

OVERTHROW

May-June '84 • One (\$1) Dollar, One Pound, 4 Dm. • Vol. 6, No. 2

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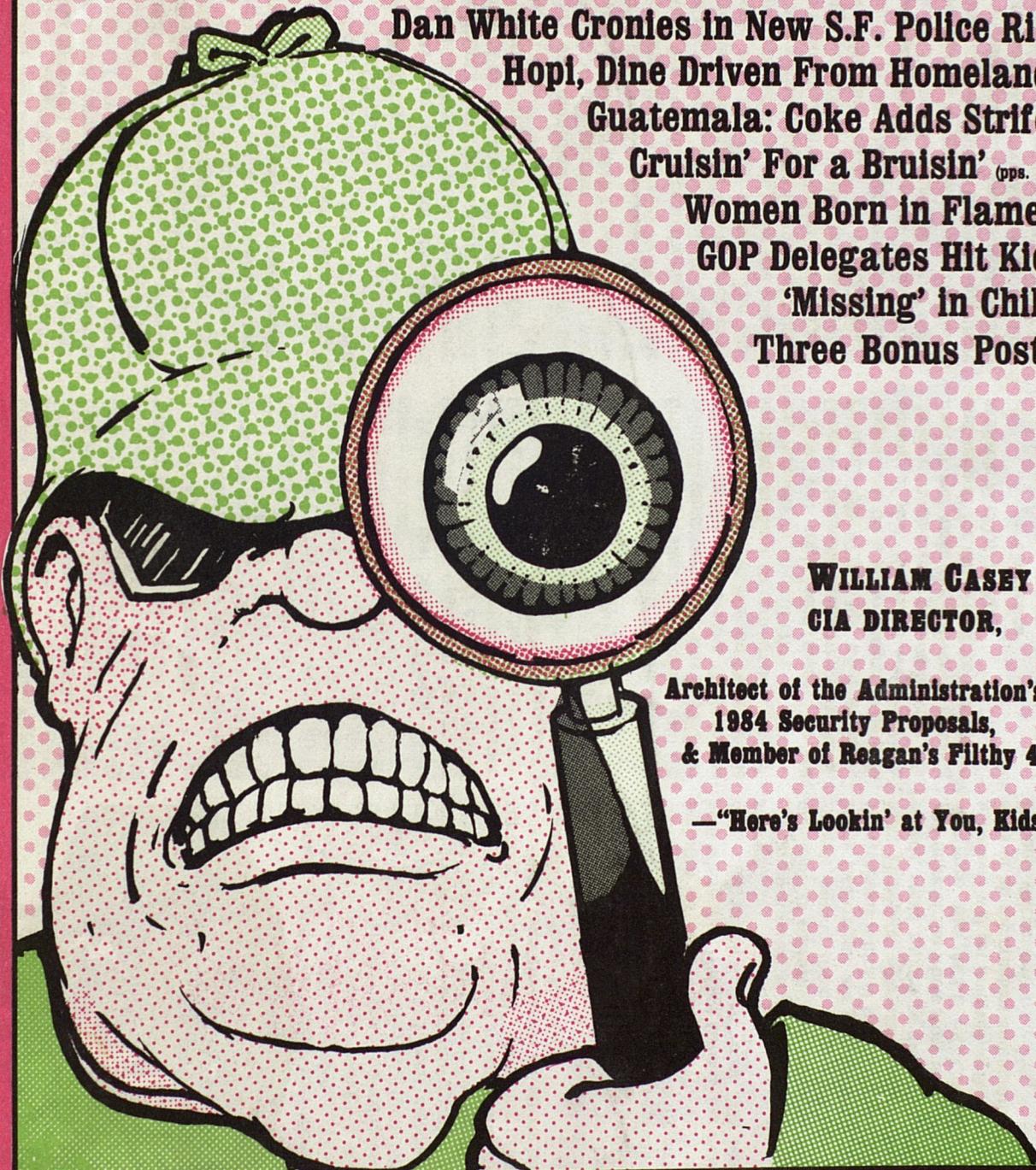
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WILLIAM CASEY
CIA DIRECTOR,

Architect of the Administration's
1984 Security Proposals,
& Member of Reagan's Filthy 40 (p. 4)

—"Here's Lookin' at You, Kids!"



OVERTHROW

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REAGAN PLANS NEW SNEAK ATTACKS

Hush-Hush Plan to In- vade Russia?

W. Germans, U.S. Plan New Blitz War

by Tom Todd

With as little fanfare as possible, NATO has adopted a new, 'AIRLAND BATTLE' strategy of surprise deep strikes against enemy command centers utilizing new generations of conventional (ie, laser-guided, computerized) weapons, to be followed by lightning conquest of Warsaw Pact forces, based on an analysis of Hitler's nearly-successful June, 1941 invasion and optimistic CIA estimates as to the readiness of Eastern Europeans to be "liberated".

The growing concern in Europe is best illustrated by the remark attributed to a West German army General: "Signing AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 was tantamount to signing our own death warrant."

The way in which both the West German and English parliaments neglect to debate AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 publicly has shown that the responsible politicians are trying to cover up the introduction of a strategy within NATO that has less and less to do with defense, and more to do with the misconceived belief that the West can win and survive a war with Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces.

The peace movements in England and West Germany now believe that the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in their countries contributes much more to the destabilization of East-West relations than had been previously suspected. After deployment of missiles began last December against the will of the majority of both the German and English population, peace activists are emphasizing the role these missiles (which can be fitted with precision-guided, high-yield conventional war-heads to penetrate Soviet command bunkers) play within NATO's airland battle strategies.

Parliament Misinformed, Public misled

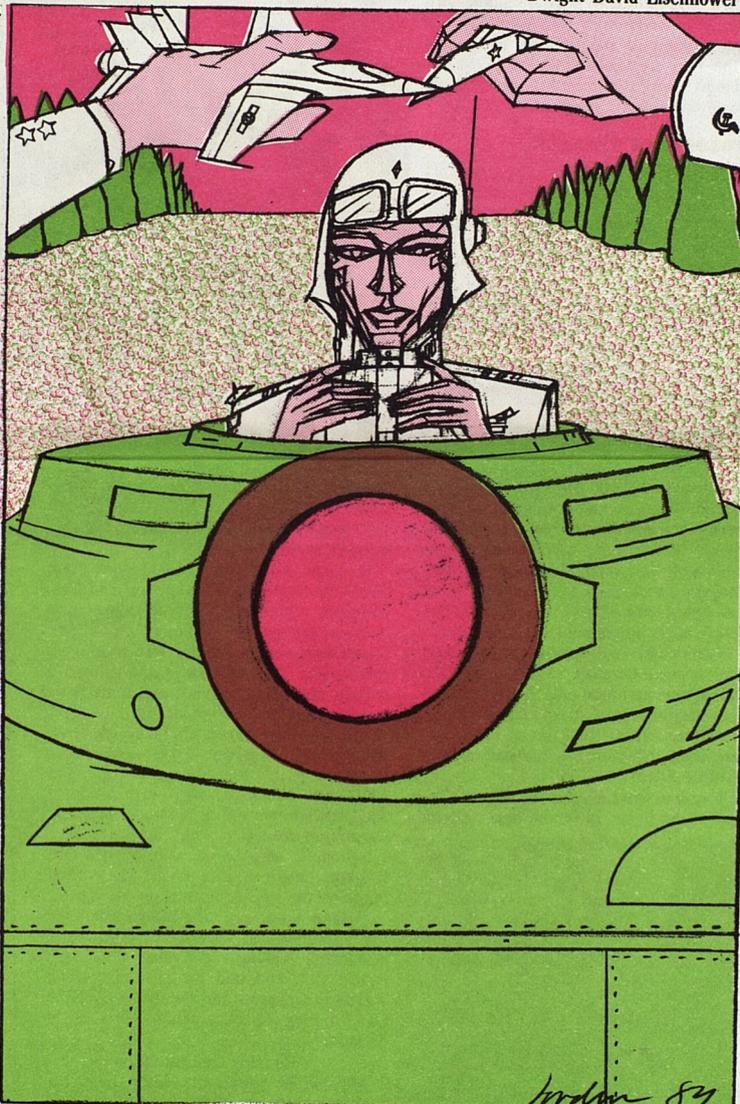
A government attempt to cover up the war strategy was blocked when a progressive newspaper confirmed the worst suspicions. In February of this year West German Defense Minister, Manfred Woerner publicly denied that AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 was official NATO strategy and had any implications for the role of the West German military forces in NATO. A few days later the paper 'die Tageszeitung' quoted sources within the West German army as saying that AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 has been adopted in current joint exercises by U.S. and German army units in West Germany.

This blatant cover-up attempt follows in the footsteps of deliberate manipulation of the federal parliamentary defense committee. The Ministry of Defense only showed the defense committee excerpts from AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 and U.S. Army Field Manual 100-5 (see sidebar).

Moreover, the U.S. Administration only supplied the West German government with an edited version of AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 that left out doctrine statements the United States considered might be offen-

"When we get to the point, as we one day will, that both sides know that in any outbreak of general hostilities, regardless of the element of surprise, destruction will be both reciprocal and complete, possibly we will have sense enough to meet at the conference table with the understanding that the era of armaments has ended and the human race must conform its actions to this truth or die."

—Dwight David Eisenhower



Robert Jordan

sive to its European allies. Consequently the committee was not really aware of the full implications of the strategy documents, even believing that NATO's plans involved a greater emphasis on conventional weapons in the future.

West German government denials that AIRLAND BATTLE is in any way binding both in NATO and the German Army is further contradicted by recent history which shows there has for some time now been close cooperation between United States and West German military experts.

*When TRADOC—the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command—began developing AIRLAND BATTLE concepts in the seventies it even asked West German military strategists to participate, which they gladly did.

*In 1976, the then Commander in Chief, Allied Forces in Central Europe, Franz-

Josef Schulze—a German—showed early army interest in these ideas by publishing an article entitled: "Forward defense in coordinating land and air forces [i.e. the airland battle]."

Obviously the West German and U.S. administrations are very keen on keeping the real nature of AIRLAND BATTLE and its implications for world politics secret from the public. Unfortunately for the governments concerned, AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 is being discussed in ever growing constituencies of the peace movement in W.Germany. The peace movement hopes this discussion will contribute even more to the slow crumbling of "ties of loyalty" between the German public and its government. A year ago, at least, 30 percent of all 18 to 28-year-olds welcomed the option of West German withdrawal from NATO.

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Salvadoran Invasion Set For Summer

Will Invade Nicaragua After U.S. Election

by Les Ledbetter

When the mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA-trained frogmen was confirmed by U.S. sources in early April, many observers in Washington, DC, and at the major media suggested that the mining was a prelude to Ronald Reagan's invasion of that country.

Not so, according to several people who have recently returned from Central America. These sources, including a spokesperson of the West German Green Party who recently talked with *Overthrow*, say that it is El Salvador that is targeted for invasion; that the Reagan war machine is so intent on destroying national liberation movements and restoring neo-colonialism that it will go into El Salvador no matter who wins the upcoming election run-offs.

Pentagon, CIA Behind Leaks on Mining
The public uproar that followed government leaks about the mining smell more like a fight over jurisdiction rather than ultimate intent. The Pentagon, still recovering from the loss of public support during the Vietnam War, apparently leaked the information to the only group that wasn't aware of the CIA acts of war—the citizens of the United States.

But even the CIA appeared to want no part of the mining operation foisted upon them by Reagan and his allies in the fight against the "evil empire" of communism they see behind every attempt to overthrow a dictator.

This was best illustrated by a CIA approved article in the April 15th issue of the *Washington Post* entitled: "If a War is Big Enough to Mine Ports, Let the Pentagon Run It, Not the CIA."

Harry Rositzke, the author of the "Outlook" section front page piece, was identified as formerly with the CIA for 25 years. Since no one ever leaves "The Company" unless they denounce it, this clever piece is designed to save the reputation of both the military and the CIA.

This has to be approved because all current and former CIA officials must submit their writings (all) to the agency for approval and censorship by law. This law has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court and widened to include all government employees who might know something (have access to classified materials). Those censors have been withholding a book by Stansfield Turner, Carter's CIA head, for nearly two years.

"What was a civilian agency doing in charge of an essentially military enterprise?" Mr. Rositzke asked. "And why has a supposedly secret agency been managing a large force of Honduran-based guerrilla fighters engaged in large-scale paramilitary operations that are openly discussed in the press and in Congress?"

His officially-approved answer is that "The CIA shouldn't be doing these things," and that the "Pentagon has the specialized staff, facilities and logistics required for unconventional warfare."

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IBM BOMBED AGAIN

On March 19, 1984, armed units of the United Freedom Front bombed the IBM corporate office building at 3000 Westchester Avenue in a northern suburb of New York City, in reprisal for the June 9, 1983 execution of 3 S. African freedom fighters—Simon Mogoeran, Thabo Motau and Jerry Mosoldi.

In a communique released shortly afterward, the U.F.F. explained that IBM had been targeted because of their preponderant role in supplying the computerized system of pass control which consigns most Black S. Africans to poverty, starvation, disease and death in the "homelands."

Millions of Africans including entire communities, have been forcibly uprooted from their homes and transferred to these so-called bantustans/homelands, occupying the most barren land, administered by brutal goons, armed and supported by the fascist S.A. government. Half the children there

die before they reach the age of five.

The computerized "pass system" keeps them there. Every African over 16 must carry a pass (denoting personal statistics, movements, fingerprints, etc.) at all times, which must be shown to the police on demand. Without such a pass, African people cannot work, live or visit in what are designated by the government as "white areas." One quarter of a million people are arrested every year for so-called pass-book violations.

U.S. corporations have over \$9 billion invested in South Africa (S.A.).

By 1980, U.S. data processing corporations controlled 75% of the sales and 77% of the rentals of computers in S.A. IBM is the largest computer supplier to S.A., having done business with the government there since the early 1950s. In 1978 alone, IBM's South African sales jumped by 250%. The apartheid government is IBM's

single largest customer, accounting for 1/3 of its sales in S.A.

The computer is an integral part of the fascist South African government's policies of racist repression and control and military attacks and occupations:

- Computers support a wide range of S.A.'s military functions and operations. S.A.'s military relies heavily on IBM for its computers and the company continues to service S.A.'s most sophisticated military computer networks.

- IBM set up Project Korvoor, an automated military logistics system using IBM equipment to supply ammunition and military supplies to units throughout the country. The project enables S.A. to continue its war on Namibia and its frequent attacks against neighboring countries, especially Angola.

- IBM processors are used by the South African Railways to supply military transport, supplies and weapons to its invasion armies in Namibia and Angola.

- IBM supplies military researchers.

- IBM supplies military contractors and arms makers and producers of weapons systems. For example, IBM rents computers to a South African company that produces land rovers for the security forces. These are the same vehicles the S.A. police used in their attack on Soweto and other operations. During the Soweto uprising, 1,000 people—many of them children—were killed by these forces.

- IBM supplies computers to a company that makes armored vehicles for the S.A. military. Armored vehicles are essential for the type of counter-insurgency and police operations that S.A. is engaged in.

- IBM rents several computers to one of S.A.'s top explosives manufacturers—a company that specializes in the manufacture of napalm and riot control gas, like the type used in Soweto, etc.

- IBM has maintained military computer installations with embargoed parts supplied through its operations outside the U.S.

- IBM computers are used as an integral

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DIABLO CANYON UPDATE

by Bear

DIABLO CANYON—Since Jan. 13, 1984, the Abalone Alliance has been conducting a multifaceted action at the gate of Diablo Canyon nuclear reactor and in the back country surrounding it. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will consider PG&E's application to operate Diablo in the low power testing mode on March 20. This has stimulated a continuous vigil just outside the main gate. Arrests are running about 50 a day, the limit of the San Luis Obispo County jail. When the daily quota is met, excess protesters are just expelled from the reactor grounds and told to come back tomorrow.

Sentencing

Standard sentences are four days for the first offense, six days for the second, 12 days the third. All of the local judges have refused to hear Diablo cases because of "conflicts in the community and in the court system." Judges are being imported from Los

Angeles to handle the legal snafu.

Why Diablo? Two clear issues have emerged. The competency of the engineering firm and PG&E to build a reactor with proper safeguards comes into question. Half Diablo's plumbing was installed backwards on the first try. Secondly, PG&E seems unable to secure the grounds around Diablo as required by NRC regulations.

Protesters Breach Diablo Security

by Thomas Miller

On the weekend of February 18 and 19, there was a Back-Country Bash in the hills and valleys of western San Luis Obispo County. The Guide Collective of the Abalone Alliance brought people to a campsite one ridge away from the Pacific Ocean and the Diablo Reactors.

There were a number of back-country

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S.F. Police Riot Sends A Message

By Ben Masel

(San Francisco)—The already-shaky reputation of the San Francisco Police Department—which has contended it can handle large protests without serious incidents—took a beating Monday, April 16th, only three months before the Democratic Convention.

Mounted police, equipped with riot gear, stormed a crowd of some 1,000 Income Tax Day protesters outside the San Francisco Hilton, where Henry Kissinger was the featured speaker at a formal Commonwealth Club luncheon.

In the aftermath, many observers in the peace movement and even among local democrats are asking whether certain S.F.

police elements, in collusion with California GOP rightwingers, may not have their own Departmental agenda for the Convention, involving a few more carefully timed incidents with the same disruptive impact. Kissinger's appearance became the setting for a police riot. Many of those in attendance at the luncheon left their tables in the Continental Ballroom to watch from behind beaded curtains as helmeted foot patrol officers and mounted San Francisco police swinging night sticks chased jeering demonstrators from the front of the block-square hotel on Mason Street, herding them down Ellis Street.

"Nuts of the Left and the Right"

The crowd, many of whom beat on tam-

bourines and drums and carried signs reading "Kissinger is a Killer" and "Mash U.S. Imperialism," were protesting U.S. involvement in Latin America.

It began as a picket just before noon which soon swelled to 250 people and forced police to barricade the hotel, allowing in only invited guests. Although a few protesters were veterans of the '60's, most were young, had blackened faces and sported a variety of punk hairstyles, and some wore guerilla-style camouflage jackets.

But the only "protesters" who could afford the \$1,000-a-plate to get inside were members of the arch-conservative Lyndon LaRouche campaign, who twice disrupted the first five minutes of Kissinger's speech, shouting accusations that Kissinger is a KGB agent, before they were hustled out. Kissinger made a joke about his uniting "nuts on the left" and "nuts on the right." Calling Nicaragua "the headquarters for every subversive movement in Central America," Kissinger defended the CIA's covert war, and said the current divisive debate in Congress and the media over the CIA mining of Nicaraguan ports is "a disaster."

A Running Confrontation

Meanwhile, outside the Hilton, construction workers on their lunchbreak and curious tourists watched while mounted police edged up to demonstrators sitting in at the intersection of Mason and Ellis streets, banging pots and pans.

As the demonstration began to build, police quickly moved 112 officers of the tactical and crowd control units from several stations into the Tenderloin area. 20 mounted police showed up to contain the crowd of 4-500. Other cops closed off a 2 or 3 block radius around the hotel, forcing 500 additional bystanders to overflow into the street. Also, agents from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (aka the dreaded "La Migra" in the Chicano community) were on hand to harass "undocumented Latinos."

Next one hundred tac squad officers showed up, adding to the general chaos. Mounted police charged the crowd in an ef-

fort to clear the intersection at Mason and Ellis streets. Swinging their night sticks wildly, police swept demonstrators to the other side of the hotel. Some people tried to duck into doorways, but officers prodded them out with riot sticks.

Then the cops started beating up some punks who'd come to the demo. Soon, eggs were thrown along with objects liberated from an adjacent construction site. Deputy Chief George Eimil was hit in the back by a brick, but later denied that he or any other cops were injured. The retreating crowd, now chanting "The Whole World is Watching," hurled eggs, debris and rocks at

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Protesters angrily charged the April 16th Police Riot was a dress rehearsal for the Democratic Convention, July 16-18th

GUARDIAN PHOTO BY GEORGE T. KRUISE

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Robert Jordan

Chile's Secret Police Step up Terror—

Twenty-Four Hours Among the 'Missing'

By Dennis Bernstein and Connie Blitt

Suzanne Kolb, an undergraduate student in the ecology department of the State University of New York (SUNY), Stony Brook, is in a sense living her second life and she knows it, for many who are abducted by the Chilean secret police never see family and friends again. On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1984, while on vacation in Chile, Kolb and her friend Nano, a Chilean engineering student, were abducted by the CNI as they crossed a busy street to buy some tomatoes for lunch.

Suddenly, a young man wearing blue jeans and sneakers jumped on Nano, wrapping his legs around his victim's waist, and dragging him down to the ground. He was immediately assisted by several other men, while still another came up behind Kolb, grabbing her by the throat and wrenching her arm behind her back.

"I remember seeing this eight-year-old boy on the corner looking at what was happening with fear and hatred in his eyes. He knew what was going on. He understood that that's how people disappear." A black and yellow car resembling a taxicab pulled up and the doors flew open. Kolb and Nano were shoved onto the floor of the car and it sped off.

"All I could think of was: These are the CNI, the infamous secret police; these are the guys who have no laws, no morals. These are the guys that torture people and throw them in rivers, that shoot people within a three-foot range and who cripple and blind people. And I was thinking that they might rape me; I'd heard cases of them cutting off women's breasts."

Kolb had first gone to Chile in 1978 as a volunteer with the Peace Corps. She was assigned to Caldera, a small fishing village on the coast, where she worked with the fisherman's co-op. She had looked forward to her recent trip as a chance to relax with the friends she had made there. She anticipated the fresh fish and the pounding surf, and most of all, the warmth and affection of Caldera. "You give me the hour right now, and I can tell you where everybody is and what they're doing."

Unfortunately, so can the police and local authorities, as Kolb was to discover from the very beginning. The *carabineros* would

constantly check in on people's homes and offices. When the police arrived at a local sandwich shop or bar for a "routine check," all the loud talk and laughter would cease and all eyes would face downward. "All of a sudden, my friends who were so strong and so great had this timid, this cowed look in their eyes, and that would really kill me."

Kolb took her role as a Peace Corps volunteer very seriously. She was intent on helping the fishing community identify and solve its problems. "They are artesinal fishermen; they have wooden boats and they throw out nets. They are very poor—among the poorest in Chile."

The community's problems of alcoholism and malnutrition seemed to stem largely from the debts incurred through government loans. The government had approached the fishermen five years earlier with "easy condition" loans from the United States' Agency for International Development (AID) and other sources. The fishermen bought housing, and fishing material such as nets and motors, only to find out that they couldn't keep up with the payments.

"Fishermen don't have a stabilized salary. It was really hard for them to meet the payments, and they started falling behind. It was a real mess."

Kolb organized a survey in which each person assessed their earnings, and their debts. It was presented in an attempt to re-schedule the loans. But ultimately the motors for the boats were confiscated; the people remained in debt and had to turn elsewhere to try to make a living.

The independence and the very survival of many local fishermen had been undermined by recent government policy favoring the larger fishing companies. The fortunate of those out of work, hired on with the surviving small fishermen for approximately one quarter of their former earnings.

Still, the fishing community was able to pool its resources through the fishermen's co-op that had been implemented several years earlier during the Frei government. While Kolb was working in Caldera, the fishermen's co-op had managed to get a storefront where they could sell their daily catch. Then two young entrepreneurs from

a nearby city, Copiapo, opened up a cannery in the adjacent building. At first they would visit the co-op and solicit basic information about the handling of fish and seafood. For example, they wanted to know why the shrimp were turning black when cooked.

Eventually they set up a fresh fish stand right next door to the co-op's. "They had potted flowers in their little stall, and they tried to make it look really modern and sophisticated, and we were right next door with fish blood all over our hands and wrapping stuff up in newspaper. We were doing really well and they weren't doing that well."

One day, an Internal Revenue Service agent came to the co-op and searched their books meticulously for hours until he found a small error. Consequently, he shut them down for the two busiest weeks of the season. "They came and put chains around the refrigerators; they locked us all up." It was obvious to the co-op members that the cannery next door wanted their offices and their customers. Through their influence in local government, the owners of the cannery were able to bring unusual financial pressure to bear on the co-op. "Very soon

after I left, they kicked them out and the co-op just disintegrated." These circumstances are not uncommon. Co-ops up and down the coast have been closing one after another since General Pinochet's bloody rise to power.

Now many of Chile's independent fishermen are forced to seek work elsewhere. Those who are employed and underpaid on the huge South African "fishing factories" that trace the endless coast of Chile, end up being pointed at and physically pushed through a degrading day's work, by men who have not even bothered to learn their language. For these fiercely proud fishermen, it is like traveling to another country to beg for work. Most of Caldera's fishermen resigned when they were called to work on *Diez y Ocho*, Chile's Independence Day.

Despite a few obvious changes, Suzi Kolb found Caldera much as she had left it. She spent a lot of time just visiting with friends and rediscovering Chile.

The day before Kolb was scheduled to leave, she said goodbye to Caldera and went to visit Nano. She found him well in the

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LEONARD PELTIER UPDATE

At long last Native American activist Leonard Peltier may receive a fair trial. The only significant evidence connecting him with the murder of 2 FBI agents 9 years ago was a shell casing found near the bodies of the dead agents which was supposedly from Peltier's weapon. During his first trial, unknown to the defense, the FBI sat on a ballistics report which proved this shell casing *did not* match the firing pin of the alleged murder weapon and could not have been fired from it.

Although the trial judge denied Peltier's motion for a new trial based on this suppressed report, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit has now ordered a hearing on the FBI's cover-up of this exculpatory evidence.

Attorney William M. Kunstler, who argued Peltier's case, said: "After the early acquittals of his co-defendants the government was so determined to convict any available member of AIM (the American Indian Movement) that it made sure this vital report would remain in its files. The Court's decision is the first step in the eventual liberation of an innocent man who has paid for

the government's misconduct with so many years of his life."

No date has been set for the hearing which will be held before U.S. District Judge Paul Benson in Fargo, North Dakota.

Marion Update: Peltier in Chains

Dean Leach: "My clients were brought to the gymnasium in handcuffs and leg chains and these restraints were kept on during the visit. . . The guards accompanying the inmate all had their billyclubs drawn. In view of the inmate already being restrained, I do not see the necessity for this show of force. . ."

Leonard Peltier, Standing Deer and Albert Garza began a fast on April 10 for freedom to practice their religion in jail. The fast, which will end Sept 23, will "utilize the time of feeding as a time of prayer and meditation."

You can write to Leonard Peltier #89637-132, Standing Deer a.k.a. Robert H. Wilson #01499-164, Rechaza, Lore de Chingatu a.k.a. Albert Garza #49602-146, at POB 1000, Marion, Illinois 62959. Outside support will keep them safe from violence from prison guards. Also write letters asking for the right to practice their religion to: Norman Carlson, Director U.S. Bureau of Prisons, 320 First St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20537.

The List That Blew The Lid Off White House Corruption—

RONALD REAGAN'S FILTHY FORTY!

by Thomas Riehle

"Is there a scandal brewing at the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)" a reporter shouted to President Reagan at a photo session a year ago. No, Reagan responded, the only scandal was the news-media's coverage of the agency's problems. The President underestimated the scandal's staying power; within months, virtually the entire top echelon of the agency had been fired. But that was the exception. From the resignation of former CIA deputy director **Max C. Hugel** in July 1981 to the resignation of deputy Defense secretary **W. Paul Thayer** this month, other scandals involving Reagan Administration officials have been shrugged off by the public. Here are 40 whose actions before or after taking office briefly put the Administration in a bad light, apparently without permanently affecting the public's image of Reagan.

Richard V. Allen, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, resigned in January 1982 after 10 \$100 bills were found in his White House safe. He said he had intercepted the cash from Japanese journalists who were trying to offer it as a present to **Nancy Reagan** but then he forgot to turn it in to the Treasury...

William M. Bell, who was Reagan's first choice to be full-time chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was president of a Detroit job recruiting firm that had not placed any employees in at least a year and had never been listed in either the white or yellow pages of the phone book. His nomination was withdrawn in February, 1982...

When **Donald P. Bogard** was hired as president of the Legal Services Corp. at the urging of board chairman **William F. Harvey**, he negotiated a contract—since downgraded by Congress—that paid for his membership in a private club and guaranteed him a full year's severance pay. Bogard's mentor, Harvey, collected \$34,383 in consulting fees and expenses in 10 months as chairman ending in December 1982; he once ran up \$147.50 in taxi fares during a five-night stay in Washington...

Charles M. Butler III, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission chairman, agreed to excuse himself from considering appeals of cases involving clients he or associates at his Houston law firm represented before the commission's predecessor, the Federal Power Commission. But he said he would not disqualify himself from deciding new cases involving his former clients...

In a meeting on Dec. 11, 1981, former EPA administrator **Anne McGill Burford** told a Farmington (NM) gasoline refinery, Thriftway Co., that she would not enforce lead content regulations that the company was violating...

Burford's husband, **Robert F. Burford**, the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management director, owns a 25% interest in a family cattle and sheep ranch that has permits to graze on 33,614 acres of bureau lands. Burford obtained a waiver of provisions that prohibited him from holding an interest in land administered by the bureau by selling his grazing permits and cattle to a limited partnership set up by his three sons who own the ranch with him...

Carlos C. Campbell, former assistant Commerce secretary for economic development, resigned while under fire for providing grants to firms with questionable credentials, some of them run by personal friends...

Presidential scheduler **Joseph W. Canzeri** resigned following disclosure that he had billed both the Republican National Committee and the government for personal expenses and that he had received loans of \$200,000 each from **Laurence S. Rockefeller** and **Newport Beach (CA) realtor Donald M. Koll** at favorable rates to buy a home in Washington...

Michael Cardenas, administrator of the Small Business Administration, was forced out following investigations of SBA grants, including one to an Albuquerque (NM) contractor who was under criminal investiga-

tion...

William J. Casey, director of the CIA, traded more than \$3 million in stock in 1982. Most government officials put their holdings in a "blind trust" to avoid charges that information gained on the job is being used for personal gain. Casey avoided doing that until July, 1983, after the Senate threatened to pass a resolution demanding that he do so. Casey also had to make amendments to his financial disclosure statement to take care of significant omissions...

Arthur Hull Hayes, Jr., former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, billed the government for some trips

Donald I. Hovde, former Housing and Urban Development undersecretary, paid back \$3,100 to cover the cost of a chauffeur he used to commute to work...

Max C. Hugel, deputy Central Intelligence Agency director for clandestine operations, resigned after being accused by disgruntled former business associates of shady stock dealings...

Dennis E. LeBlanc, who was then-Gov. Reagan's bodyguard in California, was given a \$58,500-a-year job at the post, whose duties included assisting the President in chopping wood and sweeping out the barn at the Reagan ranch...

Ernest W. Lefever's nomination to be

\$4,400 in back taxes. He asked that his nomination be withdrawn...

When **James L. Malone** was confirmed to be assistant Secretary of State for oceans and international, environmental and scientific affairs, he promised not to get involved in issues concerning his former clients, including the Taiwan Power Co. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee determined that he violated his promise by lobbying for an Export-Import Bank loan to the power company...

Before being named to a \$10,000-a-year position on the Postal Service board of directors, where he is chairman, San Francisco tax accountant **J.R. McKean** arranged loans for two of his clients: counselor to the President **Edwin Meese III** and White House deputy staff chief **Deaver**. In an unrelated incident, Meese received a promotion to become Army Reserve colonel that the Army's inspector general deemed to be irregular, but not improper...

The Federal Trade Commission has been sued by the National Center for Auto Safety on the ground that commission chairman **James C. Miller III**, who received \$75,000 in consulting fees from General Motors Corp. from 1978-80, should not have participated in the commission's settlement of a GM auto-defects case...

Former Veterans Administration chief **Robert P. Nimmo** was forced to reimburse the government \$6,441 for improper use of a chauffeur-driven car. He spent \$54,183 to redecorate his office, then sent the old furniture to his daughter, **Mary A. Nimmo**, Commerce Department public affairs office director. He resigned on Oct. 4, 1982...

Richard N. Perle, assistant Defense secretary for international security policy, wrote a memo calling for the department to buy munitions from a company that had paid him \$50,000 in consulting fees...

Thomas C. Reed, former deputy assistant to the President for national security, was forced to sign a consent decree with the profits on a \$3,125 investment that the commission said he made based on inside information...

The nomination of **James W. Sanderson** to be assistant EPA administrator for policy and resource management was withheld after it was disclosed after it was disclosed that Sanderson represented organizations regulated by EPA at the same time that he was being paid by the agency as a consultant...

Emanuel S. Savas, former assistant Housing and Urban Development secretary for policy development, used staffers in his office to write and edit his book, appropriately titled *Privatizing the Public Sector*...

After unfavorable publicity, Attorney General **William French Smith** agreed to limit the deduction he would take on a tax shelter that provided \$4 in tax breaks for every \$1 in investment and gave back a \$50,000 severance payment from the **Earle M. Jorgenson Co.**...

Consumer Product Safety Commission chairman **Nancy H. Steorts** ordered a \$10,000 redecoration of her offices...

W. Paul Thayer resigned after exactly one year as deputy Defense secretary to defend himself in an insider trading suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission...

Norman B. Ture, former undersecretary of the Treasury for tax and economic affairs, urged the department to purchase an economic model from an accounting firm that was in the process of buying the rights to the model from him...

Sherman E. Unger, the Commerce Department general counsel, was nominated by Reagan to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. But action on the nomination was blocked in the Senate when the American Bar Association raised questions about Unger's legal ethics. Unger died of cancer on Dec. 3...

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, secretly taped telephone conversations with other government officials and then lied to reporters about it.



that were paid for by businesses and trade organizations. Hayes accepted speaking fees and free lodging from private groups with interests before the FDA, in addition to travel expenses...

Federal Aviation Administration chief **J. Lynn Helms** resigned, effective this month, after being accused of having operated a business that took over small companies and bled them dry of funds...

Former deputy EPA director **John W. Hernandez** invited Dow Chemical Co. to edit a draft of an agency report on dioxin contamination near the company's Midland, Michigan, plant...

John B. Crowell, Jr., assistant Agriculture secretary for natural resources and environment, was general counsel of Louisiana-Pacific Corp. from 1973-81. He developed the strategy for a subsidiary, Ketchikan Pulp Co., to circumvent provisions of the small-business set-aside program that he now administers. Crowell failed to include on his personal financial disclosure statement his job as assistant secretary of Ketchikan Pulp, which was convicted of antitrust violations...

Deputy White House chief of staff **Michael K. Deaver** wrote a diet book that could earn him well over the statutory annual limit on outside earnings (15% of salary). He avoided the limit by contracting to be paid only 15% a year while in office...

Former deputy Commerce secretary **Guy M. Fiske** was negotiating for a job at the Communications Satellite Corp. while he was supposed to be in charge of negotiations for sale of the department's weather satellite's to the company...

assistant Secretary of State for human rights and humanitarian affairs was in trouble even before it was revealed that his Ethics and Public Policy Center had received a \$25,000 research grant from Nestle Corp. prior to issuing an exculpatory report on international marketing of Nestle's infant formula. That iced it, and Lefever withdrew his nomination...

On the financial disclosure statement filed when he joined the Administration, Navy Secretary **John Lehman** said he had reorganized his consulting firm, Abington Corp., as a personal holding company. Records he filed with the District of Columbia corporate records office contradict that statement...

Former EPA assistant administrator **Rita M. Lavelle** was convicted of lying to a House committee about when she first learned that her former employer, Aerojet-General Corp., was involved in a waste dump whose cleanup she was administering. She has been sentenced to six months in prison...

While chairman of the Indiana Senate's Natural Resources Committee, **James R. Harris** (now director of the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining) negotiated a real estate deal with the chief Indiana lobbyist for the coal company **Amax Inc.** to buy land at favorable prices...

B. Sam Hart, Reagan's first nominee to the Civil Rights Commission, was in default on a \$100,000 Small Business Administration loan. Two weeks after his nomination, the SBA agreed to refinance the loan. Hart was also delinquent on repaying a \$200,000 loan from the Pennsylvania Minority business development Authority and owed



The Return of Dr. Strangelove— MILITARY RESEARCH ON CAMPUS

At the height of the Vietnam war, resistance to military research on college and university campuses around the country produced both a dramatic decrease in such research on campus and its move to private corporations. In this move off campus, military R&D money fostered the growth of many specialized private military R&D corporations.

Backed by an ever-increasing military budget, the USA's build-up of "military forces" can be seen in Latin America, the Middle East and back again on your local college and university campus. But because of federal

MILITARY RE-OCCUPIES IVORY TOWER

During the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, one of the most important battles fought in the war at home—the war against the war—was waged against government-funded military research on college campuses. This was the research that brought us new improved defoliants such as Agent Orange, generated techniques for counterinsurgency, and provided theoretical grounds for the development of ever more innovative instruments of war.

By 1975, the military presence on campus had been routed; military funding for academic research fell to its lowest point since 1967. Princeton University and the University of Wisconsin forbade contracts that in any way limited the publication of research findings, and the University of Michigan banned any investigation which had as a "probable result" the "incapacitation of human beings." Now, within a decade, the Pentagon is again looking to the universities to help it find ways to wage war more efficiently.

The resurgence of military-related spending on campus can be as visible as the uniforms worn by ROTC students—or as hard to trace as basic research contracts co-sponsored with the Department of Agriculture. According to the National Science Foundation, total defense contracts at higher educational institutions rose from \$576 million in 1981 to \$709 million this year. Other sources report that military-related contracts total more than \$1

billion—equal to one-fourth of all federal grants for university research.

ROTC scholarships have risen 80% since 1977. Lucrative graduate fellowships offer 300-400 students \$10-12,000 per year, more than twice as much as typical civilian stipends.

Overall, military funding to universities has risen more than 70% in the past three years.

Detonating Dust

So, despite the anti-war victories of the early seventies, the Pentagon is back on

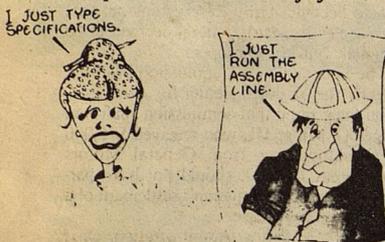
their contracts with universities.

Even for faculty and students who might once have been outraged at working for the military, it is getting harder and harder to judge what aspects of research have military applications. Grants whose ultimate purpose is the destruction of human life may be funded through the Department of Energy (nuclear power) or NASA (missiles and space). The Pentagon may jointly sponsor projects with the National Science Foundation (electronics) or the Department of Agriculture. Often, a military research effort will be fragmented, with various pieces assigned to professors in different departments and institutions, so that no one of them will be inclined to assume moral responsibility for the outcome of the project.

Pentagon contracts for specific projects have frequently been rephrased in broad, theoretical terms to de-emphasize their military connotations. For example, Professor J.S. Nicholls of the University of Michigan receives money from the Pentagon to research "detonation characteristics of some dusts." This research could well be used to study coal-mine or grain-elevator explosions. Nicholls told *The Progressive* magazine that he doesn't "want to know too much" about what his study is really being used for. (In fact, it is aimed at developing a new kind of vapor bomb, in which fuel-laden clouds burst into flame, engulfing vast areas.)

Professors eager to undertake classified or applied weapons research can often find university-affiliated military research institutes located near campus, but free from university regulations. Many of these institutions are not new, but were driven off campus by student agitation in the Vietnam era. Among these are the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, once renowned (under the name "Willow Run") for its development of surveillance systems and counterinsurgency tools, and the Army Mathematics Research Center at Wisconsin, demolished in 1970 by a homemade bomb.

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government cuts in human needs research monies (i.e., solar power and organic agriculture research), universities are continuing to welcome back the military contracts that were banished just ten years ago. The military is even tailoring their contracts to look and sound less "offensive" by:

- euphemising the contracts' titles and goals (See "The Pentagon in the Ivory Tower—One More Time, the Universities Sell Out," by Steve Burkholder, *The Progressive*, June, 1981.);

- splitting contracts into smaller pieces to hide the reconnected outcome;

- funding some projects through other federal agencies. (See "NARMIC—War Research Returns to Campus," in *Dollars and Sense*, September, 1982.)

Why does the military want to use the universities to do their research instead of just hiring private corporations? Perhaps the military knows a good "deal" when it sees one. Not just a financial bonus can be had (cheaper labor), but a bonus gained from compromising the foundation universities and colleges are based on (i.e., "The quest for knowledge for the benefit of all").

What effects will the resurgence of military R&D on campuses have in the coming years? Just last month (Jan., '84) at a large scientific conference, the government said that it was going to screen all the papers submitted. After the announcement, over 130 papers were withdrawn by their authors. The government knows very well that knowledge is strength—and control of knowledge is power (whether the control is physical or mental).

To find out how much military research is going on in and around your campus, read Steve Burkholder's "How to Check on Research at Your University," published in *The Progressive*, June, 1981.

To stop military research on campus, try talking with everyone you know who is doing military research and convince them that their current project will be the last one they will work on. If you are doing military research, see if you can't get a grant to do your work for real human needs, not death.



campus. Why? First, because money talks. To financially beleaguered colleges and universities, big bucks from the Defense Department are the best news they've had from the Reagan Administration. In fiscal year 1982, research spending by the military rose 20%, even after correcting for inflation. In contrast, research spending by all other government agencies was cut 40%.

Second, the military has rolled back victories won by the protesters. The Mansfield Amendment, passed in 1970, allowed defense contracts at universities only if they had direct military applications. But in 1979, Defense Secretary Harold Brown (former president of California Institute of Technology) reinterpreted it to permit studies having potential military uses. Finally, the military has come up with several ingenious ways simply to evade rules governing

How to Research the Researchers

by Steve Burkholder

If you want to investigate military research on your campus, you must first be prepared to spend a great deal of time. Sifting through contract records and correspondence, as well as interviewing individual professors, can take months. But it is worth the effort.

One place to begin is at your university's office of research administration. There you will find a report (often a computerized printout) of all externally sponsored research contracts. Such a list, usually updated quarterly, itemizes contract sponsors (in the case of the Defense Department, individual branches of the armed services), contract amounts, a timetable for completion of research, the name and department of the professor doing the work, and a short title of the research.

From there, using account numbers that are also included, go to the files of individual contracts. While these are generally financial files, they also should include the professor's original research proposal and correspondence with Pentagon scientists. Accompanying the names of such "scientific liaisons" or "project monitors" are the titles of their home lab or military base, which may reveal much about the potential uses of the research.

Some universities, such as Wisconsin, allow public access to individual contract files. Others, such as Michigan, insist that

you utilize the Freedom of Information Act, a time-consuming and often frustrating method.

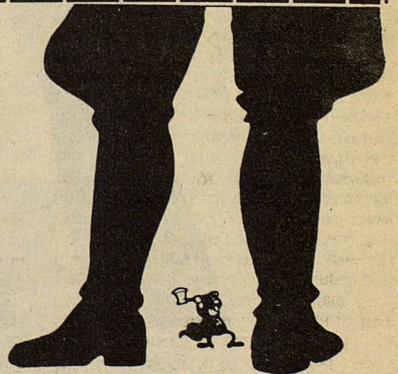
University research administration offices can also supply such useful information as travel vouchers of professors (an aid in investigating their consultations) and policies on classified research.

The Pentagon's public information office supplies, free of charge, reports and press releases on individual weapons and information on bases. Its telephone number is (202) 695-0192.

The Pentagon's Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) publishes an annual list of the top 500 contractors and other documents. For a catalog of DIOR publications, call (202) 695-6815.

Budgetary hearings of Congressional committees—particularly the House and Senate appropriations and armed services committees—describe trends in research and are full of Pentagon testimony. The National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550, will send free of charge reports such as *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions*.

For background on individual professors consult *American Men and Women of Science* and other directories, available in the reference section of most libraries. For the latest in military technology, see *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, *National Defense*, and *Army Research Development*



and Acquisition (*Army RD&A*) magazines.

The following organizations may be helpful:

- NACLA (North American Congress on Latin America), 151 W. 19th St., New York NY 10011: for a complete guide to researching the military (\$2);

- NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex), 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 10102: for a variety of publications including access to *DMS Contract Quarterly* reports, which tracks DOD contracts by recipient institutions;

- Nuclear Weapons Facilities Project/Midwest, 2206 Fox Ave., Madison, WI 53711: for information about other groups investigating military research on campuses.

"How to Check on Research at Your University," reprinted from *The Progressive*, June 1981.

Battered Woman Jailed For Defending Self

On March 1st, Leslie Anne Emick, 23, was sentenced in the Allegheny County Court to 2 years in prison. In December, a jury found her guilty of first degree manslaughter for shooting her common law husband, Marshall Allison, as he slept at the couple's Cuba Lake trailer February 25, 1983. She received the shortest sentence possible for that crime.

For more than a year before the killing, Emick was beaten, whipped, raped with an enormous homemade dildo, and tortured. Allison cleansed her vagina with bleach, mildew stain remover, and Raid. She was burned with cigarette lighters, and a heating coil. Early in the week of February 25th, Allison hanged her from a ceiling pulley, letting her down and hoisting her again a dozen times. As he worked, he sang, "Swing high, Swing low, Today I'm going to hang you."

"I was sure I was going to die," she says. "I was never so close to death before." Allison let her go only after their daughter began screaming.

Before falling asleep on the night of February 24, Allison told Emick he would kill her (along with the children and himself) as soon as Rich Meyers left. Meyers, a friend, who was spending the night at the trailer because he was concerned about the abuse, did leave at about 4:00 a.m. Managing to get out of bed without disturbing her tormenter, Emick examined her options. She could not use the phone without waking Allison. She could not leave. She does not drive; the closest house was a half-mile away; and she had the children, Raechelle, 3, and Jordan, 18 months.

She loaded the shotgun, closed the children's door, and shot Allison five times. Then she called the police.

The case has attracted national attention, partly because of the bizarre nature of the abuse and partly because Emick claimed she shot Allison in self-defense even though he was asleep. "I could easily have gotten two psychiatrists to testify that Leslie was temporarily insane when he shot Marshall," says Emick's lawyer, Thomas Cleary, "but Leslie chose to use the defense with the greatest integrity. It was self-defense; she was convinced he was going to kill her."

"The use of deadly physical force is justified if [Emick] has a reasonable basis to suppose she was about to suffer death or serious physical injury," he stated.

Cleary explains: "The jury was not instructed to consider what they would have done in her place, but to put themselves in her shoes and determine whether she herself was convinced danger was imminent. This they apparently did not do."

Dr. Matilda Rice, a psychiatrist who has worked with hundreds of battered women, testified that for months before the shooting, Emick was paralyzed, unable to leave or seek help. "She was convinced that if she left, no matter where she went, he would find her," Dr. Rice said.

She continued, "The battered woman undergoes a personality change. Unable to make plans or project into the future, she loses all initiative. She lives from moment to moment, from beating to beating. The only thing she can plan is how to avoid the next beating."

Emick is free on \$100,000 bail. Although her lawyers have asked that the judge consider probation, a prison sentence of at least two years (The maximum is 25.) is mandatory under New York State law. If she is incarcerated, Emick will join Jean Harris (killer of Herman Tarnower) at Bedford Prison.

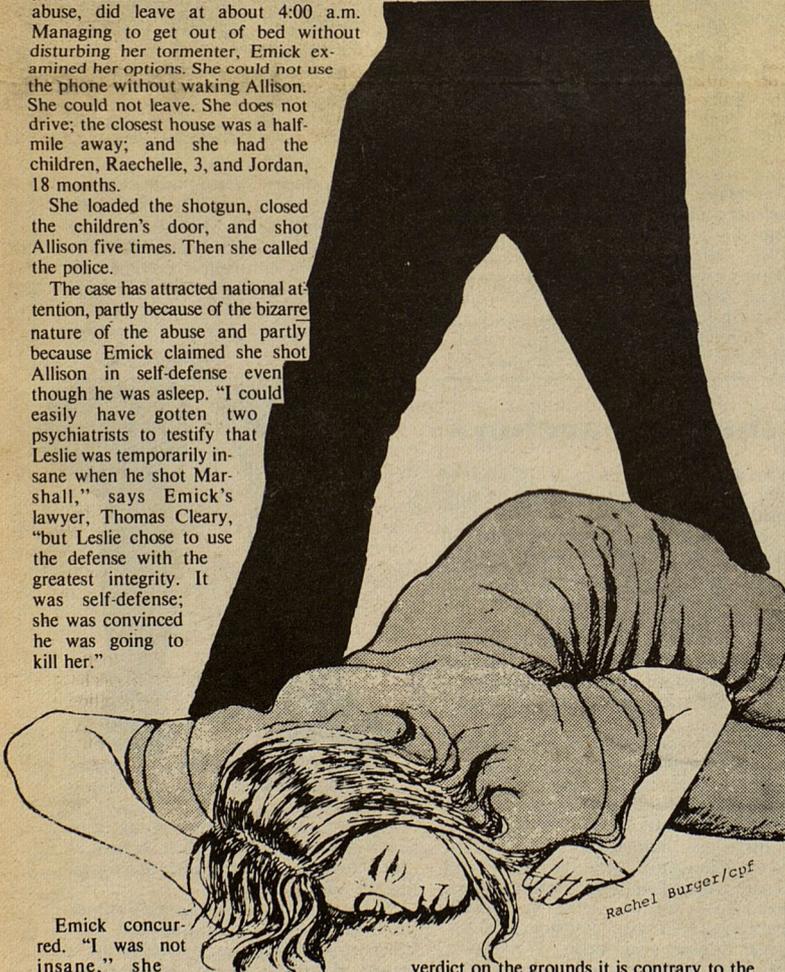
Rather than dwelling on that possibility, Emick is focused on helping other battered women.

"It's not easy," she said: "I heard that an acquaintance was being beaten by her husband, so I called her and urged her to leave. She said, 'Oh, my situation isn't as serious as yours was.' I told her my situation wasn't that serious, either, at the beginning. By the time it gets really bad, it's too late. You can't leave. She didn't believe me."

"When this is over, I'm going to nursing school. I hope someday to work in a hospital emergency room. I've heard all the lines battered women use to explain their injuries. I can see through them."

"If I can help one woman, it will make sense of everything I've been through."

Cleary has asked the judge to set aside the



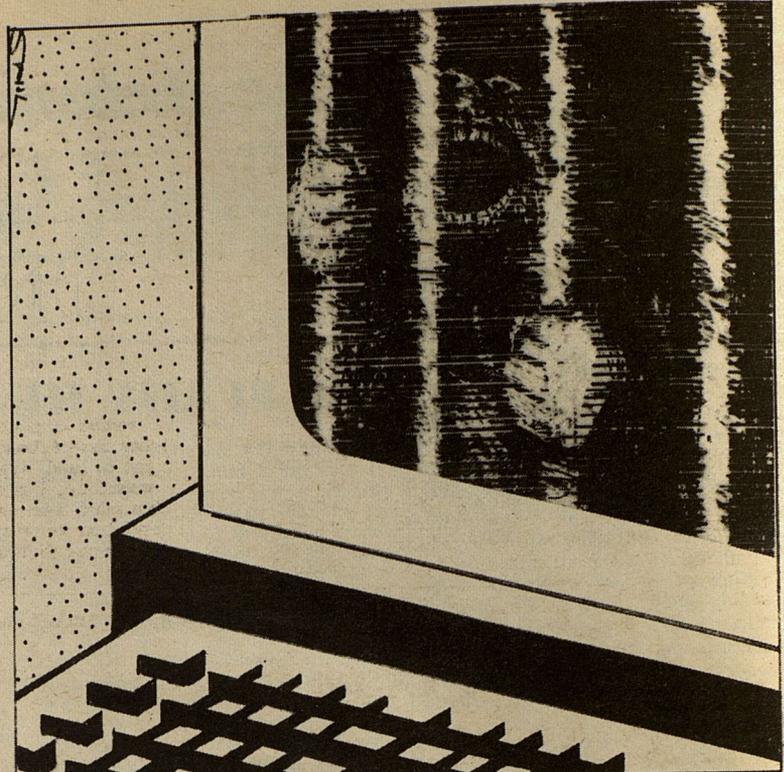
Emick concurred. "I was not insane," she says, "only terribly afraid." Moreover, she still believes shooting Allison was her only choice. "I honestly believe that if I hadn't shot him that day, then I'd be the one who was dead," she says.

County Court Judge Wayne A. Seeman, Jr., charged the jury that they could rule the shooting justified even if they did not believe Emick was actually in danger that morning.

verdict on the grounds it is contrary to the evidence and the law. If that motion fails, he plans to appeal. "We have an opportunity here to create law," he said. "The law regarding self-defense needs clarification."

Contributions to Emick's defense may be sent to Leslie Anne Emick Defense Fund, c/o Center for Women's Rights, 38 Willis Ave., Mineola, NY 11501.

Reprinted from New Women's Times, Feb. 1984, 804 Meigs St., Rochester, NY 14620.



By Harry Stahl

IBM BOMBED

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part of S.A.'s National Identity System.

- IBM supplies computer software to the S.A. police.

- IBM supplies government agencies with computers, training and service that these same agencies can easily conceal from their real intended end use—military, police and prison.

- IBM supplies computers to the Interior Department's population registry, the Department of the Prime Minister (P.W. BOTHA, architect of the "total strategy") as well as many other government agencies.

Said the U.F.F. communique: "It is clear that support from U.S. high-tech companies bolsters the fascist S.A. government and the war machine that enforces it. Collaboration with apartheid by U.S. companies, including IBM, by supplying equipment, products, technology and training is equivalent to those criminal enterprises in Nazi Germany that built the Nazi war machine and concentration camps that were the underpinning of fascism. Millions suffered and died as death merchant corporations made millions in profits."

"We know who the collaborators are. We have attacked IBM in the past. We attack

them today and will continue to attack them in the future unless they cease their support and dealings with the illegal government of S.A.

"After our last bombing attack against IBM facilities, which caused extensive property damage (and helped tarnish their phony but slick Madison Ave. image), the IBM bosses offered a \$25,000 reward for our capture. They encourage collaboration with the enemy on every level. We say—give your 25 thousand blood money to the families of those murdered while in the detention cells of South African jails."

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Tales of 1984

DOD Junks Warranty

by Les Ledbetter

The Department of Defense has asked Congress to repeal a 1983 law requiring written guarantees from weapons makers.

The law requires weapons makers (and parts makers) to guarantee products free from defects and up to Pentagon performance standards for war and peace. The *New York Times* says it's the performance guarantees the military-industrial complex hates.

The law is unlikely to be repealed, since it was written by Republican Sen. Mark Andrews of North Dakota; but a loophole permits the Secretary of the Army to grant individual waivers of the guarantee for national defense interests and Richard D. DeLauer, Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering says, "Hundreds of thousands of waivers would have to be sought."

The Pentagon is telling Congress its weapons can't be guaranteed to work.

St. Louis Bans Bums

(St. Louis)—The city's Streets and Wharves Committee has approved a bill making it a crime to rummage through trash cans for food and aluminum cans, punishable by a \$500 fine.

"They call the Reagan Administration cold," said Rev. Larry Rice, "but now

they're trying to make trash and garbage city property and deny it to the people who need it."

Most scavengers collect aluminum cans for recycling centers at 30 cents a pound, Rice said. "But some of them are also trying to find food the only way they can."

More than 100 complaints had been received by telephone or letters signed "Concerned Citizen."

Army of God

Despite 30-year sentences recently handed to one of the group's leaders, the Army of God, terrorists of the right, continues to attack women's health centers with bombings in 1984.

Don Benny Anderson, 43; pleaded guilty to bombing the Arlington-Fairfax Medical Clinic in Virginia and injuring a female worker in a pipe explosion on June 6, 1982. Anderson is already serving two concurrent 30-year sentences for kidnapping a doctor and nurse from the Hope Clinic for Women in Granite City, Illinois, and for fire-bombing the St. Petersburg Women's Health Center and the Clearwater, Florida, Bread and Roses Clinic in 1982.

According to the most recent federal indictment, Anderson met with Matthew Maxon Moore and Wayne Allen Moore in 1981, when the Army of God was organized, according to the *Washington Post*, "to promote the anti-abortion movement and to interfere with the activities of abortion clinics throughout the country." These three men "promoted" the anti-abortion movement with a year of fire-bombings that

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Protesters Breach Diablo Security

continued from page 2

ers on Saturday; Sunday, only two—myself and Beth. We discussed our objectives and decided on breaching the double fence and hopefully touching the reactor building itself. A security breach of the fence is supposedly a violation of NRC guidelines and requires a report by the utility. It also subjects the company to potential fines. We decided to try after dark Sunday and spent the day fasting and communing with friends and nature.

Our group at this time consisted of Bushwacker (our guide), myself, Beth, and two friends. We took off just before sunset, dodging the copter along the way.

Daye and Rachael left us to watch the sunset from Peace (or Pete's) mountain, a view that shows the sun setting over Diablo. We continued hiking most of the night by the light of stars and later the moon; next to

streams, under oaks, through valleys, and over ridgetops.

Bushwacker left us on one of the last ridges and we walked down to the Diablo. We ran over a patrolled perimeter road and crouched looking at the double fences, with a dog run between. We decided to help each other over at a more obscure place and made our way under cover along the fence line. Incredibly we found a hole in the fence, one not accidental or vandalized, but created by PG&E employees themselves. We watched a Pinkerton Nuclear Security Force guard go by, stood up and walked over the fence line and into the plant. A breach of the security fence—an NRC violation! (Or so we thought...) We walked hand-in-hand toward the reactor building. As we approached the last Pinkerton check-point for reactor area workers, a guard walked right by us, hat pushed back, newspaper and lunch pail in hand, with barely a glance as he walked by. A gate behind the reactor with a guard tower on one side and the check-point on the other was open, so we walked right past the two occupied posts, through the gate, and direct-

ly behind Reactor #2. One eight-foot chain-link fence topped with two barbed-wire strands remained between us and the reactors. We stepped behind a shed and talked; I was to climb the last fence while Beth was to walk on the outside and we would continue our tour. We forgot to wait for the guards to make their sweep and stepped out just as one walked by, behind the last fence.

"What are you doing here? Are you with him?" pointing to a PG&E worker.

"Yes, we are." (We were in the same general area...)

We walked over to the worker and spoke with him briefly, then said we thought we'd continue our tour. He yelled over to the watching guard, "Hey, I don't think these people have badges."

The guard asked what we were doing again, and we replied, "We're on a self-initiated tour."

A few minutes later our tour was over as we were surrounded by officials and members of the Nuclear Security Force.

They moved us outside the gate behind the reactor, frisked, handcuffed, and placed us in a van. A short discussion as to where

we were intercepted (between Herbert—a Pinkerton bossman—and the most senior guard present) placed our location in a part of the plants security grid which changed Herbert's frown to a smile. I believe they reported us apprehended outside the gate, not inside, to protect their already tarnished security reputation.

Carl Nieburger, a reporter from San Luis Obispo who was doing a story on the entry, was told by PG&E that we were not in a security area, but a construction zone. All along they have stated that the double fence is the secure boundary, but now with that breached the boundary mysteriously changed. The "secure area" was not such really, but a "construction zone." The same half-truths and lies which surround the nuclear industry in general seem to be what they rely on to keep these unsafe, polluting monsters secure. I hope the NRC acts responsibly (for a change) and makes PG&E and the Pinkertons admit to this security breach. Whether they do or not, if plans to go critical continue, I will go back to give them another chance.

NO DIABLO!

Shades of Dan White—

Are S.F. Cops Out to Torpedo Dems?

continued from page 2

police, as well as rolling marbles under the horses' hooves.

Televised Mass Arrest

Now swelled to more than 1,000, the crowd caught sight of a battery of television cameras at Taylor and Ellis and halted its retreat. Demonstrators began to shake banners and flags in the face of police officers. The atmosphere grew intense as people tossed blood at the Taylor Street entrance of the Hilton after they were again denied access.

An order to disperse was read 5 times over the police bullhorn, declaring that bystanders (who'd since become part of the demonstration) were to disperse. Each time the Captain Richard Shipley got to the part which says, "In the name of the people of the state of California..." they yelled back, "WE ARE the people of the state of California."

Then the tac squad again began to move on the demonstrators, encircling them. Protesters later charged that many of those arrested never did hear the order to disperse due to the non-stop banging of pots and pans, and were trapped by the police, who would not allow them to leave the area.

Paddy wagons arrived. Officers escorted each person arrested to the wagons. Some arrestees went limp, requiring officers to carry them.

There were 3 arrests for assault on a police officer. One witness, Chuch Martin, watched as a cop hammered a protester to the ground with a riot stick, then jumped up and down on the man's back repeatedly. He said he told the legal observers monitoring police behavior that "officer badge 371 beat a man who was lying face down on the ground, his head covered with blood."

(Deputy Chief Emil later claimed, "The man had two wooden dowls eight feet long and was dueling with one of my officers.")

Volunteer medics wearing T-shirts marked with red crosses treated bruised and cut demonstrators on the sidewalks of Taylor Street. An ambulance took demonstrator Ernest Cardenas and two others to S.F. General Hospital, all of who were treated and released.

Undercover Agents Infiltrate Protest

In an especially dramatic incident later in the afternoon, two undercover plainclothes police officers who had been marching with the demonstrators the entire afternoon, drew their pistols on a protester who attempted to let the air out of the tire of a police car.

They slammed the man's head against the windshield, and beat him repeatedly while his friends screamed and tried to intervene. The man, bleeding from a cut above his eyebrow, was lead away by seven police officers who rushed to the scene. An anguished Latino man screamed after the two plainclothes agents, a black man and a woman: "You can't just do this to your people."

The SFPD reported that 191 people were arrested on charges of refusing to disperse, and three given the added charge of assaulting a police officer. Eighty-five were cited and released. 106 were held in jail after they either refused to give names, or sign

their citation, and held in jail.

Organizers had intended to stage a "peaceful non-violent picket" and had anticipated no arrests. They now feel that as the date of the Democratic National Conventions draws nearer, the S.F. police are becoming increasingly virulent in their attempts to control political protests.

The mainstream Peace and Environmental Convention Coalition, which claims a combined membership of 13 million voters, hopes to outflank these dangers, by 'self-policing' the protests, and by shifting to "pragmatic lobbying," i.e., "a week-long party hosted by 'Vinters for Social Responsibility' near the convention site, offering delegates caucus space, free child care, etc."

But that will not keep groups representing gays, labor, Jesse Jackson's campaign, the Bastille Day Pot Parade, punk autonomists and others from larger, less focused efforts. And long-time observers of the San Francisco scene speculate that the S.F.P.D., which is riddled with ultra-conservatives like the unlamented ex-cop Dan White, may have other, more ulterior political motives.

A Scenario to Embarrass Dems?

Six years ago Dan White, staunch conservative ex-cop and ex-Supervisor, singlehandedly replaced (via political assassination) a liberal democratic Mayor and the leading gay Supervisor with the more conservative Dianne Feinstein administration. Now, with a national democratic party considerably to the left of the Carter era on such emotional issues as gay rights and Nicaragua, the circumstances surrounding the Kissinger riot are raising questions as to whether hard-core Reagan supporters in California law enforcement, who have enjoyed uninterrupted power since 1966, might in fact be out to throw the election to Reagan with

some spectacularly distracting bit of police behavior involving a few paid provocateurs and massive tac squad retaliation against onlookers.

Rosalind Wyman, chief executive officer of the Democratic Convention, was asked what effect, if any, the violent incident would have on planning. "We would expect demonstrations to be handled in a classy manner, as befits the city of San Francisco," she said.

Wyman said repeatedly during the selection process for a convention site that the Democrats would only hold a convention where party leaders had full confidence in the local police.

With less than 3 months remaining before July, when hundreds of thousands of protestors are expected to converge on S.F. to demonstrate their support for labor, gay rights, nuclear disarmament and a variety of other causes, police are responding with an unprecedented security program ostensibly aimed at controlling the crowds, protecting the delegates and VIPs, and avoiding the bloodshed that marred the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

They have scheduled demonstrations outside the Moscone Center convention site, planned for a concrete barrier to be built there and ordered special training in crowd control for some 1,000 San Francisco peace officers.

Movement, City Officials Suspicious

Protest spokespeople angrily charge that April 16th was a dress rehearsal for further maneuvers at the convention. Many of the 1,000 demonstrators from April 16th have vowed to be there. Beth Benson, a member of the Livermore Action Group, said, "There has been more focus on a small amount of egg-throwing from the crowd, but there was very little violence from the crowd compared with the police. We feel



GUARDIAN PHOTO BY GEORGE T. KRUISE

the violence was instigated by the police."

Attorney Dan Siegal, a veteran of the Berkeley Free Speech movement and Chicago '68, said, "We don't want to mess up the convention or give the City a black eye by having a riot in the streets, but we want to say firmly, 'We demand you listen to us.'"

What April 16 did show was that there still may be formidable obstacles to avoiding a trouble-free convention. Despite advanced intelligence indicating that demonstrators were planning to disrupt traffic outside the Hilton, authorities were unable to avert the clash that tied up downtown traffic for hours and resulted in massive arrests.

San Francisco supervisors, at the urging of board member Nancy Weiner, have asked Police Chief Con Murphy for a complete report, including an explanation of the force used by officers and reasons for the vast numbers of arrests.

Supervisors also wanted to know whether police behavior was related to the crowd control training exercises officers have been instructed to undergo in preparation for July 16-19.

Both organizers for the "Peace in '84 Rally" and law enforcement say they are determined to avoid incidents similar to the Kissinger demonstrations—unless provoked.

CIA Rigs Court

The Central Intelligence Agency wants their own top lawyer to become the Federal District Judge overseeing their day-to-day actions in the United States.

CIA chief council Stanley Sporkin proved himself to current CIA director Bill Casey when he worked under Casey at the Security and Exchange Commission in 1973, and saved both of them from jail by convincing Casey not to cover up for Nixon in the Vesco investigation.

Casey is the Reaganoid who made \$3 million by refusing to put his investment in a blind trust while head of the CIA.



Examiner photos by Paul Kitagaki Jr

BORN in flames

Red Women Stay Ready • Black Women Be Ready • White Women Get Ready



The film Saga of a Women's Army

"Born in Flames, a film by Lizzie Borden, just completed after five years, portrays New York City ten years after a social-democratic 'revolution.' The reality of women's fundamentally unchanged social status and continued abuse catalyzes an armed mobilization of otherwise separate women. The film suggests possibilities and highlights obstacles in a setting that is simultaneously in the present and future. This juxtaposition of fantasy and reality, future and present, makes the film provocative and amusing, while taking it off-the-hook regarding 'responsible' portrayal of current history." (from *Womannews*)

The movie is a series of short segments about demonstrations, actions of women on and off the job, women talking to each other, relaxing, working, getting together, on and off the streets. The film also portrays the "revolutionary" politicians, media and the FBI (keeping an eye on the women's army) in quick flashes over the screen.

The revolutionary New York City scene hasn't changed much at all. Unemployment and inflation are still rampant and women still get laid off first from their jobs. One scene shows women construction workers getting together and locking the gate to the site so that men can't enter either. They're calling for a man's walk-out in solidarity with the women. It doesn't happen. Many women still live in poverty, forced to do housework, not knowing about daycare centers.

The women's army is an informal group of women who meet to discuss social problems. They recruit and get together by talking to other women on the street, and by having rap sessions. Their main focus is towards giving women more freedom of action and expression through developing autonomous daycare centers, radio stations, etc.

They are also known for such terroristic acts as scaring away two rapists who attack a woman in the street by forming a circle around the men with their bicycles and blowing whistles.

The Army also starts a postering, leafletting and tabling campaign to express their outrage at the fact that a rape rehabilitation center for men is being funded while women are getting less funding for the programs they need.

The sense of solidarity and community emanates from the movie when the viewer sees what every woman would like to see happen: two vigilante women accost a man harassing a woman on the subway and tell him to lay off.

The actions of the Women's Army are considered to be counter-revolutionary by the establishment media, and their grievances are not dealt with seriously. Lots of women at first won't join because they're already too busy or because they don't feel

they need to get involved, they feel safe and strong already. The Army decides that things need to change and that they need access to the big media to give them another outlet for their grievances and to raise more women's consciousness, to counter-act the negative work of the media. To do this, they need access to some arms, and so come into contact with the Saharan women's movement.

The movie draws a parallel between the American women and the women still fighting in the Northwestern Sahara. After having taken part in the revolution, the women are still expected to go back to the kitchen. They agree to give them some arms if they will network with other women, explaining their plight to American women.

Adelaide Norris, one of the Women's Army members who is making the arms deal, falls into the hands of the FBI and is murdered in her cell. Her murder is claimed to be a suicide. The Women's Army must decide how to respond to this outrage. The two radio stations for women, Radio Reggasa and Radio Phoenix, start bringing up the murder and cover-up on their shows. Their statements become more militant, and both are talking about it, and the upcoming upheavals: "If you're not part of it, you better get out of the way."

The two stations are destroyed by fire, which brings the participants together with a scheme to start 2 new stations on the go: they steal two haul trucks and put their equipment in it: "If you can't find the number on the dial, you're in trouble."

Meanwhile, a group of women take over CBS as the president speaks on the idea of wages for housewives to pacify them, and they force the station to play a tape of Flo Kennedy giving her version of the issue.

The movement is growing so fast that solidarity is also developing between the feminists within the official party and the black working people. After the death of Adelaide Norris, the party women want to print something about how the death wasn't a suicide, but a cover-up. Beforehand they had refused to participate in the army, claiming that more could be done from the inside than from without. They felt that things were better than before the revolution and that they would keep getting better. The male editor asks them to reconsider their position on Adelaide's death: "What does this mean you're saying about the party?" Finally they also become active in the Women's Army, with a more "intellectual" tape being aired on TV.

The movement continues to grow, until, in the last scene, a woman goes up to the World Trade Center and blows up the media antenna for all the TV stations while the president is giving a speech. Long live the decentralized alternative media.

First Run Features distributes the movie (153 Waverly, NYC; 212-243-0600).

Lizzie Borden, Interviewed

What were your intentions in making this film?

Mostly a response to what's been happening politically in the last few years: particularly a fragmentation within the feminist movement... and a frustration I—and a lot of people I know—had [that] there was no way to ally with certain other groups to accomplish anything.

One of the things that always struck me was that in a city like New York that allows fringe behavior like nowhere else, there's such a separation between women even on the fringe... by race, sexuality, and then at the level of class.

There are the middle class women and then there are the working class women, battling every day to manage being heads of their household, to find jobs and day care, and get off welfare, and yet not calling themselves feminists because their issues are about survival. Doing this film was an attempt to create an environment where maybe women would find reasons to start to work together.

A more encompassing intention, in terms of setting the film in a social democracy, was because I got tired of hearing all the claims that socialism would solve all of women's problems. I wanted to focus on those issues of feminism that always seem to

transformation is about a state of mind, a broad world view. It's not just about sex. Women, gay women in particular, have made changes in people's thinking.

I wanted to make a film where a lot of the women are "marginal" or "fringe," and a good number of them are gay, but where that's not the issue. I think that's another way of pigeon-holing people, making them controllable.

Sci Fi Solidarity

So for me it was interesting to posit a science fiction idea in the future in a social democracy where a group of women just said, "This is enough." Confronted with what women have been fighting for for years and years, and having to be satisfied with some notion of relative progress, what if for some reasons they just decided "no—we will even arm ourselves in order to be heard"—that no woman should accept second best.

This ties in with the idea of women coming together from various class and racial backgrounds to bond in a way that would be primary to their bonds with men of their own race or class.

That to me is the science fiction part, because I don't see that happening. I suppose I wanted to present it as a feasibility because I know a lot of women have become disenchanted, cynical. I wanted to show them being powerful in that way.

People focus too much on the question of "Do you believe in armed violence?" which I really don't. The question should be: "Do you think women can work together? really talk together?... not just across class backgrounds, but from such different languages?"

In the film, I was trying to take groups as I see them existing today: the newspaper editors are the intellectuals... always talking, talking... in contrast with the women who had very specific things to do and just did them. The two underground stations represent black, political [movements]... (but not verbally in the same way as the white intellectuals)... and the sort of post-punk thing. Then the women's army, which would be a racially mixed collective of women who would be able to both discuss things and do grass roots organizing...

But the leap of faith toward militant action would be in the hands of Black women. They would take that step because they would be—and are—coming from an angry place where they (and Third World men) are living in a police state...

I wanted to bring out those issues in a form that would not only project into the future but look so much like today that no one could say, "Oh, that's just the future; it has nothing to do with us."

Assaulting Escapism

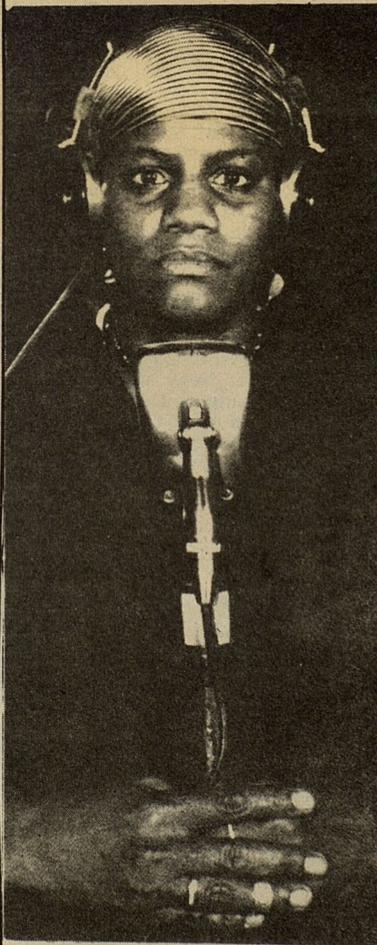
You've explained how you represented real social movements in the film, but it's sometimes difficult to find the border between fantasy and reality. Can you explain that?

Well, you see one of the problems I've had with a lot of—even political—fiction, is that there's that sense that you fall into the story on the screen, and somehow lose yourself.

What I wanted to do was posit a reality that was always saying, "This is in the future," while the viewer was always thinking, "This isn't the future; these are the problems of now." So there would always be a tension. This was one device, along with the editing style, to make you aware that you can't just fall into the film in an escapist way.

That's been my problem with a lot of political films. They illuminate a problem and yet they're too much "there." What I wanted the chilling thing to be (in science

continued next page



be placed second... to emphasize that whatever the state of a political system (whether ours or European "straight socialism"), there is some advancement of women's issues, but always stops at a certain point.

Another of my political motivations for this film was a disenchantment with gay politics *per se*—especially as practiced by men—because it usually focuses completely on sexuality. Non-heterosexual non-white

A Sci-Fi Feminist Film-maker Tells All

continued from page 8
fiction there's always something scary) was "Hey, wait a minute, is the future just like today? Is there going to be nothing better? Are there going to be the same kind of tensions and oppositions?"

The only thing that would make it feel like the future would be the language, the speeches, and since the film is all about rhetoric and propaganda and media, what I wanted was the viewer not to believe for a second that it was the future. I don't know if that works or not—that was my biggest fear.

This active relationship between the viewer and the film—[keeping the film] aggressive, assaulting—was what I was trying to get with the editing as well, by not letting anything stay on the screen for longer than two minutes. In a way I see this film as agit-prop.

I used the background sound that way, too... ghetto kids are politicized through sound, rhythm, music. That was one of the reasons to make two of the groups in the film radio stations. I wanted to maintain a contradiction between the beat that's happening and the words that are being said... and between the visual editing and what's being said.

What if the Daily Stuff Is the Same?

The scene in the film where a bicycle brigade of women show up to rescue a woman being raped by two men is very powerful. It is at the same time frightening and comic, perhaps depending on the viewer's gender.

Because of the implied threat, men refuse to see it as chilling, so they see it as funny, silly. For women, daily threatened with the possibility of rape, it presents the possibility that it doesn't have to be that way... that's not part of being a person.

Another motivation for this film was my need to deal with the fact that women can't go down the street without harassment from men—every day, every day—you don't even think about it because it happens every day.

Even if the film were to present significant change in society, showing a future where the daily stuff is the same... to me that's very chilling. This ties in to a question that's been asked a lot: "Why would women pick up arms? Why are they so upset?" That to me is the point. Everyone's been so desensitized to the daily abuse of women. The existence of rape is accepted in our society.

Possibilities

It's hard to tell at what point you are fantasizing—hoping—about an end to the divisiveness of issues like race and sexuality, and at what point you might be criticized for glossing them over. Why are those issues seemingly resolved as the film opens, while,

for example, the issue of women's allegiance to male-defined socialism is not?

I would hope that the film isn't glossing over those questions, but embedding the image—the possibility—of women working together. You see, I was more afraid that people would say that was irresponsible: showing Black and white women working together... "What does that say about Black men?"

For me it was important to make it not too idealistic because I wanted those separate groups to be working together but still maintain their identities. When the radio stations are broadcasting together, the Black women are with the Black women, and the white women are with the white women, but they're working together for a unified end.

The idea that a possibility is expressed is more important to me than [any] "resolution." It's okay if somebody leaves the film thinking the race issue is glossed over, as long as there's that little thorn in the side that "Well, that could happen."

The whole thing about the left has only one important function: to say that within any social system there will be no resolution for women as long as the language remains patriarchal. Political systems are always relative.

Actually, one of the most important comments in the film is where the editor says, "We have to take over the language; we have to describe ourselves." This is why the whole film is centered on the media. It's about stealing the language for a moment.

RAPE: Chemical Castration is Not The Answer.

by Deborah Wiatt

Somehow, with the coming of a new decade, came the revival of certain attitudes. Some are to be expected with the neo-conservative presence in American politics. Some I can cope with, slowly biding my time until the liberals get their act together.

One I cannot live with: the resurgence of all the myths about rape.

During the 1970s the anti-rape movement in this country took on the basics about rape. I have been a part of the anti-rape movement since March, 1974. I have seen the myths busted, and I see them rearing their ugly little heads again. And I don't like it.

The big myth that seems to be getting a lot of play these days is that rape is a sexual crime, not a violent crime. (To remind you of the difference, premarital sex is a sexual crime; assault is a violent crime.) And rape is a violent crime. This myth is one of the first that we of the anti-rape movement busted.

For a while there (with only well-publicized, outrageous exceptions), it seemed

Depo-Provera, called "chemical castration" by some, is a female birth control drug which, when injected into the male, inhibits the production of testosterone and reduces the male's sex drive. Depo-Provera usually inhibits erection.

The offers of surgical castration or chemical castration to convicted rapists move rape back into the sexual arena. The theory of both is that if men cannot get an erection or be sexually stimulated, they will not rape.

I will grant you that if a man cannot achieve an erection he will have a hard time raping a woman with his penis. But in this county alone, women have been raped with knives, bottles, broomsticks, fists, fingers—basically anything long and hard that a man could think of to shove up a vagina. And none of those women felt any less raped because she wasn't raped with a penis.

It does nothing

Inhibiting a rapist's ability to get an erection or become sexually stimulated does nothing to stop the problem. It also does nothing to eradicate the root of the problem, the need to dominate and humiliate someone. Neither form of castration is going to decrease the rapist's anger, frustration,

hostility, or hatred. It may, in fact, increase them. It does not speak to a culture in which the violence of women is tolerated if not applauded.

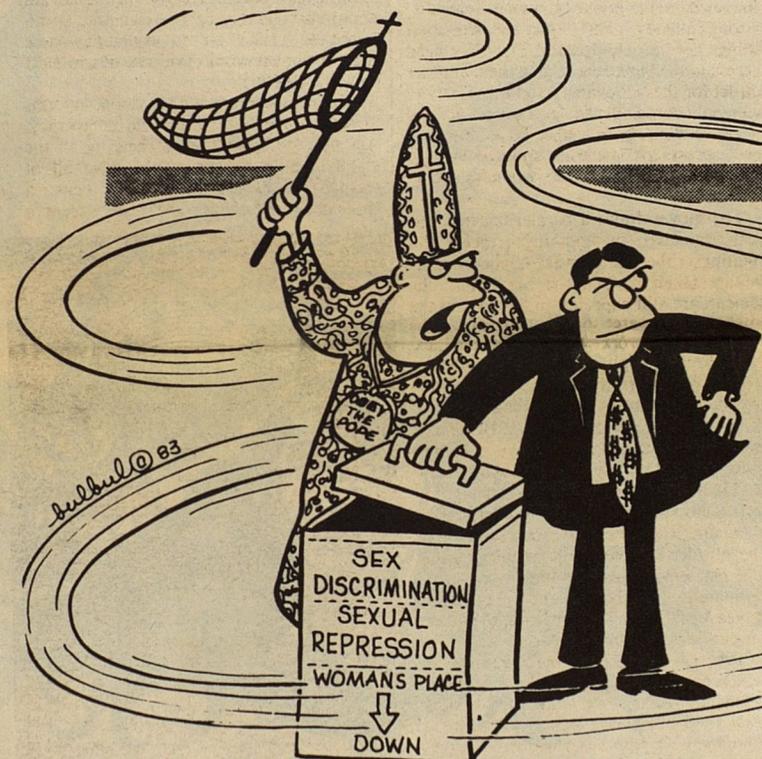
It says, rape is sex and if they can't have sex, they can't rape.

The woman in North Carolina was battered and beaten over several hours as well as gang raped. Yet the judge seems to think that castration is a good option. Has battery suddenly become a sexually motivated crime? Perhaps the judge should have offered to have the men's hands cut off as well so they could no longer beat anyone.

For those of you who are in doubt, let me tell you again: rape is a violent crime. Rape is a crime of violence. Rape, a crime, has its roots in violence. Rape is a violent crime in which sex is used as a weapon.

Maybe if we all keep spreading the word, the travesties of injustice and misunderstanding and stupidity will not cross the borders into Illinois.

Reprinted from the *Post-American*, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, Illinois 61702; March, 1984.



CENSORED!

from *Body Politic*, March 1984

Imagine fast-moving women's hands—a collage of them—at their daily chores. A mother tending children. A worker wrapping meat in a packing plant. A technician readying instruments for a doctor's use. A prostitute rolling a condom onto an erect cock—CUT!

That's what a majority of the Ontario Censor Board decreed as the 30-second scenario from Lizzie Borden's futuristic feminist film, *Born in Flames*, flashed across the screen.

The Toronto's Development Education Center (DEC), which distributes the film... is outraged at the proposed cut, and has appealed it and the movie's "restricted" (limited to viewers older than 18) rating, which was slapped on the film (even though it falls well within the "Parental Guidance" guidelines) because it contains "an implied rape"—one of the incidents in which the Women's Army intervenes to thwart an assault.

Barbara Emanuel, co-director of DEC Films, reports that the appeal of the rating is being considered, according to a letter from censor board chairwoman Mary

Brown, only because the board had not reached a unanimous decision to rate the film "R."

Born in Flames has played—uncut—in Toronto once already, during last year's Festival of Festivals, where it was well-received. The fact that the censors treated the film one way for screening before a film-festival audience and quite another way now that it is projected for general community release represents a mockery of community standards, says Emanuel.

The appeal procedure should be completed by the time the film is scheduled to begin its run at the Music Hall. If DEC loses the appeal, "We don't know exactly what we'll do," says Emanuel, "but we're determined to fight this as far as we can."

There was a brief period of respite for DEC and other film lovers when the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled the censor board could classify films but could not order cuts. It was a short-lived victory for freedom of expression, lasting about 24 hours, until the court awarded a stay against the decision, pending the outcome of an appeal to be heard April 2. Until then, Brown and company can snip happily away.

almost everyone finally knew and understood at least that about rape. I noticed the changing attitudes among the police and hospital personnel, as well as among the high school students and women's groups I spoke to. If they knew nothing else, they knew rape was a crime of violence.

Would that they could know that again. But thanks to a certain judge in North Carolina and another one in Texas, the issue has once again been clouded in the minds of all save the people who work daily with the problem of rape and the victim of rape.

No room for debate

These two judges have opened the door for debate in an area in which there is no room for debate. The judge in North Carolina offered three convicted rapists castration as an alternative to their 30-year prison sentences. The judge in Texas offered a convicted rapist the choice between prison or ten years of probation with regular injections of Depo-Provera.

Castration, for those of you who have never been around steers or geldings, is the surgical removal of the testicles. Contrary to popular opinion, castration does not always inhibit erection, but it is probably a very effective sterilization process.

GUIDE TO FILMS ON CENTRAL AMERICA



Describes 40 of the best films on El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with a special section on Grenada. Available for \$2 plus 50¢ postage from **Media Network**, 208 W. 13 St., New York, NY 10011. Call (212) 620-0877 for bulk orders.

The blanket of winter lies upon the Holy Lands of Big Mountain, the surrounding areas, and the Mesas of our Hopi relatives. In the natural way, we let go of winter and receive the spring. We will prepare ourselves for planting our crops and shearing our sheep along with the hard work of lambing the new-born livestock that will come soon. In the natural way, life continues for traditional people of the former Joint Use Area. Struggling for survival, the people remain on the land.

The federal government relentlessly pushes for relocation under Public Laws 95-531 and 96-305, causing suffering, anger, despair and destruction. The death of the people and the land, through relocation, fencing, and stock reduction, is still being carried out by the Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Relocation Commission, and the courts. Many traditional people are outraged by this betrayal of their trust. The traditional families of the J.U.A. continue to be held as prisoners of the U.S. Government and the Relocation Commission. They are victims of an unceasing war... the Energy War of the Four Corners National Sacrifice Area.

Since its creation in 1974, P.L. 95-531 has manifested a complex and intense situation. The imposed date of removal, July 8, 1986, has never been merely an abstract signal to be pondered, disregarded or ignored... In the decade that the public law has survived, intentional and hostile actions have been strategically directed against the people of the J.U.A. The resistance of the traditional people remains strong and intact, yet it is not wholly true that the people remain free. The reality is that Indian People in America live upon land and resources that are plundered by vested interests every day. Traditional people are still plagued by the grave possibility that the federal government will ride roughshod over the intentions of the Traditional Dine (Navajo) and Hopi people to stay on the land. The inalienable human rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness have been denied.

The traditional people rooted in this ancient land for centuries have now been forced into the crisis by being denied their right to their land. Many traditional people refuse to assimilate into the realm of the energy world which tries to co-opt them to convert their hogans into modern homes (with electricity, gas, piped water, and modern conveniences), and their Holy Lands into coal gasification sites. The people will not move, nor will they compromise. While realizing that it is inevitable that more people will cooperate with relocation, the people of Big Mountain are determined to keep on fighting to keep their land and not allow it to be taken or destroyed. The federal government is trying to entice the people with money, jobs,

Hopi And Dine Resist U.S. 'Homelands' Policy

New Battle Over Sunbelt Land Rights

bribes, new houses: in short, anything it can use to force a sell-out and decrease the resistance of those living on the land. The elders have resisted every tactic intended to isolate the people's resistance; to force them into relinquishing their self-determination; to eventually accomplish this genocide. The federal government and the Relocation Commission arrogantly believe that they will win. They have no intentions of halting their efforts to remove the people from the land, one way or the other. Although the government can refer to the statistics showing how many families have been forced into selling out, trading their lands for money

and new homes, over 60% of the families who have attempted to relocate have lost those homes. There exists a very concrete form of ethnocide, yet the people continue to resist and live traditionally upon the land. The federal government continues with its plan to sacrifice this land, assuming the people will be gone. This has been evident throughout the long history of the public law, and in the most recent developments in the J.U.A. (Turquoise Trail, power lines, etc.)

The nearly 300-mile fence, which is 98% complete, scars this pristine wilderness area and threatens the peace and tranquility

upon the land that the people have known for centuries. The fence is a first step toward the division and destruction of the geography and the Dine and Hopi people. The movement of the fencing crews into these isolated areas and the escalation of BIA police action to protect the fencing crews, conduct surveillance, and seize livestock, creates the atmosphere of a military war zone. Those who remain on the land today face economic hardship, starvation and inadequate diet, loneliness and depression. These elders have volunteered their suffering so that the land can continue to be held in a sacred way for all people. They are enduring this persecution to uphold their spiritual laws.

Plans are presently being enacted, expanding the rape and destruction outward from the existing Peabody Black Mesa coal mine. In the late summer of 1983, power lines shot up off the ground and have now been wired. These power lines completely encircle the Big Mountain area, linking up to lines north of Big Mountain at the Forest Lake area just outside the Peabody site.

On Nov. 28, 1983, the Turquoise trail was dedicated. This proposed road was hailed as evidence of the "New Cooperation" between the pro-development forces of the Navajo and Hopi people. These forces have never grasped the traditional Hopi and Dine since their beginnings upon these lands. The Turquoise Trail, when completed, will link up directly to the Peabody mine and will be the first concrete scar ever laid across the area.

All of these crimes have been committed against the will of the traditional people. The government and the Relocation Commission continue their propaganda through spokespersons who buy into their scheme. This is a clever way to nibble away, parcel by parcel, until the effects of this energy war being waged against the Southwest is felt by everyone. The traditional people of the J.U.A. continue to hold a vast area of pure land, water, and air in a spiritual manner for all the people of the world. Their spirituality is common to all people and all issues, common to the survival of everything. What happens to the land and the people there, the injustice and insidious tactics, will be woven into the treatment of people everywhere.



Reprinted from Big Mountain News, 1412 Cypress St., Berkeley, Ca., 94703.

MOBILIZE NOW!

As the Spring of 1984 approaches, the U.S. government is becoming increasingly desperate to show results in its attempt to remove more than 14,000 Dine (Navajo) from their ancestral homelands in the heart of the Navajo and Hopi reservations. The removal is mandated by Public Law 95-531, which imposes a 1986 deadline for the completion of the clearing of the land, so that coal, uranium and agribusiness interests may proceed with exploitation of the land. Each year since 1976, Congress has authorized millions of dollars for this effort, and so far only slightly more than 200 families remain.

Every spring for the past several years, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs has provoked violent confrontations with the Elders on the land, trying to confiscate livestock and eliminate their ability to survive. For these reasons, the Spring 1984 Mobilization is being initiated in the hope that those who might be available, including students, affinity groups, solidarity organizations, and other concerned persons, can offer their assistance in support of the people of Big Mountain.

People are needed

A presence is needed on an ongoing basis during the spring and summer in order to maintain security, support the resistance, defuse possible violence, maintain a vigil, and help with daily survival needs such as construction, herding sheep, hauling water, chopping wood, or whatever is needed. Persons traveling to the area should check in either with a support group, the Legal Defense office in Flagstaff, or with Larry Anderson of AIM. Resources at Big Mountain are scarce, so be prepared to provide your own survival needs of food and shelter, and take extra to share if you can. As a guest of the traditional people, respect for their way of life is shown by your manner of dress, following traditional customs, and by taking leadership from the Elders and their representatives. You should travel to the Survival Camp, where you will stay, or be sent to work with a family, or to an outlying area. Workers can also help prepare for the second Sun Dance, to be held in August of 1984. **Please start planning now to go to Big Mountain.**

Interested persons and groups should consider committing to a specific time period during the upcoming months, perhaps for two weeks to a month. For ex-

ample, a particular affinity group could commit to living and working with a particular family. Another group may commit to generating support for the family and the solidarity workers. All such arrangements would be coordinated through the Camp and Kee Shay, or with Larry Anderson.

Material support

Money is needed for food, travel, and logistical support expenses, and to maintain the brigades on the land. Tax deductible donations may be sent to the Big Mountain Support Group (BMSG), where it will be used to buy low-cost bulk foods, and to provide other support for the mobilization. Checks should be made payable to Capp Street Foundation, and sent to the BMSG offices at 1412 Cypress St., Berkeley, CA 94703, if you wish your contributions to be deductible. Donations of supplies will be shipped to Big Mountain.

Letters and phone calls

These are effective! The BIA office in Phoenix should be told that we are aware and alarmed about the activities of their "range officers." In the guise of "range management," they are waging a war of terror and starvation of the traditional people whose survival and way of life depends on

their livestock. Write to Area Director, James Stevens at P.O. Box 7007, Phoenix, AZ 85011, or call him at (602) 241-2305. His attorney, Solicitor Dan Jackson and Assistant Area Director Pat Ragsdale are at the same location.

Mae Tso Defense Legal Defense/Offense

The defense effort must increase as the pressure on the people does likewise. More workers are joining the Committee. Tax deductible donations may be made out to the Big Mountain Legal Fund and sent either to the Capp Street Foundation, 294 Page St., San Francisco CA 94102 or to the BMSG, 1412 Cypress, Berkeley, CA 94703. Mae Tso has faced charges since April 5, 1983, due to her direct actions resisting removal of her family and livestock from her lands.

Educate yourself and your community

Make use of the resources of the network of support groups. Literature and pamphlets are available, as are video and slide shows.

Your assistance makes a great difference, and is needed now. The ability of the traditional people to survive and carry on their resistance, and their way of life, depends on it. Let us know how you can help.



NEW COALITION QUADRUPLES SIZE OF PROTESTS

A coalition of anti-Reagan, anti-oppression groups based mainly in the South has begun formulating plans for demonstrations in Dallas during the Republican Convention, August 18-23.

The Alliance for Justice in 1984—which describes itself as “a campaign to register, educate, and mobilize low-income voters,” through hundreds of “churches, unions, Black and Latino organizations, women’s organizations, peace and environmental organizations, and community organizations” in over 30 cities—has voted to extend its weekend protest calendar and seek more coalition members.

The decision to extend the length and scope of the protest calendar was done at the request of many groups—including CISPES, Mobe, and the Greens—who were joining the coalition at the March 22 planning conference in Washington, D.C.

The need for and decision to seek more national and regional members of the coalition was a unanimous consensus given voice by the leaders of ACORN—the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, a 65,000-member association which formed the Alliance for Justice and is providing staff and organization during the initial organizing and planning.

All the delegates to the planning conference recognized the need to rally as many victims of government policy as possible and get the people to show up in Dallas so that Reagan and his cronies will not be able to do their plotting and conniving without having to see and hear the people they seek to victimize.

Following the January decision by the Mobilization for Survival to focus on Dallas demonstrations as its main convention protest this year, the emergence of the Alliance for Justice represents another great broadening of the protest spectrum in Dallas this August. And the Alliance’s non-exclusionary approach is a hopeful sign for those whose focus is imperialism, at home and abroad.

The group of more than 30 that met in Washington also adopted the weekend protest calendar as outlined by the initial members of the Alliance.

These are a mass rally Saturday night; a Sunday morning religious service; an intensive voter canvass of low-income Dallas neighborhoods Sunday afternoon; and a spirited march on Monday through downtown Dallas to the convention center where GOP delegates will be registering and beginning nominating procedures. There will also be workshops, teach-ins and a Tent City over the weekend.

The protest calendar for the rest of the week through Thursday was left open as were the specific issues that they would be organized around, in order that more organizations would feel free to join the coalition and determine the events and issues.

Fund raising, outreach and publicity committees were organized, as was a group that would start collecting event/issue proposals for the official Alliance protest calendar.

Everyone at the meeting agreed that no event and no issue would be blackballed as “inappropriate” for Dallas, even if that event or issue did not get the consensus to be placed on the Alliance protest calendar.

Additional planning conferences are scheduled, to be staggered between New York and Washington, D.C. For further information on time and place, please contact Les Ledbetter, at 212-533-5028, or the Alliance For Justice staff at 413 Eighth St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; or call (202) 547-9292.

These are the organizations that were represented at the March 22 meeting:

National Student Association; Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; National Organization for Women; Progressive Student Network; West German Green Party; War

by David Molenaar

Michigan Republicans met in a packed convention hall last weekend, January 27 and 28, to parade candidates for this fall’s elections and pick delegates for the Republican National Convention in Dallas this August 20-23.

But near the end of the event Saturday afternoon, after a spirited 20-minute pro-Reagan rally on the convention floor, almost 50 anti-Reagan demonstrators who had filtered into the hall formed a line in front of the speaker’s platform carrying

placards against war and poverty and chanting “Reagan Must Go,” and “Stop the War.” They were quickly drowned out as convention delegates began chanting “Reagan, Reagan, Reagan...”

As the protesters left, delegates shoved and cursed them, punching two women and seven-year-old Aaron Huntington, who was there from Lansing with his mother. Aaron sobbed and told reporters outside, “I got socked.”

The protesters, calling themselves the Alliance for Justice and primarily belonging to ACORN (the Association of Community

Organizers for Reform Now), came from Grand Rapids, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Chicago, Ann Arbor and Detroit.

Soon after the disruption, about ten other demonstrators with the Freeze Reagan/Bush Campaign attempted to enter the convention site to go to a public visitors’ section in the rear. This group included a man in Arab garb with a five-foot-long bomb casing with “National Security” painted on its side and a black baby bottle nipple on its tip. They were cursed at and shoved, resisting, out into the lobby by a superior number of Republican men.

GOP BEATS UP KIDS

“No Trouble, No Bad Publicity”

by Anne Marie Biondo, Ft. Worth Star-Telegram

No surprise. No controversy. That’s the way Dallas city officials expect to get through the Republican National Convention in August.

Demonstrators will be herded into a 60,000 square foot area at the corner of Young and Griffin Streets designated especially for them. They’ll be given water, shade, toilets and media coverage—all the necessities for a nice, quiet little protest.

The national and international media will be led on hand-held stories. Holmes/Hopkins public relations experts have anticipated every reporter’s questions and readied an entourage of trained volunteers to provide the answers. Even a list of off-color story ideas will be available for the less-than-enterprising newscaster.

From nominating of President Reagan to sale of T-shirts, the four-day convention, August 20-23, is being planned as an orchestrated event with about as much spontaneity as Sunday mass.

No surprises. No controversy.

Nothing less than image is at stake. Officials want to change the world’s impression of Dallas as an unsophisticated frontier town where a popular president was murdered to a progressive world-class city hospitable to business and tourists.

Dallas is not the country-bumpkin city many perceive it to be,” said Meg Vint, head of volunteers for the Dallas Welcoming Committee. “We want people to get a correct and true look at the culture we have so that every visitor goes away saying, “That’s the neatest place I’ve ever been.”

The Dallas Welcoming Committee has assigned 20 subcommittees made up of more than 1,000 volunteers to ensure a comfortable stay for the 30,000 expected visitors. The Republican Host Committee expects to enlist 10,000 volunteers to man information booths at 123 hotels and show a good time to 12,000 Republicans (including delegates and alternates), said committee chairman Fred Meyer.

But foremost on convention planners’ minds is keeping happy the 15,000 media representatives.

“We’re looking at this as a media event,” said Dallas Welcoming Committee executive director Linda Perryman. “You couldn’t buy the attention it will bring to this area. If we show them Dallas, Fort Worth and the cities in between and that the opportunities that exist here are unending, it could bring industry, jobs and company

headquarters. We’re looking at what could be the outcome.”

Helen Holmes, president of Holmes/Hopkins public relations firm, flew to New York last spring and visited with political reporters and editors at Time, The New York Times, ABC, Associated Press and Reuters News Service. The input she gained led to the publication last summer of Dallas: A Profile and Fact Book for the Media.

“One thing they’re concerned with is being able to understand Dallas, the demographics, the economics,” Holmes said. “So we did a candid look at Dallas, mentioning issues like crime and housing. We also put in a brief factual analysis of the Kennedy assassination. It did happen and it’s part of Dallas’ history. It [the book] got a lot of cheers from visiting media.”

A second edition of the book is in production, Holmes said.

In addition to the 67-page book, Holmes will begin mailing a monthly pre-convention newsletter this month to 3,000 newspapers and television stations planning to cover the convention. Computers in the pressroom will be linked to special data banks at the Dallas Public Library to expedite writers’ research, Holmes said.

For reporters wanting to take a look at a slice of life in Dallas beyond the convention, Holmes’ staff members have been instructed to develop story ideas.

“We’ve been asked by a major media representative for other stories in the areas of economics, singles life and fun places,” Holmes said. “We’re just giving them leads.”

Holmes wouldn’t say which newspaper or TV station asked for the extra help. “We don’t tell others what they are doing. That’s sacred to us.”

Last November, representatives of anti-Reagan groups from 26 states met in Dallas to plan a variety of protests they called “creative civil disobedience” for the convention. Despite their estimates that at least 30,000 and as many as 250,000 protesters would be in Dallas, officials don’t expect to be caught off guard.

“Most demonstrators want to make their position known,” said Dallas Police Chief Bill Newman. “We’ll provide them a place to do that.”

No demonstration permits have been requested, Newman said.

To handle the extra flow of traffic and protesters who wander out of their designated area, Newman estimates his force will put in 60,000 hours of overtime costing \$1.5 million, which will be funded by the \$45 million being raised from

private donors to pay the cost of hosting the convention.

Tight restrictions have been put on the sale of convention souvenirs, but small entrepreneurs will get their chance to make a buck off convention-goers at a major novelty bazaar planned to be at Market Center and to a lesser degree on street corners, said Welcoming Committee chairman Dave Fox.

“[City] ordinances are being expanded to allow more street vendors,” said Fox.

But the Department of Housing and Neighborhood Services is tightening up enforcement of city housing codes. Before issuing \$50 to \$200 fines for what the city considers eyesores but many think of as home, officials will attempt to coerce compliance through the power of persuasion.

As a countdown to the convention, an enthusiastic civic clean-up campaign was instituted last month. The strategy is to find 6,000 zealous volunteers, arm them with catchy slogans and watch miracles happen.

Marching to the tune of “Haul a Heap,” 500 junked cars and trucks are expected to find their way to the dump; and under the directive “Paint the Town,” 300 houses will be painted and weatherized, said Michael Hunter, assistant director of the city’s Department of Housing and Neighborhood Services.

Hunter’s high expectations are not without foundation. In a pilot project last spring, 1,800 volunteers picked up 597,000 pounds of litter along vacant lots, highways and alleys, Hunter said.

Denver’s house-painting effort last year was such a success that Hunter challenged Dallas to do even better.

“We decided to take them on,” Hunter said. “We’ve got companies, schools and realtor groups committed to painting houses. And all the materials are donated.”

Meanwhile, convention planners are busy drawing up an itinerary full of recreational activities, including tours to Fort Worth’s art district, the Stockyards, Las Colinas Studios, TV’s Dallas ranch at South Fork and the JFK Memorial, said Personal Tour Service’s Patty Watson, who is working with the Republican Host Committee.

“We want to make sure we’ll have an atmosphere that will be a fun time,” said Fox. “We want visitors to meet Dallas people and interact with them. We want visitors to get a flavor of Dallas/Fort Worth, whatever that is.”

Dear Friend:

The Republicans are coming to Texas in August for their nominating convention. We are forming the Alliance for Justice in '84 to protest with a voter registration canvass, a march and rally, and a tent city. We invite you to join with us. The more people who come to Dallas this summer, the better.

No president has been elected in 40 years without winning in Texas. One reason that the Republicans are holding their Convention in Dallas is because they think we are

Resisters League; Church Women United; New York City Mission Society; Mobilization for Survival; North American Green Network; Religious Task Force; National Gay Task Force; Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now; Freeze

complacent and satisfied here in the South, and that we will not protest outside the Convention. We intend to prove them wrong. We represent diverse groups from all over the state, and we plan to bring our constituencies to Dallas.

We invite and encourage you and other like-minded progressive groups and individuals to come to Dallas, organized with the Alliance for Justice in '84, on August 18-20. Let's show the fallacy of the proposed Reagan mandate and use the event as part of a bigger campaign to defeat Reagan at the polls in November.

Reagan/Bush; Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste; Lutheran Council; Institute for Policy Studies; AME Church; Citizens Party; U.S. Peace Council; United Church of Christ; Solar Lobby; Nuclear Freeze; National Council of Senior Citizens.

RAR TOUR

Gainesville, Fla. March 24/25 was an extravaganza involving a diverse alternative coalition. More than 1,000 people showed up to listen to hard core, reggae and blues rock. Speakers from Central America and Europe were cheered. Due to generator problems, electricity had to be run out of Jim’s garage, but with hangups kept minimal, the event sparked formation of a regional coordinating coalition by Gainesville organizers to bring people to Dallas from all over Florida and the Southeast.

Rock against Reagan in Tallahassee, Fla., on March 27th was well-received by organizers (Center for Participant Education), but a Tuesday was the wrong day. Dallas contacts were made on a politically sleepy state university campus. Again, organizational problems were balanced out by the sheer idealism of the tour crew whose efforts fighting political apathy en-

Continued page 18

MARCH ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!





FREE THE HALF BILLION! **Bastille Day** FREE THE HALF BILLION!

MARIJUANA PARADE

Saturday, July 14, 1984

ASSEMBLY POINT:
Oak St. at Cole, 1:00 p.m.

For Action Info Call (415)552-9629; (214)941-8476; (212)533-5028;

YEAR OF THE
MOUSE

1984

WHITE HOUSE & FLOKE-IN

YIPPIE!



For more info call
202-462-2856 or 212-533-5028.

MAKE THE POINT— BRING A JOINT

JULY 3rd

NOON TO MIDNITE Rock Against Reagan

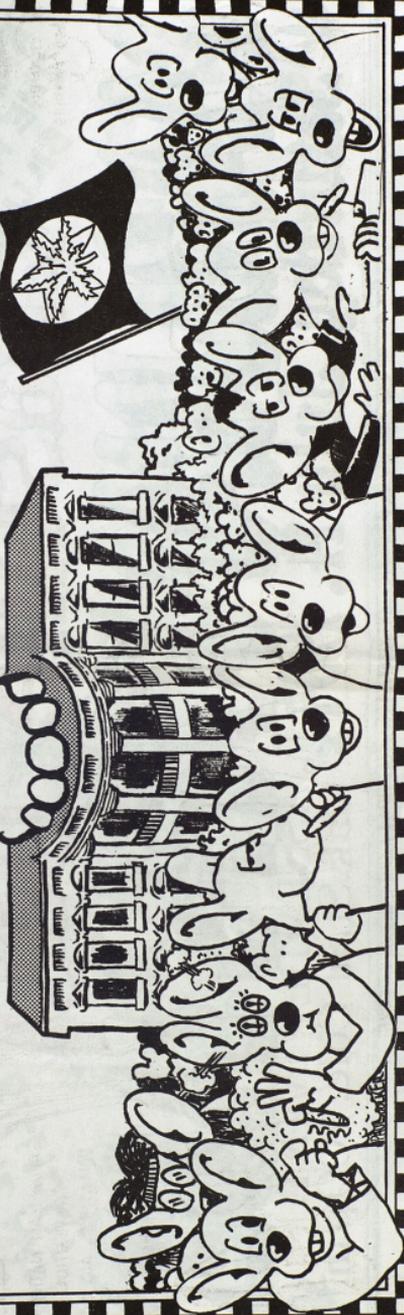
Reflecting Pool near Lincoln Memorial

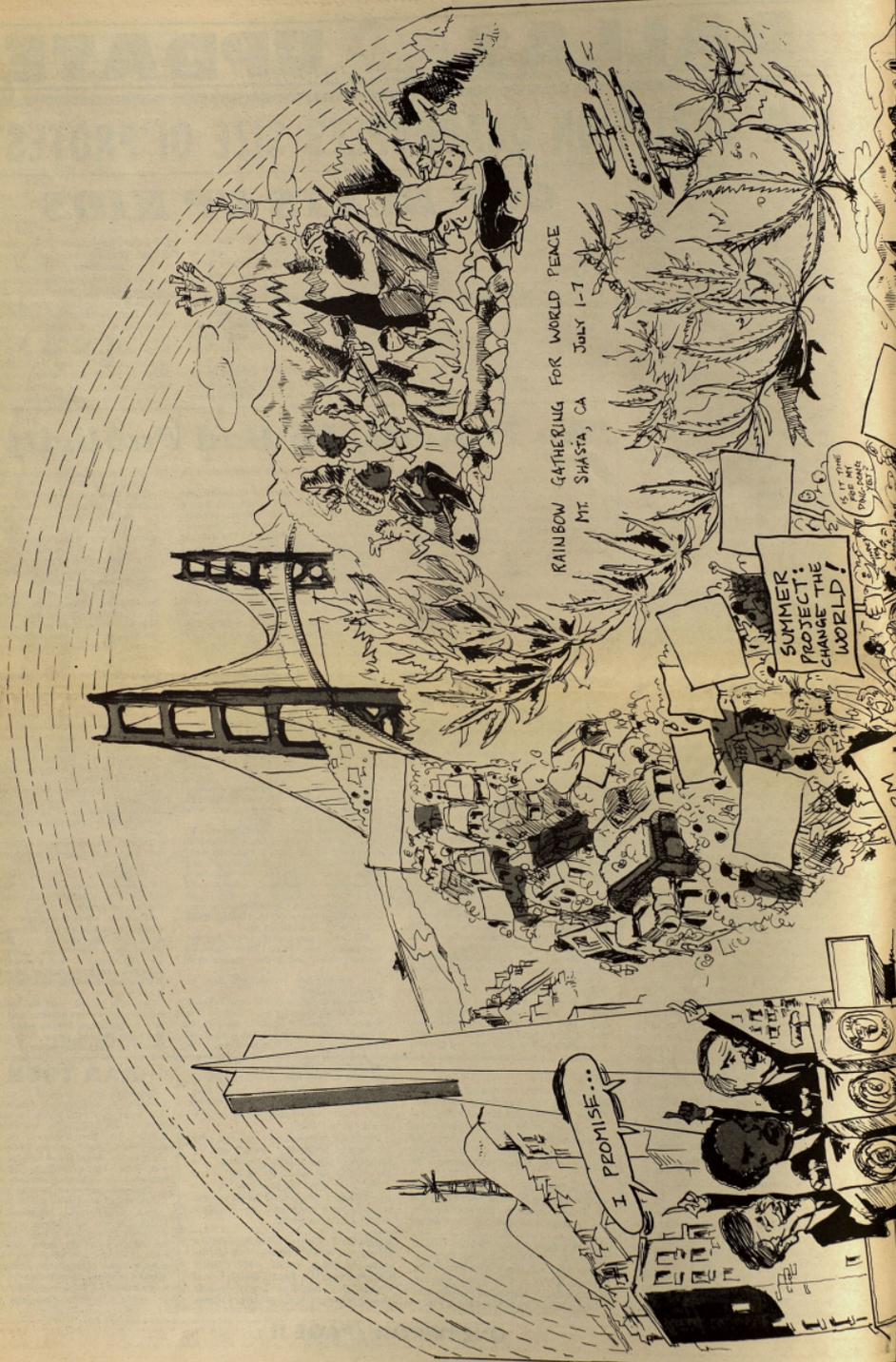
JULY 4th

10:30 a.m.: March from Lincoln Memorial to Lafayette Park across from White House

HIGH NOON: Ronald Reagan Memorial Smoke-In, Lafayette Park

3:00 P.M.: Parade down Pennsylvania Ave. to Justice Department and FBI Building. Rally, then march to Reflecting Pool for night time concert and fireworks.





RAINBOW GATHERING FOR WORLD PEACE
MT. SHASTA, CA JULY 1-7

SUMMER PROJECT:
PROJECT: CHANGE THE
WORLD!

GET THE FINEST
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I PROMISE...

DEMOCRATIC NATION CONVENTION
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 16-20

PEACE ENCAMPMENT
FOUR CORNERS, N.M.

DON'T WORRY, PRED-
EATING OILS ON
YOUR SIDE!

WHERE'S MY
HOPE?

ROBINIE, DONNIE,
MOM, DAD, GIVE ME
THE BUBBLES!
MOM, DAD, GIVE ME
THE BUBBLES!

1984 OLYMPIC GAMES
LOS ANGELES

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
CONVENTION
DALLAS, TX AUG 18-23

PEACE ENCAMPMENT-
REVERSON PARK

WORLD PEACE 1984

For Action Info Call (415)552-9629; (312)363-4466. (214)941-8476; (212)533-5028;



CONTACTS

UNITED STATES

ARKANSAS

● Fayetteville RAR: c/o PASE
401 Watson St.
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
415-431-4863 ask for Margo

● Dennis Peron
3745 17th St.
San Francisco, CA 94114
415-552-9629

● Reefer Raiders
6702 Van Nuys Blvd.
Van Nuys, CA 91405
213-902-WEED

● Bound Together Books
1369 Haight St.
San Francisco, CA 94117

● Bart Cheever
POB 23654
San Diego, CA 92123

COLORADO

● Jane & Jeff
940 11th St
Boulder, CO 80302
203-443-8095

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

● Maniac: Suite 89-C
1710 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202-462-2856

DELAWARE

● Delaware Alternative Press
POB 4592
Newark, DE 19711

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● Jim Evangelist: Reality Kitchen
809 NW 4th Ave
Gainesville, FL 32601
904-376-BLUE

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● Paul Cornwall
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● David Christian
1110 Lindridge Ave
Atlanta, GA 30324
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● Chicago RAR
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Chicago, IL 60680
312-761-4597

● Chicago YIP
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Chicago, IL 60680
312-764-1909, Gerri or Kim

● Atomic Times: Chuck Speta
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217-546-4726

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Carbondale, IL 62901
618-453-5215

IOWA

● Rosebud Social System
1321 8th St.
Des Moines, IA 50314
515-244-4810

● New Wave
SAC/IMU/University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242
319-353-7018

JACK CLUBB

POB 1225
Iowa City, IA 52244
319-353-3888

● Free Environment: Univ. of Iowa
Student Union
Student Activities Center
Iowa City, IA 52244

KENTUCKY

● Lex. RAR: c/o Tony Briggs
417 Ferrugson St.
Lexington, KY 40503

MASSACHUSETTS

● United Campaign to Return Marijuana
to the Pharmacopeia (UNCRAMP)
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

● United Marijuana Smokers
of Michigan (UMSOM)
11280 McKinley
Taylor, MI
313-287-9077

● Wave Forms: Box 1761
Dearborn, MI 48121

● Wild Cat Ranch
2640 Campbell Rd.
Commons, MI 48619

● Shi Mo Underg'd (DBMC)
603 Stuart
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
(616)345-2249

● Joe Zachelle
P.O.B. 381
E. Lansing, MI 48823

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1519 E. Franklin
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Madison, MS 39110
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Buffalo, N.Y. 14214
716-831-2412

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New Philadelphia, OH 44663
216-339-4644

● Dayton RAR
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Dayton, OH 45409

● Andy Kessler
11420 Hessler
Cleveland, OH 44106
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● Rhythm & News
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Phila. 19101-2767
(215)222-4793

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● Pittsburgh YIP
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Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217

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Columbia, SC 20201
803-254-9398

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● Black Hills Alliance
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Rapid City, SD 57709
605-342-5127

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● Michael Helsen
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Dallas, TX 75224
(214)941-8476

● Houston RAR
713-521-3293

VERMONT

● Joe Blakely
P.O.B. 212
Montpelier, VT 05602
803-223-7554

● Steve Rizzo
10 Enright Ave.
Windsor, VT 05089
(802)674-5029

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● Seattle RAR: c/o Left Bank Books
92 Pike St.
Seattle, WA 98101

WISCONSIN

● American Cannabis Society
POB 9208
Madison WI 53715
608-251-4185

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

● Open Road
Box 6135 Station G
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6R 4G5

ONTARIO

● Totally Eclipsed
Box 223
Jordan Station, Ontario
L0R 1S0 Canada

● Groucho-Marxists, c/o Heart
Box 67, Str. H
Toronto, Ont. M4C 5H7
416-653-4637

17th of March Brigade: c/o AAPA

POB 6531
Station A
Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X4
416-469-1372

Youth Culture Promotions

POB 2541, Sta. D
Ottawa, Canada
K1P 5W6
613-233-8912
613-235-3462

Queens Park Peace Camp

Youth Survival Conspiracy
c/o Ken Quayle
POB 6705
Stn. A Toronto
967-3416

Black Dove Collective

444 Cambridge St. Sta
Ottawa, Ont

QUEBEC

● The Greens of Quebec,
P.O. Box 262,
Succursale Jean-Talon,
Montreal, Canada

EUROPE

UNITED KINGDOM

● Alternative Wales:
c/o Union Wholefoods
105 Rhosmaen St.
Llandelino, Dyfed, Wales

● Alternative London
London WC1 W5XX

● International Times
London, WC1N 3XX

● Smokey Bears: c/o Clinton House
Watergate St.
London SE 8

● Legalize Cannabis Campaign
c/o 1 Elgin Ave.
London W93RR
289-3883

● Polytronic (Festival info)
4 Englands Lane
London NW3
722-3299

FRANCE

● Viper: c/o Sinsemilla Editions
10 Rue de Maillet
Paris 72220
Ecommoy, France

GERMANY

● Die Gruenen im Bundestag,
(Federal Parliament),
Bundeshaus,
5300 BONN,
W.Germany,
(0228) 692021

● Die Gruenen
(Address for all regional parliamen-
tary and policy groups, nat. policy
groups)

(Name, issue): c/o National Office
Bundesgeschaeftsstelle,
Colmanstr.
5300 BONN,
W.Germany,
(0228) 692021

Peace Movement:

KOFAZ (Comm. for Peace, Disarmament,
Cooperation),
Gottesweg 52,
5 Koeln 51,
W.Germany

● Autnome Friedensbewegung: c/o Fripo
Nernstweg 32-34,
2 Hamburg 50,
W.Germany

● Aktion Suehnezeichen
Jebensstr. 1,
1 Berlin 12,
W.Germany

● USA Contact
GAL-Hamburg, AG Intern./Tom Todd
Bartelsstr. 30,
2 Hamburg 6,
tel: (040) 439 2991.

● Die Tageszeitung
Auslandsredaktion- Wattstrasse 11-12
1 Berlin-Wedding
491-30-463-9708

● Anti-heroin: Jugend Hilft Jugend
Max Brauer Allee 116
D2 Hamburg 50
040-380 9547

● Anti-fascist: Anti-SA-Kommission K.B.
Linden Allee 4
Post Box 7685
D2 Hamburg 19
040-435320

● Eco/No Nukes: BBU
Friedrich Ebert Allee 120
D53 Bonn 1
0228-2233099

● Police Tactics:
GAL Demokratie & Recht/Guenther
Bartelstrasse 30
D2 Hamburg 6
040-4392991

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● Stuf Vry
POB 1386 Groningen
050-264788 Holland

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● People Against Heroin:
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Badsmandsstraede 43
1407 KBKH Denmark

● Anarchist Bogcafe
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Copenhagen, Denmark

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● Gatavis
Hjelmstg 3,
Oslo 3, Norway

SWEDEN

● GTC Magazine
Stockholm, Sweden

FINLAND

● Musta Tuuli
Box PL 151, 000141
Helsinki 14, Finland

GREECE

● Alternative Gallery
P.O. Box 20037
11810 Athens, Greece

● ANICHTI POLI MAG
% K. MANIHALAKI
% ESEINIKHE 119
ΠΕΤΡΑΡΧΑ, ΑΘΗΝΑ

RAR TOUR

Continued from page 11

couage local activists to reach out.

Houston, Tx., was hampered April 6th by similar difficulties although the tour broke even in door money. Once again, local counter-cultural folk missed approaching organizations that would benefit from this forum. The concert was at the 'Lawsdale Arts Annex', a privately

sponsored gallery/performance hall run by Moira Kelly, an English fine arts woman who opens her space to just about anything!

Austin, Tx., on April 9th met with an interesting crowd looking for political alternatives to organizations that ignore the young. Democrats were also present—local candidates flirting with the tour's Green Party speaker. It upsets them when you fail to take them seriously! Ralph, who organized the concert there, liked the idea that RAR should be a speakers' plat-

form for the young people to discuss what they think politically.

While only about 200 people showed up, due to the overcast, windy weather, the mere fact there was a Rock Against Reagan show in Jackson, Miss., was a radical move. Ground Zero, Goode Question, Beat Temptation and special guest Moja Nya kept the mostly apolitical crowd entranced. Later cops were called as black bandmembers and white punk roadies were seen visiting an organizer's house.

New Orleans has police adept in dealing with Mardi Gra crowds, and the fate of the RAR tour is instructive for anyone planning to go to the World's Fair there. New Orleans is also the key to organizing a whole region of the South for Freeze Reagan/ Bush, so organizers kept at it until a show could be set up at a local community center. New Orleans was the only place in the entire South to arrest 5 Tour members, including Tom Todd of the W. German Green party, dropping the charges upon arraignment.

EVENTS

May 1; International Workers Mayday.

May 1 & onward; NEWENT, GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND: May Hill New Moon Free Festival, at Druid site.

May 2 (tentative date); GROTON, CT: Civil disobedience at launching of Trident subs.

May 4; KENT STATE-UNIVERSITY, OHIO: Kent State shooting commemoration.

May 4-6; CHICAGO, IL: Anarchist Conference.

May 4-6; LONDON, ENGLAND: Benefit for advisory Service for Squatters (ASS). (For location, call 359-8814 in London.)

May 4-13; ACROSS AMERICA: Peace with Justice/Jobs with Peace Week.

May 5; NEW YORK CITY: Fifth Ave. Pot Parade and march against U. N.'s backward anti-pot treaty. (Begin 11:00, Washington St. March up 5th Ave. to Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 47th St. & 1st Ave., across from U.N.)

May 6; NEW YORK CITY: Rock Against Racism free concert, Noon-7 P.M.

May 6; LONDON, ENGLAND: Free Festival, Kensington Park Hackney.

May 8; LONDON, ENGLAND: Right to Read trial, about gov't crackdown on books with drug info. Old Bailey.

May 12; MORRISTOWN, NJ: Turn yourself in for a joint Smoke-In.

May 12; COLUMBUS, OH: Smoke-In; State House grounds. High Noon to sundown; later that evening, concert at Ohio State University, sponsored by Students for Peace and Disarmament.

May 13; Mother's Day peace actions.

May 12; NEW ORLEANS, LA: Protest Reagan's speech at opening of World's Fair.

May 13; GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO, CA: End of the World Fair.

May 19-20; DES MOINES, IA: Iowa Peace Chataqua.

May 19; LONDON, ENGLAND: National Campaign Against Police Bill March from Speakers' Corner to Jubilee Gardens, Lambeth.

May 21; WILMINGTON, MA: Civil disobedience at AVCO Systems (Military contractors).

May 25-27; BLOOMINGTON, IN: Women's Music Festival. (For info: NWMF, P.O. Box 5217, Bloomington, IN 47402; (812) 336-0676.

May 25; TORONTO, CANADA: Anti-Kissinging action, Royal York Hotel, Noon. Contact: (416) 967-3318.

May 25; PHILADELPHIA, PA:

Rock for Nicaragua, 8 P.M., Community Education Center, 3500 Lancaster Ave.

May 26; TORONTO, CANADA: Demo against Canadian government spy bill C-9. For info: (416) 967-3318.

May 27; BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND: Smokey Bears Legalise Weed Picnic, 2 P.M. at Sharperhoe Clappers, one mile west of A6 near Barton-Le-Clay.

All June; WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND: Solstice Stoned Henge Free Festival.

June 2; TAKOMA PLARK, MD: Concert at Takoma Park H.S.

June 2; PHILADELPHIA, PA: Building a bridge for peace, equality and justice; across Ben Franklin Bridge from RCA in Camden, NJ, to Federal Building in Phila. For info: (215)238-9803.

June 4; ROCK ISLAND, IL, ARSENAL: Civil disobedience. For info: (312) 427-2573.

June 9; CHICAGO, IL: Rock Against Reagan, Garfield Park, Gazebo, 3400 W. Madison (3 blocks east of Pulaski).

Late June; ALL OVER THE WORLD: Gay/Lesbian Freedom Day (Christopher Street Liberation Day). IN NEW YORK CITY and SAN FRANCISCO on June 24.

July 1-7; Near Mt. SHASTA, CA: Rainbow Gathering for World Peace.

July 3; WASHINGTON, DC: Rock Against Reagan, Lincoln Memorial Grounds, south of Reflecting Pool.

July 4; WASHINGTON, DC: Ronald Reagan Memorial Smoke-In, Lafayette Park, across from White House.

March to Lincoln Memorial for concert, late afternoon.

July 5; Freedom Caravan leaves Washington, DC, for summer activities on West Coast and in Texas.

July 6; LONDON, ENGLAND: Legalise Cannabis/Sinsemilla Rally, Brockwell Park, Brixton.

July 8; DENVER, CO: Rock Against Reagan, Capitol.

July 8; Peace Caravan leaves Rainbow Gathering.

July 13 and continuing through summer; BOHEMIAN GROVE, CA (near Russian River): Pro-test where the powerful gather to make secret decisions.

July 13; WINDSOR, ENGLAND: Great Full Moon Loonies Party.

July 14-20; SAN FRANCISCO: DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: Events and protests include but are not limited to:

July 14: Peace Caravan from Rainbow Gathering and Freedom Caravan from East Coast join forces to form campsite, which will continue to the L.A. Olympics and the Dallas Republican Convention. Bastille Day Pot Parade starts at Oak & Cole.

July 13-16: People's Convention; Laney College, Oakland. For info: (415) 536-2200.

July 15: National March for Lesbian and Gay Rights. For info: (415) 865-5005.

July 16: People's Convention March on Democratic Convention to present demands.

July 16: Vote Peace in '84 early evening rally, outside Moscone Center. For info: (415) 552-5915.

The Ku Klux Klan may march on the convention or on the gay

community on Castro St. If so, there will be counter measures.

For more info on these and other convention events, call (415) 552-9629.

July 21-Aug. 6; AMARILLO, TX: Pentax Pilgrimage against nuke warhead plant sponsored by Red River Peace Network.

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, followed by a public forum on peace and justice. The Olympics themselves start at 4 P.M. Other actions later that week include a Rock Against Reagan concert.

Victory to the Nicaraguan Baseball Team!

Aug. 3-11: Tentative RAR tour gigs in SAN DIEGO, PHOENIX, TUCSON, and ALBUQUERQUE.

Aug. 6; Hiroshima Day.

Aug. 6-9; RAPID CITY, SD: "Non-violence in Education and Action: A National Networking Conference." c/o UMH, 802 11th Ave., Brookings, SD 57006. (Caravan from there to a demonstration [time and place to be announced] against MX missiles in Wyoming and then to Dallas for Republican Convention.)

Aug. 9; Nagasaki Day.

Aug. 10-13; AVEbury, WILTS., ENGLAND: Women's free Festival of the Moon.

Aug. 11-24; DALLAS, TX: Republican National Convention. Events include:

Aug. 14: Gather in Reverchon Park, 6 P.M.

Aug. 12: Set up life support systems.

Aug. 13-17: Protest phony "town meeting"-type hearings on platform, credentials, rules, etc. Visit Southfork Ranch, see "J.R."

Aug. 17: Dallas sponsors Olympic Winners Parade downtown and "The Osmonds" at Cotton Bowl.

Aug. 18: Morning protest against diversion of enforcement from heroin & hard drugs. Massive evening rally with speakers and entertainment sponsored by Alliance for Justice.

Aug. 19: Morning—"Litany of Outrage" interreligious service. Afternoon—voter registration in poor neighborhoods. Evening—GOP Bar B-Q at Cotton Bowl.

Aug. 20: Afternoon march through Downtown on Convention Hall. Rally at opening of convention.

Aug. 21: Foreign Policy Tribunal, Toxic Waste Re-deployment (tentative dates). Rock Against Reagan.

Aug. 22: Deadly Connections Campaign. Blockade Reagan's nomination.

Aug. 23: Deadly Connections Campaign. Blockade acceptance speech.

(Other actions can be planned; Any suggestions? Call Freeze Reagan/Bush: (212) 533-5028; (415) 552-9629; (312) 363-4466; or (214) 941-8476 or write Box 392, Canal St. Sta., New York, NY 10013.)

Aug. 25; LONDON, ENGLAND: Notting Hill Carnival.

All September; WALES: Magic Mushroom Free Festival, Hay

on Wye, Llanthony Rd., 4 miles from Abergavenny.

Sept. 28-29; NEW YORK CITY: Conference on the Global Movement for Lesbian and Gay Liberation.

Sept. 30; NEW YORK CITY: International March for Lesbian and Gay Freedom. For info: (212) 505-1758.

Chile— MISSING!

continued from page 3

hills around Valparaiso, an area which reminded her of San Francisco.

Nano, like most Chileans, passionately loves his country, the beauty of the land and the rich cultural heritage. He has a degree in mechanical engineering, and has recently returned to the University to study transportation engineering. He hopes to develop a system of transportation using barges and boats, since Chile stretches out over some two thousand miles of coastline from Arica in the north to Punto Arenas in the south.

Nano has always believed that Chile's trade agreements should be based on mutual need rather than power politics. Why, he would say, go to the expense of shipping apples to Europe when there is a market like Venezuela close to home?

Nano had many stories to share about changes that were taking place in Chile and the recent growth of the resistance movement against Pinochet.

Kolb recalls, "He had a lot to tell me. He asked if I had heard about the protests. Everybody had been telling me the whole month before in Caldera what had happened recently in the streets of Santiago."

The Chileans' passion for politics may only be equalled by their passion for soccer. Yet, people do not speak about politics openly. In Chile, there's freedom to remember, but not to talk about your memories. "Even when you're in a room where you know everybody, voices just tend to lower automatically. People look around, and if someone comes into the room, there's silence."

But Chileans do talk, and talking is a means of survival. Friends often gather to discuss their country's future, and also to remember; the recognition of one's own suffering and loss is almost a necessary breach towards spiritual and psychological survival. For their suffering has become a common thread that links the past with the future.

"I would be introduced to people, and they would say, 'I'd like you to meet a friend of mine, Maria; her husband was shot in '73,' and they would tell me her story. Maybe because I was a foreigner, they felt it was doubly important that I know."

One of the first things that Kolb learned about her friend Nano was that he had been held in the stadium during the 1973 coup, and then sent to a concentration camp. "It's hard to say how many times he was kicked, or how many times a cigarette was put out on his chest. I wasn't there, but I have seen the scars."

Once Nano invited Kolb to visit "the boys" with him. As she soon discovered, "the boys" were buried in a mass grave outside the city of Copiapo. There had been "quite a slaughter" at the University there in 1973, when General Pinochet, with the assistance of the U.S. government through the CIA, overthrew the democratically elected government of President Salvador Allende.

In Chile, truth is a controlled substance. As they cautiously approached the place of the burial, Nano said, "Look, but don't look." They sat several hundred feet away with their backs to the mass grave, an unmarked field behind the cemetery bursting with flowers, and Nano explained: "They had them all together—socialists, communists, Christian Democrats, anybody on the left. They had freshmen and older professors. They said, 'This is it; we're going to shoot.' A lot of them just broke down on their knees and cried for their mother, cried 'don't,' cried 'please,' cried 'listen.'"

Nano had told his parents, "If anything ever happens to me, you can do me one favor. When you are called to come down and pick up my body at the police station or Army headquarters, make sure not to shed a single tear. Remain dry-eyed in front of the authorities, with your heads held up high."

After ten years and over 30,000 missing or dead, Chileans continue to invent creative ways to pry open the fist of repression. "There are these things called *panfletos*, little leaflets usually with political

slogans on them, like "Death to the fascist Pinochet." This one guy is a *panfleta* expert: it's his mission. He knows how to distribute them without getting caught. He'd leave a stack of *panfletos* on the roof of a building in downtown Santiago. Then he'd put a big rock, with a very long string tied around it, on top of the pile. When he was far enough away to assure his escape, he would pull the string and all these *panfletos* would go flying down and fill the air like confetti."

A favorite method of the pamphleteers, is to bring their *panfletos* to the soccer games. When a goal is made and the people are cheering and throwing their hats into the air, up go the *panfletos* with the latest news of resistance.

Though this method for the distribution of alternative literature may sound somewhat archaic and comical, it is absolutely necessary in a country where press censorship is almost complete.

On the morning Suzanne Kolb and Nano were kidnapped, they had been visiting the University at Valparaiso. They ran across the President of the Student Government. He gave her a copy of a letter they were sending out to student governments of Universities around the world, for her to take back to Stony Brook. "It was basically a letter of friendship. They thought it would be great if they could contact other universities. The last paragraph read, 'We are very pleased to announce that we have just had democratic elections for student government on campus. All the leaders that were elected are political dissidents.'"

Nano held onto the letter for Kolb, and they went to buy some vegetables to take back to his house, where his wife would join

them for lunch.

It was then that they were captured and thrown into the back of a car. As they swerved down roads at break-neck speed, Kolb feared she would never again return to the United States. She started reviewing her life, trying to assess its meaning. "I was thinking, if I just control myself and concentrate and be very alert and aware, that there's a chance I won't be tortured, there's a chance I won't be killed, there's a chance that I won't disappear."

When the car reached its destination, she was taken while still blindfolded and handcuffed into a building, perhaps an old house. There she was made to sit on the floor, legs straight in front of her, ankles bound with a metal strip.

"They were very professional; they were very experienced in what they were doing. There was very minimal talking, although there were from two to maybe six people in the house at all times."

Once while in the house she did hear a human voice. A defiant "no" came from Nano in a different room. Later there were the sounds of rattling sheet metal that she felt were meant to cover up noises or screams.

"They took my fingerprints; they made about three sets. Then two guys, one on each hand, spent 15 minutes, maybe even a half hour, trying to get all the ink off."

After approximately five hours, they had her lie face down on a mattress. Every so often someone would check her blindfold and her pulse and other vital signs. "I kept saying, 'Look, I have a plane leaving tomorrow,' and nobody would say anything."

Then, at 3:00 or 4:00 in the morning,

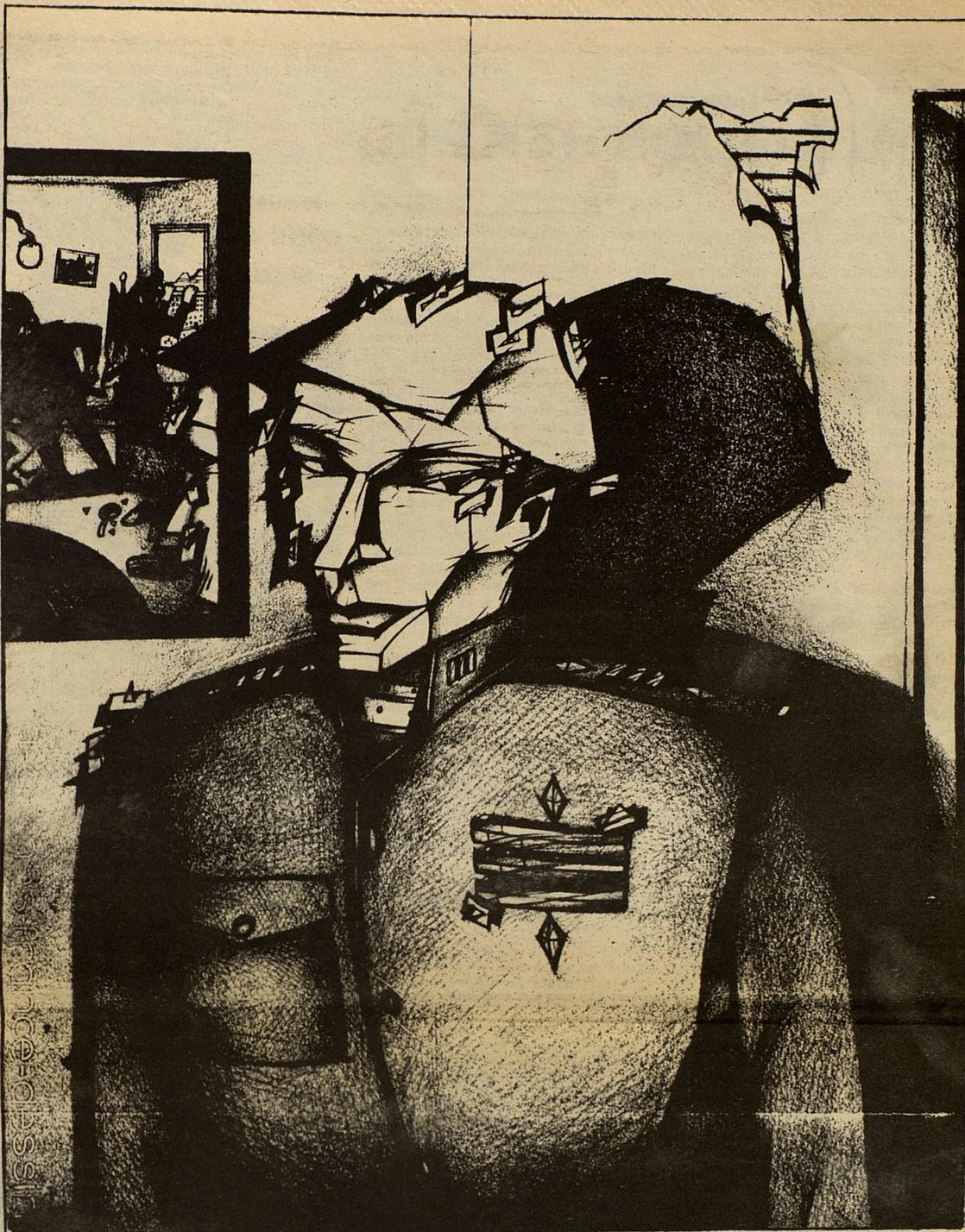
they took her to a car parked just outside of the house to interrogate her. Their questions were often punctuated with ten minutes of silence. They asked her about Nano's friends. They wanted to know about her political activities, and who she had voted for in the last Presidential election. They sat in silence for another two hours. Then two other people took over in the car and they drove Kolb away.

"They had a blanket over me and had me hidden in the car again when we started driving. About a half-hour later they said, 'Look, we're going to take off your blindfold, we're going to take your handcuffs off, and you're going to sit up nice and slow and make like a normal passenger.' So, I did, and for some reason I couldn't or didn't want to look at their faces."

On the dashboard she noticed her ID from the Peace Corps which she had left at Nano's house. They drove her there to get the rest of her belongings. The place had been ransacked and there were five men in the house. "They said, 'Get your stuff together,' and one guy said 'Make sure everything is there.'" Much was missing, but what could Kolb do? "You just don't ask questions like, 'Where is Nano's wife?' or 'where is my film or my Pablo Neruda poster?'"

On the way to Santiago she asked the driver what time it was and for the first time in 20 hours of captivity, one of them responded to her, "10:00." "I'm going to miss my plane," she said. They assured her otherwise. "We called the airport and they're holding the plane up for you."

"They took me to the airport and walked me right up to the plane."



by Robert Jordan

Guatemala: COKE ADDS STRIFE

by Alan Martin

(Guatemala City)—On February 17, 460 workers from *Embotelladora Guatemalteca*, the U.S. Coca-Cola franchise in Guatemala took over the bottling factory as it was being closed by the owners for "bankruptcy." The workers demanded that the plant re-open, change managers and that the activities of death squads responsible for the murder of union leaders and activists cease.

The takeover came after years of anti-union violence. Marion Mendizabal, a 22 year old union leader cut down by machine gun fire in front of the plant in 1980, was one of three secretary generals of the bottlers union assassinated in the 18 months between December 1978 and May 1980.

During that period, three other members of the union's executive committee were also murdered, two of them were brutally tortured.

The attitude of the Government can be summed up by a remark on March 3rd, 1984, by Guatemalan President, General Oscar Mejia Victores: "I think the violence is fine. It is folkloric in our country, as all countries have their violence in one form or another. Sometimes there is a little, sometimes it decreases or increases," General Victores told the *Financial Times of London*.

Although the company had yearly sales of \$10 to 12 million, on Feb. 16th it closed its doors declaring bankruptcy. The next day the workers occupied the plant in order to guard the machinery and protect the premises, declaring their intention to stay in the plant until production is resumed.

Bad Books and Bankruptcy

The workers of *Embotelladora Guatemalteca* want Coca Cola to change the managers of the franchise on the basis of their discovery of two sets of books, one actual, the other forged. These books show that large sums of money were siphoned off by the company management.

Declaring bankruptcy has recently become a favorite union-busting tactic in the United States. While corporations here have to go through a period of dealing with public outrage, outside the U.S. and especially in Guatemala a quick phone call to the death squads would usually silence any popular outcry.

Management at the bottling plant prior to the takeover was directed by a reactionary Houston attorney, John Clinton Trotter, acting he said for a wealthy Houston widow, Mary Hodge Fleming. Trotter had close ties with the Guatemalan Chief-of-Police, German Chupina, who had been directly linked

to death squad activities. Trotter maintained armed guards on top of the walls surrounding the plant who shot more often at workers inside than intruders outside, with one union leader gunned down on company property.

Concerning the union, Trotter told *Newsweek*, "They're communist... they're part of a ruthless worldwide communist campaign against big companies like Coca-Cola." In 1979 Trotter blamed the union problems on the owners of a local Pepsi-Cola franchise who he called "agitators."

In 1975 Trotter had offered union leaders a \$50,000 bribe warning that he would give the money to the government, "to suppress us if we did not accept it." Trotter dismissed these charges as "Unfounded."

Coco-Colonialism

For many people in the 135 countries where it is sold, Coke symbolizes U.S. influence. Vietnam veterans and others remember during that war that even if you couldn't get drinking water out in the jungle, there was always a warm Coke nearby.

The company, whose after-tax income was \$558 million on \$6.8 billion in worldwide revenues, is part of the Rockefeller wing of the Trilateral Commission.

In 1980, however, an international boycott was launched in 1980 by the International Union of Food and Allied Workers (IUF), to which the Guatemalan bottlers belong. The international boycott featured a four day consumer boycott in Sweden and a three day work stoppage by Swedish Coke bottlers.

As a result of the boycott, Coca-Cola agreed to deal with the union. Police were removed from the plant and it was sold to a consortium of Mexican and Central American investors. Coca-Cola continues to control the use of their name, a registered trade mark whose use it can revoke at any time. That power gives the company ultimate control over all franchises.

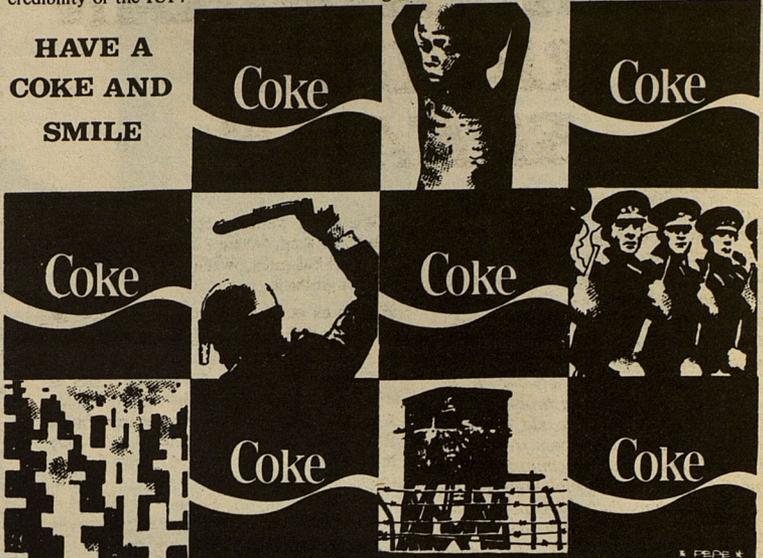
Lock-Out and Occupation

On February 27th H.T. Circuit, head of Coca-Cola's Latin America Dept. agreed to meet with union representatives after an urgent request by the Guatemalan Ministry of Labor through the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala. Circuit then backed down and agreed only to receive "a representative of the Ministry of Labor and the persons accompanying him." At the meeting Circuit said that he had no control over an "independent" franchise but that Coca-Cola would be happy to re-establish the franchise if the union could come up with a new in-

vestor who would pay 14 million. (Maybe the IUF could find the money?) Negotiations broke down leaving the plant under worker occupation. According to the IUF, "The tactic is stonewalling, the objective to destroy the union in Guatemala and the credibility of the IUF."

countryside or from the surviving Guatemalan unions.

The workers have proceeded with caution due to the brutality of the Guatemalan government. Since 1980 over 30,000 Guatemalans have been murdered by government forces. Gen. Mejia Victores has



According to IUF editor Jim Wilson, who visited from March 5 to 10 with a U.S. film crew, "The plant is an unarmed fortress under a state of siege in an undeclared war. Occasionally a *tanqueta*, a small tank, lumbers by. Some nights noisy army trucks set up quasi-roadblocks which stop passing vehicles at random. If a selected driver fails to notice their signal, soldiers hidden a block further down shoot. It's a grim variation on the traffic speed trap concept.

"Even from the outside the besieged fortress image is vivid. The large plant and its storage yard are enclosed with a high cinderblock wall prickling on top with broken 1 liter coke bottles embedded in cement. Above that is a barbed wire fence. Four large banners stretch across the front of the complex condemning Coca-Cola and explaining the workers' position. On the walls and on the terrace in front of the plant workers patrol round the clock. In the distance, at least in the mornings when it is clear, a circle of smoke from one or more volcanoes can be seen..."

Morale among the occupying workers is high. When asked how long they can remain holed up they respond simply, "For months, many months." Their days are taken up by various activities such as literacy classes.

The biggest single activity surrounds the gathering and preparing of food. The union has had to spend little of its meager financial resources on food. Most of the food comes from the workers' relatives in the

consolidated the "strategic hamlet" campaign instituted by his deposed predecessor, Rios-Mont, seeking to isolate the guerrillas completely by keeping most of the population under lock and key.

In 1980 the *Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity* (URNG) was formed from all the political and guerrilla groups opposing the Guatemalan government, rapidly expanding armed resistance, sending the Reagan administration scrambling to abrogate guidelines set by the Carter administration banning military sales to Guatemala (even while Carter's cronies from Coca-Cola were turning a deaf ear to the killings at their own plant).

Protest Now!

In 1981 23 Bell helicopters were sold to the Guatemalan government. These helicopters were supposedly sold for civilian, not military uses but are now being used as gun ships. The Reagan administration is about to sell Guatemala spare parts for these helicopters.

Embotelladora Guatemalteca is still being occupied, the only thing standing between the workers and the Guatemalan military is the international support they have received. The IUF is planning to announce an international boycott of Coke in Europe and the United States if Coca-Cola refuses to negotiate. Urgent action is requested by the union. Telegrams should be sent to: Mr. H.T. Circuit/Latin American Dept. Coca Cola Corp./310 North Ave. N.W./Atlanta Ga. 30313 (404-676-5964).

Reagan Plans a 'Friendly Invasion' of El Salvador

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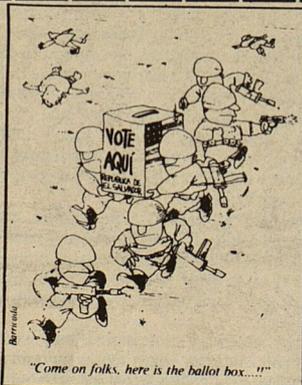
"Such a unit would be a logical component of the Rapid Deployment Force," he writes, obviously advocating that the U.S. place large numbers of mercenaries on the Army payroll permanently.

Mr. Rositzke and the CIA suggest that the agency should be "infiltrating the contras" and "developing sources in Managua" and "following closely potentially threatening situations such as Grenada, Suriname and Guyana."

And the military has no intention of getting caught up in the dirty methods of the CIA. The U.S. military now believes that it was the length of the Vietnam War and the attendant publicity that caused the public to stop supporting the official effort.

The Pentagon now believes in quick, devastating operations such as Grenada or as in AirLand Battle 2000, which calls for surgical strikes deep in Soviet Europe rather than keeping the Russkies out of West Germany. The Pentagon now believes in Blitzkrieg.

And the Pentagon wants to go after its targets after they have been isolated and weakened, like the Nazis were fond of doing.



A Compromise on El Salvador

Thus, according to recent visitors to Central America, the invasion being planned by Reagan and the one the U.S. military want is an invasion of El Salvador, the weakest country in the region with a regime that would welcome the invasion.

"There is no fear of invasion in Nicaragua," said Guenther Hopfenmueller, a member of the National Executive Committee of the West German Green Party who visited Nicaragua before coming to New York City to explore ways to help that country from Reagan.

Other visitors to that country say that invasions by the CIA-sponsored contras and the U.S.-directed mining have only served to unify most Nicaraguans. And legitimate

opposition has been forced to rally around the flag or seem to side with invaders and Somozistas.

Nightly television reports meant to show the militarization of Nicaragua under the Sandinistas have shown the young and old and crippled and other civilians training for defense of their country rather than, as one mother and her eleven-year-old daughter put it, "letting the Revolution be destroyed."

And Guenther Hopfenmueller said he had been told by liberal Congressmen in Washington, DC, that the United States has a "tradition" of not making any major invasions before an election; of holding off invasions until after "politics" are over.

If Reagan can be restrained not to invade Nicaragua until after the U.S. elections (whether he wins or not), then the only move left for Reagan, his cronies, and their plan to eliminate communism from the Western Hemisphere is to have a "friendly invasion" of El Salvador after that country holds its run-off elections in June.

Thus, the elections in El Salvador can be seen as preparing the way for a government that would invite in the U.S. military. A "pacified" El Salvador could then link up with an acquiescent Honduras and a fascist Guatemala to isolate Nicaragua by land, while mines isolate her from sea lanes.

Electing a "Compliant" Alternative
The elections in El Salvador are thus a choice between the lesser of two real evils—U.S. puppet regimes or CIA-encouraged fascist regimes.

In either case, according to a Salvadoran refugee now in the United States (who wishes to remain anonymous), the government will have to bend to the United States plans or it will be overthrown by a coup of more compliant officers.

Replacing recalcitrants is what happened 20 years ago to the Diems in Vietnam when they would not follow Kennedy's wishes, and it is what happened again when Diem's successor, General Van "Big" Minh would not follow the wishes of Johnson, Kennedy's successor. And it happened in a series of coups until the United States invaded South Vietnam with 543,000 men at a friendly government's wish (told to the friendly government by the U.S./CIA Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker).

According to the Salvadoran refugee, the rebels see little difference between Christian Democrat candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte and the National Republican Alliance's Roberto d'Aubuisson.

"The rebels have told the people to vote for d'Aubuisson if they must vote," he said. D'Aubuisson is a former major who headed El Salvador's National Security Agency (ANSEA) until his identification as working founder and chief operating officer of the death squads. And the rebels believe his election will end the hypocrisy that the death squads are not and cannot be controlled by the government of El Salvador.

On the other hand, if former junta President Duarte wins the Presidential runoff, then he and the U.S. can claim to be pursu-

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ECHOES FROM SILENCE—

A SALVADORAN REFUGEE SPEAKS

by Paul DiRienzo

I interviewed Carmen in New York City early this year. While she was anxious to tell her story, she was understandably reticent about questions concerning her personal situation in North America. Refugees from El Salvador must be careful about their activities and associations, since it is very easy to wind up in an INS detention facility facing deportation back to El Salvador. In recent years the INS prison in Brooklyn, NY (a former Navy brig at the old Brooklyn Navy Yard) has held refugees from Haiti and other Latin American countries guilty of massive human rights violations against the people, nations that the United States has tried to protect from such charges.

Carmen is a young Salvadoran woman with intense dark eyes and long brown hair. Her expressive face contains a hint of Native American heritage. She spoke in a strong, clear voice using her hands to emphasize the urgency of her words.

What follows is an account of the brutality of life in El Salvador, a situation which has forced 500,000 people to flee the country. Carmen was held for 32 months in a Salvadoran prison for no reason and without trial or benefit of a lawyer. She has seen friends and family murdered by government death squads and has seen the effects of torture directed by North American advisors.

Carmen stressed throughout our talk everything which has happened to her is happening today to thousands of Salvadorans. The number of Salvadorans leaving for North America, "El Norte," has swelled in recent years. Very few are awarded the privilege of asylum and the documents necessary to hold a job and live with some semblance of normality.

The official position of the United States government is that refugees from El Salvador are fleeing their country, not because of political repression, but for economic gain in North America. Therefore, of 25,000 requests for political asylum by Salvadorans in the U.S. over the last few years, only about 100 have been granted.

What caused you to leave El Salvador?

I left El Salvador for the same reasons that half a million people have left El Salvador: the repression the government has imposed upon the people. For no reason people are jailed while the government carries out massacres and other crimes against the people of El Salvador.

How do you get information on events in El Salvador?

We hear from our families in El Salvador about what is going on there because if there are massive violations of human rights our families suffer directly. In the North American media there have been many reports on the violations of human rights in El Salvador as well.

Did you have any choice in your decision to leave El Salvador?

No, we don't have any choice but to leave the country because of the repression. A large number of people are coming to the United States. Also, since 1979, people are leaving El Salvador to live in Mexico and other countries in Central America.

The United States government holds that there are no political—just economic—refugees from El Salvador. Is this belief accurate?

Neither the El Salvadorans nor Guatemalans who leave their country and come to the United States are trying to become millionaires and achieve the North American dream.

Conditions for those of us in the United States are very bad, especially the language and the poorly-paid jobs. It is very difficult.

We don't want to stay in the United States for long, because things are happening in El Salvador. When things get better, we will go back.

Why does the U.S. government refuse to recognize Salvadorans who leave their country as political refugees?

The government of the United States is trying to confuse public opinion in North America. They say that the government of El Salvador is democratic, but there is only democracy in El Salvador to justify U.S. involvement there.

The testimony of Salvadoran refugees, people who have experienced oppression in El Salvador—that is what the government of the United States wants to suppress. The problem for the United States is that while they say they back a democratic government, it is in fact not democratic, because the human rights violations grow from day to day.

ment of the United States which works hand-in-hand with the government of El Salvador.

Do the refugees face a threat of being captured in the United States and sent back to El Salvador?

At least 1,000 people have been caught and sent back to El Salvador and Guatemala. A large number have been found dead after their return to El Salvador.

Why does this happen?

The simple fact that the United States has been aiding a corrupt government in El Salvador means that a lot of people are leaving El Salvador to save their lives. It means that both governments work hand-in-hand, especially since the United States does not want to recognize that there are political refugees coming here. They don't want to admit that El Salvador is in a war situation.

The problems in El Salvador have been going on for fifty years. All the Salvadorans know what is going on. The North American administrations have known what is going on—but they ignore it. They are indifferent because they have known that the more they aid the Salvadoran government, the more death and destruction will be brought upon the Salvadoran people.

What led you to leave El Salvador?

My personal testimony, I can assure you, is like that of many Salvadorans. Many hundreds of Salvadorans have been jailed. In my situation, I was jailed as part of a systematic repression. It was a mass situation and I was in jail for 32 months. This is because the authorities believe that the Salvadoran people are their enemy.

What was your experience in prison?

It's hard to remember again, although it is in my mind all the time, because if it happened to me it has happened to somebody who may have sat on the same bench I sat on.

The point is that I was jailed with no charges at all, and I was not allowed to have a lawyer for defense. I think that is against my human rights.

Why were you released?

After 32 months in jail I was released as

The government of El Salvador said there was an improvement in human rights yet they did things like put acid on our hands. When the advisors came to El Salvador, things became very, very horrible. You could see people taken to the jail who had suffered all kinds of tortures. Sometimes they use electric shock on the abdomen,

behind the ears, whatever.

When the advisors came to El Salvador, it was a bad situation. From my own experience I can tell you that when people were held in jail, some of their families were killed. The repression is systematic and their families would be captured and killed.

Were there North American advisors in the prisons?

No, but there are advisors in the police and the National Guard—all the repressive institutions and the army.

The authorities in the jail always called North American names, particularly a Mr. Bracken. In the National Police, the torturers mentioned a Mr. Bracken. This Mr. Bracken was eventually assassinated. The newspapers said he was related to the U.S. embassy, but the embassy denied that; they said he was not an advisor. We know that this kind of torture is related to the torture they use in Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, the corrupt regimes.

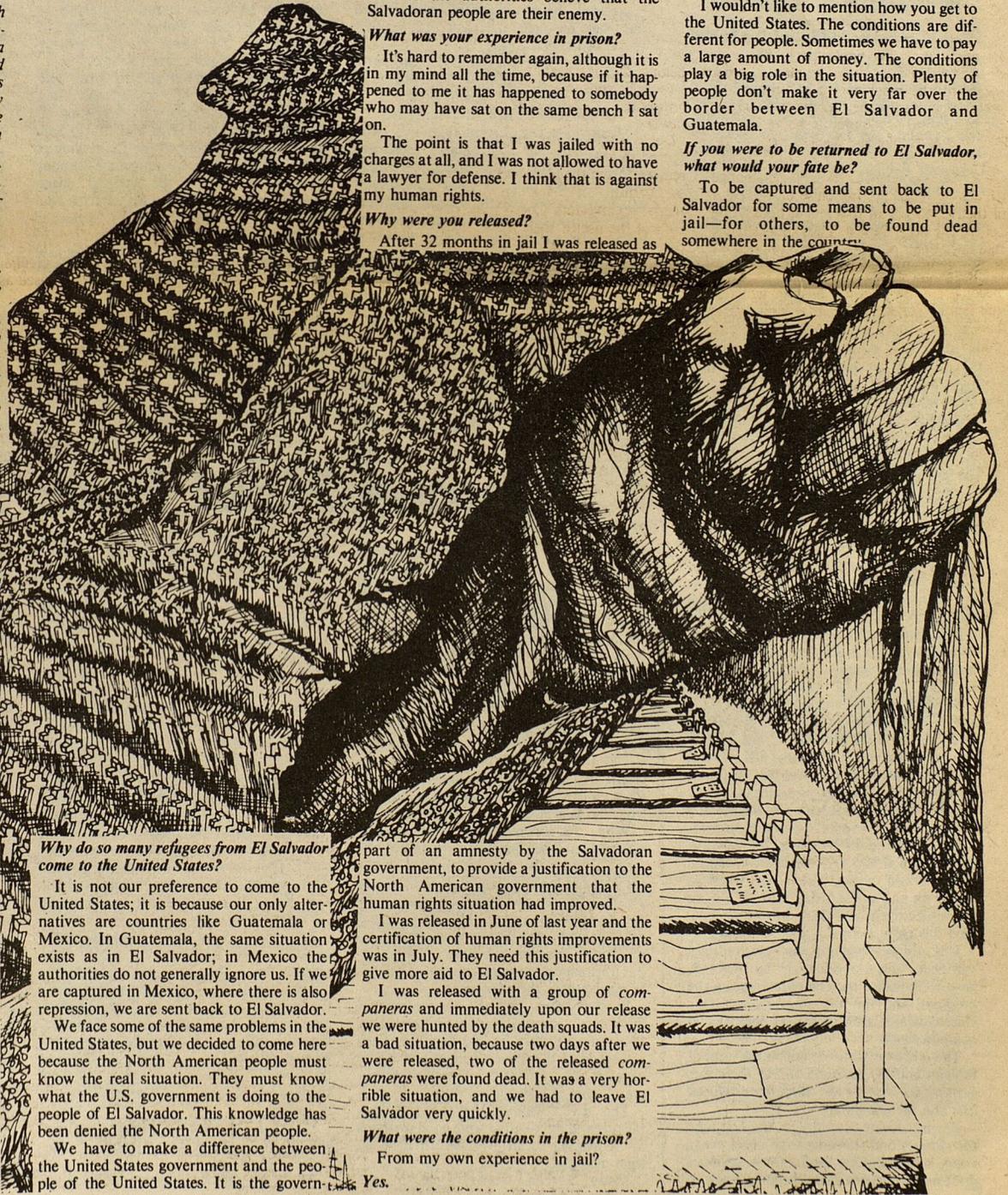
After your release from prison, how did you find your way out of El Salvador?

To depart from El Salvador is a legal condition: you need a passport. But how do you get a passport? We know there is corruption in the government agencies and embassies.

I wouldn't like to mention how you get to the United States. The conditions are different for people. Sometimes we have to pay a large amount of money. The conditions play a big role in the situation. Plenty of people don't make it very far over the border between El Salvador and Guatemala.

If you were to be returned to El Salvador, what would your fate be?

To be captured and sent back to El Salvador for some means to be put in jail—for others, to be found dead somewhere in the country.



Why do so many refugees from El Salvador come to the United States?

It is not our preference to come to the United States; it is because our only alternatives are countries like Guatemala or Mexico. In Guatemala, the same situation exists as in El Salvador; in Mexico the authorities do not generally ignore us. If we are captured in Mexico, where there is also repression, we are sent back to El Salvador.

We face some of the same problems in the United States, but we decided to come here because the North American people must know the real situation. They must know what the U.S. government is doing to the people of El Salvador. This knowledge has been denied the North American people.

We have to make a difference between the United States government and the people of the United States. It is the govern-

ment of the United States which works hand-in-hand with the government of El Salvador.

Do the refugees face a threat of being captured in the United States and sent back to El Salvador?

At least 1,000 people have been caught and sent back to El Salvador and Guatemala. A large number have been found dead after their return to El Salvador.

Why does this happen?

The simple fact that the United States has been aiding a corrupt government in El Salvador means that a lot of people are leaving El Salvador to save their lives. It means that both governments work hand-in-hand, especially since the United States does not want to recognize that there are political refugees coming here. They don't want to admit that El Salvador is in a war situation.

The problems in El Salvador have been going on for fifty years. All the Salvadorans know what is going on. The North American administrations have known what is going on—but they ignore it. They are indifferent because they have known that the more they aid the Salvadoran government, the more death and destruction will be brought upon the Salvadoran people.

What led you to leave El Salvador?

My personal testimony, I can assure you, is like that of many Salvadorans. Many hundreds of Salvadorans have been jailed. In my situation, I was jailed as part of a systematic repression. It was a mass situation and I was in jail for 32 months. This is because the authorities believe that the Salvadoran people are their enemy.

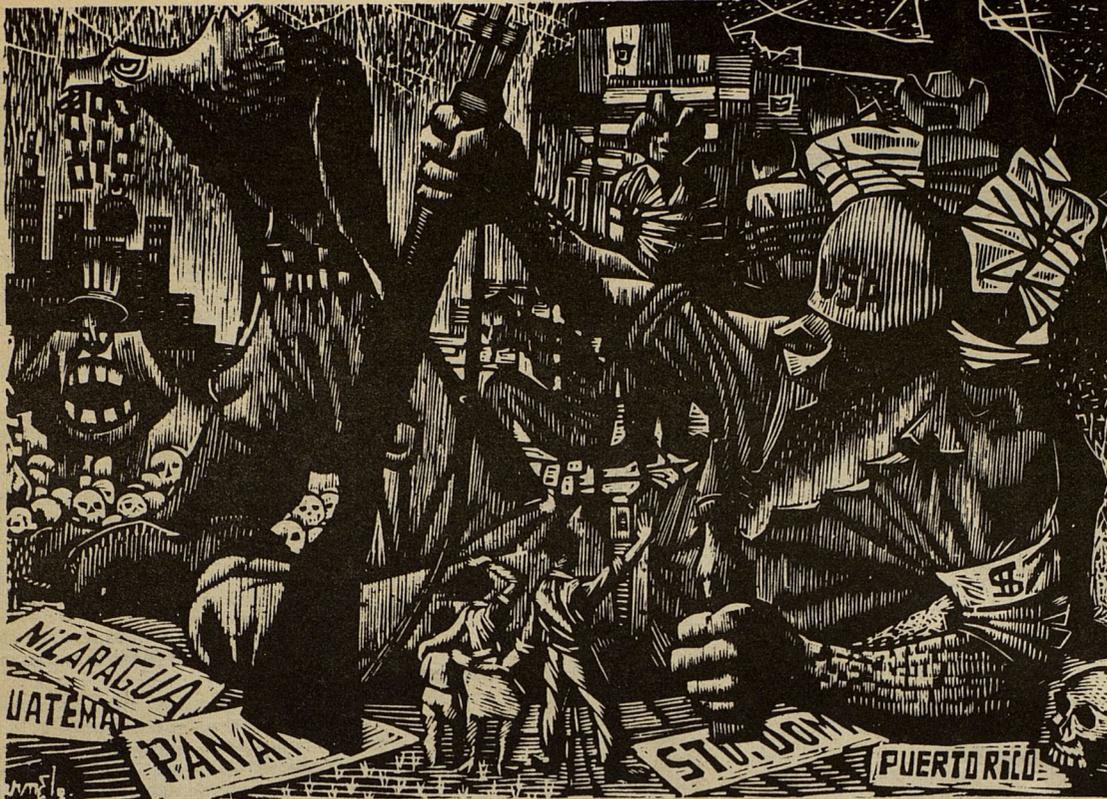
What was your experience in prison?

It's hard to remember again, although it is in my mind all the time, because if it happened to me it has happened to somebody who may have sat on the same bench I sat on.

The point is that I was jailed with no charges at all, and I was not allowed to have a lawyer for defense. I think that is against my human rights.

Why were you released?

After 32 months in jail I was released as



Reagan's Death Squad Connection

continued from page 20

ing human-rights abuses like murder, even though the right-wing controlled National Assembly is turning the clock backwards and repealing the few band-aid social reforms Reagan has insisted would placate Congress. Reagan has tried to make sure that Duarte would win the election.

In the 1982 National Assembly, the junta and the U.S. said the Assembly would elect the President because they were confident the Christian Democrats would win the majority of seats in the Assembly.

The Christian Democrats won the most seats of any party. But d'Aubuisson organized the many parties of the right and won control of the Assembly. He appeared ready to be elected President, until the United States convinced the Salvadoran army that this would not sit well with Congress or with the citizens of the United States (especially the voters). The Army then insisted on an interim President and joined the United States call for direct election of the Salvadoran President.

Those Computerized "Voter" Lists

This latest attempt to get Duarte elected President has been better organized than 1982's. In the Assembly election, national identity cards meant a Salvadoran could vote at the most convenient poll (with fingers stained after voting to identify those seeking to vote more than once).

This was a much-too-simple form of democracy, open to fraud and the whims of local political bosses (whom the U.S. didn't control).

So, for the Presidential elections, the U.S. announced it would provide computerized elections like those in the U.S., where a person must show up at their own precinct and their registration card is matched. This was a scheme that discourages voting at home, the U.S. officials must have reasoned, so it'll certainly work in some "banana republic."

In the name of avoiding the 10-12% fraud claimed in 1982, the U.S. introduced computerized voting lists that were so fouled up and so confusing that 15-20% of the adult citizens who came to vote were denied this right, even if it was for show.

U.S. officials said the computerized lists had been "too sophisticated," but the U.S. gave El Salvador the computers, set up the program, and ran the program: GIGO—Garbage In, Garbage Out, as they say in computerland.

The screw-up seems to fall on the head of Reagan and his courtiers, unless there was another purpose for the computer-produced lists and the computers.

The lists locate centrally for the first time the identity and residence and job of every voter, and could be useful for a national draft and for secret police keeping track of

individual movement. Now, when a suspect is arrested, the police can immediately find out where he voted on March 25, in the first round of the elections.

If he doesn't have a stamped voting card, terminate him with extreme prejudice, as he is probably not a government supporter.

D'Aubuisson's Reagan Connection

Meanwhile, the current fight over who will control the Salvadoran executive branch when the United States presence is augmented is a fight for power and money expected to come with the friendly invasion.

D'Aubuisson has led the assembly to pass a law against using the computer lists. The U.S. responds that now that it has the lists and the computers are set up, there is no objection if they are not used.

Reagan and his boys are caught up in a dilemma of whether to support Duarte as a sop or to support d'Aubuisson, whom they know to be their kind of fascist.

Reagan is connected to d'Aubuisson through private contacts, even though the State Department wouldn't grant the former major a visa for an official visit last year.

The former major and still death squad head was trained in counterinsurgency at the International Police Academy in Washington, DC, and the U.S. Army School of the Americas in Panama.

After leaving the Salvadoran Army with a duplicate set of ANSESAL files, d'Aubuisson linked up with Argentine officers based in Honduras and Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the Latin wing of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL) and head of the National Liberation Movement of Guatemala, which advertises itself as "the party of organized violence."

Through these men and exiled oligarchs who fled El Salvador, Nicaragua and other countries in that region, d'Aubuisson has met Reagan aides and supporters. Some of his party members were even trained in electioneering by the Republicans here in the United States, along with Republican candidates for U.S. offices.

Senators like Jesse Helms and Congressmen like Jack Kemp have let their offices be used by d'Aubuisson aides.

But Reagan may not be able to control

Women Fight Back in India

by Nandita Gandhi

It reads like a feminist version of *The Seven Samurai* or *The Magnificent Seven*, the only difference being that instead of the seven sword-wielding warriors, we have seven young Indian women, armed with commitment, astride red bicycles traveling from village to village helping women organize themselves around their own issues.

"Lal cyclewalli aagehi," the children cry out when they see them wheeling in. It is most unusual for a woman to be out on the streets at all, let alone be traveling on a cycle, in the heartland of Hindu orthodoxy, in these villages some hundred kilometers from the pilgrimage city of Benares.

While the children chase after them, to talk and run their hands on the cycles, the men sit under the thatched awning of the tea stall and look at them with a mixture of awe and disgust. Awe because they have the guts to come out and actually move around on their own, and disgust because they do not bother to cover their heads or wear sindur (the mark of marriage) and brazenly talk to men outside their families.

In some men, like the shopkeepers of Shreehara, Kapseti and Gusaipur, they have aroused other feelings like fear. They are afraid of the bicycle squad, not in any physical way, but of the humiliation they are capable of bringing on them.

The seven women have found that ridicule and humiliation were good weapons for redressing social evils, which have no legal recourse.

Many women would come to the

balwadis (nursery schools) which they run in some villages to complain that the shopkeepers would not give them any ration grains (subsidized grains procured through ration shops on producing ration cards) so that they had to buy the more expensive free market grains.

A little investigation revealed that these poor, low-caste women had loaned their cards to their employers, who had "misplaced" them. In actuality, they would draw grains whenever they had a feast or a marriage in the family and for the rest of the time the shopkeeper would sell off the subsidized grain for a higher price. So the bicycle squad went to a local official who promised to nullify the old cards and issue new ones.

But what were the women to do till the wheels of bureaucracy churned out the cards? They would be further impoverished, their children would remain hungry and fall sick. What they wanted was food, and at the correct rate, now.

So the squad went to the shopkeepers and explained the situation to them. But, nothing doing; they were not going to lose out on their profits. Frustrated and angered, the women went back and organized a meeting with the village women. The next time the rations arrived at the shops, 150 women gathered there to demand what was theirs and, if necessary, grab it. The shopkeepers shouted and threatened to call the police.

"Do that," retorted the women, "and we will spit in the grains and you won't be able to sell it to anyone."

All the assembled villagers were laughing

his bloodlust to invade Nicaragua until after the U.S. elections, some have said.

It is possible, according to Salvadoran refugees and the West German Green Party member, that the U.S. will decide to accelerate the policy already established by Reagan.

That Reagan policy calls for U.S. occupation of the entire region until "cooperative" governments can be found to turn over the re-colonialization of Latin America.

Army of God

continued from page 6

only ended when they graduated to kidnapping and got caught.

As usual, the authorities said the men were lone nuts. But health centers for women are still being bombed and two of those bombings have been claimed by a group calling itself the Army of God. The most recent terrorist bombing was an attack on the Prince George's County, Maryland, Reproductive Health Services clinic on Feb. 28 that caused \$80,000 damage to the clinic building. On Feb. 17, a Norfolk, Virginia, health clinic was bombed and a warning note left behind was signed "AOG."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Aronica told the *Washington Post* recent bombings are "unconnected."

Anti-missile Pot Plant-in

(Woensdrecht, Netherlands)—Dutch anti-nuke protesters Sowed marijuana seed around the 11-mile perimeter fence of the air base here earmarked for possible siting of U.S. cruise missiles. Two dozen members of a group calling itself Dutch Cannabis Against Cruise Missiles campaign planted 72 pounds of seeds outside the barbed-wire fence, using blowpipes for places they could not reach.

CIA Interrogates Green

Solidarity with the liberation movements in Central America has been strong in W. Germany over the last few years. By the end of 1983 the *Tagesszeitung* campaign to collect money for the 'rebels' in El Salvador had pooled about 1.5 million marks (about 900,000 dollars).

It was hardly surprising then that Guenther Hopfenmueller, member of the Green Party National Executive Committee, was surprised on his way back from a visit to Nicaragua when he was diverted to an earlier flight in Tegucigalpa, only to be invited off the plane during the consequent 7 hour layover in Miami for a little chat. By the CIA.

For some reason the CIA doesn't believe die Grunen are just a nice bunch of environmentalists.

at the absurd plight of the shopkeepers and in order to escape the ridicule, they complained.

Some feminists from the city had told the women about the significance of the 8th of March (International Women's Day), so they decided to have a public meeting at which some 600 people turned up, more out of curiosity to know what the seven women who rode the bikes were all about. Hardly had the dust settled down, after the demonstration and speeches, than the women discovered that the Director of the institute which supported them had beaten his wife.

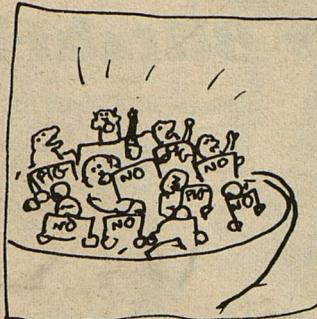
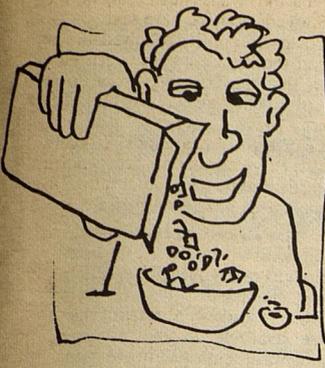
Horrified that a Gandhian and a supporter of the women's cause could act like this, they worked overnight to contact other staff members and draw posters which they stuck all over the institute.

When the director emerged from his quarters in the morning, he saw a 100-strong silent demo in front of his office. There was nothing he could do except apologize to his wife publicly.

There are many other issues which these women have taken up, like dowry, health, portrayal of women as a commodity, etc.

They also are experimenting with the idea of communal living as all of them, though married, are still living with their parents and not with their husbands. It would be inconceivable for them to live alone, so they could try living together in spite of raising eyebrows in the village.

They work under severe social conditions, swimming through layers of social prejudices and taboos.



Cruisin' For A Bruisin'— CRUISE & PERSHING MAKERS

Washington

- **Boeing Aerospace, Seattle**
ALCM: prime contractor for ALCM system; mission system software improvement; production of all 3,418 ALCMs plus 22 training missiles and related supplies, data and support services.
- **Sundstrand Corp., Redmond**
ALCM: Airborne tape recording and playback system; bulk memory element tape transport unit and electronic unit modules.

Oregon

- **Precision Cast Parts Corp., Portland**
ALCM: Titanium castings for eleven housings.

California

- **Aeromil Corp., El Monte**
ALCM: Machined missile body parts
- **Aeronautics, Sunnydale**
ALCM: Diplexer
- **Air Logistics Corp., Pasadena**
Pershing: Trailer
- **Airesearch Mfg. Co., Torrance**
ALCM: Servo assembly, heat exchangers
- **Alcoa Aluminum, Corona**
ALCM: Body castings; navigation bay castings
- **Alcoa Aluminum, Vernon**
ALCM: Body section pilot die forgings
- **Consolidated Controls Corp., El Segundo**
ALCM: Secondary power separation switch; arm/disarm device; impact fuse
- **Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Pasadena**
Pershing: Test Equipment
- **Edcliff Instruments, Inc., Monrovia**
ALCM: Pressure transducers
- **Endevco Corp., San Juan Capistrano**
ALCM: Vibration and flutter accelerometer
- **Entineering design & Development, Pacolma**
Pershing: Cable and power distribution sets
- **Explosive Technology, Fairfield**
ALCM: Expanding tube assembly
- **FMC Corp., San Jose**
Pershing: M474 E2 tracked vehicle
- **G&H Technology, Santa Monica**
ALCM: Umbilical connectors and pneumatic valves

- **Garrett Corp., San Diego**
ALCM: Servo flight assemblies
- **General Dynamics Corp., San Diego**
GLCM: Prime contractor responsible for overall design and development of missile airframe; awards contracts to other contractors
- **General Research Corp., Santa Barbara**
SLCM: Study for future role of SLCM
- **Hi-Shear Corp., Torrance**
ALCM: Exploding bridgework for recovery system
- **Hitco, Gardena**
Pershing: Nozzle assemblies
- **Irvine Industries, Gardena**
ALCM: Recovery/flight termination system
- **Irvine Co., Los Angeles**
ALCM: Recovery system
- **ITT Corp., San Fernando**
Pershing: Exploding bridgework devices; igniters
- **Kaiser Aerospace, San Leandro**
Pershing: Missile motor nozzles
- **Litton Systems, Inc., Guidance & Control Div., Woodlawn Hills**
ALCM/GLCM/SLCM: Cruise missile guidance systems; inertial navigation elements, & reference measuring units/computers
- **Loral Data Systems, Div. of Conic Corp., San Diego**
ALCM: Flight termination receiver
- **McCormick Selph Assn., Inc., Hollister**
Pershing: Components
- **Northrop Corp., El Monte**
ALCM: Rate and accelerometer sensor
- **Philo-Ford Corp., Newport Beach**
Pershing: EMR survey of Pershing missile sites
- **Photon Research Assoc., La Jolla**
GLCM: Evaluate thermal signature suppression concepts
- **Puroflow Corp., Santa Monica**
ALCM: Titanium investment castings
- **Rand Corp., Santa Monica**

ALCM: High accuracy cruise missile guidance study

- **Rockwell International Corp., Anaheim**
ALCM: Modified missile pre-launch data computer
- **Sigma Casting Corp., City of Industry**
ALCM: nose and tail cone castings
- **The Singer Co., Glendale**
SLCM: FCS Mk117/Tomahawk integration technical support services
- **Systron Donner Corp., Concord**
Pershing: Accelerometer system
- **Teledyne McCormick, Hollister**
Pershing: Explosive devices
- **Weber Metals & Supply Co., Paramount**
ALCM: Large aluminum forged blocks
- **Westinghouse Electric Corp., Marine Div., Sunnydale**
SLCM: Capsule launcher subsystem for vertical launcher
- **J.H. Wiggins Co., Redondo Beach**
SLCM: Safety analysis study

North Dakota

- **John T. Jones Construction Co., Fargo**
ALCM: ALCM support facility at Grand Fork Air Force Base, ND

South Dakota

- **Dave Gustofson Co. and Dean Kurtz Construction Co., Rapid City**
ALCM: Construction of ALCM support facilities at Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD

Utah

- **Hercules, Inc., Magna**
Pershing: Manufacture of rocket motors

Colorado

- **OEA, Denver**
ALCM: Fuel system valves
- **Pyronetics Devices, Denver**
ALCM: Fuel valves
- **Rockwell International Rocky Flats Plant, Boulder**
Pershing/ALCM/GLCM/SLCM: Production and assembly of trigger-igniters for warheads

Kansas

- **Bendix Corp., Kansas City**
Pershing/GLCM/ALCM/SLCM: Manufacture of non-nuclear components for warhead, including foam and casting

Minnesota

- **Control Data Corp., Minneapolis**
ALCM: Guidance microcomputers (model 469)
- **FMC, Northern Ordinance Div., Minneapolis**
SLCM: Armored box launcher systems
- **Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis**
ALCM: Navigation guidance
- **SLCM (tactical): APN-194 radar altimeter**
- **Rosemont, Inc., Eden Prairie**
ALCM: Air data computer for the navigation system; pilot static tube; total temperature probe
- **Sperry Univac, Defense Systems Div., St. Paul**
GLCM: Fiber optic data transmission system for Weapon Control System

Missouri

- **Eagle Pitcher Industries, Inc., Electronics Div., Joplin**
ALCM: Thermal battery; instrumentation batteries
- **McDonnell Douglas Aeronautics Co., St. Louis**
GLCM/SLCM/ALCM: Production of common weapons control system; engineering weapon development of associated guidance program for all three cruise missiles; 12 guidance sets for the Tomahawk and Harpoon Cruise missile navigation guidance
- **Southwest Truck Body, West Plains**
GLCM: 120 semi-trailers
- **Unidynamics, St. Louis**
SLCM: Armored box launcher
- **Universal Match Corp., St. Louis**
Pershing: Transporter-erector-launcher

Oklahoma

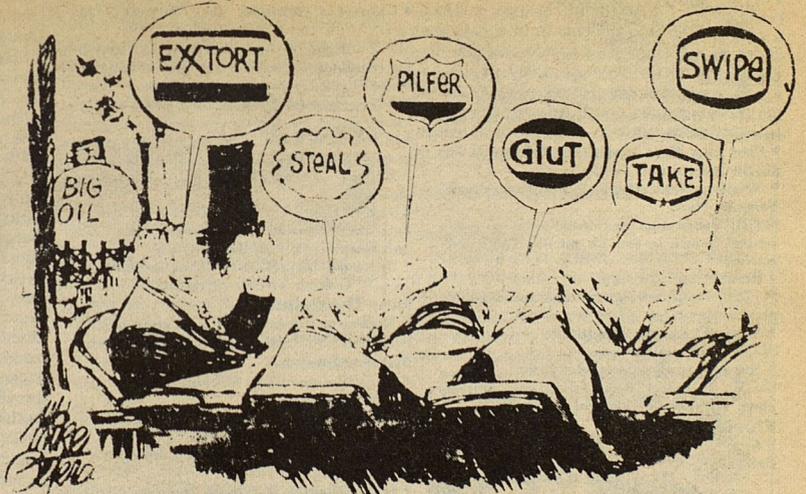
- **Oklahoma Aeronautics, Hartshorne**
ALCM: Airborne FM telemetry transmitter

Texas

- **Collins Radio Co., Dallas**
Pershing: AN/TRC-80 scatter communications terminal
- **E-Systems, Inc., Dallas**
SLCM: Strategic guidance systems development
- **E-Systems, Inc., Garland**
ALCM: An/DSW guidance set interface definition
- **Intercontinental Mfg. Co., Garland**
Pershing: 1st & 2nd stage motor cases
- **LTV, Inc., Vought Systems Div., Dallas**
SLCM: Advanced design and development of airframe, airframe/engine integration
- **Mason and Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Pantex Plant, Amarillo**
Pershing/GLCM/SLCM/ALCM: Final assembly of components and sub-units into nuclear warhead
- **Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas**
SLCM (tactical): Modified Harpoon active radar seeker for tactical SLCM; midcourse guidance unit

Michigan

- **Cadillac Gage Co., Warren**
Pershing: Air bearing pendulum
- **Chrysler Corp., Detroit**
Pershing: Measurement systems; transporter engines
- **Ford Motor Co., Dearborn**
Pershing: Wheeled vehicle
- **Howmet Turbine Components, Whitehall**



ALCM: Titanium castings for eleven housings

- **Lear Siegler, Grand Rapids**
Pershing: North-seeking gyro
- **Reece Associates, Ann Arbor**
SLCM: Program financial stability and soundness analysis
- **Williams Research Corp., Walled Lake**
GLCM/ALCM/SLCM: 559 F-107 engines for all 3 cruise variants

Illinois

- **Academy of Interscience Methodology, Chicago**
ALCM: ALCM penetration study
- **Blout Bros. Corp., Schaumburg**
ALCM: Construction of support facility at Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI
- **Cook Electric Co., Skokie**
Pershing: Punched tape readers
- **Motorola, Inc., Chicago**
Pershing: Data link components
- **Sundstrand Corp., Rockford**
ALCM: Fuel boost pump

South Carolina

- **Singer Co., Pickens**
Pershing: Motor and pinion assemblies

Tennessee

- **Sperry Rand Corp., Bristol**

Pershing: Warhead fusing and arming devices

- **Union Carbide, Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge**
Pershing/GLCM/SLCM/ALCM: Milling and fabrication of Uranium-238 components for warhead

Mississippi

- **Ingalls Shipbuilding, Pascagoula**
ALSM: Long-lead material for SLCM in connection with "The Iowa" and "USS Comte"

Alabama

- **Hayes International Corp., Birmingham**
Pershing: Trainers
- **M&S Computing, Inc., Huntsville**
Pershing: R&D countdown techniques improvement study
- **Planning Research Corp., Huntsville**
Pershing: Study of countdown software
- **Science Applications, Inc., Huntsville**
ALCM: Graphics system for ALCM/SAC
- **Thiokol Chemical Corp., Redstone Arsenal**
Pershing: Propellant aging program
- **United Technologies-Norden United Space Boosters, Huntsville**
GLCM/SLCM: Subcontract—mid-body section of the cruise missile

Ohio

- **Aico Aluminum, Cleveland**
ALCM: Body segment forged blocks
- **Ashland Chemical Co., Dublin**
SLCM: TH Dimer (RJ-4) fuel
- **Cincinnati Testing Lab, Cincinnati**
Pershing: Nose cone
- **Lear Siegler, Power Equipment Div., Maple Heights**
ALCM: Electric DC generator
- **SLCM: Fin servo-actuator system**
- **Teledyne CAE, Toledo**
GLCM: F-107 cruise missile engines
- **SLCM (tactical): Development of 1402 turbojet engine**
- **Monsanto Corp., Miamisburg**
ALCM/GLCM/SLCM/Pershing: Components for nuclear warhead

Pennsylvania

- **Burroughs Corp., Paoli**
Pershing: Programmer-test station digital computer
- **Columbia Research Corp., Woodlyn**
ALCM: Linear accelerometer, acoustic transducer
- **Micromom Corp., Warminster**
ALCM: Airborne FM telemetry transmitter and airborn FM multiplexer
- **Aquidneck Data Corp., Warminster**
SLCM: FCS Mk117/Tomahawk integration support effort

Maryland

- **AAI, Cockeysville**
ALCM: Production of munitions lift trailer for B-52 offensive avionics system integration
- **Arine Research Corp., Annapolis**
SLCM: Development of design-to-cost monitoring system, life cycle cost model requirements, cost estimating update and revision, source selection cost analysis support
- **Automation Industries, Inc., Vitro Labs, Silver Spring**
SLCM: Tomahawk surface shipboard integration system engineering software development
- **GLCM: Weapons control system software**

continued page 24

Reagan's Blitzkrieg

continued from page 1

"Victory is necessary"

AIRLAND BATTLE 2000, a document that "serves as a foundation on which to develop additional bilateral [U.S./German] concepts in the areas of doctrine, equipment and organization to further enhance interoperability," is a strategy whose motto is not just "victory is possible" (Colin S. Gray), but asserts that "victory is necessary."

The AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 concept is based on AIRLAND BATTLE, the new U.S. Army doctrine that has been fully incorporated into the new U.S. Army Field Manual 100-5, valid as of August of 1982 (see sidebar). It is supposed to take effect in about 1995.

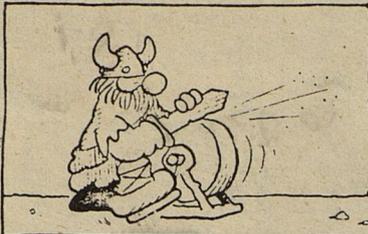
Compared with NATO's old policy of "flexible response" adopted in 1967, AIRLAND BATTLE involves a dangerous escalation of "preparedness for war". In case of attack, "flexible response" provided for three forms of response: **direct defense** (primarily with conventional weapons), **deliberate escalation** (with tactical nuclear weapons), and **general nuclear response** (including strategic, i.e. intercontinental, nuclear weapons).

It also stated that no NATO (read: West German) territory should be lost, this political principle being termed "forward defense" to placate the West German public and politicians.

The essential change involves a shift to focussing on "direct defense". This is partly because in a time of alleged strategic parity between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces "general nuclear response" is less credible than ever. Moreover, "deliberate escalation" ("first use" by NATO of nuclear weapons) is also thought to have lost its credibility, because of (alleged) Soviet nuclear superiority in the European theatre.

West German Defense Minister Woerner has adopted the term "forward defense"

although the full-length TRADOC version—not publicly available in West Germany—actually states a far more aggressive and dangerous approach: "The purpose of military operations *cannot simply be to prevent a defeat or to maintain the status quo.*"



The purpose must be to win."

The aim of the strategy is create an integrated conventional, nuclear, chemical and electronic battlefield that will enable a NATO commander to take the following four interrelated steps to win: "1. defeat enemy at front line of own troops, 2. attack in depth, 3. seize the initiative and 4. finish the airland battle quickly and decisively." Attack in depth or "deep strike" up to about 200 miles behind enemy lines is, in the document's own words, "not a luxury" and is even more dubious as it also envisions the capability for "simultaneous retaliation."

NATO expands sphere of influence

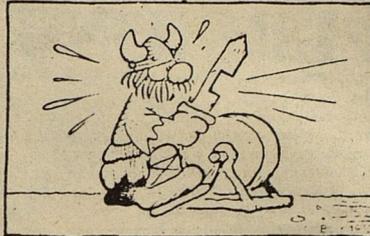
The political and military implications of this strategy cannot be exaggerated. Not only does it claim that NATO's legitimate sphere of influence embraces both Africa and the Near and Middle East—two of the U.S.'s five world spheres of interest—but it is closely coordinated with Trilateralist policies.

No wonder then that one of the most vigorous proponents of AIRLAND BATTLE in Germany, Dieter Farwick, is both a

senior member of the planning staff in the West German Ministry of Defense but consultant for the 1983 report on 'Trilateral Security', in which many an idea on 'defense' coincides neatly with AIRLAND BATTLE 2000. He was quoted in the 'Tageszeitung' as saying: "There is no good reason why a successful counter-attack should stop at the (West German/East German) border if, by being continued it could create tactical operative advantages..."

"[The] declared intention of NATO" to cross the border could "result in the population to the west of the Soviet Union taking hope in being freed from systems of government unpopular with them."

European and U.S. media have recently quoted politicians as saying they will revert to a greater reliance on conventional weapons. Often, as in the case of Walter Mondale, this promise seems to suggest a leaning toward disarmament. In the light of AIRLAND BATTLE 2000, however, this



can only be seen as an attempt to hoodwink the peace movement into thinking that NATO wishes to de-escalate the arms race situation.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that the planned production and deployment of new, high-tech conventional weapons in Europe and elsewhere is part of

a plan to create a capability to fight and win a war in Europe—and in fact anywhere else in the world (see sidebar on weapons). Moreover, in AIRLAND BATTLE the old three-tier, flexible response consciously moving from conventional to limited nuclear warfare disappears in favor of an integrated use of conventional and tactical (i.e. short-range) nuclear weapons.

In the age of electronic warfare, the amount of time left to react ultimately shrinks to the point where it seems the need to respond in time can scarcely be separated from the need to attack first. The fear of an aggressive NATO leadership misusing the options now available to the Alliance military forces was exemplified in the deep embarrassment expressed last year by European NATO generals at the continuing dominance of NATO command by the USA. U.S. dominance is maintained, well-knowing that European attempts to create a perspective for lasting peace there might prove to be an awkward obstacle—as demonstrations last fall proved.

How little any such resistance impresses the U.S.A. was expressed by Alexander Haig in June of 1979 when he was still NATO Commander in Chief, in a letter he sent to NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns: "If arguments, persuasion and impacting in the media fail, then we have no other choice than to shake the weak-hearted in Europe awake by creating situations country for country, as seems necessary, to convince them where their interests lie..."

Who says the United States would not behave the same way if it thought it necessary to blackmail the Soviet Union with a war in Central Europe?

[Sources: die tageszeitung, GAL-Hamburg, and "Trilateral Security", available from the Trilateral Commission, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017]

MISSILE BUILDERS

continued from page 23

• **IBM Corp., Gaithersburg**
SLCM (tactical): Digital computer and reference system

• **Martin Marietta, Baltimore**
Pershing: Ablative materials
• **Thiokol Corp., Elkton**
SLCM: Motors, igniters

Virginia

• **Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria**
SLCM: Solid Propellant boosters for tactical and strategic SLCMs

• **Bird Eng. Res. Assoc., Inc., Vienna**
SLCM: Independent cost estimates
• **Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock, Newport News**

SLCM: Fabrication and installation of cruise vertical launch system for nuclear attack submarines

• **Ramcor, Inc., Vienna**
SLCM: Missile test operational and scientific plans

• **Santa Fe Corp., Alexandria**
SLCM: Technical analysis
• **Science Applications, Arlington**

SLCM: Technical Risk Assessment, program plans, schedule development

Florida

• **General Electric Pinellas Plant, St. Petersburg**



Pershing/GLCM/ALCM/SLCM: Assembly of high-voltage vacuum tubes and neutron generators for warheads

• **Honeywell, Inc., Clearwater**
ALCM: long-lead items for the inertial navigation systems to integrate the ALCM into the B-52 aircraft

• **Martin Marietta Corp., Orlando**
Pershing: Prime contractor with overall responsibility for system; transition from Pershing I to II for the Federal Republic of Germany; installation of modification kits; industrial engineering; hardware; reference system & sequential launch adapter; advanced development of a tactical terminally guided reentry vehicle; hydraulic actuators; control computer verification tests;

guidance and control section kits; cable, bench, circuit card assembly

• **McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics, Titusville**
10 Tomahawk cruise missiles

• **Radiation, Inc., Melbourne**
Pershing: Fire control printers

Canada

• **Gabriel of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario**
SLCM/GLCM: Inertial navigation and measuring computers for the sea- and ground-launched cruise

• **Litton Systems Canada Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario**
ALCM/GLCM/SLCM: Work on guidance system in cooperation with Litton-Woodland Hills, CA

• **Bristol Aerospace, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba**
ALCM/GLCM/SLCM: Manufacture of inertial navigation elements and reference measuring unit computers for all three variants

• **Cerecast, Inc., Montreal North, Quebec**
ALCM: Tailcone investment casing

New Hampshire

• **Kollsman Instrument Co., Merrimack**
ALCM/GLCM/SLCM: Missile radar altimeter

• **Massachusetts**
• **Arco Systems Div., Wilmington**
ALCM: Nose caps

Pershing: 77 atomic adoption kits linking electronics in warhead to airframe

• **Charles Stark Draper Lab, Cambridge**
SLCM: Guidance Systems

• **GTE Sylvania, Needham Heights**
GLCM: Develop command and control sub-system

• **RCA, Burlington**
ALCM: Protection program called "Have Rust" or "Project E" (details classified)

Connecticut

• **Avco Corp., Stamford**
Pershing XM267 adoption kit

• **Condec Corp., Old Greenwich**
Pershing: Improved Pershing 1A erector-launchers

• **Galite, Inc., Wallingford**
GLCM: Radiation hardened fiber optic cables and cable assemblies for control equipment

• **Pioneer Parachute Co., Manchester**
ALCM: Prototype recovery system

• **United Technologies, Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks**
ALCM: Compressors to provide cooling air to the navigation electronics

New York

• **Aerodyne Controls Corp., Farmingdale**
Pershing: Sensor and cable assemblies

• **Barish Associates, New York**
ALCM: Prototype recovery systems

• **Bulova Watch Co., Woodside**
Pershing: Warhead fusing and arming devices

• **Calspan Corp., Buffalo**

Military Research Takes Over Campuses

continued from page 5

Chilling Effects

Some, including both Pentagon and university officials, argue that military research at universities is a mutually-beneficial arrangement: the military needs the expertise; the universities need the dough.

However, this deal is open to only a few universities. Out of 250 institutions receiving defense contracts this year, MIT and Johns Hopkins got 46% of the money, and ten more schools accounted for another 12%.

Further, military involvement with universities is a real threat to academic autonomy. For example, the National Security Agency has asked permission to block publication of any research which would be useful in code-breaking. Last year, new Pentagon research funding guidelines were issued which made it a federal crime to discuss with any foreigner any research results that might improve U.S. military technology, unless the State Department approved. Researchers fear that the rules will exclude foreign scholars and students—who make up 25% of graduate departments in some sciences—from participating in seminars and even informal conversations with colleagues.

Defense contracts at universities aren't such a good deal for the rest of us, either. George Gamota, the Pentagon's research director, contends that the U.S. is a nation of "scientific illiterates," and that our basic research is inadequate. However, having

terminal guidance

SLCM: Penetration capability studies
• **Cox & Co., New York**
ALCM: Anti-icing assembly
• **IBM Corp., Owego**
ALCM: Data used for testing offensive avionics system for integrating the cruise with the B-52 G/M

• **Maxson Electronics Corp., Great River**
Pershing: M1103 fuses, digital test set

• **McLaughlin Research Corp., New York**
SLCM: Engineering support services

• **Nuclear Research Assoc., Inc., New Hyde Park**
Pershing: Warhead hardening study

• **Oregon Metallurgical Corp., Albany**
Pershing: 1st and 2nd stage jet vanes,

• **Sperry Rand Corp., Long Island City**
Pershing: Flight data analysis

• **Sperry Corp., New York**
ALCM: Evaluation of radiometry technology for



Forfeit Our Freedoms

Imagine being fined or jailed in this country simply because you "thought" about "banned" research! That's what this proposal would do. It will make "criminals" of individuals doing safe, responsible research—research that is vital to our nation's security.

the military fund the training of scientists according to its priorities is not the best way to remedy this problem.

Already, one-third of our scientists and engineers are employed in military research and development. When they are busy working on how to destroy life, they can't be working on how to improve it.

For example, a study by the Washington Public Interest Research Group shows that a lab such as the Applied Physics Laboratory at the University of Washington has the capacity to investigate problems relating to ocean thermal energy, solar energy, and various uses of ultrasound devices. Instead, it is devoted wholly to research on anti-submarine warfare for the U.S. Navy.

Seymour Melman, a professor at Columbia University and co-director of SANE, sums up the civilian costs of military research: "We've got a steel industry without any research and development. We've got buses that fall apart. There are many areas of research going neglected. The opportunity costs are colossal."

"War Research Returns to Campus," reprinted from *Dollars & Sense*, Sept. 1982

• **Vincent J. Frasanco, Inc., East Syracuse**
ALCM: Construction of ALCM support facilities at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, NY

• **Bendix Corp., Eatontown**
Pershing: Rotary inverters; motor generators

• **Bendix Corp., Teterboro**
Pershing: Cross-range altitude velocity modules; repair parts; guidance computers; remanufacture platforms, engineering services

• **Computer Science Corp., Moorestown**
SLCM: FCS M117/Tomahawk interface software services

• **General Precision Systems, Little Falls**
Pershing: Hydraulic Control System

• **Mantech of New Jersey Corp., Springfield**
SLCM: Technical analysis

• **Singer Co., Kearfott Div., Little Falls**
Pershing: Measurement systems

THE AIRLAND BATTLE DOCTRINE

and the Field Manual 100-5

"Deep Strike is no luxury."

The French expert on foreign affairs, Pierre Lelouche called the Field Manual 100-5 "a revolution in NATO strategy." The manual, subtitled "how to fight," aims to instruct the army how to "win campaigns and battles." The previous version of the manual, says Colonel Werner—spokesman at TRADOC—was simply "too defensive."

Another criticism of the old version proffered by officers is that it saw conventional and nuclear warfare too much as two different things. Nuclear weapons have to be integrated into battle strategies at low levels of conflict. Besides, the manual focusses too closely on the conditions in Central Europe alone.

The new manual is very clear: "In the areas of greatest strategic concern, [commanders] must expect battles of greater scope and intensity than ever fought before. It must anticipate battles fought with nuclear and chemical weapons. Such battles are likely to be intense, deadly, and costly. To win, we must coordinate all available military forces in pursuit of common objectives. We must regain the initiative and disrupt our opponent's fighting capability in depth with deep attack, effective firepower and decisive maneuver. (...) Airland Battle is the doctrine that deals with these worldwide challenges."

The field manual instructs commanders that there are two elements in tactical operations that lead to victory: The battle has, for one, to be begun early on with offensive operations. Secondly, the enemy's fighting capability has to be destroyed far behind its own front lines by interrupting/"interdicting" the follow-up of second and third echelons. "The offensive is the decisive form of war, the commander's only means of attaining a possible goal or of completely destroying an enemy force."

Weapons are chosen on a pragmatic basis: "Nuclear and chemical support fire should allow smaller units to carry out missions that would require massed forces in a conventional battle."

Smaller units are another key to changes in U.S. Army tactics. Battlefield diagrams in the field manual show how the traditional front line has been partially abandoned in favor of guerrilla tactics. Small units operate independently cutting behind enemy lines or fighting retaliatory battles without the loss of any one unit being crucial to the battle. The shift away from mass armies and the use of small units—such as those operating in Honduras for the CIA—allows "allied" forces to remain elusive and independent of cumbersome support lines.

Deep strike does of course, have consequences other than military-tactical: If the mission is to accomplish its objective it has to be started early enough. This means that an escalation of military conflict is just as much preprogrammed as the target coordinates are. Besides, the reorientation from the previous forward defense to rapid direct and offensive 'defense' will quickly create situations that in times of tension will accelerate developments at a breath-taking speed.

Moreover, 'gaining the initiative' will involve a NATO response so rapid as for there to be scarcely a difference between aggressor and defender. As a classified study in the W. German Ministry of Defense says, present strategies would mean that an attack by Warsaw Pact forces could only be held up well within West German territory. And that would mean a conventional wave of destruction sweeping twice across most of the Federal Republic.

If the next war as well is going to be fought over Germany then, as the Generals are suggesting, we might as well carry it into the enemy's territory first.

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New 'Deep Strike' Weapons

The concept of 'deep strike' or 'interdiction' plays a central role in AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 and is a response to Soviet war strategies. The Russians plan to sweep towards the enemy front in a series of 'waves.' Follow-up waves wait in holding areas far behind the front lines. NATO plans to deploy new high precision weapons capable of destroying these enemy units in the holding areas. With ultra-modern computer technology the units can be tracked with absolute precision. The weapons industry is currently developing independently targetable 'submunition,' dropped from an aircraft, or a delivery system guided into target areas.

It may seem like a dream, but it is only a matter of years until these kind of weapons that can seek out their targets independently (e.g. a tank in a wood) will be deployed in NATO countries.

Also part of the deep strike strategy are the new 'bunker target munition' being developed by the U.S. Airforce: "When the weapon hits the bunker concrete the first charge explodes blowing a hole in the concrete. A second charge is then driven by jet power through the hole. On reaching the interior of the bunker the cavity sensor explodes the next detonation."

So-called "kinetic energy runway penetrator" warheads are planned for a conventional use of Pershing II missiles. These are capable of breaking up several hundred meters of runway at enemy airfields.

Another weapon, already well tested, is the multiple-use MWI for aircraft use. It drops off the runway bomb STABO and the air-launched mine MUSPA as submunition. The mine can bury itself in runway concrete and then explodes when its detectors pick up the noise of aircraft engines passing over it, so it doesn't even have to be hit directly. More than 5,000 explosion devices can be spread over a 500 meter area—an ideal weapon to target at gathered tank units.

The Skeet system is particularly smart, being infra-red guided. After being dropped by a delivery system the individual warheads circle over the target area until they find an armored vehicle. Once they do, a projectile is activated; if they don't the device self-disintegrates and leaves behind splinters (even radioactive) for any troops or "soft" vehicles.

This too can be adopted for use by the Pershing II launch system. Another argument for peace activists to believe American and European voices for a shift to more reliance on conventional weaponry.

Electronic reconnaissance combined with

transmission of target data to submunition without loss of time is, however, one of the main technical achievements that AIRLAND BATTLE seeks to use for offensive purposes.

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THE AIRLAND BATTLE 2000 DOCUMENT

1. BACKGROUND

a. The last years of the 20th century may prove to be a unique period in world history. This is so because of interrelated trends which, taken singly, or in the aggregate, portend a world of dynamic change—one in which the balances of economic, political and military power which have shaped the world since 1945 could alter dramatically.

b. The Alliance [NATO] remains committed to the forward defense strategy and overall deterrence of Warsaw Pact aggression.

2. PURPOSE OF CONCEPT

a. The purpose of the concept is to outline an operational vision for the conduct of military operations. The security interests of the Alliance are affected by events outside the geographical boundaries of NATO. Requirements or opportunities for action outside of the Alliance may arise. (...)

b. The concept will provide a focus for existing technology, and research and development efforts. (...) Force structures will be developed to execute new doctrine and tactics.

c. (...) The concept will be the basis for cooperation of the Alliance airland forces in support of NATO strategy.

II. ENVIRONMENT 2000

The following are some of the principal trends which will have an impact on future military forces.

1. Balance of Power Uncertainty

The balance of power in the world is shifting. Three trends contribute to the shift: The likelihood of a multipolar world, increasing Soviet power projection, and the NATO/WARSAW PACT military investment imbalance. Emerging nations are beginning to acquire more lethal weapons systems and to develop larger armed forces. The Soviet Union has sponsored much of the growth in military potential in the lesser developed countries.

2. Political and Economic Climate.

The world's governments have shorter and shorter periods of time to deal with problems that impact on domestic and international issues. At the same time governments must arrive at decisions faster, they are forced with more and more issues for which there are no satisfactory solutions.

3. Energy and Strategic Materials.

A significant portion of the energy required by the Western European nations of the Alliance is imported. Although requirements of the Western World are expected to decrease slightly, lesser developed countries, beginning to require more energy with increased industrialization, will demand an increased share of petroleum. To compound the problem of increased demands, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are expected to become oil importers. Additionally, industrialized members of the Alliance are dependent on strategic minerals, particularly those imported from Sub-Saharan Africa. The Alliance imports over ninety percent of its critical minerals from sources outside of its geographical boundaries.

4. Proliferation of Arms

The armies of the Third World are supplied, trained and equipped with more sophisticated arms than ever before. As the Soviet Union extends its influence, a continuing trend toward increased proliferation results. With suppliers at the ready and many market places available, Third World nations will continue to purchase more modern equipment. This ability to buy weapons from a growing list of sellers negates any political advantage individual Alliance members can achieve by refusing to sell to them.

5. New Technology

As the developing countries aided by their relatively

low wage scales become increasingly competitive in traditional manufacturing industries, the developed nations are rushing to dominate the high technology sector, hoping to provide the jobs and exports they will need for the future. The Third World will continue to increase its production capacity and by the end of the century may provide more than a quarter of the world's industrial production. (6...)

III. TRENDS AND AREAS OF INTEREST

(...)The fundamental effect [of above conditions] is a resource control, access, and distribution problem that will increasingly become the central issue in relations among nations. More and more, the older industrialized nations, especially the United States and Western Europe, will have a greater need to develop a rationalized, interrelated, mutually useful, and achievable set of economic policies to cope with resource problems.

Soviet influence and arms proliferation threaten the delicate balance of power. (...)

The Soviet Union will continue to strive to achieve and consolidate military superiority in certain areas. Surrogates acting in response to Soviet guidance may initiate conflict in several areas of the world. Capabilities of some members of the Alliance will be strained to maintain current commitments to NATO and respond to a threat in another region.

Emerging Third World countries create a greater imbalance of power. These nations may align themselves with more hostile states and resort to terrorism, blackmail, or limited war to attain an equal share of resources. This situation may upset trade and other agreements, thus requiring the Alliance to seek new alternatives and agreements.

2. (...) Therefore, the areas of interest are:

- *Central Europe
- *The Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf
- *Africa.

a. Central Europe

The principal direct threat to Central Europe will continue to be Warsaw Pact forces. Of equal importance will be the indirect threat to Central Europe in terms of the dependence of Alliance countries on Middle East oil. As early as 1990, the Soviet Union may be an oil importer. It is therefore possible that the Soviet Union will seek to control oil sources in the Middle East both to serve its own resource needs and to deny them to the NATO Alliance. The Alliance membership must therefore not only look eastward and appraise NATO's ability to defend against direct attack, but now southeastward as well and calculate what is required to cope with the indirect threat.

b. Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf

The principal threats in the Middle East and Southwest Asia will continue to be twofold: Soviet intrusion of intervention to secure or control oil resources, and political intransigence and instability of governments in the area. The latter will be all the more difficult to deal with because of a virtual stranglehold on enormous reserves of oil that can be imposed by governments whose goals are ambivalent at best and whose behavior is all too often capricious in terms of effect on world affairs.

c. Africa

The principal threats in Africa will continue to be twofold: Soviet or surrogate intrusion or intervention to secure critical mineral resources, and the political intransigence and instability of countries in the area. The instability of the governments in the countries controlling the essential minerals complicates and aggravates the situation. Chromium and manganese can be controlled



South Africa: DIVEST NOW!

by Robert Jones and Whitney Tymas

Black South Africans possess none of the political and human rights that most Americans take for granted. Apartheid law denies them the right to assemble, speak, choose a job freely, travel unimpeded, buy a home, or ever be certain of living in peace, or indeed of living at all. Nearly half of all Black children die of malnutrition before the age of five in a country which offers to its white inhabitants one of the world's highest standards of living.

While no one, apart from the South African government, publicly condone the mass exploitation of the 80% of the population which is non-white, in recent years, debate in the U.S. as to possible mechanisms for implementing change has focused around the role played by the 350 American companies doing business in South Africa.

Corporate executives, various representatives of the U.S. government, university trustees, and others who hold positions of power and influence have embraced the U.S. company as a vehicle through which social, economic, and political reforms might be realized. They argue that it might be possible for business, through a progressive policy of "friendly persuasion," to influence the South African government to slowly modify its policies and move towards a more egalitarian position.

The "Sullivan Principles"

One of the primary reasons that U.S. companies are regarded as capable of effecting positive change within South African society is that among these 350 U.S. companies, there are 140 which have distinguished themselves by their affiliation with a set of fair work guidelines known as the Sullivan Principles.

Conceived in 1977 by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, the Sullivan Principles deal with the concepts of desegregated work places, equal pay for equal work, and unionization.

The six principles are:

- 1) Non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities.
- 2) Equal pay and fair employment practices for all employees.
- 3) Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time.
- 4) Initiation and development of training programs that will prepare in substantial numbers Blacks and other non-whites for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.
- 5) Increasing the number of Blacks and other non-whites in management and supervisory positions.
- 6) Improving the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

Effect "Minute"

Once a company has signed the Principles, it has also agreed to provide reports on the progress that has been accomplished by the implementation of these principles.

Although the Sullivan Principles can be seen as an attempt to remedy certain inequities found in the South African workplace, their real effect is to change the image of the corporations doing business there from opportunistic to benevolent. This image does not correspond to the facts. In reality, the reforms are small, they affect very few workers, and they have no effect whatsoever on racist law or policy.

In the first place, less than one percent of the total South African workforce is em-

ployed by American firms, and of these firms, only 140 are Sullivan signatories. The number of workers affected by any enlightened action on the part of the Sullivan signatories is a minute fraction of the population.

Further, many U.S. firms are engaged in capital intensive production which employs less unskilled labor than in other industries. This means a disproportionately small number of non-white workers and a relative overrepresentation of white workers in Sullivan companies. In fact, while white workers comprise only 20% of the South African workforce nationwide, within the Sullivan companies they represent 36% of the workforce. Black African workers, on the other hand, comprise 68% of the national workforce, while they represent only 44% of all workers in Sullivan companies.

Adherence to the Sullivan code is "voluntary." There are no penalties associated



with failing to comply with the guidelines once a company has signed. In fact, regardless of the stipulation that Sullivan signatories report on their progress, in 1982 nearly one fourth of them failed to do so at all. Of the companies that did provide progress information, more than one third received the lowest possible rating.

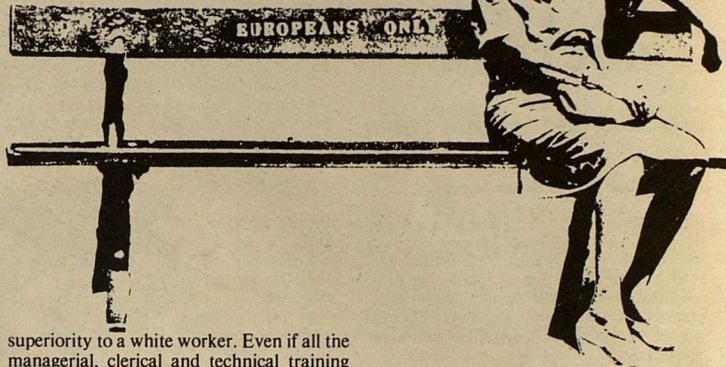
Signing the Sullivan Principles is practically meaningless.

But the companies which sign are heralded as "reformers," immune to criticism. While these companies reap the benefits of a humanitarian image, they have done almost nothing to change the status of their non-white workers. The profitability of jumping on the Sullivan bandwagon was neatly capsulized by one spokesperson for a U.S. firm who explained that his company had held off signing for some time, until it realized that "the principles were being used to pacify critics in the States."

Separate and Subservient

The effectiveness of the Sullivan Principles is dubious at best. Even if it were the case that each and every foreign company participated in the code with impressive rates of success, the fact still remains that the Sullivan code does nothing to change the superstructure of apartheid.

Under apartheid law, it is illegal for a non-white worker to be in a position of



superiority to a white worker. Even if all the managerial, clerical and technical training called for by the Sullivan code were to be realized, the most radical change which could be evoked is the extension of the dual hierarchy already in place.

In other words, all that could be accomplished by exerting "friendly persuasion" on the South African government would be the illusion of reform, a legitimization of the existing system of white domination and control. Racism mandated by law would still be the motivating force in South African society. And within industry, a small but all powerful minority of white managers would still be in a position to exert control over a non-white workforce.

This is not change. It is a way of sugar coating the realities of apartheid in order to render them less offensive to our American sensibilities. Apartheid is not acceptable, nor can any amount of cosmetic change which comes short of a system of majority rule be seen as acceptable.

The South African government has stated repeatedly that it has no intention of abandoning its racist policies. Therefore, it must be forced to do so. It is in this perspective that the role of U.S. companies in South Africa must be viewed.

The Real Story . . .

Although U.S. firms employ a tiny fraction of the South African workforce, they represent sizable amounts of the overall investment in key sectors of the economy. For example, U.S. interests represent 33% of motor vehicle production, 44% of petroleum imports and refining, and service 70% of the computer market in South Africa.

These are the sectors which are directly linked to the maintenance of the apartheid system. Jeeps and trucks are manufactured for use by the South African military, whose primary function is to enforce the laws of apartheid on the streets of South Africa. Petroleum is refined and, as mandated by South African law, a certain portion is earmarked for use by the army. The newest computers are used to enforce pass laws, the mechanisms by which people are forced to stay on Bantustans (that barren 13% of South African land which has been partitioned off for occupation by Black Africans).

When viewed in terms of their overall effect on the lives of non-whites, American corporations are firmly and solidly in the business of oppression. It is necessary that we look at those companies, whether signatories of the Sullivan Principles or not, in terms of their relationship to the continued strength of the white minority regime.

U.S. companies can have no role in bringing about real change while they are actively engaged in production which strengthens the apartheid system. In the words of former South African Prime Minister Vorster, "every investment, every trade agreement, every bank loan is a brick in the wall of continued existence." It is only through a policy of disinvestment in the economy of apartheid South Africa that they can bring to bear the pressure needed to force the government to give up its racist policies and deliver real representative power into the hands of the African and non-white majority.

In S. Africa, Divestment = Treason

The South African government knows that disinvestment is the only vehicle which can seriously threaten its ability to subjugate 80 percent of the country's population. It is for this reason that in South Africa it is considered an act of terrorism to call for the withdrawal of foreign com-

panies. Anyone who does so is subject to a minimum of five years in jail. There are no such penalties for promoting adherence to the Sullivan Principles.

Despite the risks and heavy penalties involved, Blacks in South Africa have been challenging foreign investment for decades. A few years ago, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a leading churchman and Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, addressed the moral issue involved with U.S. divestment: "Some say that if we [the Americans] get out of South Africa, others will invest. I want to say very respectfully that the moral turpitude of that argument is breathtaking. It's like saying, 'Hey, your wife is going to be raped, and if I don't do it, someone else is waiting.'"

Total divestment would serve a number of purposes in terms of exerting pressure for change. Were U.S. corporations forced to divest, a meaningful signal would be sent to the South African government that apartheid is completely unacceptable to the other nations of the world. The endless resolutions passed at the United Nations were and are very important, symbolically. There can be no question that at least on an ideological level, apartheid has no allies. However, until ideological stances and statements are accompanied by concrete economic sanctions, the South African



by Vincent Salas

government has nothing to lose as it continues to break international law with impunity.

Divestment would demonstrate to the South African people that their protests have been heard and responded to in a sincere manner, rather than being paid lip service in order to ease the collective conscience of the USA.

For more information on divestment campaigns in different areas of the U.S., contact the American Committee on Africa, 198 Broadway, N.Y. N.Y. 10038, 212-962-1210.

Reprinted from *Common Ground*, Columbia University



★ LETTERS ★ Letters ★; LETTERS; ★ Letters ★; LETTERS; LETTERS ★ LETTERS ★; LETTERS; LETTERS ★

by A. Gallery, Athens, Greece

You may know that if you are arrested in Greece for drug use, you'll find yourself sentenced rather soon to long-term imprisonment. But does any of you know that you'll have the same trouble if you wear a T-shirt or a badge with a marijuana leaf on it? Did you know that the marijuana-leaf symbol is, for the Greek cops, evidence of drug-spreading? And if it has, printed below, words such as "Marijuana Libera" or "Legalize Cannabis," the case is gonna be more difficult for you.

It's not just a silly joke. The Greek anti-drug police really do believe it! On Monday, Sept. 12, they went into five shops in the Plaka area of Athens (near the Acropolis), and arrested their owners. The five shopkeepers were sent to the district attorney the next day for drug spreading and possession(!)...

One of the five persons accused, named Dimitris Tsuanatos (42), said to reporters from the daily newspapers:

"On Monday, at Noon, three men and a woman came into my shop. They showed me some papers and told me that I was arrested, and all the material in my shop window was seized. They took with them about 100 badges and T-shirts with a green leaf on them, which was like this one of the plane-trees. I don't know English at all, and had no idea what they were about. The young customers seemed to like those badges and T-shirts very much, and I just sold them. No one told me that I might go to prison for possession of this material..."

The anti-pot hysteria has grown up rather a lot in Greece during these "socialist" times. Thousands of young Greeks and foreigners are imprisoned for marijuana or hashish smoking. And during this summer, hundreds of them took part in numerous hunger strikes, demanding the legalization of Cannabis and the decriminalization of drug use. Also, it was demanded that foreigners not be imprisoned in Greece, but that they be expelled to their countries, where use may be legal.



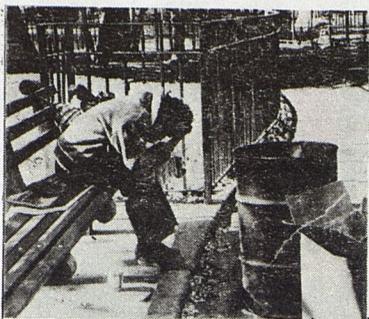
Dear Overthrow,

The Missions of San Francisco and Seattle, Part I of *America on Nothing a Day (or) Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained*.

I have no idea how old the idea of the Mission is, perhaps older than the story of the Good Samaritan, perhaps pre-dating the idea of the Church as sanctuary for criminals and the political misfit. I myself have stayed in many missions when my funds were at the lowest place on the planet. The purposes of these are to put a roof over the head of the unfortunate and impoverished; some just feed the poor and some do both.

My first experience in a mission was a disaster; the desk clerk was a fanatic who tried to beat me up and then frame me for assault with a deadly weapon (a buck knife). If a young Spaniard hadn't been there, I might have drew hard time, and I feel fairly certain, by the way the cop moved toward me (before my witness was noticed) that I would have gotten beat up as well. Several days later some down-and-outer decided that that turkey needed carving, and when I spied him again, he looked like King Tut's mummy. I made sure he saw me laughing at him. This was in Seattle, 1978.

You would think that such an experience would have caused me to avoid missions like the plague; however, I also have an aversion to sleeping out in the cold, and



food I've always found habit forming as well.

I've stayed in San Francisco at the Salvation Army (affectionately nicknamed by me "The Leather Nun"). It was during a transition from one facility (an abandoned gymnasium) to another, a newly refurbished building. This Sally was on Eddy St., in the heart of the Tenderloin and actually quite nice for a mission. There are some things about almost all these facilities, however, that I will keep to myself in order to save future embarrassment. I've ate at almost all the places that give out free food in S.F.: the Glide Church, St. Anthony's... It takes a good long time to get through the line; some do not serve seconds; some (the Millionaires' Club breakfasts in Seattle) serve slop.

The Republican who said many eat at these for a "freebie" should be forced to stand in line for two hours for a meal of plain beans and rice, some boiled carrots, and stale cookies. In his case, for dessert, I'll prepare something that consists of ground glass, Drano, and rat poison. There is no caviar served at any mission, Mr. Magoo, and I hope you choke to death on your escargot.

Since almost all missions have a religious affiliation, some make use of this connection in order to mystify a captive audience with tales of fire and brimstone, damnation and salvation. Why, one lady at the Bread of Life even pornographically described the visage of Ben Franklin (?) on a hundred dollar bill, as if the winos and downtrodden (like me) didn't already have wet dreams about the existence of these! She went on to tell us to "forget ourselves," then I wonder who would remember? Certainly the next mugger. They were from "The Little Church by the Side of the Road," a drive-in church service. (God bless me and my Mercedes—Bah, humbug!) I was so disgusted that I returned (after eating) to tell her how awful her sermon was (since I'm faintly religious but in a deeply personal way), but they were too busy singing hosannas to listen.

"The Green Hornet, Esq."
Frank H. Fasano

Dear Overthrow,

Thanks so much for the copy of *Blacklisted News*. I would like to inform you about a highly political drug bust which involved me and about 29 other people in Saguache County, Colorado, on Oct. 1, 1983.

My own immediate circumstances: myself and Steve Kaufman were staying with JaySun Hammond (well known at Rainbow Gatherings) and Katy Stuckel. A bunch of cops came in at daybreak with machine pistols. We were all taken to the firehouse at the Baca Grande, just outside of Ciestone, Colorado, where there was a bunch more people who had been arrested. The cops took JaySun back to his house and searched it, and allegedly found four hits of acid in his bedroom chest of drawers. JaySun and Katy were charged with "possession of a controlled substance." A lot of people chipped in and bonded them out. Steve Kaufman and I were in jail for six days. I was told I would be charged with "aiding and abetting in possession of a controlled substance"; the Public Defender said there is no such charge. I was released on \$300 bond. Steve Kaufman was released the next day with no charges filed against either one of us. I tried to get my \$300 back, but Judge Ogburn said I was "associating with known

criminals" (i.e., JaySun and Katy), so I didn't get the money back.

One woman, Mary Zalinka, was arrested with her friend Kenny Skoglund in Moffat, Colorado. The man she got for Public Defender was a former judge in another district, a friend of Judge Ogburn. (Ogburn invited this guy to come over and be a court-appointed lawyer a month before the bust.) Apparently they are both members of an organization for stricter drug laws. This court-appointed lawyer persuaded Mary to plead no contest. She got sent off to prison at once. Her future father-in-law, Don Skoglund, began a petition campaign and kept on the Colorado Senators and the state Attorney General's office. She has been released on probation.

There are so many illegal and dubious things surrounding this bust. JaySun and Katy had three names on their search warrant—people who supposedly said they had smoked pot or hash with them and told this to the undercover nark, Mike Thompson (formerly of the Phoenix program in Vietnam and the DEA). None of these people had ever smoked with JaySun and Katy nor talked to Mike Thompson about drugs in connection with JaySun and Katy.

The sheriff, Larry Zimmer, has admitted he took a \$1,000 donation from an unnamed private individual to conduct the bust when there was not enough federal or state money for it. He also took money out of the salaries of his deputies to pay Mike Thompson, the undercover nark. Two of the deputies have resigned in protest and one of the district attorneys refuses to handle the case.

The small town of Moffat is suing the Saguache County sheriff's department because Thompson, the undercover nark, fired his machine pistol inside the city limits when he was showing it off, trying to trade it to Kenny Skoglund for drugs. (Kenny refused; later, Thompson said he had a bad wound from Vietnam and needed drugs to stop the pain.)

Behind this orgy of unconstitutional behavior and general obnoxiousness is Saguache County's hatred and fear of the Baca Corporation—much of it justified. But like so much protest in Middle America, it takes a right-wing direction and ends up making matters worse.

The Baca Corporation bought up the Luis M. Baca old Spanish grant in Saguache County back in 1979. Aspen is all built up now, so the Baca Corporation sold lots to wealthy people who missed out at Aspen.

O.M.I. Can Win

The Oregon Marijuana initiative *can* make it onto the ballot this year, if you help. More than half of the 63,521 signatures of registered voters needed by the July 1st cut-off date are already in hand. With almost 2 months remaining, organizers are confident of rolling up enough names to survive expected challenges and make it to the Nov. general election.

Polls show that 56% of Oregon voters favor OMI, which would not legalize sale and taxation, but only extend the right of privacy to adult possession and cultivation for one's own use. Regardless of the best efforts of the Reagan White House to monopolize the media, there is no doubt that political developments in the real world of the voters can turn public debate on the issue around.

It was the 33% vote for the CMI that first brought realistic drug reform into the political mainstream. That was in 1972—at Nixon's height. Just getting OMI on the ballot will force the War on Drugs people spending millions to turn around the present majority in favor of OMI.

Now you could send money, to the Oregon Marijuana Initiative, POB 8698, Portland, OR 97207. But what we really suggest you do is go to Oregon to do petitioning. If just 10 people who read this decide to hitch-hike to Oregon to work full-time, it will make the difference. Housing and support for out-of-state petitioners are available at (503)775-9250.

Correction

On the back page of the last issue, 2 guests of the *Blacklisted News* party were incorrectly identified as gate crashers.

The head of Baca is Maurice Strong of the Tascos Oil Co. It's partly a tax dodge: they gave a lot of land to a Catholic monastery, to a Buddhist monastery run by Tibetans (Colorado has been popular with Tibetans since the CIA trained some here for the 1959 uprising), and to Lindisfarne, a place for hip summertime intellectual seminars. (People involved include Baker Roshi, formerly of Tassajara Zen Center, poet Gary Snyder, musician Paul Winter, E. Schumacher, author of *Small is Beautiful*.)

The local people regard the wealthy newcomers and the exotic new spiritual institutions among them as "kooks" and worse. Many people in Saguache County live at near-poverty level. Since the Baca Corporation came in, the property lines are enforced a lot more strictly, making it harder for locals to gather firewood or hunt deer. (Some of them need the meat badly.) The new roads and buildings have increased erosion in the area.

Some of the local Jesus freaks announced that the Catholic and Buddhist and various hip spiritual figures were at the Baca to plan the false world religion of the Beast. Just next to the Baca is the Aspen Institute, of which Henry Kissinger is a member—so the Trilateralists were believed to be on hand to create the empire of the Beast.

A lot of new people moved into the county to work for the Baca Corporation as construction workers, as secretaries for its Property Owners Association, as waitresses in its Baca Inn and Bistro. Most of these people were young, pot-smoking types. While the local youth had been hostile to the older



"kooks" around the Baca, they became friendly with the young hip influx. This is *exactly* the group that got busted. A symbolic figure among those busted was a young man whose brother is a fundamentalist preacher who had been associated with the Baca-is-the-Beast movement. This young man obviously was no longer a believer in his brother's religion, and was running around with the long-haired newcomers. (Sheriff Zimmer has strong fundamentalist church backing.)

JaySun Hammond, who came to the Baca as a construction worker at Lindisfarne, is well-known as involved in Rainbow, and a group of Rainbow people called the village who had been considering moving onto the Baca land. And this is in an area where *The Hidden Evils of the Rainbow*, an anti-"New Age" book is a best-seller.

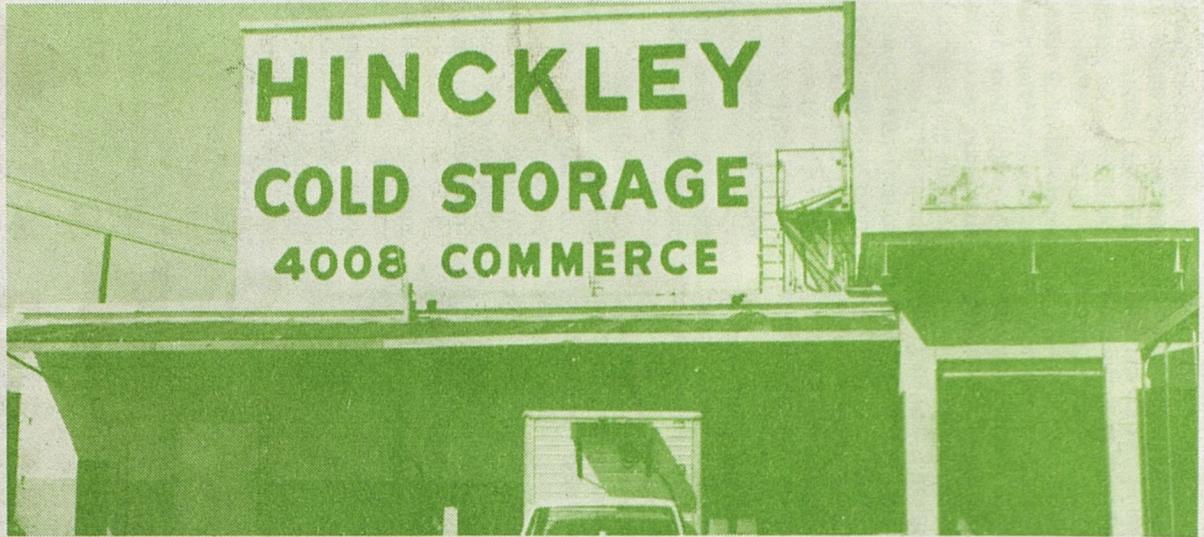
One good result of the bust has been a new spirit of solidarity and comradeship in struggle among those who were busted. Many local people are understanding that the grotesque antics of special deputy nark Mike Thompson, who was brought in from outside, could happen to them, too. More and more of the whole story is getting out.

I hope the ACLU of Colorado or *somebody* will get involved in this and the news of all the cruelties and absurdities of this bust will get out.

Very best wishes,
Jodey

FREEZE REAGAN/BUSH IS STILL LOOKING FOR A DALLAS H.Q.

(Although it can be reached in the meantime in Dallas c/o Michael 214-941-8476.)



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