appeal based on violation of the Posse Comitatus Act, because the TACLET team was merely a cover for the Navy enforcing civilian laws.

The attorney, Jose A. Fuente-Agostini of San Juan, has filed the appeal in the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston (U.S. v. del Prado-Montero, 83-1817).



Metal institutional tables, contaminated with radiation emitting hourly levels equal to several chest or dental X-rays, are being discovered by the thousands in hotels and restaurants around the nation.

Contaminated tables have been found in Missouri, California, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Washington State.

State health officials, armed with Geiger counters, are searching schools, restaurants and nursing homes for the tables made with recycled metal exposed to radioactive cobalt 60 that contaminated a Mexican junkyard.



82-year old arrested for pot

Maybel Cawthon, 82 years old, arrested twice for selling marijuana, has received a three-year prison sentence for violating probation on her first conviction. She appeared Friday before Judge George Bryant of Elbert County Superior Court, who also gave her two years probation and fined her \$500. She still faces trial on the latest charge of selling \$25 worth of marijuana to an undercover officer.



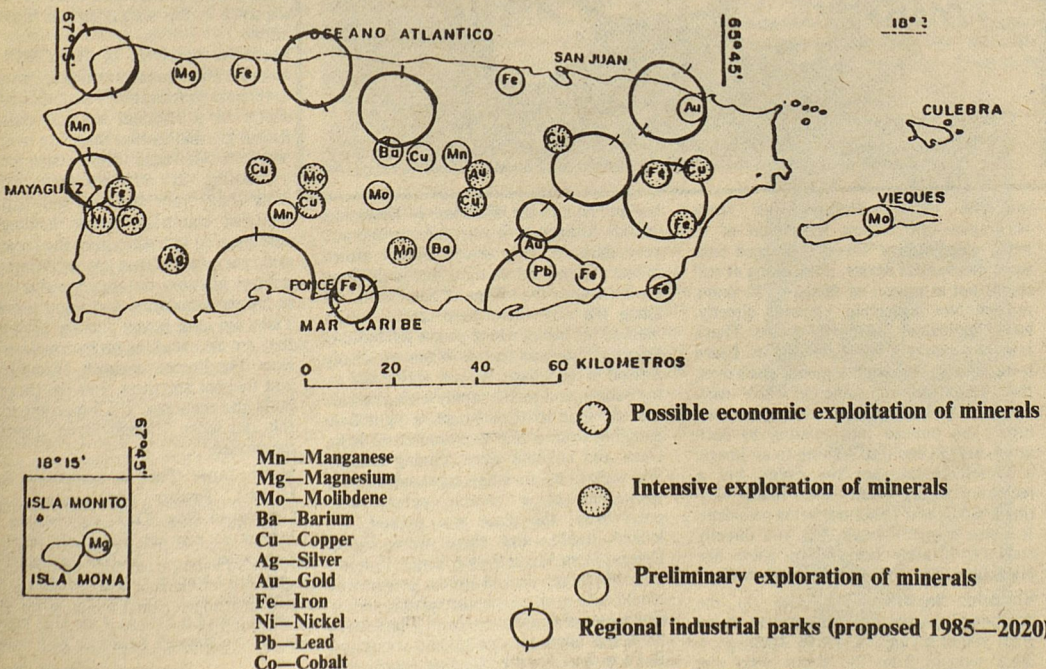
POT IN MAILS

HONOLULU, Feb. 18—About 80 percent of all packages mailed from the island of Hawaii contain marijuana, according to Federal officials.

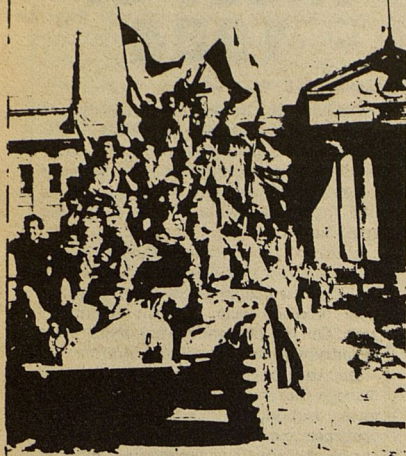
Long suspecting that drug dealers in Hawaii were making use of United States mails, investigators recently took drug-

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MAP SHOWING THE METAL DEPOSITS OF PUERTO RICO



WOMEN CALL FOR ACTION AFTER VISIT TO NICARAGUA



by Kimiko Hahn, Victoria Rue, Susan Sherman, Mary Jane Sullivan (edited by Mary Jane Sullivan and Susan Sherman)

Susan: We should start by giving a few basic facts about Nicaragua and why and when we were there. First of all, the present aggression against Nicaragua supported and funded by the U.S. and now backed up by actual U.S. military presence in Honduras is only the latest in a series of incursions by U.S. Marines dating back to 1853. The Somoza family dynasty was installed by the United States. The National Guard was trained by U.S. soldiers and advisors. Nicaragua, a country with a total population of under 2½ million people, lost more than 50,000 in the revolutionary struggle against Somoza on top of approximately 20,000 killed and 150,000 left homeless in the great earthquake of 1972. It is a country trying to reconstruct itself against all odds.

This was just the beginning of what I learned at the Conference on Central America that I attended in Managua from July 12th through July 18th. Victoria Rue was also at the conference along with Adrienne Rich and Lucy Lippard and about 150 other Americans. Both Victoria and I stayed for the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the revolution on July 19th and then Victoria extended her stay for awhile visiting many areas of the country, including the East Coast.

Kimiko: Mary Jane and I were in Nicaragua from June 3rd until the 13th with a group of artists and writers—including everything from photojournalists to an experimental filmmaker to painters and poets. Not too many of us even knew each other beforehand, but it seemed most of us went to Nicaragua for basically the same reason—curiosity. To see what Nicaragua was really like.

Mary Jane: I had wanted to go to Nicaragua for a few months, to see beyond the war of words in the press. What I found is that what is happening in Nicaragua is completely different from anything we can understand reading about it in the establishment press here. One of the things that immediately struck me was the Nicaraguans' sense of themselves as an independent people—their tremendous pride in their identity and their integrity within that identity.

Kimiko: In many ways, both as a woman and as a writer, I felt I was put in my place there. As a North American, who is a political person or even just a citizen, the question you must constantly ask yourself confronted with that reality is—What are you doing? How are you participating to change things? Are you off in a corner by yourself, not connected with other social movements or people? In Nicaragua, I felt a sense of moving forward with other people. A real rush of emotion and energy.

Mary Jane: I felt the Nicaraguans are a people who have not lost touch with the natural world, as shown so strongly by their ability to relate to, to be with each other and the land. It was very humbling and also exciting, at least it was for me, to see what our government condescendingly writes off as a "small, underdeveloped" country being in fact a country of people who are so creative, witty, strong-willed, full of struggle, full of life. So much more connected than we are

here with all our material goods and gadgets.

Susan: It's so easy to misinterpret what's actually meant when you talk about "underdevelopment" and lose its real meaning—particularly the frustration of not having the tools to accomplish what needs to be done. One of the first goals of the revolution to combat "underdevelopment" was to send out literacy brigades, mostly quite young people, and reduce the illiteracy rate to 12% from a figure of over 50%. Illiteracy apart from its obvious problems also means the inability to generalize, the inability to carry over skills learned in one area to another area—for example, how to stop planting sugar cane and start diversifying crops. And, ironically, even though illiteracy has been thought of in relationship to underdevelopment, many people here in the U.S. are now to a large extent functionally illiterate—and that is true in every social class. Which leads to the thing that struck

teaching jazz, ballet and folk dance at the Cultural Center in Bluefield, said that they had a Cuban music group come and play there one night. Creole and Miskito people came from the town to the concert but couldn't just sit and listen. People in the audience also started to play, talking back to the Cuban musicians with their own music. She said the concert spilled out into the street, where the musical conversations continued. And the talking of drums and guitars just went on and on.

It reminded me a lot of the whole incident with the Pope last spring. In a huge rally in Managua the Nicaraguan people spoke back to the Pope, and the whole world was horrified. But how interesting it is they felt they had the power to speak up for themselves to anyone, no matter who.

Mary Jane: That also is reflected in the weekly "Meet the People" meetings. The first thing we did after we got to Nicaragua and checked into the hotel was to get on a

were once again struggling and dying. They spoke of U.S. involvement, and Reagan's name was mentioned several times. They also talked about local matters—particularly their need for an electric generator.

Kimiko: We also went to *Ciudad Sandino* and visited one of the CDS's, which are like neighborhood block associations—except that they are truly mobilized. Then, they didn't have guns, they had sticks and whistles. We went out walking in the streets, and they didn't know we were coming because the place we were to visit was chosen randomly, so they blew the whistle on us! We explained who we were, and they were very gracious and told us all sorts of stories. We asked if they had done this during Somoza's time, and they answered, "Are you kidding? We couldn't even sit outside when he was in power!" If children walked down the street, the National Guard would check their elbows and knees for bruises and scratches, which would presumably indicate they'd received Sandinist training. If they had bruises, they were taken to a pit, lined up at the top and someone in the trees would machine-gun them down. You could not even dare look for the bodies.

Victoria: It's interesting to note that recent articles on Nicaragua in the *New York Times* and the *New Yorker* called CDS groups little fascist committees that run the neighborhoods, giving out ration cards to those who participate in the revolutionary process and denying them to those who don't.

Kimiko: I think it's outrageous for correspondents to suggest that CSS's are fascist. The people won their revolution and now they have to continue to fight to defend themselves, and it's us who are behind all this pain and suffering and death who are lying about them—that's the real cruelty of it.

Victoria: I was sitting on a curb one night at midnight in Managua talking to another woman I was traveling with and we were approached by a CDS group. We started talking with them and they told us that incidents of rape had been cut down to a very small percentage because of the presence of these block committees. They also suggested that violence against women was one of the reasons for the block committees patrolling at night.

Susan: Yes, wife-beating and the abuse of women in general. We had a block committee here on 6th Street in the '60s. The people on the block got together to meet every week, and we took turns patrolling the block with walkie-talkies. Crime went down to zero. The trouble was, we finally didn't have any power. We got trees, made the block safe, got new street lamps—and the landlords raised the rents. That was the consequence in this society of our block committee.

Victoria: In terms of the CDS's being modeled after Cuban examples, I would like to relate a conversation I had with a Cuban doctor in a regional hospital outside of Rama. He told us that there are over 5,000 people in Nicaragua from outside the country acting in different advisory positions—half from socialist and half from capitalist countries, people lending their assistance to reconstructing the society. He said, yes, the Cubans are in Nicaragua as military advisors, but they are also involved in primary education and sugar processing. There are some Soviet military advisors, but they are also working on hydro-electric projects. The French, Spanish, West Germans and Swedes are there, too—all helping to build the economy. It's important to point this out when "Cuban-Soviet" presence is mentioned.

Mary Jane: That is something Lenora Hupert, former Nicaraguan Council General in New York, commented to us. Whenever you see an article here about Nicaragua, it is always prefaced with "Marxist-Leninist Junta," or else it is the "Soviet-backed Nicaraguan government." She is sick of it. It is as if the U.S. refuses to admit Nicaragua's existence as a sovereign



Photo by Margaret Randall

me the most coming back from Nicaragua—the intense realization of so many people here literally plugged into some mechanical device, not looking at real things but at images of things—TV, radio, movies. Not perceiving, knowing directly, losing individual judgment, choice. That's how our society is really steering us. Learn it through TV, through someone else's eyes, the radio, movies, someone else's ears, voice. People, instead of relating to each other, are enticed into relating to each other, are enticed into relating to an image, a representation—not the event, but a recreation of the event—even finally electing a movie star to act out being president. It seems simple enough, but you directly confront it after being to a place like Nicaragua. The contrast is overwhelming.

Victoria: Something happened on the Atlantic Coast that really illustrated to me what you're saying. Stephanie Robinson, a black woman from the Bronx who was

bus and go into the hills some 14 kilometers outside Managua. It was mid-evening and very dark. A jeep driven by an armed military escort led us up a dirt path along the hillside to the village of San Isidro. All along the way there were crosses which marked the places where people fell fighting Somoza's national guard. When we finally arrived in the village, we saw militia and army people, and then a family sitting outside the entrance to their house, a light bulb dangling from a line their source of light. Oxen and children were running around. We walked up to what appeared to be a town hall or a church; people were everywhere, the place was packed. We looked inside, and there were Daniel Ortega, Dora Maria Tellez, Sergio Ramirez and the people packed inside, people who would take turns at the microphone addressing issues of concern to them. There was a lot of talk about the *contras* and about how the war was directly affecting people who

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Call For Action

state. As an independent entity. After all, taking some ideas from Marx or Lenin or anyone else for that matter is not exactly saying you have the same kind of government as the Soviet Union or are a satellite of that government. These are very dangerous generalities which confuse people and give them the idea that the Soviet Union and Cuba are controlling Nicaragua. Nicaragua is a non-aligned country, and during a recent meeting of the Security Council, they abstained from voting on the Korean airline disaster, deciding—as did a lot of other countries—that they did not wish to be a political football in a tragic incident.

Susan: This leads directly into a discussion about the religious under-pinnings of the Nicaraguan revolution, an issue that's either completely ignored here in the establishment media or terribly distorted. It has to be, because you can't say the Nicaraguan government is Marxist/Leninist/Atheist and use that to scare people and at the same time say the equivalent of our Secretary of State, Miguel D'Escoto, is a Catholic priest, and that the Minister of Culture, Ernesto Cardenal, is a Catholic priest, that three other important functionaries are Catholic priests. The Nicaraguan revolution has deep spiritual and religious foundations, including the very important Christian Base Communities, one of which we visited in Leon, which did a lot of political organizing during the revolution and served in many ways as community consciousness raising groups. Two excellent books around this subject are *City of the People* by Peggy Lenoux and Margaret Randall's new book, *Christians in the Nicaraguan Revolution*. Possibly one of the reasons for the Pope's visit to Nicaragua was to intensify the split between the conservative church hierarchy and followers of revolutionary "liberation theology." I wouldn't be surprised if the spiritual element is what comprises one of the main threats to Reagan, because it makes the Nicaraguan revolution so compelling to the rest of Central America. In fact, Miguel D'Escoto has been a prime target—the CIA tried to poison him and a bomb was dropped

Victoria: My only experience with the church on this trip was talking to some Maryknoll nuns at the conference. Among them was a woman who is now working with women who were supporters of Somoza who are now in prison. It sounded to me very much like the work that's being

this woman if she had a family. She said yes, but she was recently divorced. I raised my eyebrows and said, what do you mean? She replied, "Well, you see, he was *machismo*, jealous of anyone who looked sideways at me. You see, when the woman is more involved in the revolution than the man, then



Photo by Margaret Randall

done with imprisoned ex-National Guardsmen, and similar to the work of the National Literacy Campaign in terms of teaching the women to read and write, teaching them about the history of the revolution and their country. And then allowing them to make their own choices whether they want to continue the way they have always been, or change.

Susan: Talking about the church is a good time to bring up the questions of abortion and birth control. Birth control is legal and now is free in health clinics. Abortion, unfortunately, is still illegal, and raises some very complex issues. In an interview we're running in IKON magazine with Milu Vargas, the chief counsel in the Council of State, she talks quite frankly about how bad she feels the present abortion law is and the necessity to change it as soon as possible. However, without popular base support, there's no way they can pass an abortion law. The recent example of the referendum

it can break up the marriage."

Kimiko: The only naked breast I saw in advertising was on a billboard and it was to encourage breast-feeding.

Mary Jane: Yes, that was in front of the hospital we visited—a part of the trip that was one of the most intense for me. Under Somoza, there was a separation of care for people between public and private institutions.

Kimiko: Even the public hospitals then had wings for the upper classes where much better care was given to the patients than they got in the wing reserved for the workers and the peasants.

Mary Jane: It was very moving to see the way the Nicaraguans care for each other now, even in the midst of incredible shortages. The rooms in the various wings were essentially bare. The woman doctor—and I might add that the majority of doctors in Nicaragua are women—told us that they even have to sterilize surgical gloves. Many times they do not have the proper medication to treat patients. They took us to the cancer ward, which was an awesome experience. Several people in our group left. A few of us stayed, Kimiko and I among them. We went into a room with eight beds; the room to the right of us had four beds. You couldn't decipher the age of the women, because their bodies were so riddled with cancer. The doctor gestured towards one woman: "She is going to die." This woman was 24 years old. She looked 45. The Nicaraguans don't have chemotherapy, nor do they have access to any of the advanced techniques that are now in use. They do have a very small amount of cobalt, but the amount is totally insufficient. Most of the women suffer from cervical cancer, which is apparently epidemic, and because of shortages of basic materials—which include diagnostic materials, I might add—these women are dying in very

painful ways. To see them and what those doctors and nurses are attempting to do under the circumstances really drove home to me in a very concrete way the human consequences of American actions.

Kimiko: The visit we made to the baby care area after that was a metaphor for the whole trip. We had gone from seeing women in different stages of being cured, to stages of dying and pain, and we felt, well, seeing the babies at least would end this on a different note. So we put on the white robes to go in and see these babies doubled and tripled up—two and three babies to a crib—and think, here literally is the future of Nicaragua put into these conditions, not because of internal social injustice, but because of an economic and political situation forced on them. It's such a contradiction. On the one hand, we come from a country where those who can afford it take health care for granted, and those who don't have proper health care are denied it because they don't have money or the proper insurance, or have to go to public clinics. And in Nicaragua, where people are not denied proper attention because of their economic status, they can't get it because money has to be spent on defending their country, or the U.S. blockades don't allow medical supplies to get through.

Victoria: Even with all this, the gains in Health Care in Nicaragua under the revolution have been enormous. Lea Guido, the Minister of Public Health, addressed the conference on the gains in health care and education, the eradication of polio, the improvement in the infant mortality rate, the inroads against gastro-enteritis, one of the chief killers in a country whose average life expectancy is 53 years—20 years less than the United States. When you increase the amount of people who receive health care—and everybody gets it now, not just those who can afford it—you also increase the needs and demands. The doctors used to have hospital visits for one hour during Somoza's time, and now they work from 7 A.M. into the evening. They work full time at the hospitals. Of course, their private practice has shrunk. The emphasis since the revolution has been on the poor and working classes, and the country as a whole is getting healthier and healthier.

Mary Jane: I don't have the statistics, but I think the improvement in Nicaragua's health care is the best in Central America. I think that midwives, particularly in the countryside, are working within the clinics. One thing I thought was really great was that natural health techniques are really respected in Nicaragua.

Susan: There's so much more we have to talk about. The whole campaign accusing the Sandinistas of being anti-Semitic—an outrageous slur based on material three years old. While we were in Nicaragua three front page stories ran three days consecutively, trying to deal with these charges, basically stating that people exiled after the revolution were exiled because of their links to Somoza and certainly without any regard to any other factors.

Mary Jane: It's certain that our government will pull out any material they can find to try and discredit the Nicaraguans, and we should try to get the information and find out what's really going on—something that can be a lot more difficult than it seems. And never try to cover things over—errors, mistakes, contradictions—since that's the last thing the Nicaraguans themselves would want.

All that remains, really, since we do have to close this, is to say that if anyone wants to follow up on this material—and now it's vitally important that women do, because that's what this is all about, really—they should write or call MADRE, which is a friendship network between North American women and Central American and Caribbean women which facilitates communication and exchange between individuals and organizations and is collecting material aid, at 145 W. 4th St., New York, NY 10012. The phone there is (212) 505-2606, and/or write IKON magazine, P.O. Box 1355, Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009, for a fact sheet—"What You Can Do." I don't think it's necessary to emphasize how vital women's support is now, how critical this period is for Central America, and the necessity to follow up words with actions.

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next to his house in one of the recent bombing raids.

Mary Jane: D'Escoto gave a very inspiring speech the night we had dinner with him. This was three days after the CIA-planned attempt on his life was uncovered—the poisoning scheme you mentioned. He emphasized for him and for the Nicaraguan revolution, "being more" was not having more, but giving more and loving more. When he said that, I realized that statement as what came to symbolize for me the essence of this revolution. The spirit of a people—that spirit which is at the base of it all, making it all happen. He said we don't want to carry guns, but we will defend ourselves, and if the United States has any intention of running us over, they can try, "but their national honor will forever be drowned in our blood."

Susan: It's also interesting to note that the National Guard, far from being slaughtered after the revolution, was, for the most part, given safe conduct passes out of the country. Most of the Contras who are now killing people—7,000 or more of them—are those former National Guardsmen.

Mary Jane: That has everything to do with Liberation Theology. It is not a theology of domination. You are a free being who reinforces your identity through communal activity.

Kimiko: There was a minister and nun at the conference I talked with. The nun told me, the Latin American church is the future of the church. She just couldn't believe how people lived before and how they're living now. How dare we tell these people they can't take their future into their own hands. She was so excited to be in Nicaragua and witness the changes herself.

in Ireland where they voted overwhelmingly to pass the abortion ban is a good argument for the necessity of first educating women around the issue, and even more than that having them come to the understanding themselves—which is the focus of new sex education programs sponsored by AMNLEA, the women's organization. Not only on abortion, but on all women's issues—to bring women together to discover their own needs. However, there are already many extremely progressive laws that have been passed in only four years under the revolutionary government.

Kimiko: There's the Law of Nurture that says that the man is responsible for bringing up his children whether the couple is married or not—emotionally as well as economically. A Law on Means of Communication which forbids the use of a woman as a sex object to sell a product or for propaganda purposes. And most important, the Fundamental Statute passed in August, 1979, which is an equal rights amendment that guarantees equality without discrimination on the basis of sex, religion or race. In fact, AMNLEA, which has a vote on the Council of State, cast the only dissenting vote on the recent draft law—arguing that women should, under the equal rights amendment, also be included in the obligatory draft.

Victoria: And don't forget equal pay for equal work. The regional director of AMNLEA in Matagalpa took us to a garden collective run by women. As an aside, these collectives are really quite interesting. There are over 300 now in Nicaragua. Their main purpose is to teach nutrition, to bring vegetables into the diet. They even teach people how to make tofu and mild from soybeans. Anyway, I asked



DOCTOR PROTESTS

Continued from pg. 8

are they going to do with the literacy program? They had to continue a lot of these things because people kept going to work and doing it, and there's so much unemployment over there; it would be ridiculous. . .

And what the American government is doing is paying the ex-PRA [People's Revolutionary Army] to dig and to fix roads, which is cool. I mean, it's a politically cool move; it's like, here's your worst enemies, these young men who know how to shoot, and they know the country well—and let's just pay these guys off. It's really incredible. It's the first time in the world that that's ever happened, that a revolutionary society had four years to develop, and then it was invaded and then it went back to its neo-colonial status, its pre-revolutionary status.

Americans promise free elections.

Yeah, well, let's hear it, man. . .

Freedom of choice—and a 7-11 on every corner.

It's going to be wild. I'm going to really want to go over there and check it out again. But it was so hot. When I was there, you couldn't move anywhere, man. Anywhere you moved, there were fucking cops, marines asking for identification. And I had my full beard, and I was dark in the sun, and I was wearing my tropical clothes, so they were convinced that I was a Cuban—which I am, 'cause I have a Cuban background. But they thought I was with the Cubans that were working down there—which I was, but I wasn't. . . because I was a U.S. citizen, too.

How widespread was the revolutionary consciousness? You were saying that they didn't really understand the political ramifications of things.

They didn't understand it, from one group of people who lived in the area of the country that could be biased because they dealt with a lot of foreigners, and they dealt with a lot of American tourists. They were pretty naive. I would imagine that the class interests of most of the other people are going to get them together, because the revolution had given them, for the first time, an inspiration. Somewhere, they could reflect their views and feel like they're doing something, that they're involved in the running of the whole scene. So they had big meetings where everybody went and discussed things, so they had it. Some of its

points were pretty democratic. This guy Scoon is saying now—yesterday he made a statement which is pretty interesting, that he wanted to warn those outside or inside that if they cause any trouble, they will be dealt with heavily.

Scoon, who's that?

That's the guy that they have in power. He was appointed by the monarchy, by Thatcher, as a sir. He really doesn't have any power; it's mostly symbolic, but he was kept over during the PRG government. He just hung around, like, official functions. He was the only guy over there that the army could use as a unifying national guy. Like the highest-ranking in honoraries and all this shit—like he was an educated man, and all this. So they used him conveniently. Plus he was in house arrest, so he wasn't too happy about the whole scene; they didn't trust him too much. That was one of the first moves they did when they invaded; they tried to get this guy out. But those kinds of statements, saying that, they must feel they're on slippery ground.

There's no way they can stop all those thousands of people. I met them in the hospital. When I got to the hospital during the invasion, there were plenty of PRA troops that had been shot, or were just totally fatigued from not sleeping for four days, and were just carrying their guns like this, and they were really beat. And people who had been shot during the initial phases of the struggle over there, or that were wounded when I got there, they were really pissed off that the whole scene was going on, and they knew that they didn't have a chance—knowing that, they're just going to wait it out. . .

What's the idea with the Medical School?

It's going back there—three weeks. . .

Do you have a job there still?

No. I don't want to go back there, under these conditions. It's not cool for me to go there at all; it would be useless for me to go there. I mean, it's easier for them to put a fucking bullet through your head over there than it is here.

Whatever happens over there is going to take a little while, you know. I mean, they can't usurp—it would be stupid for them to take power again violently. They'd have to build a basis, you know, convince the whole country that the project can still be saved.



President Ford and Henry Kissinger meet with Gairy

America's forced to set up some form of election—just to save face—and I would think that if they allow any level of democracy laughter, the revolutionary government will be re-elected.

Nothing says that they actually will allow any degree of democracy, like the El Salvador elections—

—and not allow anyone who's a communist to participate, or something like that.

Well, they could put rules like that, certainly. . .

And they will.

But then that'll be interpreted as a fucked-up scene; that'll backfire on them.

International opinion

National opinion, too. I mean, 'cause everybody knows that Bishop's people are still there, you know. I mean, they don't have Bishop anymore, but there's still that tendency of continuing the revolution. . . the gains of the revolution, but not some of the other bullshit that was going on. That movement is still powerful there, among the

young people and the workers.

I saw people over there changed through different scenes real fast, man. You know, like, mothers who have students. . . studying in Cuba, but at the same time favor the invasion and are, like, really scared during the whole process. . .

The other thing is, what about all those enterprises that the government had started? Are they going to continue working? Are they going to remain in the hands of the state, 'cause the state sector of the economy increased, and what are these guys going to do? Are they going to go over there and sell it to private business? Or are they going to keep it? And these kinds of projects aren't really interesting to the neo-colonial regime, anyway—you know, like farming projects. They would rather be dependent on food and just buy the cash from the U.S.

Then again, there's a direction where more industrialization is taking place, where they can pay them a lot less than they have to pay here. The next step in colonialism is developing industries. It would be in any ruling class's interest, or it would be in any



Institute of Current World Affairs

government's interest, in any social order's interest, to build the economy.

The facade would be like private business, but it would be an extension of the corporations in America.

Yeah, but the economy over there is really weak. It's a small island. Most people don't need to deal with any authorities at all; they just live in a little place in the hills and have coconuts and chickens and corn, and they're all set, man. They don't have to worry about the weather; build themselves a little shack. So the people over there are relatively independent, in that sense. They were living pretty alright over there. The only people who got touched were, sort of, the rich, who had a lot of land. The government takes half of it: "Now we're in business." But that was generally supported; it just broke down a piece of land that was controlled by one person and more people got to...

... have access to it.

I guess the most interesting thing is that period before the Americans arrived.

Pretty much on Wednesday of the 12th or 13th. That's when the whole scene started going around. It was rumored that Bishop wasn't here. So the rumors kept going and going. So that weekend, things were really bummed out; there was no partying anywhere on the whole island. That was Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Everybody just said, "Oh, fuck, man, Bishop isn't here." Like, the tension was building up among a lot of people because, you know, they didn't hear from him and then they came out and said that he was, like, spreading rumors that Bernard Coard was out to kill him, and that—and then, reports came in that some people who were pro-Bishop had tried to bust into an armory, the militia armory, and they arrested some other people. Then, as that whole scene was going on, the Wednesday of the next week, that's when they "freed" him—and well in between that, like on Monday and Tuesday, there were demonstrations in town, pro-Bishop people; they wanted Bishop out. But it really got intense after they took him out... There was a massive scene...

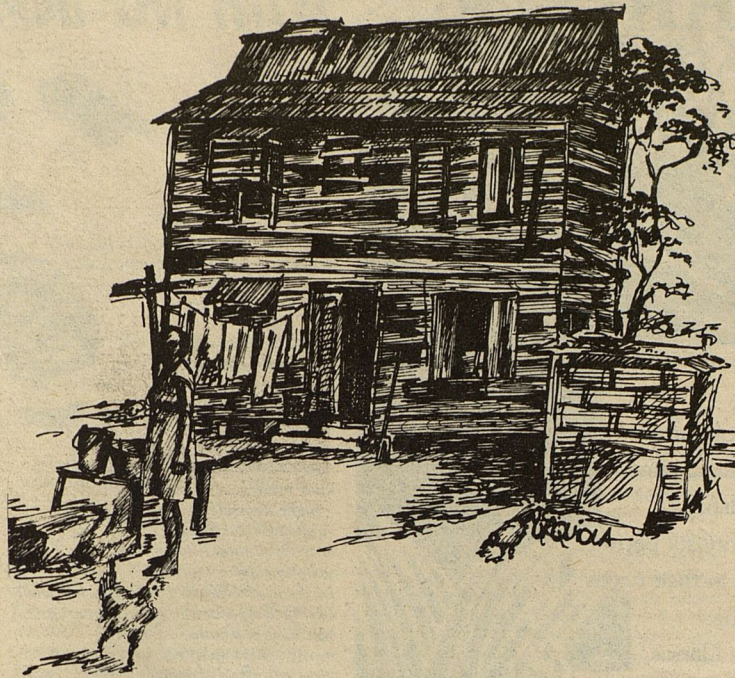
Kind of a mob scene? Is that how it happened? How did they get him out?

Not a mob scene. They just went over there and got him out. You know, the soldiers didn't want to shoot other people; they had orders not to shoot other...

Within an hour or so of getting the fort, you know, the soldiers came by in an armory carrier and they—then they shot them away. They killed Bishop and his mistress, Jacqueline Creft, a whole bunch of people. The government said at the time that only 17 were killed, and a couple of soldiers were killed on their side, but the rumors go; they haven't found any mass graves yet they were promising everybody... It seemed to me like the soldiers had tried to shoot people in their legs and their knees... Nobody really knows the truth over there. The government papers were taken over by the military. The reporters that I know are trying to get out of the country...

It was intense, man. That Wednesday, when they said on the 10:00 news that Bishop had been killed, they put a curfew starting that night. From that Wednesday night till Monday of next week, nobody could move out of their houses, or they'd be shot on sight. Everybody was scared shitless. They opened the curfew between 5 and 10 on Wednesday, and I got on my bike and went all the way to the island and checked the scene out. There were these cops smoking Cuban Specials from Jamaica that had just arrived at the local herbal supplier. That always happens, you know. Although the government is officially against it, and the army, occasionally they raided if you had a lot of it... but they weren't shooting people for it or putting them in jail, and... dealing with fines. I knew a lot of people—shit, everybody must have known as long as they kept their operation on low level, they weren't getting fucked up, you know. 'Cause they were, like, dealing with steady customers who were—you know, there everybody knows everybody else. Plus, the police had been dwindled down during Bishop's time. 'Cause Bishop used to hassle the New Jewel Movement a lot, so they purposely decided to cut down on the police force, so there were only about 100 police, all added and mostly concentrated in one area.

What happens to those army guys over



there? It's going to be intense. I knew a lot of them, 'cause they used to guard, they used to have a pretty heavy guard over the radio station, so I didn't get into any political discussions... I know one guy who was head of the detail that were digging trenches on the beach while they were waiting for the invasion... but they had no idea how an invasion could get there, man. They fucked up. They weren't striking back to keep people from landing on the beaches. But even if they did that, they couldn't have been able to stop it. The army had only about 2,000-2,500 people at most.

Yeah... if the army had been politically popular—if, through its actions, it hadn't alienated the whole—if they hadn't killed those people that they killed—they would have been able to... They were constantly asking people during that week before, asking for militia members to join, 'cause they had a big militia, but, you know, they only mobilize, that for when there's danger; they were trying to mobilize that. And that was another couple thousand people that would have been able to have gone somewhere, but they caught them at their weakest. A lot of people weren't there. Some people from the army had split, and also people that were in the militia didn't show up when they were called... about 6,000...

These were people who supported the Bishop government but didn't support the...

Right. Or people to whom the situation was so unclear that they didn't know who to support. 'Cause things were very confusing for them, very confusing. There were millions of rumors... and the government was telling like, half-truths and no one knew whether to trust what they were saying in the media.

There were thousands of people gathering there. They were building an airport—an international airport—and to do that, they had to level down a whole series of mountains. They laid the asphalt down and they put, you know, towers and the whole thing. They had been working on it for three years. Really, with like three shifts and shit, they had about 700 construction workers down there; they had guys who built the cement factory and an asphalt factory, and they were sort of helping the industrialists who had given them the most efficient electronics—whatever they could to support the project.

Were there any Cuban military forces?

Well, there were, but I never saw them. The first I heard of it was when the fighting started—you know, it seemed like—

But how many? I was under the impression that there weren't that many at all, if any.

There were probably maybe about forty, at the most. That's what the Cubans claimed, and that's what the United States hasn't been able to prove otherwise. Because, at first, you know, everybody was saying they were fighting Cubans? You know, the only reason the Cubans fought at

all was because they landed on top of them. You know, they were building the airport, and the Americans were the first to use the airport; they just came in there. And that's how they got their landing in, in there. They monitored the whole thing with ships all around the island, but their point of entry was the airport, so the airport was the biggest headquarters. So they landed right on top of them, so they had to...

Once I had seen that the American soldiers were parachuting out to the field, I was wondering—I couldn't hear any small arms fire, so I was wondering if it was a whole fake, or what, so I went over there to look, and I ran into these three Cuban guys who didn't let me go up to the hill where I wanted to see, where I could see the whole scene. But they told me that their orders were to control that hill, because that overlooked their positions—you know, where their camps were, so they didn't want anybody taking that—you know, so there'd been a shoot-out—so they told me that I couldn't go up. I said, "All right," so I moved out, and I asked, "So what's going on," and they said, "Well, the revolution is fucked up; ask General Austin, you know, 'cause they were against the coup, you know. They thought the CIA was in it; the Cubans were really pissed off, but... What else could they do? That was a really fucked-up situation. Actually, if they had done some things—but that would have been... If they had, like, a police or a spy force or a strong political connection in Grenada, but they didn't use it. Because they could have—the Cubans could have prevented that scene from happening.

If they'd had military there.

The only thing they had to do was just send like fifty of those Cuban trucks at the airport, give them guns, the guns that they had for themselves, the Grenadians, and it could have gotten all around the city. The army would have had to fight against thousands and thousands of people; they'd have won. It wouldn't have been genocide, because there was always talk that they were to have higher principles than that. You know, the army won't shoot at its own people—that type of scene. They thought it was a different type of army. The Cubans didn't use it, man. Whatever they had over there, they didn't use it. I think things got out of—it's the language. They don't speak English, and their culture is very different; it's not like Nicaragua or El Salvador, where everybody else speaks the same language, so people understand themselves better, you know. 'Cause you figure that the Cubans would know all the shit that was going on in the Central Committee, and would have decided which side they wanted to support, and organized some kind of scene, since they were investing so much property and money there, 'cause the airport and everything else that they had sent over there cost them a lot of bucks. That's all free, man; they just give it to you. 'Cause there were no Cuban products in the airline,

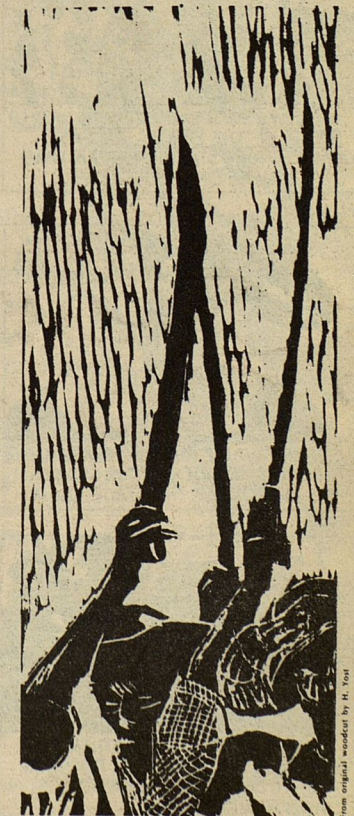
that you could buy.

You don't think Cuba was making anything on Grenada?

I don't see how. There's about 400 Grenadians, students who were living in Cuba and studying there. When they're finished and go back there—they're always going to be suspicious of Cubans over there. And I think that's probably how they're going to organize their anti-revolutionary campaigns... like, anyone that's pro-Cuban can't be on the elections. If they used that, that would be saying Bishop's people. 'Cause Fidel, when he found out about it, he gave this really long communique from Radio Havana, and they wanted a full investigation as to what, you know, happened, and how can it happen again, and they wanted the guilt, if there was any wrongdoing, because there were a lot of rumors that they were shot, you know, like they were caught and then they were shot, consistent rumors... I was there, but I couldn't see it. From my position, I could see the fighting going on, but the soldiers attacking and the machine guns and shooting up the fort. But I couldn't see—'cause it wasn't the right lighting to see them shooting back or who the other guys were.

So if the Cubans had used the power they had over there, they could easily have prevented, if they had taken a stand—you know, if they had known in time that they wanted to take that stand. But Bishop should have also, you know—Fidel claimed that he didn't know anything about it. Bishop had told him—Bishop had been to Cuba, like, a week before the whole scene came down, and Fidel said that he and Bishop were unaware about it—that they had kept it all secret. But it seems like that's true, you know, like they just kept it a secret. They just couldn't get their heads together; there were too many different divergent points of view in that scene, and it gets more and more... It was being done up on the top, if there were any real important questions being discussed, it wasn't being discussed on a massive level. They didn't know what was going on. That's what adds to the confusion. Because if these guys had got a campaign to explain why they didn't like Bishop...

Revolutionary regimes don't have their act together when it comes to having elections. Because they know that they really can't win elections the way things are set up—like, you know that any time there's elections, there's going to be millions and millions of dollars flowing, and manipulating public opinion, too. So you know they didn't know a whole lot about that. Like combatting with interests that have the backing of the U.S., the big powers, beating them electorally. It's hard to do, man. Just look at the propaganda they got down here.



THE PARROTS

WITH NO IMMEDIATE CAUSE

by Ernesto Cardenal

My friend Michel who's in charge of Somoto up near the Honduran border tells me they caught a shipment of parrots about to be smuggled to the United States where they'd learn to speak English. There were one hundred and eighty-six parrots, and forty-seven had already died in their cages. And Michel took the parrots home; just as the truck approached Los Llanos, near the mountains where the parrots once lived, (the mountains so high against the plains) they became wild and started to flap their wings, pushing against the bars of their cages. And when the cages were opened they all flew like arrows toward their mountains. That's what the revolution did for us, I think: took us out of the cages in which we were being carried off to learn English and sent us back to the land we were pulled from. Green as parrots, our people gave those parrots back their own green mountains. But forty-seven had died.

Father Ernesto Cardenal is Nicaragua's Minister of Culture. He is an ordained priest and one of the best-known poets in Latin America.

by Ntozake Shange

every 3 minutes a woman is beaten
 every five minutes a woman is raped
 every ten minutes
 a lil girl is molested
 yet i rode the subway today
 i sat next to an old man who
 may have beaten his old wife
 3 minutes ago or 3 days/ 30 years ago
 he might have sodomized his
 daughter but i sat there
 cuz the young men on the train
 might beat some young women
 later in the day or tomorrow
 i might not shut my door fast
 enuf/ push hard enuf
 every 3 minutes it happens
 some woman's innocence
 rushes to her cheeks/ pours from her mouth
 like the betsy wetsy dolls have been torn
 apart/ their mouths
 mensis red & split/ every
 three minutes a shoulder
 is jammed through plaster & the oven door
 chairs push thru the rib cage/ hot water or
 boiling sperm decorate her body
 i rode the subway today
 & bought a paper from a
 man who might
 have held his old lady onto
 a hot pressing iron/ i dont know
 maybe he catches lil girls in
 the park & rips open their behinds
 with steel rods/ i cdnt decide
 what he might have done i only
 know every 3 minutes
 every 5 minutes every 10 minutes/ so
 i bought the paper
 looking for the announcement
 there has to be an announcement
 of the women's bodies found
 yesterday/ the missing little girl
 i sat in a restaurant with my
 paper looking for the announcement
 a yng man served me coffee
 i wondered did he pour the boiling
 coffee on the woman cuz she waz stupid/
 did he put the infant girl/ in
 the coffee pot/ with the boiling coffee/

cuz she cried too much
 what exactly did he do with hot coffee
 i looked for the announcement
 the discovery/ of the dismembered
 woman's body/ the
 victims have not all been
 identified/ today they are
 naked & dead/ refuse to
 testify/ one girl out of 10's not
 coherent/ i took the coffee
 & spit it up/ i found an
 announcement/ not the woman's
 bloated body in the river/ floating
 not the child bleeding in the
 59th street corridor/ not the baby
 broken on the floor/

"there is some concern
 that alleged battered women
 might start to murder their
 husbands & lovers with no
 immediate cause"
 i spit up i vomit i am screaming
 we all have immediate cause
 every 3 minutes
 every 5 minutes
 every 10 minutes
 every day
 women's bodies are found
 in alleys & bedrooms/ at the top of the stairs
 before i ride the subway/ buy a paper/ drink
 coffee/ i must know/
 have you hurt a woman today
 throw a child cross a room
 are the lil girl's panties
 in yr pocket
 did you hurt a woman today

i have to ask these obscene questions
 the authorities require me to
 establish
 immediate cause

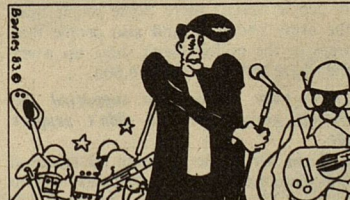
every three minutes
 every five minutes
 every ten minutes
 every day



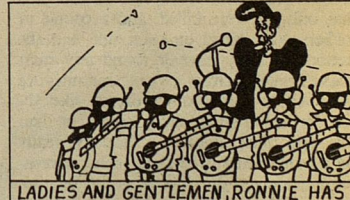
WELCOME BACK TO THE TEXACO WORLD BATTLE OF THE BANDS. THE LAST BAND BEFORE STATION BREAK WAS OPEC! NEXT ON, AS SOON AS...



SECURITY CLEARS THE FANS FROM THE STAGE WITH THE CUSTOMARY BRUTALITY, WILL BE THE DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST FRONT FROM...



WHAT? IT SEEMS ANOTHER BAND IS TAKING THE STAGE! IT... IT'S RONNIE AND THE ROCKETS! THEY ARE DENYING THE STAGE TO THE SOCIALIST FRONT!



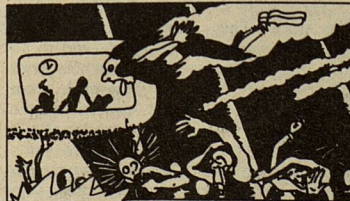
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, RONNIE HAS GOT TO BE THE ULTIMATE ROCK Nihilist. NOT ONLY HAS HE USED VIOLENCE TO GAIN THE STAGE BUT HE AND THE ROCKETS HAVE LAUNCHED INTO A SEVENTEENTH...



CENTURY WALTZ AND THEY ARE IGNORING THE OUTRAGED CRIES OF THE CROWD. FANS ARE RUSHING THE STAGE AGAIN.



ATROCITIES ARE BEING COMMITTED BY BOTH SIDES AS THE WEARY GUARDSMEN ARE TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT.



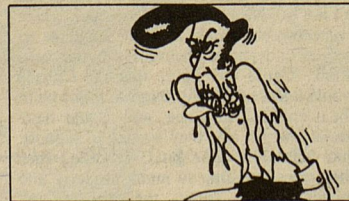
MY GOD! IT LOOKS LIKE RONNIE AND THE ROCKETS HAVE MADE MUSIC HISTORY BY BEING THE FIRST BAND EVER TO CALL IN AN AIR STRIKE ON THEIR OWN POSITION



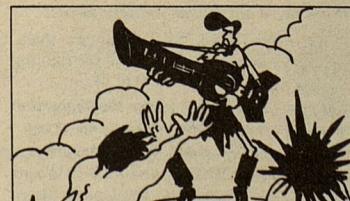
THE CROWD IS MOMENTARILY STUNNED, APPALLED BY THE SENSELESS SLAUGHTER.



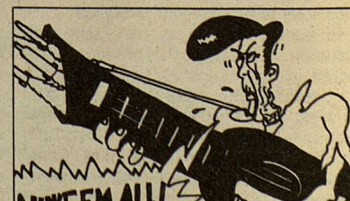
NOW THE SURVIUORS GATHER IN AND MOVE DELIBERATELY TOWARDS RONNIE. APPARENTLY BENT ON MOB VENGEANCE...



THOSE OF HIS BAND THAT STILL LIVE HAVE PRUDENTLY LEFT THE STAGE. BLOODED AND BOWED RONNIE PEERS INTO THE FACES OF THE PEOPLE.



WHAT? THE MADMAN! HE'S ABOUT TO UNLEASH HIS ULTIMATE WEAPON! CLEAR THE STUDIO...!



NUKEEM ALL! AND LET GOD SORT THEM OUT! THE END

TALES OF 1984

Continued from pg. 19

sniffing dogs and conducted a week-long examination of parcel post service on Hawaii, according to United States attorney Daniel Bent.

The dogs reacted to 80 percent of the packages.

Post Master General works with FBI

May 9, 1954 Postmaster General Summerfield approves CIA mail-opening project HT LINGUAL.

Nov. 21, 1955 CIA memo on expansion of HT LINGUAL project: "In the event of compromise of the... project involving internal monitoring of the mails, serious public reaction would probably occur. Conceivably, pressure would be placed on Congress to inquire... but it is believed that any problems arising could be satisfactorily handled."

Feb. 15, 1961 Postmaster General Day briefed on CIA HT LINGUAL.

Feb. 1, 1962 CIA memo reports that it will be necessary to "hush it up" or "find a scapegoat" if project HT LINGUAL is "compromised."

Feb. 10, 1971 In a letter to the American Federation of Scientists, Chief Postal Inspector Cotter, a former CIA agent connected with HT LINGUAL, denies any mail-opening operations.

June 2, 1971 Postmaster General Blout is briefed on CIA mail-opening project HT LINGUAL.

Aug. 30, 1971 CIA memo recommends destroying "intercepted" mail to prevent discovery of HT LINGUAL.

Oct. 21, 1973 Senator Church reveals that between 1953 and 1973 the CIA intercepted 28,322,796 pieces of mail and distributed over one million to other agencies during project HT LINGUAL.

Oct. 22, 1975 Former Postmaster Generals Blout and Day both testify that they believe CIA mail-intercepting projects are legal—something even the CIA denies.

Gen. Butler on Imperialism

The very essence of our intervention in Central America over the years is best summed up by a quote of Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, USMC, in a *New York Times* interview Aug. 21, 1931:

I helped make Mexico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City bank boys to collect revenue in. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers.... I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Honduras "right" for American fruit companies in 1903. Looking back on it, I might have given Al Capone a few hints.

This rather candid quote by the general should give you a hint of why a leftist, socialist, or anything else might begin to look pretty good to people in Central American countries by now.

The enemy is our own foreign policy, and it must change. To get respect and friendship, you must earn it by your actions. We haven't.

I hope there is time for saner minds to prevail before Custer's last charge.

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PSN Sits-In

Continued from pg. 2

other campuses nationwide, was formed in the fall of '82 by several veterans of other activist groups, as an organization which would funnel most of its energies into opposing the university administration's five-year "redirection" policy. "Redirection" reallocates funds previously earmarked for the Humanities and Natural Resources to "higher priority" items, mainly engineering and scientific research. As PSN studied and acted against this policy, group members became increasingly aware that an important aspect of "redirection" was making the university more appealing to potential corporate and Department of Defense sponsors. Specifically, they came to feel that the spirit of guidelines against classified military-related research, which had been passed by the Regents in 1972, was being grievously violated by the university in its policies relating to non-classified weapons research.

The problem was this: In 1972, the university Regents passed a proposal prohibiting the University from engaging in any classified military research that could lead to the loss of human life. In the wake of Vietnam, military research at the university had dropped to a small fraction of what it was in former years, anyway. Military research on campus was a dead issue.

In recent years, though, with the trend toward re-arming America, student and faculty groups have become aware that the limitations on classified military research were not deterring the university from accepting non-classified military research projects that could lead to loss of human life. A student/faculty research group was formed to map out guidelines for non-classified research. These guidelines were rejected by the Regents last June.

After arriving at the conclusion that the administration and the Regents were not going to re-open discussion on non-classified guidelines this fall, PSN decided that direct

action would have to be taken against military research. After talking with many of the professors involved in such research, and after studying as much relevant information as they could find, PSN settled on Senior's lab as their initial target. The group began a series of educational meetings, intended to foster greater understanding of the issues and risks of direct action on blockade participants. They then engaged in civil disobedience workshops and divided into affinity groups. The depth of the group's training was evident throughout the action: no spokespeople were ever designated, security guards and uniformed police were treated with caution, and consensus decision-making was carried to its farthest extreme. PSN entered Senior's lab at approximately 1 P.M. Monday. Their unannounced intentions were to stay 48 hours if they were not arrested. They did just that.

Though he has Air Force travel accounts, and though he has submitted project proposals with military purposes clearly written into them until 1981, Senior claims that his ten-year-old study of Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) is being conducted strictly for civilian purposes. But the phenomenon which he is studying, Electromagnetic Pulse, is not a civilian phenomenon.

EMP is an electro-magnetic shock wave which destroys solid state components in the wake of nuclear explosions. The EMP emanating from a single 50 megaton thermo-nuclear warhead detonated 300 miles above the U.S.S.R. by the U.S. could destroy the computer systems of many or all of the warheads in their arsenal, including those still in the silos. The Pentagon has a clear reason to be interested: understanding how to alleviate this major communications problem is of paramount importance to U.S. first strike capability.

Senior asserts that his research has a civilian application relating to the effects of high altitude lightning storms on aircraft. Most military research does conceivably have civilian applications, and Senior's denial of a primarily military focus has succeeded in distracting at least some attention from the real issue raised by the PSN of whether or not military research belongs on campus at all.

The PSN blockade of Senior's lab did generate tremendous interest across the state, with front page stories appearing in the *Michigan Daily*, the *Ann Arbor News*, and the *Detroit News*, and with coverage in the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Times*, and *USA Today*.

A continuing flurry of supportive demonstrations were also held outside the lab during the two days of the action. Supportive letters arrived from a group of MSU students, and from U-M's campus ministers and some faculty. Lectures, a rally, and a candlelight march were held, the latter attracting over 150 people outside the engineering building on Tuesday night.

The PSN action seemed to take the administration somewhat by surprise, even though PSN did occupy university Vice President Billy Frye's office last spring, and had threatened more civil disobedience if its demands for a non-classified military research policy were not met. University President Harold Shapiro returned from out of town to address the weary students on Wednesday morning, only minutes before they had secretly planned to leave the lab. He called the action "inappropriate," and Senior denounced it as an infringement on "freedom of research," but despite the forceable insertion of U-M security guards

inside the lab "to protect the equipment," and the presence of uniformed Ann Arbor police on the outside, the administration seemed determined not to escalate the conflict by removing or arresting the protesters.

"The administration is caught in a double bind," explained lab occupier Naomi Braine. "Through our action, publicity is raised and people are inspired to address it [military research]... If they continue to not arrest us, we have increased freedom to continue actions. If they do, however, they get added [negative] publicity."

So the PSN members sat out their 48 hours in the lab, vowing not to negotiate their withdrawal or any other matters with an administration they had already dismissed as intractable. They generated awareness and publicity, and raised the spectre of continued civil disobedience if the regents do not reconsider their stand on non-classified research. With similar actions already occurring at Berkeley, and anti-military research groups springing up on other campuses as well, it looks like a long, hard battle is just beginning. PSN member Lee Winkelman seemed to sum up the positive feelings of the group at their press conference:

"While we're not overly optimistic about creating social justice tomorrow, we think we are making a difference."

Here's hoping he's right.

Reprinted from *Michigan Voice*, 5005 Lapeer Rd., Burton MI 48509. (313) 742-1230.

MISTER MAN

Written after watching a tribal Aboriginal berate Judge Furnell for his facile cleverness and his incomprehension of the affinity of the Aboriginal and his tribal land... Monday Conference, ABC television, April 7, 1975. by Kevin Gilbert

Mister man

Have you looked at your face
Like mine that is mirrored in land
Yours reflects only on pools
My image goes deep in the sand
The soil and the rocks and the trees
The souls of my people are here
The birds and the clouds and the breeze
The sun and the moon and the stars
Talk to me are of me they dwell
Inside me they each are a part
Of me they live in my heart
All things all created by God
Are in me this whole universe
Are of me—we speak and we cry
We talk and we dance and we sing
And I bring them gifts of my soul
Of my love God has bidden me bring

Mister man

If perchance you do find
The essence the life force in land
All giving expression to self
To soul-force then you'll understand
The God-soul in all things around
This essence of life then you live
Then indeed, Mister man, you do live.

Mister Man

Have you stood on this rock
Have you come close to this ghost-gum tree
Have you stood on green fingers of grass
And felt deep their life surge like me?
Mister man
Have you entered the caves
And greeted your own totems there
Have they given directions to go
God-like through life's pathway like me?
Mister man
Have you stood on the shore
Of this land your own soul now rent bare
And discovered the hatred you wrought
The suffering the death you ploughed there.

chapters & contacts

UNITED STATES

- ARKANSAS**
- *Fayetteville RAR c/o PASE 401 Watson St. Univ. of Ark. Fayetteville, AR 72701
 - *Citizens Against Arkansas Marijuana Laws Suite 103 5518 Baseline Rd. Little Rock, AR 72209
- CALIFORNIA**
- *Coyote Howls P.O. Box 21701 San Francisco, CA 94110
 - *Dennis Peron 3745 17th St. San Francisco, CA 94114 415-552-9629
 - *Reefers Raiders 6702 Van Nuy Blvd. Van Nuys, CA 91405 213-785-8506
 - *Bound Together Books 1369 Haight St. San Francisco, CA 94117 (415) 431-8355
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- *Fellowship Farm RR 1, Box 40 Williamsburg, IA 52361

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- *Lex. RAR c/o Tony Briggs 417 Ferguson St. Lexington, KY 40503

- MASSACHUSETTS**
- *United Campaign to Return Marijuana to the Pharmacopeia (UNCAMP) P.O. Box 790 Cambridge "A", MA
 - *Sleepy Hollow Direct Action Committee c/o Skip Martin Brookfield Rd. Brimfield, MA 01010 413-245-7407

- MICHIGAN**
- Wild Cat Ranch

- 2640 Campbell Rd. Commons, MI 48619
- *United Marijuana Smokers of Michigan (UMSOM) 11280 McKinley Taylor, MI 313-287-9077
 - *Shimo Underground & DBMC 603 Stuart Kalamazoo, MI 49007 (616)343-2408 or 345-2249
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- *Todd, Northern Sun News 1519 E. Franklin Minneapolis, MN 55494

- NEW YORK**
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 - *Alternative News Collective 585 Harriman Hall, Main St. SUNY-Buffalo Campus Buffalo NY 14214 (716)831-2412

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 - *Eastern Ohio RAR POB 436 New Philadelphia, OH 44663
 - *Dayton RAR POB 166 Wright Brothers Station Dayton, OH 45049
 - *Andy Kessler (Cleveland) (216) 229-9442

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- *Whole in the Universe Gang RD 1 Wholebrook, PA 15341
 - *Pittsburgh YIP 5564 Wilkens Ave. Pittsburgh, PA 15217

- *Rhythm & News P.O.B. 42767 Phila. 19101-2767 (215)222-4793
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- *Black Hills Alliance Box 2508 Rapid City, SD 57709

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 - *Michael Helsem 1031 Dewitt Dallas, TX 75224 (214) 941-8476
- VERMONT**
- *Steve Rizzo 10 Enright Ave. Windsor, VT 05089 (802) 674-5029

- WASHINGTON STATE**

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- *American Cannabis Society POB 9208 Madison, WI 53715 (608) 251-4185
- *Wisconsin YIP POB 8708 Madison WI 53703

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- *Alberta Legalization of Cannabis Committee (ALCC) Box 115 Student Union Bldg Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T60 2JC (403) 432-3201

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 - *Focus Books & Art 717 1/2 Queens St. E Toronto, ONT. 416-463-4482
 - *Groucho Marxists, c/o Heart Box 67, Stn. H Toronto, Ont. M4C 5H7
 - *17th of March Brigade c/o AAPA POB 6531 Station A Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X4

- GERMANY**
- *Fool's Garden Born Str. 18 2000 Hamburg, 13 Federal Republic of Germany
 - *Freies Cafe An Der Wied 1 609 Ruedelsheim Hassloch, W. Germany
 - *Stattbuch 2 Gneisenaustrasse 2 1000 Berlin 61 (DM 25)

- *Youth Culture Promotions POB 2541 Ottawa, Ont. KIP 5W6 (613) 233-8912 (613) 235-3462
- SASKATCHEWAN**
- *Flashpoint POB 3658 Regina Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 3N8

- EUROPE**

- UNITED KINGDOM**
- *Alternative Wales c/o Union Wholefoods 105 Rhosmaen St. Llandelion, Dyfed, Wales
 - *Alternative London BCM Alter London WC1 W5XX
 - *Smokey Bears c/o Clinton House Watergate St. London, SE 8
 - *Legalize Cannabis Campaign c/o 1 Elgin Ave. London W93RR 289-3883
 - *Polytantric (Festival info) 4 Englands Lane London NW3 722-3299

- DENMARK**
- *People Against Heroin Herfra Og Videre Badsmadsstraede 43 1407 KBK Denmark
 - *Anarchist Bogcafe 41 Nansensgade Copenhagen, Denmark
- FRANCE**

- *Viper c/o Sinsemilla Editions 10 Rue de Maillet Paris 72220 Ecommoy, France

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- *Die Tageszeitung -Auslandsredaktion- Wattstrasse 11-12 1 Berlin-Wedding phone: 491-30-463-9708
- *Ingend Hiist Jugend (anti-heroin) Max Brauer Allee 116 D2 Hamburg 50 040 380-9547
- *Emma Red-Aktion (women) Kolpingplatz 1A D5 Koeln 1 0221-210282
- *Ermittlungsansschluss Meringhofs (squatters) Gneisenan Strasse 2 D2 Berlin 61 030-6932090
- *Anti-SA-Kommission K.B. (anti-fascist) Linden Allee 4 Post Box 7685 D2 Hamburg 19 040-435320
- *BB11 (anti-nukes) Fridrich Ebert Allee 120 D55 Bonn 1 0228-2233099
- *Police Tactics GAL Green Alt. List Commission on Police Bartelstrasse 30 D2 Hamburg 6 040-4392991

- HOLLAND**
- *Stut Vry Party (SVP) POB 1386 Groningen 050-264788 HOLLAND

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- *Gatevisa Hjelmsgt 3 Oslo 3, Norway

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- *GTC Magazine Stockholm, Sweden

- GREECE**
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 - *ANICHTI POLI MAG
 - *K. MANHALLA
 - *EKINIKH 119
 - *NETPALONA, AOHNA

events

- *May 1: International Worker's Mayday. Around the world.
 - *May 1: PITTSBURGH, PA or CLEVELAND, OH, RAR tour event (tentative).
 - *May 4-13: Peace with Justice/ Jobs with Peace Week. Across America.
 - *May 4: Kent State shootings commemoration, Kent State Univ., Ohio.
 - *May 5: NEW YORK CITY, Fifth Ave. Pot Parade and March against United Nations' backward anti-pot treaty. Begin 11:30 Washington Square Park, march up Fifth Ave. to Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, across from U.N.
 - *May 6: NEW YORK CITY: Rock Against Racism concert, Noon-8 P.M., Central Park Bandshell, off 72 St.
 - *May 12: MORRISTOWN, NJ, smoke-in.
 - *May 12: COLUMBUS, OH, event.
 - *May 13: Mother's Day peace actions.
 - *May 19-20: Iowa Peace Chatauqua, DES MOINES, IA.
 - *May 25, 26, 27: BLOOMINGTON, IN, Women's Music Festival. For more info: NWMF, P.O. Box 5217, Bloomington, IN 47402. (812) 338-0678.
 - *Late May-June: RAR tour resumes in Middle Atlantic states.
 - *Late June: Christopher Street Liberation Day, Gay/Lesbian Freedom Day, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, and all over the world.
 - *July 1-7: Rainbow Gathering for World Peace, near MT. SHASTA, CA.
 - *July 3: Rock Against Reagan, Lincoln Memorial grounds, by Reflecting Pool, WASHINGTON, DC.
 - *July 4: WASHINGTON, DC, Ronald Reagan Memorial Smoke-In, Lafayette Park, across from White House.
 - *July 8: DENVER, CO, State Capitol Grounds, RAR show.
 - *July 14-20: SAN FRANCISCO, Demonstrations at Democratic National Convention, including a Smoke-In in Golden Gate Park on Sat., July 14 and a Gay/Lesbian Freedom Demonstration on Sun., July 25.
 - *July 21-August 6: Pantex Pilgrimage (Red River Peace Network, AMARILLO, TX).
 - *July 28 (continuing for two weeks): LOS ANGELES Olympics, including: July 28, 9-10 A.M. in Shatto Park, March to Damian Garcia (MacArthur) Park, where there will be a public forum on the issues of peace and justice. The Olympics themselves start at 4 P.M. Victory to the Nicaraguan baseball team!
 - *August 6: Hiroshima Day.
 - *August 8: Nagasaki Day.
 - *August 11: ALBUQUERQUE, NM, RAR tour gig (tentative).
 - *August 18-23: DALLAS, TX. Demonstrations, civil disobedience and other creative actions at Republican National Convention. Gather at Revention Park at 6 P.M. on the 18th.
- ONGOING ACTIVITIES:**
- *The blockade and occupation continues at DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. It began in January and is a demonstration of the human wave effect to blockade the plant.
 - *Catholic Bishops have called for prayer vigils along the routes of trains carrying nuclear warheads to Trident submarine bases in Washington State and

South Carolina. Archbishop Robert B. Hunthausen has compared the trains that move nuclear weapons to the trains to the Nazi death camps. The announcement urged direct action to stop the weapons and implied support of "civil disobedience." It specifically urged people to join in public protests June 10, along routes from Amarillo, TX, to Bangor, WA, and from Amarillo to Charleston, SC.

* Tentative plans are being made for a Bicycle for Peace across the continent from the East Coast to the Rainbow Gathering and then to the San Francisco convention, the Olympics, and then to the Dallas Republican convention. For more info, call (215) 222-4793.

* If you have other information for this column, please write: Events, c/o Overthrow, P.O. Box 392, Canal St. Station, New York, NY 10013, or call (212) 533-5028.

GREEN STRAINS

Continued from pg. 3

have emerged. One is the basic philosophical difference between conservative conservationist types and rule-breaking political and issue groups. There is also a split between those who believe Greens should cooperate with other old-line parties to gain more power and those fundamentalists who oppose any cooperation that leads to more responsibility without control. And there are Greens who believe the party must operate according to professional principles. This group opposes the Greens' policy that party and elected officials must follow the policies set in caucus with their local Green coalition.

None of the Greens disputes this contention of inefficiency and non-professionalism. But they maintain that democracy, direct democracy where the people tell the party what to do rather than an elite cadre being the vanguard, was clumsy, inefficient, and carried a certain kind of non-professionalism.

Pundits continue to speculate on when the Green Party will become integrated into the political system, not if it will be able to remain true to its premise of open, direct democracy. The refusal of parliamentary members of the Greens to follow the Bundestag's jacket-and-tie dress code is viewed as theater for their voters. These pundits cite Hesse, where the members apparently favor closer cooperation with the Social Democrats so that the SPD can run the government even though it doesn't have a majority. But Greens spokespersons maintain the system will have to integrate with the people.

"Our major interest is not in passing new laws or generally in expanding government activity. On the contrary, emancipation from the state, citizens' initiatives, and self-rule take precedence for us," said one West German Green.

One of those who called for more structure in the party is Gert Bastian, a retired Major General who commanded a West German armored division before he retired in 1980 to protest reliance on nuclear weapons for West Germany's defense.

General Bastian opposed following the advice of party experts rather than those of his own choosing, and he opposed the Greens' policy of rotation of the Bundestag seats, which would require him to step down in 1985 and let his alternate or party secretary switch positions with him.

These policies, and those opposing nuclear power, nuclear weapons and American missiles, were established by the party prior to the 1983 elections and all the candidates, including Bastian, agreed to abide by them.

Bastian resigned from the party early in February, and if he pulls one more Bundestag member out of the Greens, the party will fall below 5% representation, and lose its status as an elected party.

This does not seem probable, according to newspaper reports and West German Green Party members. Petra Kelly, a Greens leader and Bundestag member, expressed understanding of Bastian's complaints, but said that she will remain with the parliamentary group. And Juergen Reents, another prominent Green member of the Bundestag, has said it appears other elected officials will remain with the Green Party because they perceive that its benefits outweigh its faults.

"Although the Green Party is relatively weak now, it is already influencing decisions," said Joseph Beuys. "The power structure is no longer able to make decisions without asking the people or without looking to the people. This also is the reason why every political party in Germany is now using 'Green arguments' for maintaining their political power, but this doesn't fool the people. So it already influences the system a lot, and it plays a very important role in the decisions on nuclear weapons and the setting up of Cruise missiles and other war stocks."

LETTERS

Dear Overthrow,

Received your Nov.-Dec. '83 issue, and enjoyed it very much. Glad to see that you folks are planning to be in Dallas in '84. Let 'em know that all of us haven't been brainwashed into thinking that the mess Reagan and the system is making out of this country is a re-run of "Death Valley Days."

I especially enjoyed the article on the CMI White Paper on the Benefits of Cannabis. Don't find any of those facts in the system-run media. That info should be condensed into a hand-out for rallies, etc.

The interview with Brent Taylor and Ann Hansen was also very well handled. If anyone can honestly fail to support the 5 after reading that, they can't truly call themselves anything but reactionary.

Does my heart good that you're still tackling the corporate giant with the "free phone scam." One little comment there: the list of nutsi-nazis that you have for everyone to call. Now, I'm as opposed to these assholes as much as the next person, and truly believe that they must be opposed and defended against, but to dedicate a concentrated effort against them seems a waste of revolutionary energy. They are strictly the ultra-lunatic fringe. Their numbers are relatively small and they're as much a pain in the ass to the system as lefties. While they serve the system by being a dividing factor among the middle and lower classes, they are really just products of the system, to be pitied as much as hated. As John Trudell said in his interview, "Not all the nazis are called Nazis; some are called Communists."

I also read where one of them helped Gordon Kahl go underground. While I in no way condone Kahl's politics, his refusing to pay taxes and offing two federal pigs puts him a lot higher in my estimation than some

so-called revolutionary who's trying to change the system through legal elections. The fanatics running around in W.W. II uniforms and goose-stepping, while perhaps capable of individual acts of violence, are no more a threat to political power in the U.S. than some of the nutty religious groups.

The real enemy is the neo-fascist capitalist system that is firmly entrenched in complete control of the entire country. That is where we should use our entire strength and energy—in opposition to it. To waste any time and/or attention on the nuts, with the exception of condemning and defending against them, seems to me to be giving them more attention than they deserve. I mean, I'd rather have people crank-calling some bureaucratic big-shot than some idiot who hasn't anything better to do than take crank-calls anyway. Just my opinion; I've been wrong before.

Well, just thought I'd drop a few lines and express my appreciation of a job well-done plus share my views for what they're worth. Hope I am definitely on your prison mailing list, as I don't want to miss an issue of *Overthrow*.

If you see fit to publish any or all of this, please don't print my name. I'm catching all the shit I can stand right now from the prison administration. Just sign me,

Harvey Wallbanger

Dear Overthrow,

Thanks a lot, and more if you like, for having sent me *Blacklisted News*. Since I've got it, my husband has stopped drinking, my little daughter has come back to Mass, my grandmother has died and I've inherited her mansion in the Cevennes, and not only is it much thicker than the Bible, but it's much more efficient. Today I've sent you a

SOLDIER BOY

by Tim Jett

HEY, SOLDIER BOY
YOU KNOW YOUR JUST A TOY
BORN AND BRED FOR CAPITALIST WARS
TO PROTECT THE INTEREST OF CORPORATE WHORES

THEY'LL TELL YOU WHO TO PUSH
AND WHEN TO SHOVE
WHO TO HATE
AND WHO TO LOVE.

THEY'LL TELL YOU TO SHOOT THE OTHER
BUT YOU'RE ONLY SHOOTING YOUR BROTHER.

KILL, KILL, KILL
TAKE THAT HILL
TAKE THE BITTER PILL
OF HATE



LISTEN TODAY
HEAR WHAT I HAVE TO SAY
LISTEN TODAY
BEFORE YOU FADE AWAY

TURN THE GUNS AROUND, TURN THE GUNS AROUND
BRING 'EM HOME AND LAY 'EM DOWN
PIECE BY PIECE BY PIECE
UNTIL PEACE!

money order for \$10.00 Hope you'll get it soon; the book's been traveling for months.

I would particularly like you to note the new address for the Union des Anarchistes and myself, huh? Soon in this place there'll be a restaurant named Le Temps des Cerises, which will soon become a cooperative one—as soon as the taxes and the banks let us do it. If you ever come to *douce France*...

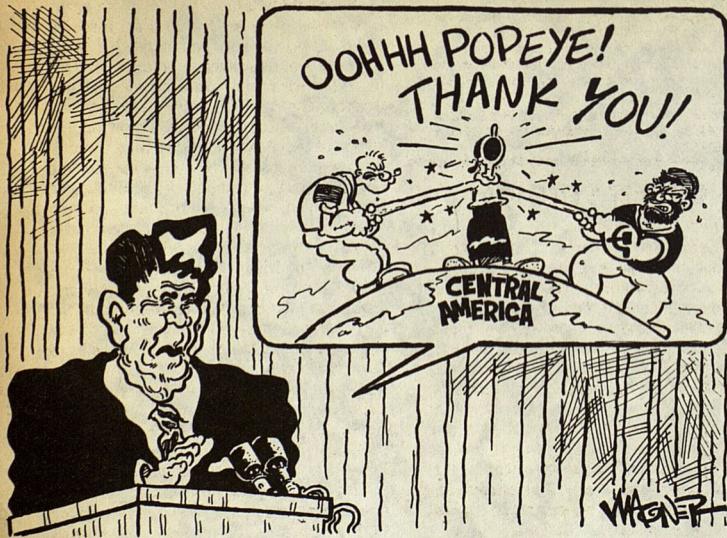
Friends and I have read *Blacklisted News* and found that Leon Yipsky might be worth worshipping. So we gave his name to a new political revolutionary-and-all theory—yipskyism. Thus, we'd like him to tell us what's in this theory—mainly streaking, I guess—and, if possible, to send us a biographical note, a photograph of himself

and some relics...

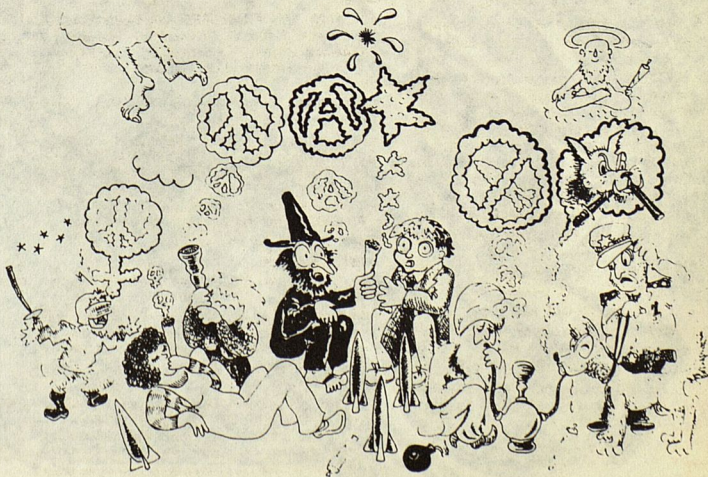
Besides, we'd like to have some more information about Groucho-Marxism and the draft. For our U.S.-oid media don't tell us anything about draft registration and resistance in the U.S. In fact, they don't tell us anything about what goes on there in the field of politics. All we know is about the Cruise and Pershings. That's something, anyhow.

Well, I hope to hear from you soon, and keep up the good work, boys.

Union des Anarchistes
Relations Internationales
Diane Gastellu
10 rue Alibert
12200 Villefranche-de-Rouergue
France (65)45.40.18



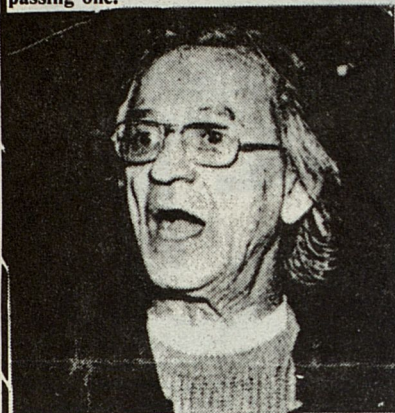
Cut, snip, trim



BLACKLISTED NEWS PARTY COMMEMORATES FORCADE'S STYLE



Coauthors Dana Franzen and Paul Volker passing one.



"Oh, I wish I could be Irwin Corey..." Don't worry, you are.

What if they gave a party and everybody came? That was the crisis at the Limelight, the new disco scene of a book party for the New Yippie Book Collective and its latest effort, **BLACKLISTED NEWS: SECRET HISTORIES FROM CHICAGO TO 1984**. Seems a lot of people who had invitations, or thought they had invitations, were left behind the barricades, and stood around steaming in the rain. Inside, the authors and their guests lounged in the church-cum-dance palace, smoked pot and reminisced about revolutions past. Meanwhile, the lock-outs were getting restless.

Hans-Georg Behr of the West German Green party tried to come to the rescue but the doorman was adamant. "I said I was the guest of honor," Behr fumed, "and he said, 'If you take one more step, I'll kick you out.'" Ben Zippie (real name: Mase!) shed his clothes in protest, and was thrown out bodily tearing the drapes as he went. Two gate-crashers were arrested for disorderly conduct.

As for the book itself, Yippie co-author Paul Volker confided, "I keep it in the bathroom. It's perfect for activists—lots of pictures and not too many big words."

The party and its eclectic style reminded many there of the late Thomas K. Forcade, the Yippie and Alternative Press Syndicate journalist who was famous or notorious (according to your view) for his extravagant and unusual parties.



Where have you gone, J. Edgar Hoover? Don't ask Steve Conliff or Dana Beal.



The Sixties meet the Eighties—remember the Sanctuary?



The Greens' "drug policy advisor," Hans-Georg Behr, with piethrower Aron Kay.

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- Send me a catalog of back issues (YIPSTER TIMES and OVERTHROW) and buttons (please enclose 25¢).
- Here's \$10 for a subscription to OVERTHROW.
- I'm interested in hearing about demonstrations, free concerts and smoke-ins.
- I'd like to be put in touch with people in my area.
- I'd like to distribute OVERTHROW.
- Send me BLACKLISTED NEWS, FROM CHICAGO TO 1984 (\$12.95).
- I would like to organize my area for the S.F. and Dallas Conventions.

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