

Litton Loses Cruise ★ OMI Wins ★ Stop The City! ★ Foil the Air Force ★ Cancer Grows on Presidency (see p. 1)

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WHITE HOUSE ORDERS NEW COVER-UPS

LaRouche 'Technically' A Foreign Agent

White House Clearance For 'Andean' Connection

by Les Ledbetter

(Washington, D.C.)—Lyndon LaRouche, the fascist leader running for the Democratic party nomination, may be in "technical violation" of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and acting "on behalf of a foreign power" if his organization's current funding comes from outside the United States, according to a privileged internal Justice Department memorandum recommending a Federal grand jury investigation of LaRouche funding.

If that funding were being diverted to appear to be thousands of donations by American voters, then LaRouche is probably guilty of a criminal violation of the Federal election laws, according to experts in the field.

Administration Vetoes Grand Jury

The grand jury inquiry of LaRouche funding was vetoed, and copies of the memorandum ordered destroyed, once it was determined that such an investigation could prove extremely damaging to the White House and the Justice Department, according to a government source who kept a copy of the memorandum and recently showed it to *Overthrow*.

According to the source, the questions about LaRouche arose when the White House directed Justice to clear LaRouche of reported links to left-wing organizations. Radical Right-wingers believe he is still a Marxist-Leninist from his former days with the Students for a Democratic Society, and insist that LaRouche, who is allowed regular access to national security information at the White House and the Drug En-

forcement Agency, is a red mole.

The internal memorandum states that, during the investigation into LaRouche's connections with the Andean Party of Labor [operating in Columbia, Bolivia and Peru] and the Mexican Party of Labor—minor parties with no apparent constituencies, resembling LaRouche's National Labor Caucuses here—one member of the Drug Enforcement Agency refused to cooperate with his own department, citing national security considerations.

The exact nature of LaRouche's technical violation was not spelled out in the memorandum, except to suggest that large sums of money—more than a million dollars a week—were flowing into LaRouche's war chest, and that there appeared to be a South American connection.

However, the sources of possible embarrassment to Reagan's lily-White House are 1) the ongoing (weekly) exchange of information and strategy between LaRouche and National Security Council personnel, and 2) the fact that the Drug Enforcement Agency is part of a Justice Department that winks at hard drugs when traffickers provide anti-communist information that the DEA uses to bolster its importance ("usefulness") in the government.

(For more on anti-communist drug crusades, see box about CIA's Australian exploits, p. 3)

Earlier Investigation Under Carter

This is the second investigation into links between LaRouche and members of the DEA. But it is the first also to raise the possibility that much of the funding for LaRouche's fascist megalomania originates from the trafficking of hard drugs into the United States under the protective eye of senior DEA officials.

An earlier LaRouche inquiry was apparently begun during the Carter Administration, but was quickly quashed, sources said. It appears, according to

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Jepsen Probe Ends After AWACS Switch

Prez Torpedoed Probe of S. Afrikaan Campaign \$\$\$

© Steve Wilson

In an exclusive interview taped by the *Free Environment*, an alternative paper from Iowa City, former U.S. Attorney James Reynolds has revealed that the Reagan administration torpedoed an investigation into a S. African financial connection to the campaign of conservative Sen. Roger Jepsen in return for his vote on the Saudi Arabian AWACS sale. In exchange for deserting his fundamentalist backers, Jepsen saved himself from prosecution for taking illegal campaign contributions. James Reynolds was removed from office and the investigation squelched immediately after the AWACS vote.

In the early days of the Reagan Administration, Sen. Roger Jepsen (R-IA) led a campaign to block the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Jepsen expressed fear that the Saudi government would pass information gained from the sale to Syria. This would jeopardize the security of Israel, argued the Senator.

Jepsen's power base is the New Right. Keeping the Holy Land controlled by pro-U.S. forces is a high agenda item with the new crusaders. Jepsen flew to Israel and assured Menachem Begin in person that he would prevent the sale. Prior to this, more than 1,000 people at an Israeli-American Public Relations Committee fundraiser had cheered the Senator with open hearts and wallets. Roger told the press that his wife's Bible studies had convinced him to "bless Israel and curse its enemies."

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1981, Roger Jepsen said he had been given highly classified in-

formation by the White House. He had changed his mind, and would vote to sell the Saudis sophisticated arms. White House Political Director Edward Rollins explained the methods used to change Jepsen's mind in a lecture to a college journalism class at Georgetown University. "We just took Jepsen and beat his brains out. We stood him in front of an open grave and said he could jump in if he wanted to," asserted Rollins. The *Des Moines Register* printed the remarks, but did not release Rollins' name.

Both Jepsen and Reagan were reportedly incensed at the breach of secrecy. Sen. Jepsen's staff obtained a list of students in the class and interrogated them. More than three months later, Jepsen identified Rollins as the source of the quotes. When Rollins said Jepsen had been shown an open grave, the general assumption was a cutoff of Presidential support.

But in an exclusive taped interview, Reynolds told us, "I am Jepsen's grave... meaning the fact they were going to turn me loose on him. They were going to let me have him." And then, just as the prosecution was readying its case for the grand jury, James Reynolds was fired.

Roger Jepsen was not always an enthusiastic supporter of South Africa. As Iowa Lieutenant Governor in the early '70s, he was instrumental in Iowa's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Attempting to unseat Gov. Bob Ray cost Jepsen his office. He moved back to Davenport, married his second wife, Dee, and sold insurance. Dee Jepsen is a bush league Phyllis Schlafly. Through her, Roger gained extreme right-wing political support. His link to South Africa was Steve Bisenius, with whom he once shared an apartment. Bisenius had been an Iowa state senator from Cascade.

In 1978, Roger Jepsen was campaigning for U.S. Senate against the incumbent Dick Clark. South Africa and the CIA were open-

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OMORI NO SABOTORI!

from combined sources

In the early morning April 22nd, a series of bombing attacks broke out at Japanese-owned firms in the suburbs of Paris. The bombing campaign was intended not to injure or kill anybody. An anarchist group claimed responsibility for the affair, demanding the release of Katsuhisa Omori.

This affair was reported on the front pages of major Japanese papers the next day, and was repeatedly on TV news. In result, millions of Japanese people are now watching the development of the "Omori case."

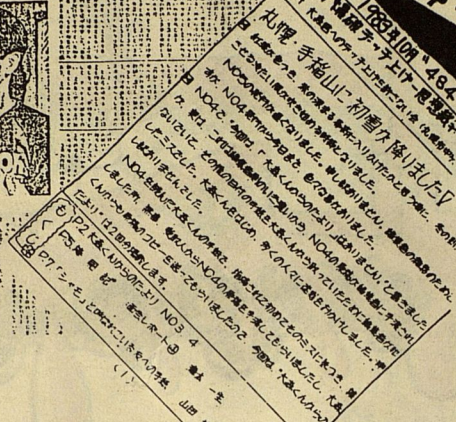
A Death Sentence for "Guilty Thoughts"
Japanese activist K. Omori is waiting on death row to be executed for *thinking* the bombing of a government office was a good idea.

The office in question, located on the island of Hokkaido, was bombed in March, 1976. Two people died. Five months later,



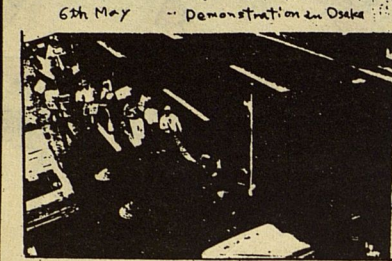
began with the brutal occupation of the island by the Japanese in 1868.

Though Omori is a Japanese, he's a supporter of the anti-Japanese campaign of the Ainu, who want the Japanese to leave their island alone. It's a situation analogous to the native people of North America: the



Thanks to the warm support received from friends all over the world, Kazuhisa Omori has been filled with new courage to carry on. At the same time, the Japanese government is beginning to show signs of annoyance at the resistance campaign. The strategy of the support groups is to broaden this international movement and eventually

(Osaka) 10A, Feb. 1984



Omori was arrested, after someone reported "noticing" Omori the night of the bombing. Omori denied doing the bombing, though in his trial he told the judge he supported the action. He also tried to punch the judge.

The legal case against Omori was weak, to put it mildly. No witnesses, no confession, no evidence (ordinary sugar and batteries found in his house were considered "Bomb components")

In fact, the only link between Omori and the action is his support for the autonomy of an oppressed people, the Ainu of Hokkaido. The bombed office was a symbol of Japanese rule over the Hokkaido, a rule that

Japanese took everything the Ainu had, used the men as slave labor, raped the women, and tried to kill them all off in wars.

Omori Support Groups Carry On

On April 23rd one of the Omori Support Group handed out leaflets widely in the city of Osaka, and on May 6th they organized a demonstration against Omori's death sentence.

On June 12, Omori Support Groups had gatherings in Sapporo, Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka to coincide with the first hearing of the High (Appellate) Court on the case.

force the Japanese government into a public reaction.

Omori is now 35 years old. Despite his eight years in solitary, he remains as full of wit and humor as ever. At college he trained to be a teacher, but dropped out part-way through, rejecting an elite-oriented education that ignored the poverty and prejudice on which society is founded. Until his arrest in 1976, while working as a casual laborer, he took an active part in the resistance supporting the struggles of the Ainu minority, the people of Okinawa, and so on—a com-

Continued Page 27

defy the Reagan Administration's unremitting anti-communism and support for fascists.

While no effort is spared denouncing the "state-sponsored terrorism" of countries on the State Dept. blacklist, a curious silence on the part of the mass media and inaction on the part of Reagan's Justice Dept. have created an atmosphere in the U.S. where these violent assaults on civil liberty can flourish.

To bring the perpetrators of this crime and all their backers to justice, you can send telegrams and letters to Mayor Diane Feinstein, City Hall, 400 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102; or U.S. Attorney General, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

inter-German relations has pressured them to make symbolic gestures on human rights questions (although West German political oppression has not been affected). As long as activists confined their activities to the church and did not demonstrate in public, the government only made examples of a few leaders. However, Women for Peace has been unwilling to observe these rules. Their chapters in Dresden, Berlin and Halle demonstrated openly against war toys and military instruction in the schools, demanding "education for peace."

Formed in response to a 1982 law in Women for Peace was formed in 1982 to protest a law passed then that allows conscripting women into the armed forces in times of emergency. The women wrote State Chairman Erich Honecker that they wanted to "break the circle of violence."

Ulrike Poppe and her husband Gerd were among the founders of the only free nursery in the GDR. They developed it with others as an alternative to state controlled, militaristic child care. However, since all use of space is controlled by the government, they had difficulties keeping the actual rooms used to care for five 12-month-old children. A few weeks after their October 1983 opening, the collective members were denounced by the Deputy of Police for "gaining accommodation by deception." The childcare worker was declared "Anti-social element." The adults were threatened with job loss if they did not remove their children. With Poppe's arrest, the center was closed.

Other activities of Women for Peace have included participation in a "Fast for Life" in August, 1983. This event included discussion on such topics as "The Responsibility of Christians for War and Peace," "The Link between Armaments and Hunger in the Third World," "A Critique of Consumer Society and the Ideology of Growth." On World Peace Day (September 1), many Berlin women participated in an attempt to form a human chain from the American embassy to the Soviet embassy. This silent vigil was immediately broken up by state security forces.

EXILE DEATH SQUADS STALK S.F. VIETNAMESE

(SAN FRANCISCO)—On May 18th, a right-wing Vietnamese death squad gunned down Pham Thi Liu and Nguyen Van Luy in front of their San Francisco home. Pham Thi Liu was killed instantly. Her husband, Nguyen Van Luy was seriously

Nguyen Van Luy



Pham Thi Liu

wounded. Nguyen Van Luy, 72, is the Honorary President of the Association of Vietnamese in the U.S. A peace activist and outspoken opponent of the Vietnam war, he continued to work for humanitarian aid and normalization of relations between the U.S. and Vietnam.

The brutal attack was designed to intimidate the peace movement as a whole. The group claiming credit for this assassination, the "Vietnamese Organization to Exterminate Communists and Restore the Nation," is part of the growing tide of right-wing violence in the U.S. against Vietnamese, Chileans and Cubans who dare to

E. GERMANY SLAMS GRASS-ROOTS PEACENIKS

by Sarah Schulman

Two women peace activists in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) have been released after three weeks imprisonment without having been brought to trial.

On December 12, 1983, Barbel Bohley, a painter, and Ulrike Poppe, were arrested and charged with having made "contacts dangerous for the state" with journalists from New Zealand and members of the British women's peace movement. They and five other detained members of Frauen Fur Frieden (Women for Peace) are being pressured by the East German government to emigrate to West Germany or face jail sentences of 2 to 12 years.

The GDR is the only Soviet-bloc nation to develop a viable and independent peace movement. This may be attributed to a combination of exposure to information about the independent peace movement internationally via West German television (viewed by 85% of GDR citizens). Also, East Germany's economic need for better

German Anarchist Publishers Jailed

Their crime was publishing articles that condemned state violence, criticized militarism and endorsed resistance against state repression.

Two West German comrades, publishers of the anarchist paper *Radikal*, have received 2½ year jail sentences for writing about state repression.

The two editors, Benny Haerlin and Micky Klockner, were found guilty of publishing letters sent to the paper by the Revolutionary Cells, the anarchist underground that grew out of the Red Army Faction and the June 2 movement.

The court's decision was denounced by the journalists' union of West Germany, which is worried that a dangerous legal precedent has been set. The union charges that the verdict is an infringement of the freedom of reporters and investigative journalists.

For activists of any stripe, the broader implication is clear. Anyone who publishes stories from a perspective or organization to which the state is opposed can be convicted as a criminal—whether anarchist, communist, prison activist, environmentalist...

It's not illegal to publish or read anarchist papers—not yet! But the state has proven time and time again that it will take every opportunity available and every means at its disposal to make dissent a crime—as soon as that dissent proves to be an effective challenge.

Write letters of support to: *Radikal*, c/o Zeitungskooperative, postfach 420, Eisenbahnstrasse 4, 1000 Berlin 36, West Germany.

Refused to Go to Lebanon...

MUSLIM MARINE GETS 6 MOS.

by Ronald L. Kuby
Associate, Kunstler & Mason; Cooperating Attorney, Center for Constitutional Rights

On May 17, 1984, Marine Corporal Alfred Griffin, a Muslim, was sentenced to four months in jail, forfeiture of half pay, reduction in rank, and given a bad conduct discharge for refusing to participate in U.S. military activities in Lebanon and Grenada. Griffin, who became a member of the Nation of Islam at the age of six, testified that as a Muslim, his religious beliefs prohibited him from participating in wars of aggression. Griffin's testimony was corroborated by two Imams from the American Muslim Mission, who testified that the Koran prohibits killing except in defense of self, family, or country during an actual invasion.

Corporal Griffin's resistance began just days before the Beirut bomb attack, when his unit left Camp Lejeune for Lebanon. (En route, they were diverted to Grenada to lead the invasion.) Griffin went AWOL. He contacted the Center for Constitutional

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OVERTHROW

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Drug \$\$\$ Influence Hinted Behind Fascist Candidate

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documents discussing the inquiry, that the investigation was stopped rather than risk exposure of key Administration figures as drug users, and DEA bureaucrats as members of drug smuggling operations. Throughout, their participation has been justified under the banner of national security (i.e. gathering "anti-communist" intelligence).

The most recent investigation appears to have been prompted by State Department reports on LaRouche political allies in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, the sources of nearly all the world's cocaine.

The White House request was not intended to lead to an inquiry into LaRouche funding. The White House had specifically requested that LaRouche and his South American allies be cleared of the taint of communism. The proposal by the Justice Department investigators to convene a grand jury on the matter was deemed to be outside the original scope of the requested inquiry, and the order to destroy the document invoked "national security precautions" that prohibit prosecution of Federal agents for illegal acts if such acts are ordered by their superiors and are done in the interest of national security.

Rise of the "Anti-Communist" DEA

Over the years since Richard Nixon was first elected President, there have been consistent reports that Drug Enforcement Agency personnel operate beyond the law, especially in Third World countries where they are known to condone torture. Their operations have been particularly notorious in Bolivia, where agents maintain intimate contact with members of the former military junta who were involved in the cocaine trade.

The DEA was most recently implicated in an attempt by the Bolivian narcotics police to kidnap the President of that country, the first democratically elected President of Bolivia in 18 years, and to reinstitute a military dictatorship. Sources familiar with the narcotics police—trained and financed by the Drug Enforcement Agency—say that those officers would never have tried to present senior members of the Bolivian military with a completed coup unless it had first been discussed with, and had not been vetoed by, their American advisors. Those sources say the DEA wanted to reinstitute control over the Bolivian government by installing cocaine traffickers in that government who would de-

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LaRouche, Reagan: regular access.

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now under indictment for selling arms to Libya and on the lam in the Middle East—revealed that most of the CIA operatives he trained in assassination techniques had been transferred to the DEA, and then stationed in various Latin American capitals.

In the month before the coup attempt, according to the *New York Times* (July 6, '84), with the Reagan Administration pledging \$5 million, the DEA poured advisors in to "train" a detective squad and to "counsel" the 150-man *Leopardos*, who were equipped with trucks, jeeps, tents and radios.

'A Powerful Friend' of Oligarchs

The LaRouche connection to the Reagan White House has been well documented. Jacqueline Salit, writing in the March 19

BANK CIA . . .

The co-mingling of drug money and operations with intelligence money and operations has a long-established practice in the U.S. intelligence community. One of the most recent examples was the Nugen Hand bank—established to bilk servicemen, launder drug money and become paymaster for the Central Intelligence Agency's successful attempt to destabilize and depose the former Australian Labor Government of William Whitlam.

As detailed in the April, 1984, issue of *Penthouse* the Nugen Hand Bank involved "heroin dealing, arms trafficking, money laundering, the CIA and enough high-ranking military officers to launch a major invasion." And it notes that the CIA operation was part of a long history of criminal associations that began with a deal with Lucky Luciano to spring him from jail during World War II and let him operate his heroin ring in exchange for help against communist organizers on the docks, the invasion of Sicily, and the forming of the postwar Italian government. Best known was the shipment of heroin from the "Golden Triangle" of Southeast Asia during

National Alliance, notes that Dr. Norman Bailey, a consultant to the National Security Council, confirms meeting regularly with LaRouche because he has "one of the best private intelligence services in the world."

Dr. Bailey later defended his contact with LaRouche in an interview with Miss Salit and, when asked whether other government officials were in contact with LaRouche, he said, "Obviously."

In her April 16 column, Miss Salit also noted that LaRouche supporters testified in support of James Watt's approach to the environment at his confirmation hearings. She also noted that while Reagan has berated Jesse Jackson for anti-Semitism, Reagan's administration retains an intimate connection with LaRouche, whose operations in-

ment. However, the agency and its allies chafed at these legal restraints. And as soon as they were able to obtain leverage against the Carter White House, the DEA renegades began pursuing their goal of becoming the premiere intelligence agency. They went wild overseas with plots and at home with massive numbers of pot arrests, because, as one high ranking DEA agent said in briefing the staff of a House Judiciary subcommittee, "It's easier to bust pot dealers and it keeps our arrest statistics up."

accordance with his plans. And he may be able to control the careers and thinking of many in the DEA who have seen him as a useful tool without realizing he thinks of them as tools.

But in light of Nancy Reagan's public campaign to retarget law enforcement resources from hard drugs to marijuana and alcohol [drugs of the young and poor], the corruption within the DEA seems untouchable. The power of LaRouche seems to grow as he burrows deeper and deeper into government.

The DEA had some effectiveness under Nixon, who preferred to have his own "plumbers" intelligence unit. For a time they actually put a crimp on heroin smuggling, and left prosecution of small dealers and marijuana users to local law enforce-

the 1960s to the United States by Air America, the CIA airline, and other airlines on contract to the agency.

"Although the original purpose of these alliances was to fight communism, the result was the CIA became a middleman for drug producers and organized crime," writes Penny Lernoux in *Penthouse*. "Later, as American involvement in Southeast Asia wound down, a number of CIA agents went into the drug business."

Of course, few agents ever really break with "the company," the drug laundering and smuggling; Nugen Hand Bank was the perfect vehicle to bring down the Labor Government leaders who were threatening to close down the CIA's ultra top secret listening station, Pine Gap.

In fact, Miss Lernoux, writes that in 1973, the new director of the CIA [William Colby who had risen to fame with the Phoenix murder program in Vietnam] put the Australian government in the same target category as the Allende government of Chile.

Unable to get the Australian military to stage a coup, the CIA decided to pull its own by first fabricating evidence against the Whitlam government and then getting the Governor General [a ceremonial post representing the British] to dismiss Whitlam and appoint a conservative Malcolm Fraser in his place.

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Massive Campaign Fund Fraud Covered up in Exchange for Senator's Vote

Continued from Page 1

ly hostile to Sen. Clark. A secret war in Angola waged by the CIA and South African troops had been exposed and defunded in the Senate by Clark. Clark praised Steve Biko, who was killed in a South African jail, criticized apartheid, and advocated less business with the South African regime until they allowed democracy.

Candidate Jepsen stressed the need for chrome and plutonium from South Africa, and said conditions under apartheid were not really that bad. All but two main officials in the South African government spent time in Allied prisons during World War II as Nazi sympathizers. Prime Minister Vorster was a general in a fascist youth group called the Ox Wagon Guard. Vorster spent 20 months in a British prison for leading pro-Nazi mobs during World War II, and never recanted his actions. Candidate Jepsen described South Africa as an important ally.

In May of 1978, South African economic minister Jan Van Rooyen toured Iowa, at the invitation of Steve Bisenius, who was working for the state at the time. Bisenius had become interested in trade with South Africa through *Government Executive* magazine. *Government Executive* distributes 74,500 copies a month to government employees in Washington. The main offices are in Los Angeles, Washington and Johannesburg, South Africa. Most of the advertising is for arms systems and nuclear technology. According to sources in the U.S. government, the magazine is produced by the CIA.

Van Rooyen was rebuked by the U.S. State Department for involving himself in a U.S. election. While touring Iowa, Van Rooyen complained about Clark's efforts

against apartheid. Van Rooyen also met leaders, many of whom were also contributors to the Jepsen campaign, and Iowans for Life.

Texas oil barons and assorted radical right-wing groups worked hard for Jepsen's election. The John Birch Society covered the state with anti-Clark propaganda. Jepsen claimed he had no connection, despite the fact that many of his business partners were active and powerful in the Birch organization. Anti-abortion forces possibly worked the hardest.

The two evenings before the election, campaign workers used a bank of several dozen phones in the Davenport offices of Per Mar Security and Research to call voter lists of registered Democrats in Catholic areas. The opening line was, "Would you cross party lines to save unborn children?" The finances were provided by Iowans for Life, who claimed the money came from 18,000 small donations. A former official of the South African government has a more detailed explanation of how pro-Jepsen forces received at least \$250,000 . . .

Earl Rhodie was the head of South Africa's Ministry of Information during the mid-Seventies. Rhodie testified in 1978 that South Africa spent \$73 million to influence local politics around the world. Mentioned prominently was the campaign to defeat Sen. Dick Clark and elect Roger Jepsen. According to Rhodie, the money was channeled through Sydney S. Baron and Co., and through John McGoff, an ultra-conservative publisher. "Muldergate," as the scandal was known, reached such proportions in South Africa as to topple the government. Back home in Iowa, U.S. Attorney James Reynolds launched an investigation into covert support of Roger Jepsen by foreign agents.

Stephen Bisenius was in close contact with McGoff and Baron during the campaign. He was the only Iowan to attend a trade meeting in Houston, sponsored by South Africa. In Houston, Bisenius was singled out by McGoff for a private meeting with himself, Afrikaan businessmen, and the Sydney Baron Agency. Bisenius flew to South Africa later that summer, and made many contracts.

Documents provided by former District Attorney Reynolds outline Rhodie's role in the secret campaign. Sydney Baron, Rhodie, Prime Minister Vorster, and Afrikaan officials had a meeting in August, 1978. Baron gave a hundred-page report on his legal activities for South Africa. Rhodie explained that Baron then gave a verbal account of secret operations, which were paid for from a secret account from the Ministry of Information. Baron advised, "He was going to concentrate all of his activities on knocking out Mr. Dick Clark, who had really been a thorn in the side of the South Africans. The process was that he (Baron) would take a salary and it would go into a private account. The money would then go to Sen. Clark's opponents." Baron was absolutely sure that Clark would lose. The money would go for day-to-day expenses, such as newspaper and radio advertising. "I cannot say that the quarter million (South African money) that was used, that this was the only amount used by the political opponents of Sen. Clark, but certainly we had a hand in it. (\$250,000) . . . is not an insignificant amount," asserted Rhodie.

Amid a swirl of murky finances and aggressive mud-slinging, Roger Jepsen was elected United States Senator in 1978. District Attorney Reynolds began to collect evidence on the Jepsen campaign, but was held back by his superiors. The U.S. Justice Department was about to indict John McGoff for funneling millions of dollars into to secret Afrikaan operations in this country.

When Reagan needed a handle on Jepsen, it was there. Roger Jepsen and Sen. Grassley had been trying to have Reynolds removed for months. As Reynolds said, "Here I am, a poor damned U.S. Attorney out here in Iowa, and I'm trying to investigate the CIA's involvement in our politics. But I just keep boring down." Had Jepsen not given in to White House pressure, we might yet have found out much of how the Administration works.

Reagan's 1980 campaign manager John Sears is now a registered agent of the South African government. The files to the investigation are now sealed; only a few months remain until the statute of limitations is up. Robin Williams summed it up as like "having Charles Manson as a male nurse."

LEONARD PELTIER:

'Today We BEGIN OUR FAST FOR LIFE...'

Greetings Brothers & Sisters, Friends & Supporters,

For months when we began to plan this I have tried to think of the best words and manner to put this to you so that you would understand with the same feelings and love I have for not only all things in life but for you also. So in order to make certain my words are understood I will keep my words brief and simple; in fact, in such a way even our enemy and the Bureau of Prisons will have no trouble understanding them.

Today my brothers Standing Deer-Robert Wilson, Rechaza, Lore de Chingatu-Al Garza, and I begin our journey ope Wakan kin returning to the bosom of the Creator. Today, we take the Sacred Road and begin our fast for Life.

My brothers Standing Deer and Rechaza have made their statements about the inhuman conditions we must endure here at the United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois. Everything they have said is true. The terms of confinement here are so hideous that if the conditions were made public this prison could very well be condemned as an insult to human life.

There are so many things wrong here in the way we are being forced to live in the United States Bureau of Prisons has placed a news blackout on this penitentiary. Any news item which shows the administration in a bad light is suppressed or countered with "disinformation." The rule is that the news media is no longer allowed inside this prison. The last exception was made in November of 1983; however, TV news people were not allowed to bring in their cameras to film their stories. Two media sources have been denied the right to come in and interview me on my case and appeal.

This prison is one of the most modern in the world. Yet it cannot, because of mode of confinement for prisoners, meet the minimum requirements of the American Corrections Association in order to get ACA accreditation—while an antiquated prison a few miles down the road (Menars) gets high marks and is ACA accredited. What is so wrong at this penitentiary that not even the ACA, a self-serving extension of the corrections community, will accredit this prison setting?

This is due to the chronic mismanagement of this institution by the Bureau of Prisons and gross overspending. The most damaging practices occurring here are the destructive patronage systems which promote bureaucratic abuses, the rampant nepotism, and the illegal covert drug research programs. Prisoners are beaten at random, mistreated and abused continuously. Medical treatment is limited to the passing out of aspirins and laxatives. Rarely does a prisoner see a doctor; in fact it has become, and always has been, a popular joke to comment on when one has been seen. Our medical and hospital facilities consist of a bare steel table and weight scale about four or five feet in front of our unit grill gate, but do not dare ask to see a doctor because just to discourage you you're first stripped naked, chained hand and foot; then his diagnosis at almost every examination is, "You have arthritis."

We have been stripped of all our personal property and legal material for weeks on end, then what was returned was a very limited amount; usually the legal material, motions et al that took weeks, months to prepare were not all there. There is no longer a law library or typewriter for us who want to do our own legal work. All cell furniture, table, chair, shelves & clothes pegs, mirror to shave with have been permanently removed from the cells. Prisoners are sleeping on the floors because beds are in bad need of repair. There is this constant cold level temperature in the cell unit. There are eight broken windows which the administration will not fix as a form of punishment. They will not even allow us to place a temporary plastic film over the broken windows which really is a standard repair procedure to stop the wind from blowing in, claiming either they do not have the material, or for security reasons. Prisoners'

shoes were confiscated and never re-issued; we use our own if we can afford to buy them; if not, we wear those green military shower/bedroom slippers. We prisoners call them Peter Pan shoes because of their style.

The administration has no regard for the most basic sanitary concerns. Water and lights have been turned off on three separate occasions, forcing us to live with our own wastes. Food trays are placed on the dirty floors at the front of the cell units before they are heated and passed out to prisoners. This type of feeding conditions was abolished when slavery was.

The three of us—Standing Deer, Rechaza and myself—have been beaten without provocation. Standing Deer has informed me that he was beaten on three occasions in early November of 1983. Standing Deer is 62 years old and suffers from a painful degenerative disc disease. After the beating he was denied medical attention, clothing and bedding. I have it on record whereas I had an M.T.A. examine my bruised arm and ribs.

We have had our personal family letters stopped and withheld for weeks. Correspondence from our attorneys and courts have been read and photocopied and it has been days before they were delivered to us; some have never been. We've been denied access to the courts. What's so horrifying about this all is that we are supposed to be General Population Prisoners. I, plus the rest of us, have not violated any staff or rules. We have not done anything to merit this form of punishment. Can you imagine what those prisoners are going through that are in the Control Unit or the hole? (They are the people who are in these segregation units for receiving disciplinary reports.)

Our unit manager tells me the harshness of our lives must simply be endured. And I, personally, in eight years of imprisonment, have never been involved in as much as a fist fight with either staff or another prisoner, nor have I ever been issued a serious incident report for insolence to staff. The most serious of reports I have ever been written up for is escape, and that has been over four years ago; everything else in this incident I have been exonerated of by a jury of peers.

Whenever I inquire about our Indian religious services I am told all services have been temporarily suspended, but in the very near future TV's will be installed in our cell blocks and all religious services will be viewed by videotape. First of all, there is but a very limited issue of film documentation on Indian religion, certainly not enough to be qualified or portray an accurate representation of Indian religious ceremonies.

But if it is to be this way, then will I never be allowed to smell the sweet aroma of sweetgrass and cedar that one burns each morning and evening with their prayers? Will I never be allowed to smoke and pray in unity with my brothers or spiritual leaders? Will I never be allowed to hear or sing around our sacred drum the sweet loving sounds of Indian religious songs my people have been singing for untold centuries? For an Indian man who loves his People, culture and religion, this is difficult to endure. I am now personally experiencing the sadness, the tears my People must have endured when the U.S. government told them they are no longer allowed to practice their religion; "Your religion is now against the law."

As my People before me, I cannot accept nor endure the trampling and suppression of the most sacred degree from our Creator, the rights to worship and practice our religions. As you know, our storytellers, word rememberers pass on to us the miracle of the Divine Manifestation of White Buffalo Woman who entrusted us with the sacred ceremonial Pipe for all humanity. She promises us life only as long as the Pipe and the ceremonies were kept. All three of us have had our religious accouterments confiscated and destroyed. The administration at Marion is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the Great Laws of the Creator.



NEWSWEEK Jerry Lower

MICHAEL STEWART:

COVER-UP CONTINUES

by Les Ledbetter

A grand jury indictment of three New York City Transit Authority Policemen is really a coverup of the murder of Michael Stewart, the graffiti artist, according to lawyers for the Stewart family.

The indictment names only the least involved in the murder and none of the actual murderers who may have been given immunity for testimony, the lawyers say.

Thus, the hoopla that accompanied the indictments was an attempt by the establishment to quiet the friends and family of the young artist, the lawyers say. But, they add, the indictment is so badly written and so unlawfully worded that even the three sacrificial officers will probably not have to even stand trial.

"This indictment is not worth the paper it is written on; the coverup must be exposed," said Louis Clayton Jones, the attorney hired by Millard and Carrie Stewart to investigate the circumstances surrounding the police beating-death of their son in September, 1983. Mr. Jones wrote Gov. Mario Cuomo in a formal petition to appoint a special prosecutor for the case and to remove Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau for his role in the controversy.

The cover-up begins with the murder of the 25-year-old black new wave artist early one morning because he allegedly jumped a turnstile and cost the city one token fare.

The coverup by the city's Chief Medical Examiner Elliot Gross continued during the official autopsy and the attempt to keep Stewart's doctors from finding out if the eyes showed signs of hemorrhaging. And the cover-up continues as long as law enforcement officials do not pursue Michael Stewart's death as murder and arrest and charge his murderers.

According to Michael's friends, eyewitnesses outside a Manhattan subway stop saw 11 cops brutally beat Michael after catching him painting RAS on the wall.

The Transit Police say they subdued the five-foot-ten, 135 pound artist at 2:51 on the morning of September 15 with handcuffs and ankle ropes to prevent "violent outbursts." When Michael arrived at Bellevue at 3:22 A.M., the deliverers, police, said he was dead and an "unknown white male."

Emergency medical personnel sawed through the shackles (since the cops took the key and his I.D.), and hooked him to life-support systems that kept him alive for 13 days until his "cardiac arrest."

The city said his injuries were healing and Stewart's doctors say the brain was smashed and there were other internal injuries.

Aside from the murder, however, are the faulty indictments by the Manhattan District Attorney after Michael's friends and family and the community kept up the pressure.

"This indictment on its face is defective," said attorney Jones. "It does not state how Michael Stewart died. The Criminal Procedure Law requires that in order for an indictment to be valid it must contain language of the specific acts that lead one to state that the defendants engaged in conduct which caused the death of Michael Stewart."

In an interview with the *Amsterdam News*, attorney Jones and his associates, Michael Warren and Alton Maddox, had

Continued Page 6

Food trays are placed on the dirty floors in front of the cell(s). This type of feeding conditions was abolished when slavery was

Continued from Page 4

No person has the right to suppress and deny another human being's right to practice their religion no matter what their alleged crime may have been. The keepers of Greedse Ironhouse do not believe this as we do. A few days into our fast for life they will try to force-feed us. The Bureau of Prisons does not distinguish between someone who stops eating and a religious fast.

When we can no longer live like human beings; when we can no longer partake of the renewing gifts of our religious ceremonies; when we can no longer share the spirit of peace and harmony one receives through spirituality, when one cannot worship with his brethren, it is time to return to our true home. They have taken away the only aspect of our lives that kept us spiritually alive and human. We now obey Wo ope Wakankin, the Sacred Law, and begin our deathfast—our fast for life. We now lovingly, dutifully, return the Creator's most precious gifts given to each of us—our bodies, our souls, our pain, our lives.

The Bureau of Prisons refuses to recognize our God-given right to perform this sacred fast. Consequently, we have filed a lawsuit in federal court to keep the Warden from interfering with our religious fast.

I ask you to pray with us for Warden Harold G. Miller that he might regain his humanity and understand that taking revenge on all prisoners in Marion is morally indefensible.

We will be praying for Norman A. Carlson, the director of the Bureau of Prisons, that he might realize that to deny us our religion is a violation of law.

We will pray for Ronald Reagan that he will see that there are those who suffer in his prisons because his minions are denying the most basic human rights that he claims to cherish.

Standing Deer and Rechaza are my brothers. We share the Spirit of the Creator. They have taken up the cry of prison activism, prison reforms. They have chosen resistance to seek the changes needed in prison systems to insure themselves that they will never allow the evilness and hate our oppressors have embedded in their own minds to conquer their Spirits. When you help me, help them also. When you share with them you share with me.

I don't need to tell you how important it is that all of you who support us write let-

House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC. Remember, he is such an advocate of school prayer/religious rights. Press him to put up or shut up.

Hon. Bob Kastenmeier, 2136 Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Hon. Don Edwards, John Conyers, House of Representatives, Room 407, House Office Bldg. Annex, Washington, DC 20515.

Plus the many other congressional members who are concerned and have supported me. Contact your local clergyman, your Bishops, Cardinals and whoever else you may think of.

This fast will also be in solidarity with all the peace movements and nuclear resisters in the world so that we can stop these madmen who rule the world from destroying our Mother Earth and our beloved children's future.

In the spirit of Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Wovoka—the Paiute Messaia, Joe Stuntz & Anna Mae.

In Peace & Love, Your Brother Leonard Gwarth-ee-lass Peltier AIM Director in Prison

GARZA, STANDING DEER, PELTIER DRINKING JUICE

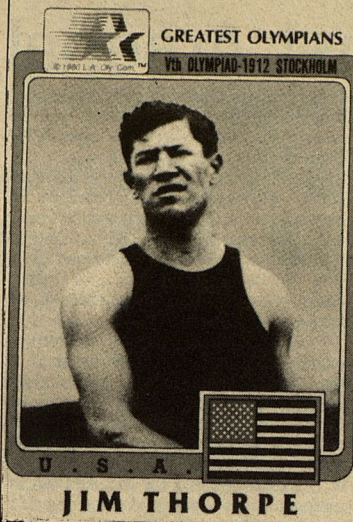
by Paul DeRienzo

Two weeks after Leonard Peltier and Standing Deer ended their fast for life, the third faster, Albert Garza, agreed to take liquids rather than under-go force-feeding at Springfield prison hospital.

Imprisoned Indian activists Peltier and Standing Deer had announced their decision to break their 45-day religious fast and eat under protest, in the wake of a May 22nd ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Beatty lifting an earlier restraining order preventing authorities from force-feeding them. The third prisoner, Rechaza Lore de Chingatu, a Sephardic Jew, chose to continue fasting, refusing even water. His condition was deteriorating, and authorities were about to begin force-feeding him.

All three were sent to Springfield two days after Judge Beatty revoked the order preventing force-feeding. They're presently under "punitive detention" in strip cells in which they're allowed no possessions of any kind, no visitors—and can talk to their

JIM THORPE VINDICATED



Denied permission to compete as a sovereign nation in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, Indians of the Six Nations are organizing their own Olympics.

Though the Native games will take place in Los Angeles just before the start of the International Olympics, the main event begins three weeks earlier in Vancouver. On July 1, participants in "The Longest Run," a marathon tribute to Indian Olympic runner Jim Thorpe, will begin a grueling 1,300-mile run to Los Angeles.

At the end of the route is the Indian Olympics. But the most demanding athletic test will be the final days of the run: a relay race over the last leg of the marathon, averaging 125 miles a day.

The events are part of the campaign to win sovereign status of the Six Nations. Also at issue are the Olympic medals Thorpe won in the 1912 Olympics. The U.S. government has repeatedly refused to return the Thorpe medals to his family.

Reprinted from Open Road, Box 6135, Station G, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6R 4G5; Spring 1984.

Angered by the acquittal, the FBI had Peltier's trial moved to Fargo, ND, where he was convicted of murdering the two agents and sentenced to double life.

In prison, the authorities tried to off Peltier several times. One of the men the FBI enlisted was Robert Wilson—Standing Deer. Standing Deer met Peltier and was so moved by the man that he exposed the government's plot. Ever since, he's been Peltier's tightest comrade in prison.

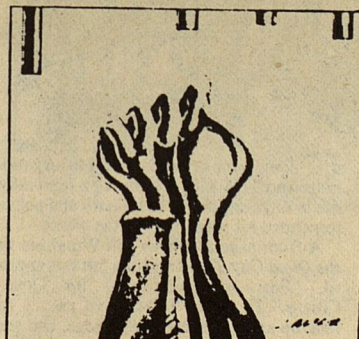
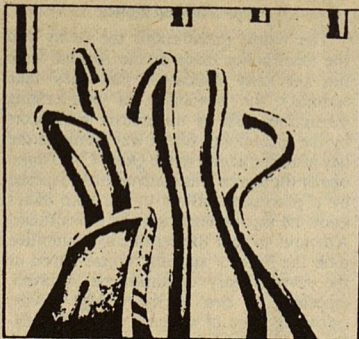
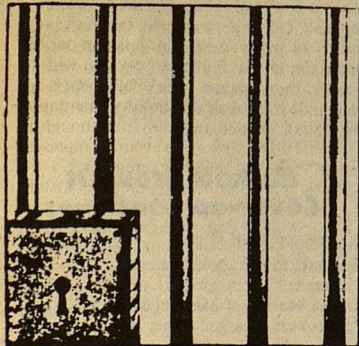
Leonard's lawyers have received 12,000 pages of FOIA files. From this documentation they've discovered the FBI falsified a ballistic report to link Peltier with bullets found in the dead agents. This evidence was the only difference between the trials of Peltier and the 3 who were acquitted.

A Violation of Religious Freedom

In December of 1983, the Marion administration, as part of a 23-hour-a-day "lockdown" at the institution, issued guidelines for visits by outside clergy. There are two Christian clergy at the prison. Non-Christian prisoners who practice their religion must now make a special request for religious visits. All ceremonies must be done over telephones and with bullet-proof glass in between, which is impossible.

On April 10, Peltier, Standing Deer and Garza began a "fast for life" in the face of both the brutal conditions at Marion and the denial of religious articles and contact.

In early April, William Kunstler wrote



ters. The demands must be for a transfer to another prison where we can practice our religion.

In your letters, be sure to mention all three of us:

Leonard Peltier #89637-132, Box 1000, Marion, IL 62959.

Standing Deer, a.k.a. Robert H. Wilson #01499-164, P.O. Box 1000, Marion, IL 62959.

Rechaza, Lore de Chingatu, a.k.a. Albert Garza #49602-146, P.O. Box 1000, Marion, IL 62959.

Write letters to us so the prison authorities will know there are many people who support us. This will keep us safe from violence from prison guards!

Write letters asking that we be allowed to practice our religion. Write to:

Norman A. Carlson, Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons, 320 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20537.

Jerry T. Williford, Warden, P.O. Box 2000, Marion, IL 62959.

President Ronald Reagan, The White

lawyers only during one ten-minute call every couple of days. The use of punitive detention is equivalent to denial of attorney and is hampering Peltier's ability to adequately prepare for a hearing on new evidence that apparently will clear him of charges he murdered two FBI agents at Pine Ridge during a gun battle precipitated when the FBI killed an Indian man.

New Evidence in '75 Shoot-out

On June 25, 1975, Dick Wilson, Tribal Chairman of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, gave away 1/8 of the reservation's land to the U.S. government. The next day, two FBI agents approached a camp of traditional Indians on the reservation and for reasons that remain unexplained even after two trials, opened fire, killing an Indian man, Joe Stuntz.

Over the next five months, the FBI launched the largest manhunt in its history, resulting in the capture of Leonard Peltier, Dino Butler, Bob Robideau and Jimmy Eagle. In the first trial, Butler, Robideau and Eagle were acquitted of all charges.

Norman Carlson, Director of Federal Prisons, requesting that Leonard Peltier be transferred from Marion Prison to New York or to the Federal Prison in Danbury, CT, so as to be near his attorneys, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals having ordered evidentiary hearings based on the FOIA documents showing FBI concealment of evidence that would exonerate Peltier.

On April 18, one week into the fast, Federal Prison Norman Carlson denied William Kunstler's petition for Leonard Peltier to be moved to New York State. Carlson cited security and the nature of Leonard's "crimes" as reason for the denial. Peltier is allowed to leave Marion only during the evidentiary hearing.

Transferred to Springfield Prison Hospital

On April 22, Peltier, Standing Deer and Albert Garza were yanked out of Marion and sent to the prison hospital at Springfield, MO, where authorities could force-feed them. Lawyers obtained a temporary restraining order against force-feeding.

On April 24, Jesse Jackson spoke with Peltier, attempting to convince the three to end the fast, at least until the courthearing April 26th to resolve the issue of force-feeding. Peltier took some soup. The other two continued to refuse all food.

At the hearing on the temporary restraining order, in Alton, IL, Standing Deer blurted out that he had been beaten by two guards in an elevator at Springfield. The judge tried to stop him, but then allowed testimony into the record that Standing Deer had been grabbed by the genitals in the elevator by one of two guards who stated, "As long as you are in this place your life is in my hands, and there ain't a damn thing you can do about it. The guard then squeezed hard and, with the other guard, beat his legs and back so as not to injure him internally. At the hearing, he had to be rolled in from the prison van. He also stated he was in extreme pain and was being denied treatment. Judge Beatty decided to continue the order against force-feeding.

On April 29, Jim Roberts, Peltier's attorney, visited him at Springfield. Roberts found hospital-inspired AP reports that the fast was over to be lies. In fact, Leonard had rejoined the others, who'd never stopped.

The same day, at Marion, a prisoner in "general population" joined the death toll which began with the killing of two guards in late October. The prisoner's been on 23-hour-a-day "lockdown" ever since, raising the interesting question of how prison officials could report that the man had been beaten to death by another inmate—when all prisoners have been totally isolated in lockdown, and moved only in waist- and arm-shackles, surrounded by 5 or 6 guards.

Transferred Back to Marion

On May 15, the three were shipped back to Marion from Springfield. The authorities claimed the fast was over, based on the soup Leonard ate three weeks before. The prison administration denied their fruit juice.

On May 17, the three were informed that they could have their religious articles. They were taken, naked and shackled, and forced to wait for an hour during which time they were verbally abused and told to "turn Christian." Finally they were told that the prison can't find their property.

On May 22, the three agreed to take fruit juices in order to keep up their strength for a hearing on their claim that the lockdown violates religious rights. The prisoners have been fasting for 42 days—for the last eight, drinking only water.

To Springfield, MO, Again

By May 24, the 45th day of the fast, Peltier had lost 40 pounds and wascatabolic—the last stage at which the effects of a fast can be reversed, where the body feeds on itself. Standing Deer had lost his eyesight.

To break this defiance, the three were again transferred back to Springfield, for force-feeding. Standing Deer must remain there, suffering from loss of eyesight due to the fast, and a severe back problem.

It is feared that the government will stop at nothing to prevent their lies from being exposed at Peltier's evidentiary hearing. Peltier expects to be transferred from the Hospital to the Segregation Unit at Marion Prison at any time, where he could easily become another fatality.

New Blockade Tactics Tried Against Arsenal

by Mike Haywood
of the Disarm Now Action Group, Chicago

On Tuesday, June 5, a *Chicago Tribune* front-page story declared, "All Sides Claim Victory in Arsenal War."

"Two opposing armies met face-to-face outside the Pentagon's largest conventional weapons factory Monday, and when it was over, everyone claimed a slice of the victory."

"The long-awaited showdown was billed as a confrontation between Project Disarm, an umbrella group of peace activists from several states, versus Project Rearm, a multimillion-dollar renovation of the Army's century-old Rock Island Arsenal."

The confrontation appeared one-sided. The U.S. Arsenal took on the appearance of an armed camp in the last two weeks before the 4th, revealing its true nature. The Quad-Cities, which surround the Arsenal, were in

planning for the action. There were over 100 people arrested at Rock Island, mainly in standard road sit-downs. But about 100 more blockaders were never arrested. They used mobile disruptive tactics, moving on when the police neared, and pulled objects into the roads leading up to the bridgeheads, including highway sawhorses, trash dumpsters, tires, sewer piping, metal shavings, glass, and life-size dummies, bloodied and mutilated like death-squad victims in Central America. These tactics failed in preventing Arsenal workers from getting to work, despite the fact that Moline city work crews were reported to have removed four truckloads of debris from the streets. As an expression of noncooperation, though, as an alternative to voluntary submission to arrest, and in terms of the experience gained by those who participated, the mobile street tactics were a highlight of the action.

It is doubtful the action could have been substantially more effective, shutting down the Arsenal for a significant period of time, without making major sacrifices politically. The contradiction in organizing was that to draw larger numbers, to have several waves of "sitters" and prolong the length of the blockade, the mobile tactics would have to have been toned down, and compromise made with the advocates of strictly symbolic CD. If even more audacious mobile tactics had been planned that could have definitively disrupted traffic, even more people would have stayed away from what was already seen by some as a threatening action because of its confrontational approach and unpredictability. The invaluable aspect of this action that would have been lost in resolving the contradictions by compromise in either direction is the exposure of a large number of participants to autonomous direct action.

By organizing for the largest possible Midwest action, with widespread publicity in the movement and in the mass media, our mobility and effectiveness was restricted to a relatively narrow timeband, and defensive preparations were overwhelming. However, as the series of Plowshares actions has shown, the military-industrial complex is vulnerable to small, unpredictable mobile actions. Only a few spiritually-motivated Plowshares activists have taken the risk of hammering on nuclear missile nosecones. The Plowshares activists always wait at the scene, sometimes for hours, until they are noticed by security and arrested. But thousands could engage in lesser acts of disruption on a regular basis at military sites in every city and town across North America. Remember: being arrested is not mandatory.

in planning for the action.

Project Rearm, the \$233 million expansion program, is part of a national plan to prepare for "production surge capacity" in event of all-out war mobilization.

Project Disarm is a regional coalition which was initiated in February by members of the Disarm Now Action Group and Sojourner Truth Organization of Chicago, and members of the Quad Cities War Resistance Community, a mainly Catholic group including members of the local Catholic Worker houses.

Project Disarm relied on elusiveness, mobility, and the outrage felt by many at the U.S. military escalation currently underway. As opposed to most current anti-war civil disobedience actions, Project Disarm's approach was not to tell the Arsenal or police anything about our plans or numbers of blockaders beyond the date and out intention to prevent war production and planning for as long as possible through effective, nonviolent direct action. No negotiations were held with anyone for a legal rally site or anything else. The military and police responded by preparing for the worst.

A front-page article by Bill Wundram in the *Quad-City Times* on June 5th was entitled, "Fear—something new for Quad-Citians." He says, "It bothered me... to look up at the Government Bridge, and see an armed soldier, looking down upon me... This is the calm, benign Midwest. Saturday night, I drove over the Government Bridge, and floodlights were glinting off the long strands of concertina wire... the same kind of razor-edged concertina wire that stretched around Vietnam base camps like Lai Khe... And the bottom line, I fear, is that Arsenal Island will never again be the same. I bear the big gates are there to stay. Maybe they should stay; maybe we've had it too good for too long."

**Mass Direct Action:
The Autonomous Approach**

After long discussions of Project Disarm's regional organizing committee, it was agreed that blockaders were not required to be arrested. This was significant given the prevailing norms of civil disobedience which hold that the main impact is symbolic, and that the act of being arrested in itself is the most important aspect. In a typical CD action, the totally cooperative attitude and predictable activity of those who are arrested is the logical outcome of full cooperation by the organizers with the authorities

The Political Police

The visible preparations the Army and the local police made at the Arsenal were not the only indication that they take seriously the possibility of proliferating disruptions. Use of undercover infiltrators by the local police forces was admitted the day after the action in the *Quad-City Times*: one of the agents was inadvertently exposed by a processing officer in jail who didn't know he was pretending to be a blockader! Attempts to split the organizing committee took the form of starting rumors aimed at the revolutionary organizations involved, especially in two of the college towns, spreading fears of violence and manipulation. In the context of pre-existing fears, this was fertile ground, and made some headway where the local organizing committees were not clear and firmly committed.

In the Quad Cities, pre-existing differences in the local group were exacerbated by the Shut Down organizing, and the police attempted to widen the gap by setting up the action's opponents as "acceptable and loyal protesters" who only wanted to exercise freedom of speech and religion by praying on Arsenal Island. Some of these religious opponents came around to express support for the action on June 4th as it was taking place, the largest protest against the Arsenal since the Fall Moratorium Against the Vietnam War in 1969. Police also tried to persuade some of the locals to denounce the pending blockade as a violent demonstration, which they refused to do. So the Davenport police chief resorted to blatant provocations, saying that unknown violent extremist groups might be coming, although he had no evidence, which made headline news locally.

The failure of these tactics became clear when Project Disarm's community speak-

out drew 100 people to the Davenport Public Library less than a week before the action to hear the reasons for the blockade presented and to respond. Over two-thirds of the audience supported the action—this in spite of the fact that the larger peace groups in town, including the Quad Cities Peace Council, did not. The response of the police was to close down the Government Bridge onto the Arsenal two days early.

Organizing for the Event

Organizing was not restricted to self-defined anti-nuclear weapons and anti-intervention groups, or to left groups. Several distinct leaflets were written, one called "Hungry? Eat your 155mm. Howitzer," for unemployed workers and workers in the agriculture implements plants in the Quad Cities, one for churchgoers in the Quad Cities, one for "the people of the Quad Cities" handed out on the street and at shopping malls, and one for punks and youth in the region. This last leaflet, with a "Terrorist Plot Uncovered on Small Midwest Island" headline on one side, encouraging a rescue mission before it's too late at Rock Island, and a call to "Do the Disruption, a new street dance" on the other, was distributed at several hardcore shows and at the Clash shows in Chicago and Davenport. The Clash, while playing in Davenport, invited everyone to "a party on June 4th to push all the tanks into the river."

Victory in Defeat: The Siege Continues

Ultimately, Project Disarm was a victory in defeat. Although production was not stopped on the day of the action, many hours of the Arsenal's planning were diverted for months from offensive war production to defense of the perimeter right in the "patriotic Heartland." A state of siege was created at the Arsenal and in the Quad Cities by our public organizing for a Shut-down. (On June 12, Col. Gamino, commander of the Arsenal, said that the defenses cost \$500,000, including \$200,000 in police overtime, and that they would be permanent.) Because they knew we were coming, but didn't know how many or what we would do, the massive and visible reaction by the military and police forces became a major exposure in itself of the nature of the system the Arsenal defends.

We became, through our action and confrontation, a real alternative for the people we came in contact with. The papers picked up on this by describing the action as "Project Disarm vs. Project Rearm," just as we had intended. Ours is a minority view, to pit ourselves against everything these facilities stand for, rather than to try to reform them, cut their budget, stop weapons systems, do conversion studies, or make strictly moral appeals. Our organizing approach was to involve as many people as possible, but to maintain autonomy of tactics and politics rather than impose strict limits such as demands for electoral change or peace conversion on participants.

Michael Stewart Cover-up Continues

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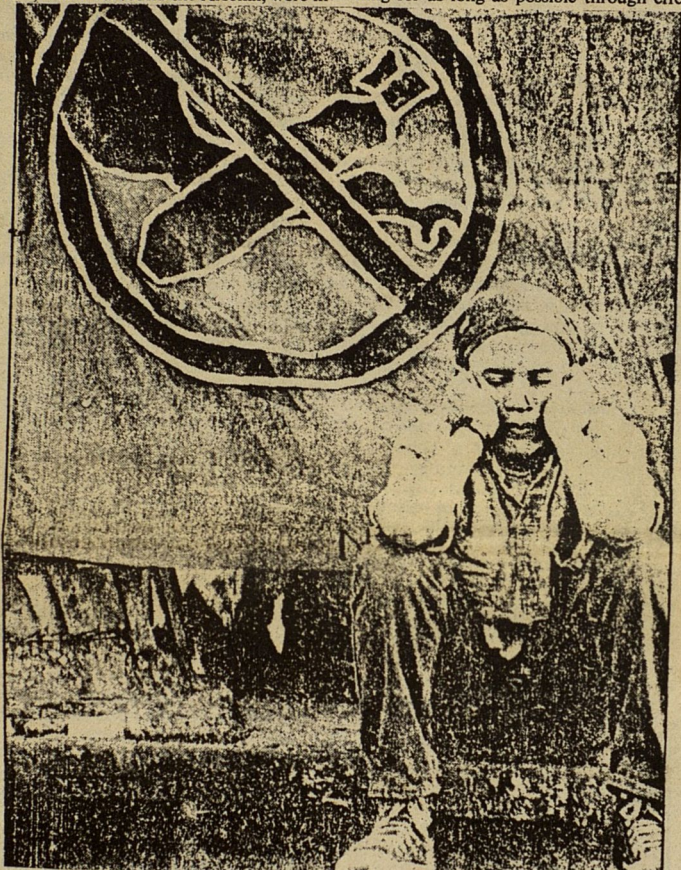
this tale to tell about the case.

Jones: "There were 11 officers involved in the beating of Michael Stewart but only three were charged. This means that the eight officers probably went before the grand jury under immunity from prosecution. All of them will walk free. There will be no convictions; there will be no trial."

Maddox: "Why did Morgenthau give up immunity to eight cops and then turn around and say it was only eight cops that did the killing? That, in essence, is what he is saying. The eight cops did it, not the three indicted officers."

Jones: "It says so in the fifth count of the indictment. The defendants rendered criminal assistance to police officers who had committed the class C felony of manslaughter in the second degree." This indictment does not constitute enough to get a conviction, and that's deliberate. This case will never go to trial if this is the indictment the D.A. will use to prosecute. If they were serious they would have said at least John Kostick beat Michael Stewart to death. They have testimony to that fact."

Maddox: "They charged three cops with assault in the third degree, which is a misdemeanor; but given the injuries Michael Stewart suffered, why weren't they charged with assault in the first or second degree?"



a state of siege. Barbed wire fences and gates went up at all three auto bridge approaches, guards were stationed 24-hours-a-day at a railroad bridge, and NATO wire was strung along the railroad bridge as well as in the slough on one side of the island in the narrow channel of the Mississippi. Three hundred elite, specially trained military police were flown in from Ft. Riley, KS, and Ft. Benning, GA, to guard the inner perimeter; the Coast Guard patrolled river approaches, electric "stun guns" were purchased by the local police force.

Rock Island Arsenal is the Army's largest manufacturing arsenal, producing arms ranging from machine guns, gun mounts and tank parts to 105 and 155 mm. nuclear-capable howitzers. These weapons are supplied to regimes including El Salvador, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Philippines. Two thousand civilians work in production. In all, 9,400 civilians work at the Arsenal. It is also the headquarters for the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), an administrative center in charge of a \$9 billion annual budget with 5,000 civilian employees at Rock Island. AMCCOM manages computer inventory, assembly and transport of the Army's conventional, nuclear, and chemical stockpiles, and oversees three other Army arsenals, 29 ammunition plants, and all Army arms depots in the U.S. and around the world. AMCOM is in charge of research, development, production, and distribution of all chemical warfare supplies for the Army.

Protesters Drive Off CREEP Thugs—

Has Reagan '84 Campaign Targeted Dissent For Massive Dirty Tricks?

FROM THE
Desk of Gov. STEVE

As we go to press, evidence continues to mount that Reagan supporters are involved in a campaign of intimidation and dirty tricks against their opponents unmatched since Richard Nixon and CREEP in 1972.

On May 12, at the Ohio Statehouse, Columbus YIP held its biggest-ever smoke-in. On the anti-war march that followed, after many of the participants paraded past local Republican Party Headquarters to draw attention to protests at the Dallas GOP Convention in August, a number of marchers were attacked by two groups of white thugs, who knocked one marcher to the ground, and kicked him repeatedly in the head and body.

Though Columbus police, who'd been mysteriously absent, appeared a minute or two after marchers drove the attackers off, the fact that cops refused to press charges, and that the thugs continued cruise the march with impunity—as well as a pervasive pattern of dirty tricks by Reagan supporters in this election year against both Democrats and peace forces—strongly suggest this assault was the opening shot of a CREEP-like effort to undermine and destabilize effective action against Ronald Reagan in 1984.

A Flashback to the Negotiations

"Didja see us in the paper this morning?" I ask lawyer Kate Schulte. I feel proud of copping advance coverage (in the *Columbus Journal*).

"Yeah. Wow. I wonder if Administrative Services saw it (*the State Agency in charge of the State House grounds—ed*)?"

We are on our way (late) for a meeting with the State Dept. of Administrative Services. The bureaucrats have decided, five weeks after our permit application, to shake us down for our security deposit. Even the American Legion cancelled a parade when confronted with an official demand for cash. But our position is that free speech means you don't pay anybody but your lawyers.

"There's no price-tag on the First Amendment," I orate. "We're under no legal obligation even to tell them where we plan to demonstrate. James Madison wrote our permit. My policy is, millions for defense, not one fucking cent for tribute."

The guys at the Department of Administrative Services all turn out to be black Mondale Democrats. We settle the permit in ten minutes, after Kate explains we consider not having to pay them a civil rights matter. Then we sit around awhile and discuss how to get rid of Reagan.

Their boss, Gov. (and Carter Peace Corps Director) Richard Celeste, has just gotten pie on his face, endorsing Mondale on the eve of the primary promptly won by Hart, albeit rigged to give Mo more delegates.

"People hate Mondale," I inform them. They gasp, astounded.

"People hate Mondale? Why?"

"Iran. Remember Iran? The hostages?"

"But Mondale was Vice President. He couldn't do anything."

"That excuse didn't do Humphrey any good when he made it about Vietnam, and it won't work for Mondale now. Americans never forgave LBJ and Nixon for making them feel humiliated in Vietnam, and they won't forgive Carter and Mondale for making them feel humiliated over Iran. People think Mondale's a wimp. He's whiny and irritating. You guys should nominate Jesse or Teddy. Hart's got a shot, though he's pretty whiny too. But Mondale can't win. The only chance you have is to put Jesse or an articulate woman on the ticket, hope for a huge turn-out, then stand aside and let us do our job."

They raise eyebrows at one another and inquire what our "job" is.

"You guys keep saying, 'Reagan has a lot of support.'" (They had been, like a litany, shaking their heads sadly.) "But Reagan's support is soft. The reason lots of people support him now is because he's the only one of the bunch, except for Jesse, who acts like a leader. Our job is to show people, the way we ultimately did with Nixon, that Reagan's not really a strong or competent leader, and in fact that to keep him in the White House will tear America apart. Black militants and Yuppies back in the streets. . . riots. . . can't have dinner without a fight with Junior and Sis about the damn war. That's what a vote for Reagan means. A certain number of people just won't be willing to risk another Vietnam."

Mr. Chairman, that was the extent of my communication with any Democratic official during the 1984 campaign.

Fast-Forward to the Confrontation

Approximately 5:30 p.m., the Smoke-in at the Statehouse concluded, and we began a march (about 200 people) north on High Street toward Battelle Co. (*largest defense contractor in Columbus—ed*). Paul Volker with a bullhorn and Scott Hicks, Dean Milliken and Max Beatty with a "NIX ON REAGAN" banner led the march; Kevin Keefe and Gloria Belanger were near the rear. John (J.C.) Crawford, coordinating security, and I moved up and down the length of the march.

Approximately 6:00, the anti-Reagan march passed in front of the Ohio Center. I suddenly noticed an altercation in the street. A group of perhaps six hillbillyish young white males had a guy (also a young white male) on the ground in the curb lane, kicking and cursing him.

I stepped between the man on the ground and his most vicious attacker and said something conciliatory, but another of the group stepped in to do the kicking. The fellow on the ground lay in a fetal position, no longer even protecting himself. A number of black males were then in evidence, beating back the attackers, at least one of whom I now saw wielding an aluminum baseball bat. One of the black men, dressed entirely in black, kicked the assailant in the head and bloodied his face. This was one of the few martial artists I've seen who wasn't posturing—he knew what he was doing and was deadly, so much so I thought he might be a cop.

(In fact, he was an ex-prisoner, Gregory Lee Porter: very articulate, militant, well-informed and angry, I subsequently learned.)

I heard one of the hillbillies (with dried blood on his forehead) scream: "He attacked me!" A Columbus police squadcar pulled up across the street (no cops had been evident on the march), and my first thought was that the police now would have an excuse to bust us; but the cops kept their distance, radioing for back-up.

I felt entirely confused about what was going on, who was fighting whom and why, but it seemed wrong for a gang to be pummeling the defenseless, so while Porter and friends tangled with the hillbillies, I lent the victim a hand and pulled him to his feet. He looked dazed and bled from at least one head wound, but he didn't seem to be critical. He could walk and his eyes looked focused. Everything was confusing, and my "What's going on?" elicited no clear response.

Five to eight black males, very pissed, were now in the street, pursuing the fleeing hillbillies (Porter told me later that when the tide of battle shifted against them, one— an older man—had protested, "We're Christians!") I saw a red car parked in the Ohio Center drive. Squadcars were arriving from

various directions. Porter rushed up to the nearest one, pointed toward the red car and angrily demanded police arrest them.

Other squadcars pulled up by the red car and seemed to question its occupants. Porter and two or three of his friends went part way up the Ohio Center drive. I debated going up there too but decided I'd best stay with the march, since the only other organizer I could see was J.C.

After a time no longer than the minute or two which had passed since I noticed Tarzan on the street, the police allowed the red car to leave, without charging anyone. The red car zoomed past us onto High Street, while several Yuppies kicked at its door. I did not see licence plates, though I was trying to catch the car's number, and Paul Volker insists it had no plates, front or rear.

I went up to Porter and asked, "What the hell happened?" and he said, "Those guys attacked us!" while someone else supplied: "They said they were Christians."

I told Porter I was glad we seemed to have hurt them worse than they hurt us. J.C. re-formed the march, and we continued up High Street. I inquired after the injured guy, and someone said he had walked inside the Ohio medical center to get medical aid. No more than 5 minutes had passed since the onset of the attack.

Twice during the march to Battelle, on High Street and on the north end of

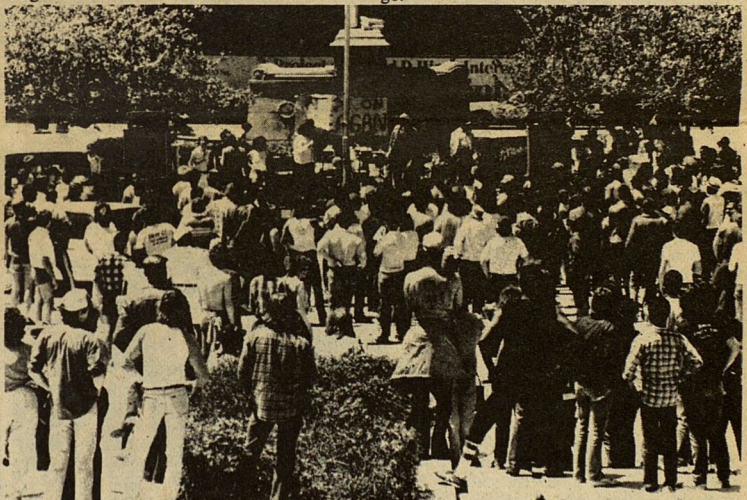
have had a tussle with some one at the Statehouse; presumably, he'd gone to get his friends."

Kevin Keefe adds: "One of the the white males—5'10", medium build, blond or light red hair, rough looking face—steps forward and he sez: 'O yeah. Well look what he did to me.' This man points to his head. I saw a scab on this man's forehead on left hand side about 1" in diameter. Hard & dry. I don't think it was fresh."

When the tide of battle turned, an older, gray-haired man tried to persuade them to retreat, saying, "We're Christians!" The two cars may not have been connected, or . . . they may have been utilizing a known Klan tactic of having older, responsible-seeming men distract police while the young thugs escape. However, if they were Klan, I don't think they were acting on their own initiative.

CREEP, 1984 Style?

In '72, Donald Segretti of CREEP hired American Nazis to disrupt Wallace's speeches. My experience with fights is that they rarely happen quickly. Almost always there is a lengthy period of rooster-like posturing and provoking. Only trained, professional thugs spring violence on you so suddenly everyone is confused. Also, there is a level of viciousness, surpassed May 12, beyond which amateur assailants seldom go."



The rally at the State Capitol building was completely peaceful.

Goodale Park, the red car drove by the march; but it sped up rather than stopping when we invited the "Christians" to try it again.

Recollections of Other Witnesses

At the Battelle rally, I asked for witnesses to the white "Christians" attack. . . . Most seemed not even to realize an attack had taken place. Two white teenagers said they went to school with the injured party, whom they identified as "Tarzan," adding that they didn't know his real name but that it could be obtained from his parole officer, Mr. Miller.

The witness who remembered the most was Gregory Lee Porter, still furious when I spoke to him at Battelle. I suggested to him that it looked to me that he had effectively discouraged the white Christians, and he stated he had bloodied at least two of them, including kicking some one's teeth out. According to Porter—

"Apparently there were two assailant cars, a white or brownish car in which the original assailants arrived, and the red car (with black roof and smallish fins), the occupants of which I saw police neglect to detain. One of the white/brown car hillbillies, the one with the scab on his forehead who had screamed, 'He attacked me,' claimed to

After reminding Kate of our "conspiratorial" meeting with the Dems of Administrative Service and the too-good-to-be true advance publicity in the paper the day before, with its veiled threat from the Columbus police—"When the demonstrators move off the (Statehouse) lawn, they are fair game," I listed a few other bizarre happenings:

1) On the morning of the 12th, members of the OSU Young Repubs counter-demonstrated—wearing blue blazers, playing croquet, reading *The Wall Street Journal*, smoking cigars, and stealing a sizable chunk of our media: a brilliant stunt, too brilliant (as shown by their lame performance on the evening news) to have been thought up by the OSU Young Republicans.

2) One hour before the march, Lt. Daley, head of Intelligence approached me chummily assuring me he realized 'a few stragglers are gonna be wandering into the street,' but as long as the main body of the march kept to the sidewalk, there would be 'no trouble on the march.'

3) No cops at all were evident on the march, but at least four squads arrived on the scene within a minute of the fight.

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MORRISTOWN SMOKE-IN:

Smoking Out Look-Alikes

by Les Ledbetter

The Morristown, NJ, Smoke-in, staged by Yippies on May 12 to protest harsh penalties for pot and calling for 100 per cent retargeting of law enforcement against hard drugs became an international incident after local sheriff's deputies masqueraded as television newsmen. Not only that, they arrested 6 people for smoking a legal herb and charged them with felony counts for conspiracy to distribute a "narcotic look-alike."

As the national press—led by ABC-TV's "Nightline" and the *New York Times*—screamed about the threat to First Amendment rights when the public no longer trusts a reporter to be a reporter and not a cop, many in New Jersey and surrounding areas questioned the extravagance of Morris County law enforcement in using an entire ersatz tv crew to spy on people who weren't trying to conceal anything.

But for demonstrators and their supporters the issue was about harsher penalties for pot than violent crime, and the resulting erosion of personal freedom.

Here is the background and details of one smoke-in that made world news and reminded people that the issue of jailing pot smokers and farmers will not go away until there is justice.

The tone for Morristown was set by a flyer distributed a week earlier in New York City.

"Come to Morristown, NJ, for the 'Turn-Yourself-In-For-a-Joint' Smoke-in!" Under a picture of 5 pot protesters standing unmolested in front of the Morris County courthouse, the flyer then said:

"Morristown, New Jersey, has been notorious for jailing people busted traveling through New Jersey with the smallest amounts of pot. Yet they have ignored pot protesters on the courthouse steps calling for the sensible retargeting of law enforcement against heroin and hard drugs.

"On Saturday, May 12, opponents of New Jersey's medieval misclassification of marijuana with the deadly white powders will stage a short non-sanctioned rally on the Morristown Green to be followed by a leisurely stroll over to the Court House steps.

"There, while TV cameras roll and the merely supportive look on, a hardy band of civilly disobedient tokers will attempt to 'break in' to the Morris County Jail (where the food is supposed to be excellent, and accommodations free) by simply lighting up a joint."

The flyer continued, but it was that "break in," in a different typeface, that Morris County authorities cited as scaring them to death that hundreds would storm the jail. The cops didn't read on to see that the "break in" was to be done "by lighting up a joint."

So when people going to the smoke-in from New York met at 9 Bleecker St. Saturday morning, May 12, police paranoia was running high. Two Morris County deputies openly lounged across the street, watching,

"We felt honored by so much attention because we've been observed from the start by at least four different cars," one participant later wrote from notes taken at the time.

Anna, a networker from the West German Greens, wrote about a trucker who had befriended the protesters and was "a short time later stopped by the cops."

Around noon, as people from New Jersey and neighboring provinces such as Canada gathered at the Morristown Green, seven of the 14 officers called for special duty that day were sent home.

The stage was set for a friendly Saturday protest in the minds of the



demonstrators; and the stage was set for spying and illegal arrests by New Jersey officials who thought in terms of insurrection and who later claimed pot protesters were set to "break in" to their jail, where 85 cells were filled with 163 prisoners already.

The march on the courthouse began and with the march the illegal activities of the phony cop tv reporters moved into high gear—angering the real reporters covering a legitimate exercise of constitutional rights.

At the courthouse, "joints" of the legal herb *Damiana* were passed around and the crowd chanted and shouted slogans.

The only real weed was being passed around by the cops, trying to get protesters to light up, according to many participants at the smoke-in.

"At the building some of the demonstrators lit hand-rolled cigarettes and, after about five minutes, police moved in and arrested four men and two women," the *Star-Ledger* reported.

Anna wrote, "After the cops who imper-

sonated a video team of "Channel 6 New Jersey Morning News" had taken enough shots, six people got arrested, strange enough, all of them just supporters! And they had to use handcuffs!"

The crowd began chanting "false arrest" and pointing out to the cops and others that the "joints" were cigarettes rolled from a herb. It was a surprise, but not false advertising, since the herbal nature of the protest had been indicated with signs such as "Pot is an Herb; Reagan is a Dope."

The surprise was on the Yippies, according to New Jersey authorities who said it was much more of a crime to smoke "look-alike" joints when protesting pot laws than pot.

Capt. Paul W. McKenna of the Morris County Prosecutor's Office told the *Star Ledger* that the contents of the cigarette "did not necessarily matter" because of the laws on items purporting to be controlled dangerous substances.

The *Advance* quoted the gleeful Sheriff
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The Letter The New York Times Refused To Print

(In the immediate aftermath of the Morristown brouhaha, the *New York Times* ran a number of articles, including an editorial, a piece by their media analyst, and an op ed feature by Sidney Schanberg deploring the Morris County Sheriff's assault on the freedom of the press, but not the underlying violation of civil rights involved in marijuana prohibition. This was our reply.)

To the Editor

While we understand your paramount concern with the outrageous abuse of the perquisites of a free press by Morris County law enforcement personnel posing as newsmen, speaking as the three people directly jailed for almost a week as a result of this abuse, we feel it is vital that you clarify one or two points.

We were not arrested for "drugs," but for possession of look-alike herbal cigarettes; our protest was not "against drug laws," but against the continued misclassification in law of the herb marijuana with such refined chemical drugs as cocaine, heroin and PCP.

What makes these mistatements of fact especially disturbing is that our protest was explicitly directed against the damaging effects of pigeonholing cannabis with the "drugs." Our literature (enclosed), distributed before and during the protest, featured U.S. gov't. statistics demonstrating how the DEA has, since its inception under Nixon, consistently padded drug arrest statistics by focusing 2/3 or more of available enforcement resources on "easy-bust" cannabis prosecutions.

The bitter fruit of this deception—magnified by the Reagan administration's all-out concentration on stopping Caribbean marijuana—is the current supply-side cocaine explosion, fueled by \$50 billion black-market dollars fleeing a slow, ponderous, obvious marijuana business for the brisk, low-risk cocaine trade (see *Times*, May 17th).

When sensible reform of this madness cannot proceed without being portrayed as irresponsible advocacy of legalization of everything, more is lost in the confusion than the basic goal of law enforcement which protects person and property with a minimum restriction of civil liberties.

What do cops posing as newsmen, recent Supreme Court decisions abrogating protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, compulsory urinalysis, laws against paraphernalia and now our arrests for non-tobacco cigarettes all have in common?

Each represents an attempt to fortify laws against cannabis which are unenforceable because they are opposed by at least a third of the population and not actively supported by the vast majority.

The American people instinctively understand the difference between laws against larceny and murder—or even hard drugs for that matter—and this boondoggle campaign to re-criminalize activities where the only compelling threat to public health involved stems from continuing to force 35 million pot smokers into the milieu of black market "drugs."

They know that while study after study has shown that marijuana *per se* simply doesn't kill anyone, continuing to hold 35 million people under threat of arrest, incarceration, enforced "hospitalization," loss of employment, property, and custody of children is a wholesale violation of due process on the scale of the detention of Japanese-Americans during World War II or the Jim Crow laws.

You cannot keep half a million people a year locked up—in effect in preventive detention until the "experts" finally prove marijuana belongs with the hard drugs—without the underlying violation of due process being compounded by ambitious law enforcement posing as newsmen, making arbitrary arrests based subjective criteria ("look-alike laws"), jailing dissenters—the whole panoply of practices of a lawless state.

Nor can administration supporters, at this late date, dissociate themselves from the Reagan's much-touted, three year interdiction effort against marijuana and the consequent shift, however unintended, of markets and consumers to cocaine and heroin.

You kids may well have been smoking pot under Carter. But they're snorting coke under Ronny and Nancy. And that's what they mean when they say, 'Pot is an herb, Reagan is a dope.'

—Christine Mara, LLOYD Hart, Don Schnell

CITY OBSTRUCTS U.N. POT PARADE

by Dana Beal

(New York)—New York City Police gave another important clue to the authorities' strategy for dealing with dissenters in this year of Ronald Reagan, 1984.

The formula? Not overwhelming brutality, but something more like a straight-jacket: composed of equal parts of 'War on Drugs'-intimidated media treatment and immense police forces impassively constricting the protest itself to make the opposition appear diminished and dispirited.

Less than 10 days before the 13th Annual 5th Avenue Marijuana Parade (the 2nd World Cannabis March on the U.N.), the police announced that we would be "denied" a permit to march up 5th Avenue (against traffic) because the top brass had decided there hadn't been enough people the year before to justify blocking off the street.

The truth of the matter is that the police were reaping the fruit of several years of cutting off the march with a triple line of cops immediately after the soundtrack pass-

ed. The Parade Coalition filed suit in federal court, alleging interference with the first amendment rights of a long-established, traditional protest march. But the federal judge in the case, unmoved by the arguments of veteran activist attorney Bill Kunstler, ruled in effect that that pot paraders had no more rights than ordinary pedestrians.

Paraders could walk up the sidewalk, but not 5th Ave. No floats. And because the Judge had ruled that all City regulations applied, cops decided to utilize a never-before enforced clause in the small print of the permit prohibiting sound on a moving platform, and that meant no mobile rock soundstage drawing people into the parade all the way uptown. Even if we did switch to 6th Ave.

Organizers from the 5th Ave. Pot Parade Coalition immediately went into a huddle, considering options ranging from disrupting traffic to marching up the Avenue on the sidewalks, without the truck.

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WHITE HOUSE SMOKE-IN GETS LAFAYETTE PARK FOR '85!

(WASHINGTON)—Despite diversion of resources to the convention protests, the White House marijuana march once again turned out hundreds more than the anti-pot "Family Day"—about 500 compared to 75, 6,000-7,000 attended the Lincoln Memorial Cannabis Concert afterwards.

"Family Day" was instigated by the White House after a wildly successful '82 smoke-in—to keep tokers from getting Lafayette Park ever again. But this year pot people hauled "Family Day" and the In-Parks Police even allowed marijuana marchers into a far corner of Lafayette Park for 15 minutes. It's still before the Judge, too. And 10 smoke-in people waited outside Parks Dept HQ all night, wresting the permit for Lafayette Park next year from "Family Day" organizers.

May 5th: World Cannabis March Shines

Continued from Page 8

3,000 Rally, 46 Summonses

The morning of the 5th dawned bright and fairly warm—an ideal day for a march. Even better, the soundtrack arrived at Washington Square Park at exactly 11:06 am, overcoming a technical snag that fouled up the previous year's events.

There were even more police than last year, though. A communication/command truck sat on Waverly Place opposite the Arch. Horse cops cut off 5th Ave. And as the crowd surged over to the soundtrack, cops arranged themselves a 'horse shoe' isolating the dense crowd in front of the stage from the normal Saturday afternoon strollers. They would tell anyone who approached to either "get inside" the demonstration or split. And they started buttonholing people smoking joints, and giving them summonses.

The first reaction when folks saw people being led away to be given summonses for smoking a joint was unease, even confrontation. But as the show kept going and it became obvious people were being let go with tickets, various speakers were able to turn the situation around by repeating that we welcomed these summonses as part of a civil disobedience situation, and that everyone should ask for the same court date.

The cops, of course, preferred not to "recognize" it as civil disobedience, refusing to give everyone a common court appearance, as they would if they were nuke protesters blockading the U.N. or some such.

One cop tried to grab 3 different people at once (including some one distributing joints), and wound up grabbing the sound man, who'd forgotten to bring his I.D., and had to be vouchered for in order to avoid being jailed.

People who passed in and out of the 'inner circle' were asked for identification, which taken with the commotion from some one being lead away (to boos, or cheers) every 5 minutes or so, had a predictably chilling effect.

People stopped taking the joints until the hardcore tokers gathered in the middle of the crowd, chainsmoking and encouraging people on the fringes to head toward the middle of the crowd.

Finally the hundreds of people surround-

ing the police 'horseshoe' holding signs and listening to the speakers decry prohibition from the truck got to be so dense that for the last hour or so, the police pulled back to the fringes of the park and stopped handing out citations.

Speakers included Ric Spears, Boston; Dennis Peron, San Francisco; Jeanne Lange of N.J. NORML and Sandee Burbank of Mothers Against Mis-use and Abuse (MAMA) (See Interview, p. 6). Sandee Hails from Portland, Oregon, and she came to speak about the Oregon Marijuana Initiative and MAMA's efforts to educate people about truly dangerous drugs such as alcohol and tobacco.

At the height of the Reggae performance, by Redemption Posse, Pete Mastrangelo said he "lost count around 1,400" and estimated the total crowd listening—some reclining on the grass away from the 'standees' on the pavement by the Arch—at between 3 and 4,000. Not bad with such an intimidating police presence.

With the conclusion of the music the last round of speakers went on before the march, and the assembled tokers were treated to a rare appearance by William Kunstler on behalf of what he called "a small and harmless pleasure." He explained how important it was that potsmokers—like the gays, Irish, Polish and all other minorities—continue to march up 5th Ave. Even if it meant walking on the sidewalks this year.

March Lets It All Hang Out

The march, after all this, turned out to be the high point of the day. For one thing, marchers at first tried to take both sidewalks—although there weren't enough on the left side, which unhinged a plan to effectively shut down 5th Ave. by filling up both outside lanes with cops.

Confined to the sidewalk, the march stretched out 10 blocks or more, making it appear that there were many more marchers than if they'd been penned into a block or two of the Avenue, like last year.

Even better, the cops had no contingency plan to hand out summonses for smoking pot so long as people were confined by cops only on one side. All the joints people had been saving came out, and there was abundant marijuana all the way up to the UN.

Folks lit up everywhere. Joints were passed out to doormen, busboys, waiters and construction workers. "Smoke it after work, man." On one street corner an admiral pulled up in a car and was treated to a few joints thrown into his window, setting off a mad scramble to get them out of his car!

A school bus with Jr. High School kids

was coming down the Avenue. As they heard our chants of "We smoke pot and we like it alot!" many of the kids cheered, waved, and held up clenched fists.

One marcher said, "I never protested anything before, but this makes sense!" By the time the march turned onto 47th towards the U.N., people were waving joints away, saying they were "too stoned."

Dag Hammarskjold Blow-out

Finally, when the last stragglers pulled in to the park and the soundtrack was maneuvered into place, the microphone was opened up to a number of speakers, some famous and some not, who wanted to sound off at the U.N.

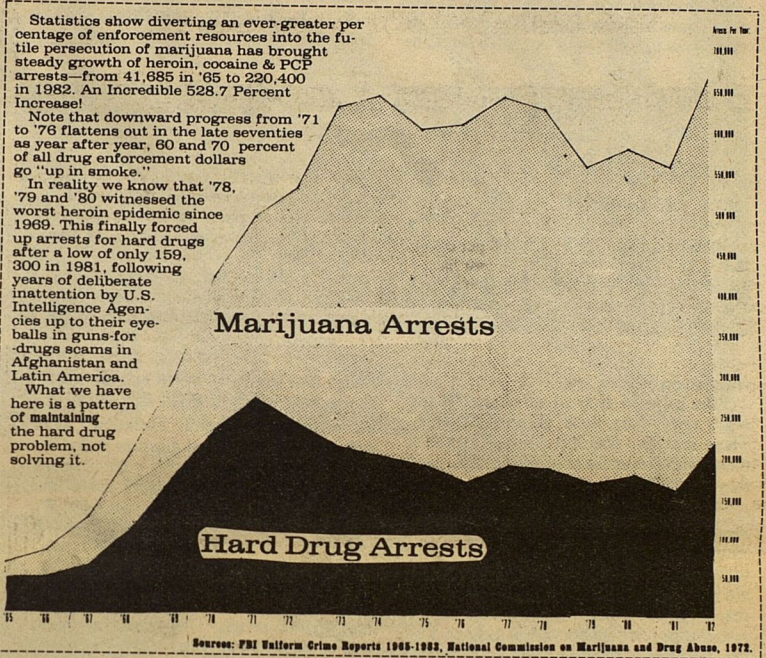
From the first (a fellow named Joe Friendly) to the last (anonymous freek extolling the pot-smoking of Jefferson and Washington), the only really negative message was delivered by the cops, who started handing out summonses again as the crowd dwindled. Mostly for beer, up at the U.N.

The very best speech of the day was delivered by Johnny Hill, Decajewiah, the only man to serve time for the Attica prison uprising. A visible start went through the

cops as he was introduced, but as he eloquently held forth on Native American use of cannabis as part of the natural pharmacopia of herbs placed here for our use by the Great Spirit, even the cops listened with respect. Anna Boehm, chairwoman of the W. German Green Health and Social Commission, represented the international contingent, explaining the Greens' advocacy of natural herbal highs and their fierce opposition to processed chemicals like heroin. And Aron Kay gave his best speech in years, denouncing Koch's phony crack-down on hard drugs, which has turned out to be 9/10's against smoke shops and loose joint peddlers in the parks.

Only later, when it was all over, did the organizers learn that none of the cops had been saving joints as evidence, and telling people they weren't even going to show up in court to press the summonses they'd been passing out all day. All those cops, all those citations, had been an elaborate show for the television cameras, in line with Koch's phony 'Pressure Point' crackdown on hard drugs.

None of the cops showed up in court; all charges were dismissed.



Reagan Campaign OutCREEPs CREEP

Continued from Page 7

4) The march had just paused outside Republican headquarters, the first concrete Yippie action of the 1984 campaign aimed at preventing the re-election of Reagan.

Popular mythology credits the Yippies in Chicago with destroying Humphrey's election chances. Prior to the '68, '72, '76 and '80 conventions, the *Chicago Tribune* (house organ of the FBI) printed almost identical stories linking Cuban spies, Weather terrorists and Yippies to nefarious conspiracies to assassinate Reagan and various combinations of others.

At the present moment, the only group in the country organizing as Yippies to bring protesters to Dallas is Ohio YIP.

The events surrounding the men in the red car struck me as particularly strange.

First, the Columbus police did not question them long enough to radio in on them, yet had they known them or been in on it, they would either have not stopped them in the first place, or else taken them in for show and then released them with no record of the arrest. What this seems consistent with is the men in the red car producing federal I.D.

Second, that the red car would leisurely follow the march, passing by at least twice, oblivious to the presence of squadcars, indicates a daring consistent only with a belief in immunity.

Have we, in fact, experienced the first incidence of the 1984 presidential campaign of dirty tricks committed by the Committee to Re-elect the President?

From California come reports of the Hart and Jackson campaigns' leader plagued by supposed Mondale workers who turn out to be members of the Young Americans for Freedom, co-founded by William F.

Buckley and Robert Bennett, who subsequently employed E. Howard Hunt at the time of the Watergate break-in and leaked Hunt's CIA past to Bob Woodward.

Has anybody seen G. Gordon Liddy lately?

Oregon Marijuana Initiative Wins Ballot Spot

(PORTLAND)—After collecting 84,500 signatures by the July 1st deadline, Oregon Marijuana Initiative supporters are now certain OMI will be on the Nov. ballot. With only 62,000 signatures needed to put it before Oregon voters, that gives OMI an 22,500 signature "buffer" against challenges to names and addresses which aren't exactly the same as on the list of registered voters.

Meanwhile, Oregon's governor declined to act on a proposal by the State Special Committee on Violent Crime to declare an emergency and call out the National Guard to eradicate marijuana fields. Also, a DEA offer of \$12,000 for a "marijuana eradication report system" was turned down by a special legislative committee, who felt state police are perfectly capable of developing informers on their own.

OMI supporters expect their ballot breakthrough to be certified by the state within 30 days. They told *Overthrow* their victory depended on "a lot of help," including petitioners from out-of-state. The next big test comes in November. With 55% of Oregon's electorate favoring free, legal backyard marijuana, the radical right will pour millions into the state to stop OMI. But all you have to do to vote in Oregon is move there a few weeks in advance. OMI people are opening their homes to provide addresses to any out-of-staters who want to come in and register at the last minute. In Oregon, it's legal. For more info, call (503)775-9250.

BROKE? NO PLACE TO STAY?
WANT TO END UNFAIR LAWS?

HUNGRY?

The New Jersey Fall Civil Dis-obedience Project is planning to challenge Jersey's paranoid enforcement of marijuana prohibition by clogging of the jails of selected suburban counties (MORRIS, SOMERSET, BERGEN & WARREN) which have small jails and good jail food.

On May 12th, 1984, a busload of people set out from New York City to rally about a hundred local supporters of marijuana liberation on the Morristown Green. After passing out joints—not of marijuana but it's closest botanical relative, damania,—6 people were busted. They were released after being charged with distributing a "narcotic look-alike." But not before the Morris County Sheriff's Dept. had been caught red-handed impersonating a New Jersey T.V. camera crew in order to spy on a perfectly open and public protest. This unleashed the biggest sympathetic press outcry in the history of marijuana protest.

In the aftermath, we found that penalties for possession of a "look-alike" are actually greater than for simple possession of pot. In fact, to go to jail for first-time possession of grass, you'd have to refuse to give your name and fingerprints, and deliberately go to jail.

So, because we don't want to be committing any felonies when a simple misdemeanor will do, we're seeking sincere, nonviolent pot people with no immediate responsibilities who have several weeks to "rest up" in one of the richer New Jersey Countyclub jails. IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN BRINGING NEW JERSEY'S ANTI-POT SMOKING PHANATICS TO THEIR KNEES - contact 415-552-4629 or 212-633-5028 or just show up #9 Bleeker Street, N.Y.C.

OREGON MOTHERS SAY: 'LEGALIZE POT!'

Part of organizing process for the annual 5th Ave Pot Parade is the challenge of incorporating new ideas in pot politics. That was how we wound up with the genial, maternal spokesperson of a "parents' group" called M.A.M.A.—Mothers Against Mis-use and Abuse—speaking at Washington Square Park May 5th. Her name was Sandee Burbank, and two days later she gave us this interview.

M.A.M.A. is different from other parents' groups: they feel marijuana should be

legal for adults. Sandee works with the Oregon Marijuana Initiative, and believes allowing adults to grow grass for their own use would not only remove 9 out of 10 people from the illicit market—it would triple the arrest resources for hard drugs overnight, without costing a cent extra in taxes. All because, year after year, the U.S. spends more than 75% of all drug enforcement monies on pot prosecutions.

—The Editors

OVERTHROW: Let's just start personally. You're a mother of how many children?

MAMA: I have two of my own and one step-child.

OT: One of the interesting things about the whole approach of MAMA, and to a certain extent OMI, is that it approaches the drug problem from the angle of abuse of people, and doesn't like to get itself tied down as a pro-marijuana organization. How important is that for you?

MAMA: We're not "pro" any drug. Drugs are like tools: they can be useful, and you can get hurt. There are basic drug safety rules that will help you learn how to use drugs, how to recognize possible adverse effects, how to make good, educated decisions

relationship with drugs, right? How can they be the experts? They've already failed, but they're getting paid lots of money.

Anyhow, we're not pro-marijuana; we're not "pro" any drug. What we want to see is people educated, so that they don't become drug abusers in the first place. That can be done through education, because most people like themselves. It involves a lot of other things than just educating people about drugs.

OT: One of the things you're trying to be an alternative to is "expertise"—which makes money out of being an expert, but in fact isolates our social problem from its real context. . . You're talking about some form of living in a community which counteracts

are in homes and who could stand a massage. It would really be good for these people to interact.

Then we found, as we started checking all this stuff out. . . There are so many issues that came up, and we started looking at what we had. How we were treating people and their problems. You'd think it would be easy, that you could call a number and say, "Okay, what do we have here for people who need drug or alcohol treatment?" After a year of being sent from one place to another, and being fed one line after another, it turned out that we didn't really have anything.

And we said, "Well, wait a minute. Where's all this money going?" What we saw when we started looking at what was happening with the money, which ultimately comes through State Mental Health, is that they were getting money from the federal government, and with that money came three stipulations: it was to be passed out to a parents' group that, first of all, would affiliate themselves with the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth. Secondly, they had to concentrate on the negative effects of illicit drugs—in particular, marijuana. And lastly, they had to establish 20 viable parents' groups in the state. And in our state, that one group got one \$10,000 batch of money. And we just found out about that by accident. We're still in the process of investigating that. It's really hard to get answers.

Then we found as we started talking to people—juvenile services people, probation officers, children's services—they were just all beaten down by the federal rules and regulations that come with the money that they get—some of which are so cost-prohibitive that they actually gave back to the State—it came with federal rules; I don't know if it was federal money, but it was given back to State Mental Health, saying "We can't afford to do it."

We had, in Oregon, the Drug Information Center in Eugene, which was a model for around the United States. They've had their funding cut. They used to have twelve people; now they have two. The Director had produced some excellent slide shows and stuff that were produced way back

would be considered to be promoting marijuana use. And even then, he was totally vindicated by the investigation, by everybody involved. Later, when it was found that the woman was a cult member, everybody kind of washed their hands of the whole scene for awhile, and nobody touched it.

OT: But I assume that federal funds for educational programs were probably cut in favor of intervention and, in particular, saying that the focus of any drug policy has to be, for example, to destroy marijuana farms, to put money into that—to concentrate on making drugs illegal rather than on educating people as to how to deal with drugs. . .

MAMA: A lot of it goes into intervention and treatment. It hasn't been diverted to police money so much as it's been diverted to intervention and treatment. . .

Anyhow, when we started talking to these people, first it was just on the county level; then it moved rapidly to the state level. We were the only ones asking these questions, but we had really good rapport with our representative, who helped us ask some of those questions. Because of our effort and the efforts of a couple of other groups, there was a legislative investigation. . .

After a little bit of resistance, we were allowed to present our view to this special joint legislative committee set up to investigate the State Mental Health Drug and Alcohol Section.

Because of our testimony, the committee agreed to take anonymous (if necessary) testimony from any of the treatment providers in the state who had not been asked to testify—many who had expressed fear of reprisal by having their funding cut—that's what happens. In our state, everybody's competing with everybody else for the main dollars. Instead of it being something that's networked and figured out what's the best, the most effective, most efficient. So, you see, we never meant to learn any of this bullshit; it just happened. You start looking and you're just amazed at what you find.

Anyhow, that happened, and because of that, we got, at least to a degree, accepted

Almost every person who's a drug abuser is someone who has a very poor self-image, someone who has poor communication skills—and those things can be reversed.

regarding any drug use.

You have to look at all drugs. Thirty years ago, there were about 200 drugs. There are now 400,000 drugs. 250,000 of those are over-the-counter drugs, and they're highly advertised. . .

OT: Are you including all the pharmaceutical drugs, from aspirin to. . . ?

MAMA: All drugs—all the same, from aspirin to cocaine. What's happened is, we've politicized drugs, and instead of teaching people that they've got to have a responsible relationship with drugs and drug use, we've tried to make drugs animate, evil things. We've tried to tell people that this thing that is bad for them, they can't do. That doesn't work; it's like trying to tell the sun not to come up.

There is another way to approach it, and that's to educate people, to let them know what horrible things drugs can be if they're misused.

There are so many different things out there. Kids: one of the big things with kids in some of the larger Southern cities is sniffing paint. I've heard it's illegal now, but I don't think that's going to make any difference. . .

OT: You were talking about MAMA, and OMI, and why you're not really pro-marijuana; you're just against marijuana laws.

MAMA: Marijuana's a drug that can be abused. I'd like to see a lot more research done on it, so we can have real good honest answers. There are people who've used marijuana regularly for 20 years or more, people to do the research on. We don't see the "victims." These victims that we hear about, that they constantly throw up with "health reasons," we don't see. I'd like to see those studies done.

The "Reefer Madness" thing: It's not working. It didn't work in the Fifties, and it won't work now. What came out of the Fifties was the Sixties. . . When people tried pot, and what they've been told was a lie, then they don't believe anything else, either, and you get yourself into trouble and you learn through pretty heavy self-experience.

I've seen abuse; I've seen lots of abuse. I was real lucky, and I was on the front lines of it all, but I got around it; I wasn't an abuser. I'm one of those people people you should listen to when I tell them how not to abuse drugs. I'm not an "ex-abuser." They're paying people—ex-abusers that have lost everything—thousands of dollars to talk about the evils of drugs. So they can get paid: they can tell you how to have a

things like isolation, which may be one of the reasons why people get into drugs. . .

MAMA: Isolation, family breakdown, poor self-image, poor communication skills. We don't teach people how to communicate. People who are raising families don't have anywhere to go to learn parenting skills. We have three generations now. I'm almost forty. A lot of my friends are grandparents now. I have friends who've used drugs regularly, daily, for the last 15, 20 years. Their kids know that they're not maniacs; they're good people. They're hard workers; they're dependable. They're the guys that are there on time every day. They're not hung over from alcohol; they're not wired from speed. They're not violent people; they're good workers, they're congenial. That's what we see where we are.

We've established credibility. We involve ourselves with things like parenting skills, recreation: this all comes under the title of "alternatives"—parent support groups, all kinds of things like that.

OT: Is that how MAMA started, or did it specifically address drug abuse?

MAMA: Before we really started MAMA, for about a year, a few of us were really interested in just drug education. That's all it ever was to be. But it rapidly grew into five main issues. . .

First there's education. We want to educate, not just youth, and not just about illegal drugs, but about all drugs, and everyone. The elderly are among the worst abusers of prescription drugs. I don't think they're doing it to get high—they just have no understanding of the interaction of all these drugs.

Then we got involved in the alternatives, because when you ask people, "Why do you do drugs?," they say, "Show me something better."

I grew up in a community where there was a lot of family, a lot of interaction with the family, recreational things. . . the kind of stuff you read about in storybooks for a lot of people now. I went to a country school—eight grades in one room. So we at least knew that there were other things. We had millions of things that were a lot of fun.

We had multi-generational interaction, which we think is so important to this whole issue. You can't separate people by age. There are lots of old-timers out there that are just incredible and that've got good stories. One of the things we're trying is to get massage therapy working between youngsters who have poor communication skills, and some very special older folks that

They're paying people—ex-abusers that have lost everything—thousands of dollars to talk about the evils of drugs. . . How can they be the experts? They've already failed. . .

then, using maximum input from the slides that were used, psychological things so that people would retain what they learned. They're real intensive, very factual. They have a huge resource library. They had their funds cut tremendously, and they're one of the best things going. They teach to the Police Board on Standards and Training; they're used as an expert witness by the State. They just got cut completely.

Some people from these parents' groups—one particular person—went into his class. She turned out later to be a member of a cult called the Church Universal and Triumphant. She went into his class and taped—without paying, without permission—one of his Drug Consumer Safety presentations. Without going to the school or anything, she went to the Attorney General of the State and tried to get him to press charges—I believe, trying to charge him with promoting marijuana use—because I believe that when Carlton Turner became White House Advisor on Drugs, he said anybody that said anything other than about the negative aspects of marijuana

by Mental Health as a viable group. They were scared to death. Even if the testimony was timid, it was better than not at all. It's just verified that what we're saying is true, because time and time again, it comes to the point where I say something, and nobody believes me, and then a year down the road, my God, I was right!

You know what happened with the new harsh drunk-driving laws? According to people in Washington State, people are being held accountable. . . but the courts are so jammed, so fewer people who are picked up for drunk driving are actually having anything happen. And that's where MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving) is wrong.

We're talking to MADD in Oregon; at least we can sit down in the same room and talk with them. Before, they wouldn't do this. We're being civil to each other. I want to work with them; there are some good energies there. It's a little misdirected, but they were working purely on emotion. I think that there's a possibility that we could work together. I can just chuckle, because

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obviously they're just so uneducated on the issues that it'll take them so long to learn it...

So we ended up, in our state, in our communities, and now more on a national level, as a network. We're the core of the network. I don't know everything, but give me a minute and I can find somebody around. That's what's happened. And that's what we keep pushing for. That was our third goal.

Our fourth goal was to get involved, and really become aggressive toward the media about advertising of drugs. Television, radio, the papers—all of the media: The power of those ads that we have for the legal drugs is pretty incredible, and we want to deal with that.

And lastly, we found that we've become sort of a crisis center, and we help people get treatment. There are people that have no money at all, or very little money, and there's a growing number of those people, who don't have insurance for that kind of treatment. The insurance companies are really involved in this whole thing, and they

really do pay for a lot of treatment—huge amounts of money, and I wish I had a better overall view of it. I'm just beginning to get an idea of what a huge industry the drug-industrial complex is...

OT: What kinds of drugs do most people deal with that come to you?

MAMA: Alcohol, cocaine... Alcohol's the big one that we have to deal with here. There's a lot of cocaine in the community, but they just go out of town for help, because the people that can afford cocaine can go out of town and be anonymous there.

Getting back to intervention and treatment... Intervention can come in a lot of different forms—it can be a crisis hotline you can call when you've decided it's time. That's the kind of intervention I like to see. I like to see people realize that some of the emotional problems they have are being caused by the drugs they're taking. Just getting that awareness there is the first step to getting help to someone who needs help.

OT: Who are the people sending spies into the schools?

MAMA: I don't want to get real particular. I'm sure they probably come from companies, because they sell their products to schools, they provide training, they promote peer counseling, they train some youngsters—not all, but some—to go into grade schools, junior high schools and high schools and intermingle with the kids and

talk with them, where the teacher will leave the room, and get them to tell them things that are bothering them.

And when you ask these companies that are involved in this kind of thing about confidentiality, they won't answer your question—except, one time, we pushed one man into it, and he said, "Yeah, well, if you mean if there have been busts—yeah, there have been a lot of busts."

So intervention is something that can be really easily abused. We raised that issue in our community, and we were accused of using scare tactics...

Their general approach is that any drug abuser needs to be in the hospital. We see an up-rise in treatment centers, where they keep people under... One lady said, "Don't worry, if he's here, he won't be alone for a second for thirty days." We see a lot of those—you know, where they break you down to build you up. It's brainwashing.

OT: So you're talking about creating an alternative instead of special medical advice and treatment where people are isolated from a group of people who might be able to support them emotionally, psychologically, in terms of their everyday lives.

MAMA: Almost every person who's a drug abuser is someone who has a very poor self-image, someone who has poor communication skills—and those things can be reversed. And I love learning all these different kinds of communication skills. We can learn how to talk to people. I'd much

rather see it approached from that viewpoint—teach the person to like themselves. There's no high that you can't get naturally that's worth killing yourself over, unless that's what you want to do. If people just know that's what they're doing to themselves, while they can still think, until they're in the middle of it and they don't care anymore... There's a lot more to it than just getting people away from a drug.

I mean, you know where you can get some of the best drugs? In prison!

People are getting scared. We've seen people who have had their kids taken away for selling small quantities of marijuana—taken away and put in a halfway house, held incommunicado for 30 days, during which time that 17-year-old, almost 18-year old, tried to go through adult court; they wouldn't let him. They were religious...

OT: The halfway houses are run by religious groups?

MAMA: I don't know. There are so many of those kinds of places; it's real hard to find out what all is out there. It's even harder to get straight answers on what it costs, on what it takes. They keep trying to treat people who don't want to be treated, which never works. If you're going to do that, you've got to brainwash them into something else...

OT: What's the recidivism?

MAMA: I don't know. You can't find out. You can't find out for years on all kinds of things you should be able to know, like how much exactly does it cost, or do we spend for sleazy undercover agents...

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M.A.M.A.

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OT: This other thing I've noticed, which I've seen, is a kind of a more spontaneous thing among the youth—where they're against this kind of holistic, health-food, rainbow-oriented, marijuana-ganja trip. And they believe that smoking marijuana all the time puts you into some kind of stuporous trance, and that the thing you should do is follow every drug with a different drug. Never use the same drug twice, so you wouldn't fall into a kind of mental rut. It's like a rejection formation among another younger generation. Partially it's a result of the Reagan thing, that has created this really strange climate, where the previous things that have been going along, like the aftermath of the Nixon years—Carter—there was continuity. And then, with Reagan, it broke up. Part of it is also the fact that a lot of these people are into coke. They're a lot more comfortable with coke.

The threat is that the youth will spontaneously decide to go over to supporting a set of beliefs that back the drug-industrial complex. For a long time, they were settled on supporting a set of beliefs that opposed the drug-industrial complex. From what I see, it's like a certain tendency among anarchists—it's called "straight-edge"—and it's a combination of people who are down on all drugs, like Coca-Cola and cigarettes, and people who, if they do any drug, would say, "Yeah, I would do coke, or I'd do smack, or..."

I was talking to this person who completed a Phoenix House thing. (That's the main thing here in New York. They have these kids screaming at you for, like, days... I guess they tell people who already have a very bad self-image that they're full of shit—which is great for their self-image, you know.) And this person came out considering herself drug-free (She's now 18 years old), but she says she would do coke. But she would never do pot. What I'm saying is, the current thing that is happening is more generated by the fact that the drug market has changed, and coke has become a more dominant drug than pot, with the result that a lot more people get sick—because coke leaves you sick. So the whole thing becomes much more like a disease-and-treatment model, instead of a recreational model, like alcohol.

MAMA: With marijuana, it's simple: if you smoke much marijuana, you build up tolerance. You're smoking that same ounce, but you're not getting as high as in the beginning. You know what you do? You don't go on to "something better." Quit for a day. That's all you've got to do. Quit for a day, and it's good again. You build up tolerance real quick, but that tolerance goes away real quick, too. It's not like with a lot of other drugs.

They say it hangs around in your lungs, but its effects really go away quickly.

OT: You can only smoke so much. Life is full of a lot of other things to do besides smoke pot. That's the good thing about it: it isn't as engaging as a lot of other drugs.

MAMA: Well, I wouldn't promote drug use. We have the industrial drugs, which we've got in our food, where a lot of packaged mixes are mixed with radioactive traces so they can tell whether it's mixed up properly, and then they let it sit until the half-life is enough so it's safe to put it on the shelf. Go into a grocery store with a Geiger counter and check it out...

OT: It's a matter of alternatives—like, what are you going to do—something that really fucks you up, or something that's really not that toxic? The worst thing you do is, you put your pipe down and you can't remember where you left it. That's the really great thing about pot: there's a built-in limiting factor. Now, obviously, you can't abuse a drug like that.

MAMA: Your "drug of choice." That's the term the professionals use. Drugs affect everybody differently. Some people really like alcohol. I drink alcohol, I throw up—I don't drink alcohol. It's easy for me. So we develop different drugs of choice. My drugs of choice are coffee and marijuana—and chocolate, but it's caffeine. Caffeine and marijuana: those are my drugs of choice. That's what we're talking about: let's let people take a good look at the drugs, see

what kind of interaction they have with those drugs, make sure that's a good interaction, make sure that the drug's not running their life.

We self-medicate in all kinds of ways. A lot of people use anti-perspirants, because they don't want any moisture at all under their arms. Other people use Tums all the time, antacids. I don't think I can tell those people that they can't do that, that it's bad for them. You know, that's their business. But I think that what we as a people need to do is let people know that the drug companies are not out doing their thing because they're driven by a great social need to help our society; they're very profit-motivated. And not all treatment centers are that way, but there's a lot of treatment centers with some incredibly high price tags.

OT: Isn't that a little too abstract for someone directly involved in drug use? They want to find what is their personal motivation for getting out of ruining their own lives with a particular drug.

That's the political aspect of being able to put out educational material on the fact that companies are, of course, misusing the situation, but the most interesting thing about intervention is, to the extent that you, locally, for example, are able to persuade institutions or government officials to redirect funds away from the medical abuse of therapy—just putting people away in hospitals and putting them on substitutes and so forth... They need to make the link between the fact that they can't run their lives the way they're dreaming of running their lives, or shape their lives the way they want to, and they shape their lives by using drugs...

OT: Is that going to be the thrust of MAMA—building up to servicing, to

work; it's going to take time. You can't expect it to be instant. But it can work, and I think there are enough people out there who are experiencing things. It's folks like me, who are my age, who have been through the drug scene, who are now having to deal with drug problems in the home, maybe with their own children or with their own spouses, and our generation is more aware: We've been there; we've seen it, we're not buying the lies that we're being fed. Even those folks who are straight, if they've been to college, if they've been out and around with their peers, they've seen it. We're getting a lot of attention because we make sense. Time and time again, we're called, we talk to people because we're like the calm in the middle of an insane storm. Then they tell us they're winning the war on drugs because they're spending more money on law enforcement trying to prevent it. They don't say we're winning the war on drugs because drug use is way down. They don't say we're winning the war on drugs because cocaine prices are way up, when in fact cocaine prices are way down, lower than it's been in years.

OT: That's only been caused by a hundred-fold increase in supply... As much as it would be to get the price of oil to go down from \$28 a barrel to \$7 or \$8 a barrel.

MAMA: "We're winning the war on drugs because we're spending more money." How can you believe them anymore? We make sense. We make more sense than they do. I think that's it. I think we're going to be the voice, making the push. We're small. We've been real effective for what resources we've had. We just don't give up. I'm constantly told that I'm admired for my persistence. I don't know that that's necessarily meant as a compliment, but I take it as one.



counseling, being able to cope with those people? Or do you think that other organizations should be doing that?

MAMA: I think that we're going to be the voice that draws attention to the need, and hopefully the force that will push them into acting. We're the voice of reason. Emotional approaches to these issues will not work. Crying about it doesn't help. Laws aren't going to change it. The only way we can do it is to be very rational, to try to be very logical. It's not easy. You can't pay somebody else to come in and turn it around for you. It's going to be a lot of

Our members are really busy people, but it's a priority in their lives, and they've taken a lot of time and energy in learning their pharmacology so that they understand what drugs do, so they understand how it's merely chemicals that control our emotions so much.

It teaches you how to deal with things; you start to look at families differently. Those of you who are ex-alcoholics—anyone who is—knows that the whole family is affected by an alcoholic. This quite often leads to sub-behavior patterns that are very predictable and can be prevented, can

be turned around by dealing with the damaged or battered self-image. It's such an old, overused word, but it's very basic for life.

I feel like such a baby on these issues. I mean, there's so many people I've met while I've been here who are so much more knowledgeable about the kinds of individual issues that we talk about, and I sometimes wonder why I keep talking.

But I keep doing it, and I keep pushing it, and people are listening, and I'm learning, and I always welcome anybody that will teach me more.

I'm not the only one; there are several others, and we're not just women. We have the support of several men. At our conference, about half the people there were men. It's happening.

We need help, though. We need support. We need to learn how to do a lot of things better. I don't like to think about how much money we're fighting, because it comes from so many different people; it comes from the drug industry—it's all such big conglomerates, we don't even know who it is anymore—that put out pamphlets, and they're sending out comic books to the schools now. The kids are supposed to fill them out and sign them and send them back in...

OT: To what extent do these treatment programs use pharmaceuticals to wean people away?

MAMA: I know that Valium is used in a lot of treatment for people who are coming down from alcohol, etc. I don't know to what extent. I'm real uneducated, and it's such a huge industry.

OT: Do you have any kind of a master list—of the number of Straight, Inc.; Toughlove; psychiatric institutes? What did the Church Universal and Triumphant call theirs?

MAMA: No. There, it was just the director and one of the other people that have admitted publicly that they were Church Universal and Triumphant. The group she was associated with... she was director of Oregon Free from Drug Abuse.

We only know that they're very anti-drug, and they're anti-abortion; rumor is that the lady who is head of the big anti-abortion group in the state is also a member of the Church Universal and Triumphant cult.

OT: So you think we're also subsidizing the anti-abortion movement, or the people in it, through people who also happen to work in federally-funded anti-drug, anti-marijuana groups.

MAMA: I just know that the woman who was the director of OFFDA has just publicly admitted that she was a member of the Church Universal and Triumphant, that she no longer is and hasn't been for a little more than three months now, that she has left the church.

OT: Don't some of these groups advocate murder sentences for marijuana...

MAMA: I don't know. I do know that when the lady was questioned about whether or not she was doing the work of the church, she said that she was not directed by the church—that that was how they gained approval with the church—by involving themselves in this kind of political activity. They are very anti-drug... There are people who know a lot more about it than I do, and we have a lot of information we're putting together now. It won't be long before we'll be done with that. There's a lot of money there; I know that.

OT: There's an extraordinary amount of federal funds going to far-right groups using these drug schemes, and they've been able to get reeducation camps for these regimes who believe in making major changes in the mind-set of the populace.

MAMA: My opinions are bound to change, and MAMA'S will probably change as we continue to learn more.

OT: What role do you think they'll play in Reagan's reelection campaign?

MAMA: I've already predicted that they'll probably endorse Reagan for reelection. In our state, one of OFFDA's first political official acts was to endorse the Republican Governor for reelection, which he was... The Health Department has now said in a newsletter how they've helped them write two grants. Maybe I'll go ask them, see if they'll help me write one. There's a lot of money out there for these kinds of things. It's a very trendy issue. It pisses me off, but it's that way.

DALLAS UPDATE



REAGAN CONVENTION PROTESTS SNO-BALL

by Les Ledbetter

(DALLAS)—Thousands of people from around the country and around the world are finalizing plans to protest Ronald Reagan and his gang in Dallas this August, according to recent reports to Freeze Reagan/Bush headquarters. Government actions in Central America and the United States are forcing more and more groups and individuals to make Dallas their most important protest commitment for '84: a commitment to confront Reaganism where the rich and powerful have planned a celebration of their four years in the White House.

A Federal judge is forcing Dallas millionaires to pay for a downtown campsite for demonstrators. Local press and television carry daily reports on the growing size of the protest.

ACORN is chartering a plane to fly its New York members to Dallas and Milwaukee Mobe filled their first chartered bus weeks ago and are working on another. The Alliance for Justice has grown so big in Dallas with staff workers sent there by member groups that it had to get a second office for workers concentrating on the big marches and rallies.

More than 20,000 journalists, many of them having covered the Democratic convention and the Los Angeles Olympics, have told Dallas they will be there too; and the journalists will judge whether Dallas can live up to its claims of being a world-class city not a trigger-happy cowtown.

Freeze Reagan/Bush representatives at the Rainbow Gathering reported a warm reception for the idea of a gigantic Peace Convoy, and expect dozens of vehicles to leave there and San Francisco on the way to Dallas.

Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney General who protested the Vietnam War in the late 1960s, is just one of the people hosting fundraisers and convincing activists that Dallas is a must.

Hispanic groups recently said that thousands of the members would be marching on Dallas to participate in the protests and to denounce the recent immigration law that could force hispanics to carry national identity cards and employers to check with an immigration computer before hiring anyone with a spanish accent or name.

Livermore Action Group, famous for interfering with the infamous Livermore Weapons Laboratory, has sent representatives to Dallas to plan for scheduled and unscheduled actions there by scores of its members.

As for the big week, August 18-23, the major events promise to be the Saturday night march and rally, the Sunday voter registration and evening religious service and the Monday march and rally to the convention center. On Tuesday during the day, reps of the W. German Greens will host an International Tribunal on Reagan's War Plans for Europe. Rock Against Reagan/Racism will also have a show outside the convention center Tuesday night.

Wednesday and Thursday are to be devoted to civil disobedience and blocking the entrances to delegate hotels, selected Dallas-based corporations, and the convention center.

The speakers and entertainment for each event are still being worked on. But Benjamin Spock and Jesse Jackson have both agreed to participate in the weekend events. And most of the categories of speakers with suggested names have been decided.

The Saturday night rally will focus on issues such as the draft, anti-nukes, Central America, feminism, Dallas and Texas issues, low income and poor people, veterans, blacks and hispanics, Native Americans and labor and the Middle East.

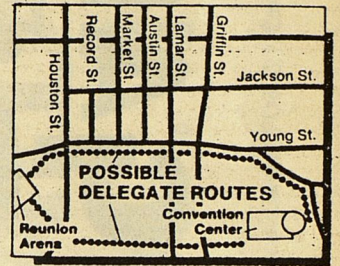
Musicians and stars are still being contacted; but the organizing coalition expected there to be one or two big names as well as a wide variety of music from jazz to punk to pop to gospel. The rally will be held

Delegates to the 1984 GOP convention may have to walk from the Convention Center to Reunion Arena after each session to board buses back to their hotels.

Authorities are worried about excessive congestion as buses converge to wait for them after each night's session.

It's only about three blocks walking distance, and they'll be coming out of an air-conditioned convention center, but the Arena is the closest parking lot that would be able to handle the 300 buses needed for the 4 nights to transport delegates back to their hotels.

Although the GOP national committee hopes to provide small amusement park type trains to transport delegates to the parking lot, protestors looking to blockade the delegates can look forward to 5,000



The Dallas Morning News: Mark Smith

delegates having to leave the protected and fenced-in Convention Center and travel more than a half mile through the heat and darkness to get back to their hotels.

in Kennedy plaza about half a mile from the tent city.

Sunday will see thousands of demonstrators fanning out through low income neighborhoods and attempting to register tens of thousands of new voters so that the city government can be made to be more responsive to the people in the future. And in the evening, there will be a Litany of Outrage religious service at the State fairground bandshell. The Rev. James Cleveland is expected to organize rousing

nedy assassination memorial re-enactment anyway.

OT: What was that about?

JO: We rented a limo with steer horns on the hood and a horn that sounded like a cow going MOOOOOOOOOOO. I told the limo service that they would be picking up a band from the airport. We wanted to stay as true as possible to the original Kennedy motorcade route. So we went out to Love field airport and walked with the passengers out to our limo. We told the driver which way to go, along the exact route Kennedy used, except where the traffic is now reversed.

DADA-Dallas Rockers

Dallas, Texas is not a well-known arena of exceptional musical talent. There is a small struggling arts collective and still only a few clubs that will feature new and experimental styles of music. While in one of these clubs we talked with one of the few progressive musical groups in Dallas. They are known as G-spot, and their following is growing in the community and nationally.

We talked with Jo Danger, the lead vocalist of the band. The following are some excerpts from that conversation.

OT: Is G-spot originally from Dallas?

JO: No, we came here from Tulsa. Basically we had to leave because it was too small and limited. We couldn't book outside gigs when we told them where we were from.

OT: Why Dallas?

JO: There were about nine good reasons. We were coming here mainly for the Ken-



music for the service.

Monday's march will probably begin in the early afternoon in order to tie up evening traffic and arrive at the convention center as it is being gaveled to order.

There will be music and entertainment every night and actions every day. For more information, in Dallas, call (214)241-1984; San Francisco, (415)552-9629; New York (212)533-5028.

Protestors are urged to bring sleeping equipment and a bottle for water.

At 12:20 we pulled into the middle of the memorial services. Everyone was out for lunch. They were horrified. When the Texas school book depository was on our right, we all looked up and dove to the floorboards and told the driver to speed up. She had no idea what was going on. We were all dressed up as the Kennedys. Pam was Jackie, I was John and Tim was Connally.

People were so mad they started throwing things. So we drove through a few more times so everyone would see us. The media tried to ignore it. They called us young pranksters, and were all offended and called it tasteless. I'm no judge of taste, but I thought it was entertaining. Plus they were making such a tasteless deal out of the whole memorial service anyway. They invited both the Pope and Ted Kennedy. Both declined.

Can you imagine Teddy hitting the pavement from a truck backfiring?

OT: Are you putting as much emphasis on the Republican Convention as you did on the Kennedy memorial?

JO: Well, as you can imagine, we can't

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DALLAS GRANTS CAMPING FOR PROTESTS

from combined sources

(DALLAS)—Bowling to months of relentless pressure, Dallas authorities have agreed to make camping space in the Trinity River Greenbelt available to out-of-town protesters for a "tent city" during the Republican National Convention.

This move was a result of a curious convergence in the advice city management was getting both from protest groups and from local media and civic groups concerned about Dallas's image being damaged by hard-line reaction against demonstrators.

The city also agreed to provide water, separate shower facilities for women and men, porta-sans, and a red cross mobile unit to cope with any health emergencies at the camp. In addition, they will level the area, mow the grass and spray for mosquitos.

These concessions were not made entirely without ulterior motive, however. Texas ranchers have decided to hold an old-fashioned "cattle drive" for the GOP's entertainment, bedding the cattle just to the north of the proposed tent city. Not only that, the river levee area is virtually treeless, and in August, the riverbed is dry.

One protest group, the national campaign to Freeze Reagan/Bush, has insisted on a campsite with shade trees, preferring the leafy expanses of

Reverchon Park, where they still intend to hold a peace vigil and several Rock Against Reagan Concerts during Convention week.

Beating the Heat

Already stories have appeared in the Dallas papers predicting that the August heat is expected to hold down demonstrators' numbers.

Mavis Belisle, a local spokeswoman for the 30,000-member War Resisters League, (whose leader, David MacReynolds, initially argued against any demonstrations at the GOP convention at all) says Dallas' steamy August weather may limit her group's participation in the protest. "The idea of Dallas in August really doesn't appeal to them," she said.

The War Resisters League, though, is just one of 50 organizations represented by the Alliance for Justice in '84. The alliance has been spearheaded by Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, which accepted the levee site after first filing suit against the city seeking Fair Park, only to find Republicans had it reserved for a barbecue.

While alliance officials acknowledge that the potential for hot weather in Dallas has been raised in discussions with many groups, they don't think it will hinder turnout at the demonstrations.

"People are aware that Dallas will be hot," said Steve Kest, national director of the Alliance in Washington, D.C. "But that type of heat hasn't stopped protests in the past." Kest cited last year's rally in Washington on the 20th anniversary of Martin Luther King's "I have a Dream" speech, which attracted 300,000 people. "That was a brutally hot 95-degree day," he said.

"I think in a lot of ways every aspect of it (the demonstrations) is a sacrifice for people," said Terry Andrews, local coordinator for ACORN. "They want to make that sacrifice because they feel like it's important to them."

"We're alerting people to the fact there will be a demonstration in Dallas," said Kest. "We want to give groups a chance to start making plans around it."

Major Mobilization Just Beginning

Though ACORN expects about 3,000 to 4,000 of its own members to come to Dallas, how many other groups will join ACORN at the campsite remains unknown. Alliance organizer Mike Shea would not even hazard a guess. "We don't know," Shea said. "Most organizations are just starting serious turnout work."

Other spokepeople shared Ms. Belisle's concerns about the climate, as well as indicating their members would have difficulty making the long

trip to Dallas from Eastern cities.

"Already people are saying, 'Isn't it really hot in Texas in August?'" said Leslie Kagan, a spokeswoman for Mobilization for Survival, a coalition of about 170 peace organizations in 35 states.

"Most of our network (at the convention) will be a day's drive away," said Ms. Kagan, referring to the Mobilization for Survival group.

Still others said that even if their members did come to Dallas, they wouldn't camp out during the convention, which will be Aug. 20-23. Instead, they would stay at hotels or at the homes of local members of the organizations.

Heavy Regional Participation Expected

To help mobilize demonstrators, the coalition of activist groups will mount an extensive letter campaign over the next month, distributing about 100,000 mailings through member organizations.

While the Service Employees International Union has endorsed the alliance, most of the members who will represent the union at the demonstrations will come from Texas locals, according to Stuart Acuff of Local 706 in Beaumont.

"It depends on many variables," said Roger

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DON'T LET REAGAN TAKE YOU FOR A RIDE!



AUG. 11-17

- *Peace Vigil, Reverchon Park. Protest platform hearings. Tent City opens.*

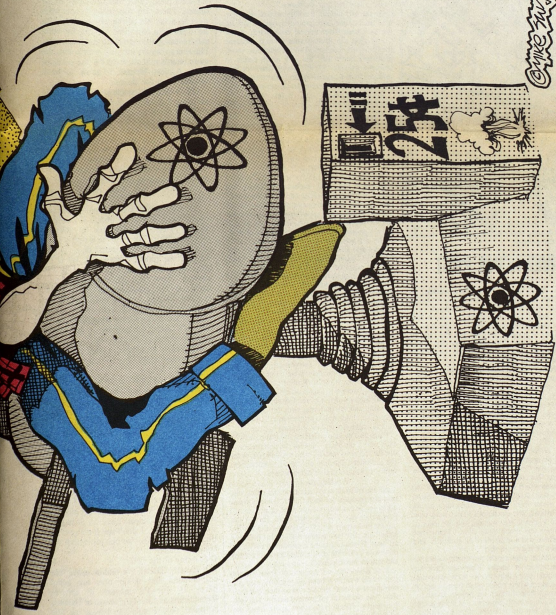
AUG. 18, Sat.

- *Morning rally against Reagan diversion of enforcement from heroin and hard drugs.*
- *Evening March & Rally for Peace and Justice, JFK Memorial Plaza.**

- **AUG. 19, Sun.**
*Religious services & voter registration.**
- **AUG. 20, Mon.**
*March & rally to protest opening of Convention.**
- **AUG. 21, Tues.**
Greens Tribunal on Reagan War Plans.
- **AUG. 22, Wed.**
Morning, Toxic Waste Redeployment.
- **AUG. 23, Thurs.**
Blockade acceptance speech.

*Official Alliance for Justice '84 events.

Come to the Rally!



RALLY & BLOCKADE DALLAS G.O.P. CONVENTION, AUG. 11-24

For more info call Freeze Reagan/Bush: Dallas (214) 421-1984; San Francisco (415) 552-9629; Chicago (312) 363-4466; New York (212) 533-5028. Or write North American Greens, POB 392, Canal St. Sta., NYC 10013

CAMPING GRANTED

Continued from Page 13

Kallenberg, of the Dallas Demonstration Coordinating Committee, an information network on the Dallas demonstrations. "It depends on if the Reagan administration invades Central America or gets involved in the Persian Gulf," he said.

"We expect it (the demonstration) to be more regional in scope," said Shea. The people who come will be mostly from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana," he said.

Not all groups coming to Dallas this August are part of the alliance and several groups said they were coming to Dallas on their own to hold rallies for their particular causes and would not camp out.

The Vietnam Veterans Foundation, a coalition of 16 veterans organizations, plans a parade with about 10,000 veterans on Sunday, Aug. 19, with a rally near the Convention Center afterward, said Marty Hiles, Dallas coordinator for the group. Buses would bring veterans from Oklahoma and Texas, and most would leave at the end of the day, Hiles said.

The rally will be a "family type of gathering," Hiles said, aimed at encouraging the Republicans to give priority to veterans' issues in the party's platform.

The Gray Panthers organization is also planning a meeting in Dallas during the convention to publicize the group's concerns about age discrimination, said Charlotte Flynn, a coordinator with the Austin chapter. "It needs to be something creative and not confrontational," she said, noting that the group prefers to perform short outdoor plays to dramatize its message.

Maggie Kuhn, founder of the Gray Panthers, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, plans to come to Dallas, said Mrs. Flynn. But the bulk of the group will be from Texas, she said.

"We'll be utilizing members' homes (in Dallas) or we'll find someone in a position to provide a hospitality suite at one of the hotels in the Dallas-Fort Worth area," she said.

The National Campaign to Freeze Reagan/Bush is still involved in negotiations for a better campsite with Dallas city officials. They still favor Reverchon Park. Spokesman Evan Camp said the number of protesters with the group could range from "the low thousands up to 50,000." As yet the group does not know whether it will seek a separate campsite or join the alliance

group at one campsite. Plans for the demonstrations include a "Rock against Reagan" music tour and Peace Caravan, beginning with the Rainbow Gathering at Mt. Shasta and San Francisco's Democratic National Convention in July and winding up in Dallas in August, Camp said.

Folk from the Rainbow Gathering for World Peace have committed themselves to do organic kitchens, medical and other life-support systems in conjunction with the Peace Vigil, scheduled to begin the week before the convention in Reverchon Park.

The National Congress of Black churches has plans to distribute information about the protests through its seven-member denominations representing 15 million people—leaving it up to individuals whether to attend the protests, a spokesman said.

Alliance officials are hoping that many individuals, not necessarily identified with a particular organization, will join the convention protests and bolster the number of participants in the demonstrations.

"Many people in Texas and the Southwest in general have in the past looked with some envy that demonstrations always seemed to take place in Washington and New York," Kest said.

"Maybe this time, this is the place for them."

The Incredible Re-enactment of JFK'S Assassination

Continued from Page 13

wait. There's lots of potential for fun with guerilla street theatre. That's the kind of band we are. Live street theatre entertainment. The Republicans are the kind of people who react to anything. It'll be easy to have fun. The Rock Against Reagan is going to be a great opportunity.

OT: Do you think your audience will come out to a guerilla theatre event like this?

JO: Of course. I think this is going to be one of the biggest things Dallas-based bands have ever done in Dallas. Some clubs like the twilight room are going to stay closed that day so more people will come out to the event.

The only problem is that they've been sending more and more law enforcement into the area. They're scouting out the scene looking for potential terrorism or terrorist activities. They're harassing anyone who they think is going to be an embarrassment to the city. They're trying to clean up the streets before the convention. All the bums and undesirables like us are being pushed out of the downtown area.

Dallas is a money town and they're concerned with their image. When we were doing the Kennedy thing a woman came up to us at a stop light with tears in her eyes saying 'Don't we know we're hurting the image of Dallas.' I just said: "Bang, bang."

I don't really think they can clean up the streets. There are too many people who want to make fun of the whole thing. And we're working to expose the city for what they're doing, through radio and magazines. The more they try to push people out, the more people will show up for the protests. Rock Against Reagan is going to be a historic event for Dallas.

OT: You think people are going to want to make fun of the Republicans because they're making the city clean up the streets to attract big money?

JO: Well, not because of that. Reagan, Ford and Nixon are enough reasons to make fun of Republicans. It's because they're being like Nazi Germany and chasing off people they think are undesirable. People aren't going to let that happen again.

OT: Where are these people coming from?

JO: Well, Dallas is traditionally a conservative town. There are about 3 1/2 million people. That's enough for a sizeable counter-culture. The problem is that it's too spread-out. Not like eastern cities where there's mass transit everywhere. What I'd like to see is those people coming downtown anyway. These areas are so segregated that the police could block them off. They'd look like fools on public media, but they've been willing to look like fools before.

OT: How much are the Republicans' and the city's fascist tactics going to get people into the streets to demonstrate?

JO: People here have to be prodded. It's not a protest town. It's not really apathy. It's just too hot.

There are some people who are beginning to wake up. There are more bands and fanzines than there used to be. The establishment are trying to prevent it. But with the convention coming to town, any time you have this kind of oppression you're going to have resistance...

OT: What are the long range effects of demos going to be here?

JO: That's hard to say. It could change Dallas altogether. It could make them more politically aware. We're starting to see that already with the police harassment. They're going people walking around taking pictures of buildings and people. They say its to protect the president. I don't see them preventing any crime. They're out protecting the image of Dallas.

OT: Army of the rich.

JO: Exactly. Dallas is a money town. The corporations and millionaires are based here. It doesn't matter if they're Republicans or not. If the image of Dallas is at stake, they're going to harass us. The media isn't any help. The basic reasoning is that if they ignore it it'll go away. Protesters don't have any political credibility with them. They label them as anti-authority and forget about them.



Alliance for Justice Tent City, just north of Commerce St. Viaduct and Industrial Blvd. Saturday night march goes under Freeway, past Grassy Knoll and Dealey Plaza to JFK Plaza rally. Monday march goes up Elm and thru Downtown to rally outside Convention.

REMEMBRANCES OF CONVENTIONS PAST

from combined sources

Protesters have gotten both warm welcomes and cold shoulders at national political conventions in recent years.

Miami Beach in 1972, for example, conceded to many protester demands. The city permitted camping in a city park about four blocks from the convention center, and provided water and sanitation facilities. Detroit, New York and Kansas City officials didn't exactly allow camping, but they tolerated it.

In Dallas, the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now has now accepted the area between the Trinity River levees, so long as the city provides such amenities as electricity, tents and buses.

"It doesn't make sense to me," mused the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, the priest turned political activist, of the requests that Dallas provide cots, fans and shuttle buses. "It seems as though they are asking the system to help them oppose the system. It seems a system of ironies."

Haunted by Chicago

The people who negotiated with demonstrators in other host cities all say they were influenced by the bloody 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Chicago officials denied protester demands to camp in parks that year, citing a city ordinance that closes the parks at 10 p.m. Chicago police dutifully emptied the parks at that hour, said Chicago Parks Dept spokesperson Ben Bentley. "Mayor (Richard) Daley became very indignant at what was going on." Bentley said the protesters didn't request transportation, sanitary facilities or other amenities, "and we would not have granted them to them."

But former Yippie organizer Abbie Hoffman said he would have asked Chicago officials to give him the same supplies offered by Dallas city management if there'd been a chance to do so.

"We simply wanted a peaceful assembly," he said. "But they wouldn't even let us near the park, let alone giving us a tent to sleep in."

"We were asking nothing more than the Boy Scouts and Legionnaires and a whole host of others had requested and that was the right to sleep in the parks. I would suggest that if the authorities want to keep things calm they should consider that (in Dallas)."

Hoffman said that because of social changes stemming from the Vietnam war, Watergate and so on, protest groups have been given more freedom. "That might seem strange to someone who was an organizer of the '60's, but the system had grown so rigid then that any demonstration caused a city to put up all kinds of obstacles."

Miami and the Path of Co-optation

By 1972, the authorities had learned their lesson. Nixon's Justice Dept. provided soundstages, porta-sans and much more as a way of splitting the "respectable" Miami Conventions Coalition from the "crazy" zippies.

"I guess you'd have to have a flavor of the times," said Rocky Pomerance, then Miami Beach police chief. In 1972, when both parties met in Miami, "the specter of Chicago hung over this, the Vietnam War was on, and the tenor of the protest was much more shrill," Pomerance said. "There was a mistrust of all authority, and the police fit right into that."

He said that granting the protesters' wishes for camping space in nearby Flamingo Park accomplished two things: It kept potential troublemakers where police could keep an eye on them, and it helped soften the police's image.

The Miami protests drew twice as many people as Chicago, but the networks, stung by criticism they'd played into demonstrators' hands in '68, pointedly downplayed them.

Hard Line or Hands Off?

In New York, where the Democrats met in

1976 and 1980, demonstrators asked for camping in Central Park, as well as transportation, electricity, sanitary facilities and sound equipment.

"We said, 'No, we're not getting involved in any of that,'" said Daniel Courtenay, a retired deputy police chief who did the negotiations.

In the end a few protestors did camp in Central Park, but the more diffused political atmosphere, as well as extensive indoor housing for out-of-towners, later enabled New York authorities to claim there had been no camping at all.

Detroit also took a hard line with the protesters when the Republicans met there in 1980. "(There's) an ordinance here (against camping in the parks)," said Inspector Joel Gilliam, aide to Police Chief William Hart. "They (the City Council) waived some other things, but they would not waive that ordinance."

At the last minute the City winked at a few tents pitched in a garbage-strewn, treeless park on the St. Claire River several miles south of the Convention site (Renaissance Center). Because the Convention coincided with a killer heat wave, protestors never used the park much except to launch a sail-boat full of "boat people—the first refugees from Reagan fascism," who were turned back by Canadian authorities across the river.

Former Kansas City Police Chief Joe McNamara, who now heads the police force in San Jose, CA, said that Kansas City maintained an unofficial hands-off policy toward camping protestors during the 1976 Republican convention. "It sort of was an unwritten agreement that if they camped in certain places, without creating problems, we would allow that."

Dallas's Image Problem

William Kunstler, an attorney in the Chicago 8 conspiracy trial that included Hoffman and others accused of inciting the '68 Convention riots pleaded for a cooperative attitude. Dallas spends "more money on a Super Bowl parade for the Cowboys than what it would cost to give them a generator and a fan for a couple of days. If the city administration wants to keep a good image—and Dallas is in a very precarious spot with that image—I'd certainly think they would want to negotiate in good faith," he said.

"Most young people don't have any money and can't stay in a hotel and usually don't have transportation. The more a city provides the greater control they have along with earning tremendous gratitude," Kunstler said.

"I just don't want to hear people screaming, 'The whole world is watching'" he said, referring to the bloody clashes with Chicago police.

All host cities in recent years have set aside areas for demonstrations or marches within sight and earshot of their convention centers. In Miami Beach protestors were furnished with sound systems, while in Kansas City and New York they were not. Dallas officials plan to close Young Street in front of the Convention Center to traffic and set that area aside for demonstrations. The center and its grounds are to be fenced-in, and protestors will have to stay outside.

Plans also include providing flat-bed trailers on each side of the fence—one for the protestors and one for the news media—with a sound system for the protestors. The city also plans to offer them sanitary facilities and drinking water.

Working the System

All the officials said that at various times, dissent groups asked for such things. "Some of them asked for things without any hope of getting it," Pomerance said. "We ignored them. Part of the protest philosophy is to keep probing and ask for something that you cannot get, so that becomes an issue. If you can make it enough to radicalize otherwise moderate people, they have succeeded and enforcement hasn't."

Jerry Rodnitzky, a University of Texas history prof who's written a book on the '60's, said the movement is just as sincere now as then, but they view "the old forms (of protest) as silly and self-destructive. (Then) you stood apart from the establishment completely. It would wipe out your following if it was learned that you played ball with the establishment. Now the image is that you are shrewd if you can use what's there to your advantage to make changes."

by Julia Sorel

The first of five planned trials of the Vancouver Five—Ann Hansen, Julie Belmas, Brent Taylor, Gerry Hannah and Doug Stewart—has been completed in New Westminster, British Columbia before Supreme Court Justice Samuel Toy. Repeatedly denied bail, the Five have been sitting in Oakalla Prison since their January 20, 1983 arrest on a remote British Columbia mountain Highway.

On June 4th, after her conviction on all charges in the first trial, Ann Hansen pleaded guilty to all charges in the subsequent four trials. In the course of a 10 minute closing statement, Ann upheld and defended all of the actions that she was charged with, citing their moral basis and charging that the Canadian state and the imperialist system are the real terrorists. Judge Toy sentenced her to life for a supposed conspiracy to bomb the Canadian Forces base at Cold Lake Alberta, the center for cruise missile testing in Canada by the U.S. Air Force, and to serve a concurrent 29 year sentence for the other indictments.

Defiant to the end, Ann hurled a tomato at the judge, who abruptly left the courtroom, amid shouts of "Toy is a terrorist too" and "you're gonna die, Toy" from supporters of the Five. Supporters also set fires in garbage bins inside the courthouse and staged a demonstration outside.

The first trial was on charges of theft, possession of stolen property, possession of restricted weapons and conspiracy to rob a Brinks truck. The Five have also been charged with the bombing of a B.C. Hydro substation and three "Red Hot Video" porn outlets in British Columbia and Litton systems plant in suburban Toronto where the cruise missile guidance system is manufactured, as well as conspiracy to bomb facilities at the Cold Lake CFB Base. All of the charges relate to the activities of guerrilla resistance by the organizations Direct Action and the Wimmin's Fire Brigade which together destroyed more than \$10 million worth of state and corporate property in Canada in 1982.

Last March, Julie Belmas and Gerry Hannah had pleaded guilty to all charges. Julie was sentenced to 20 years and Gerry to 10. Brent Taylor was found guilty of all charges in the first trial and Doug Stewart was convicted of one weapons charge. Doug was immediately sentenced to one day in jail. He still faces four more trials. It is likely that Brent will not be sentenced until the conclusion of all of the trials.

Trial by Media Continues

The Canadian state is waging a propaganda war against political dissent. This is in accordance with the wishes of U.S. imperialism—picked members of the Canadian security services are trained in the U.S., just like their colleagues who run the death squads in Central America. While state repression takes a different form in the imperialist countries like Canada, the strategy is everywhere the same: isolation of dissidents through criminalization, distancing, state terror, and disinformation campaigns. This is evident in the Canadian press coverage of Julie's sentencing, which refers to her as a "raven-haired self-styled urban guerrilla," trying to make out that she seduced her lover, Gerry Hannah, into involvement in the actions, while at the same time describing her, because of her relative youth (Julie was 20 at the time of the actions while the others are several years older.) as "naive and idealistic"; a "confused" young woman who fell in with a band of "radical anarchists." The state wants to keep the public confused, and the media is more than willing to cooperate.

Surveillance and "National Security"

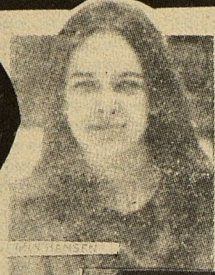
Robert Kaplan, the Solicitor-General of Canada, was quick to play his part. In the midst of publicity around the trial and sentencing, Kaplan held a press conference where he told reporters that agents of every major terrorist group in the world are operating in Canada and that the groups are composed of both Canadians and foreign agents. "I'm not saying that they have targets in this country, but they use Canada as a base to raise money, buy material and recruit," he said, adding, "It would be foolish for anyone to assume that Canadians aren't capable of engaging in the kinds of activities that the Red Brigades engage in in Italy and Japan and that the Palestinian Liberation Organization engages in in France and West Germany and the Middle



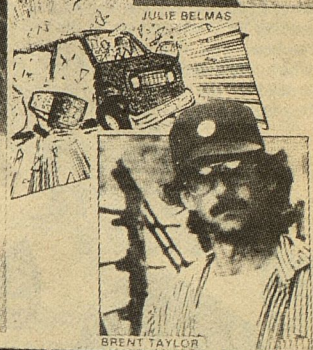
GERRY HANNAH



JULIE BELMAS



DOUG STEWART



BRENT TAYLOR

LITTON LOSES CRUISE

One of Canada's top military producers has lost a cruise missile contract—and management says Direct Action is to blame.

Litton Systems of Canada, whose Toronto factory was partially destroyed by a bomb attack in 1982, was not invited to bid on the guidance system for an advanced version of the cruise missile, Litton president Ronald Keating said in April.

Keating blamed the loss on the persistent protest campaign that has focused public attention in the past three years on Litton's government-subsidized production of cruise missile guidance systems for the U.S. Air Force.

"They (the protestors) are an irritant, they get a lot of publicity," he said. "And the Americans read every damn bit of it.

East. Canadians have to be recognized as being capable, if they're motivated, of engaging in that kind of activity."

Because of "increased apprehension of terrorist activity in Canada," Kaplan approved 525 warrants last year for investigations involving wiretaps, hidden cameras and electronic equipment, up 18% from previous years.

Kaplan is chief architect of the notorious Canadian Security and Intelligence Service Bill, Bill C-9. The Bill arises out of a lengthy Royal Commission investigation into RCMP dirty tricks campaigns of the early seventies (similar to the FBI's Cointelpro program in the U.S.). The Commission found that the RCMP was indeed guilty of illegally raiding offices and homes, tapping phones and other unsavory activities such as arson. After slapping a few mounties on the wrist, the government decided that the problem was that the security service had police powers and this went to the officers' heads and made the boys get a little carried away. Their plan is to rectify this situation by taking away the RCMP's national security responsibilities and creating a civilian agency—the CSIS—to deal with these matters. Bill C-9 makes legal most of the illegal activities engaged in by the RCMP, and more. While Kaplan says that the Bill is not aimed at hampering legal, peaceful dissent, CSIS powers would be much more extensive than those of the FBI.

You better watch out!

Moreover, the passage of Bill C-9 is just a formality. Information that came out at the New Westminster trial indicates that the CSIS is already in de facto operation. While

"Pressure from these people (protestors) is making the Americans look twice," he said, referring to the U.S. officials who award the cruise contracts.

Litton has been the target of a variety of protest tactics, including sit-ins and campaigns to persuade workers to take other jobs. But the one Keating singles out for Litton's troubles is the dynamite-packed van that exploded outside the Toronto factory October 1982, leaving behind \$5 million in damage and a communique signed "Direct Action."

"No one else has been bombed," Keating lamented after Litton lost the contract.

With the bombing, Litton's role as military contractor, already a focus of the

the judge many times allowed witnesses to refuse to answer questions from the defense on grounds of "national security," observers at the trial were able to piece together some facts. For instance, at least four different police agencies were used in physical surveillance of the Five, with up to ten officers being used to track one person. A video camera was planted across the street from Doug Stewart's house, and police illegally entered a house to plant bugs, carrying revolvers and ready to shoot if interrupted. Moreover, the RCMP keeps a "General Anarchist File" for all of Canada.

Most of the bugs were placed between shoulder and knee height. Their installation involved "minor alterations" in a room, which were "repaired" in about ten minutes. A direct air passage of about 1/8 of an inch in diameter is required to the "port" of a microphone. In addition, mikes require power. All of this indicates that lighting fixtures, switches and electrical outlets are the most likely places for a bug to be placed. There is speculation that the visible part of a microphone might look much like the head of a screw.

Bugs are planted in the rooms of a house in which people are most likely to gather. The sound quality on the wiretap tapes indicate that mikes pick up conversation best when people in a room speak in a normal voice with no other sound in a room. While music, running water, simultaneous conversations, etc., may serve to obscure conversation, the police have some very fancy high-tech equipment which does a good job of filtering out interference.

Besides bugging the homes and phones of the Five and their friends, the police are

Toronto peace movement, leapt into national prominence.

People quickly connected the bombing with another Direct Action event: the dynamite explosion that five months earlier destroyed a power station on Vancouver Island.

The movement has been felt in other ways. Since the demonstrations began, Litton has spent millions on additional security for the Toronto factory. And Keating admits his hopes for a secondary contract with the U.S. Air Force could also be dashed by activists.

"We're not out of the running yet," he said; "don't screw up what we're trying to do."

known to have planted bugs in the detention cells and interview room of the cop shop where the Five were first taken after their arrest, and in a plant pot in a restaurant, near a table where Doug and a friend were sitting. The best place to have "sensitive conversations" seems to be on a beach or in an open field, as no place indoors is safe and parabolic mikes work best where there are trees or buildings for the sound to bounce off of.

Summing up

Overthrow readers will be familiar with the saga of raids and harassment perpetrated upon supporters of the Five in Canada. Activists in Canada have been forced to choose sides on the question, "Was it worth it?" The editorial of *Bulldozer* #7 elucidates some of the attitudes of those who have chosen to side with the Five, and against the Canadian state, the imperialist system, and the further destruction of the planet. (*Bulldozer* was subjected to a four-hour police raid in June of 1983.)

The events of the past year, while convulsing us, have had very little impact on the rest of the left, let alone the average Canadian. In our attempts to raise the issues that came out around the raid we often faced indifference if not outright hostility. Prisoners, guerrilla bombings and abortions allegedly done at home [one woman faces charges stemming from the raid of procuring an illegal abortion: see Overthrow Vol. 5 #3.] are not popular issues here. And the Canadian left simply does not have the experience to understand that what has been happening here is not some peculiar aberration in the usual left world of meetings and magazines. Rather, English Canada is simply beginning to experience some of the political turmoil that is

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'Fuckability and Oppression Same,' Flo Kennedy Says

by Flo Kennedy

Hi, y'all. I'm only going to tell one joke, and that'll be towards the end; so don't feel you have to laugh, because nothing's going to be funny. I think it's important for us to recognize that this Radical Humor Festival will give us a good chance to reclaim humor before the pigs get a monopoly on it, as they have in the case of the flag, the family, and morality. So it's really timely, because there's not very much left, and humor's going to be a good way to get back some of the shit they've already taken over.

For example, sexuality is now "in" because it's commercial, so mooning on TV is OK. So what you have to understand is that there is still someplace to go from sexuality, because as used by the right wing it sort of becomes the pot of gold that you're looking for when you get to the end of the rainbow—you find yourself in marriage, which often turns out to be a crock of shit, instead of the pot of gold. Sexuality has become the right wing plot, in a sense,

AMERICA'S FAVORITE CLOWN



because it gives them crotch control, just when women begin to decide they want to free themselves from crotch control:

You have to understand that what sexuality is really about is "fuckability." You begin to analyze fuckability so that you appreciate that fuckability is not so much a part of the right wing plot, because they have not yet given us the privilege or the permission to use the concept. Still, if you think about what it means when you say you're too fat, or you're too skinny, or you're too heavy, or your ass is too small or too big, or you don't just stink under your pretty little arms you stink between your pretty little legs, too—that's mostly about fuckability. In other words, if someone is too old, what are they too old for? You're too old to be fucked.

The other aspect of fuckability is oppression. When you say somebody gets fucked, you mean that they've been oppressed. Someone recently reminded me that men use fuckability in a different way: that is, men don't get fucked. When you say a man's been fucked, it means he's been treated like women are quite often treated.

Then it makes me think of "niggerization," which is a concept that shocks a lot of people—it shocks white people more than black people, because they think it means they're black—but you don't have to be. Niggerization is a way that you're abused and mistreated. It's also a way that you can free yourself from having to conform.

I think that the main idea of radical humor, in addition to being something that the establishment has not yet accepted, is that it's a form of ridicule. For example: about five or six years ago we came up with the concept of the "premie"; people didn't quite understand what it was, and it wasn't necessarily feminist. It was just the idea that there are certain men, like Barry Farber and George Will, who seem to be relatively in-

telligent, yet they can't keep it up long enough to reach the logical conclusion—so what they do is they lose the hard-on in the middle of the fuck, you see, though they start off sounding like they know what they're talking about. (I think once Dan Rather did it when he was analyzing the assassination of John F. Kennedy.) You use concepts that are insulting, and that fit the people; and you get comedy out of what they're serious about. When my producer and I were talking about this comedy festival he came up with the idea of calling Haig "Pinch-Bottle," because if you called him "Ambassador Pinch-Bottle," you would sort of be ridiculing him, but at the same time you would be using what he is to smear him, which could easily get very popular.

One of the reasons I'm doing this live thing tomorrow is because I feel this radical festival has importance beyond just this set up down here. I've gotten an hour between three and four for a live telecast in which I will be using a few of the people from here to, you know, take this thing beyond the confines of the actual festival itself. I think it's going to be on Channel D, it's going to be one of our specials and it will be 60 minutes, and I hope to get our brand new beautiful star over there that opened up the thing [Diana Vance]... What are you doing between three and four tomorrow afternoon?

One of the things I want to talk about, in addition to radical humor itself, is what we're going to do with communications, because humor has been taken over by the mass media—and, actually, smiling and laughing has become a sort of right-wing relief opportunity. In other words, they make comedies out of just about everything—whether it's the police or the shit-kickers—everybody is funny and everybody is grinning. You really almost have to be bitter and satirical in order to have any room left, because they've practically occupied the entire area. What we have to do, as I see it, is to analyze what it is that they've taken away, and take it back.

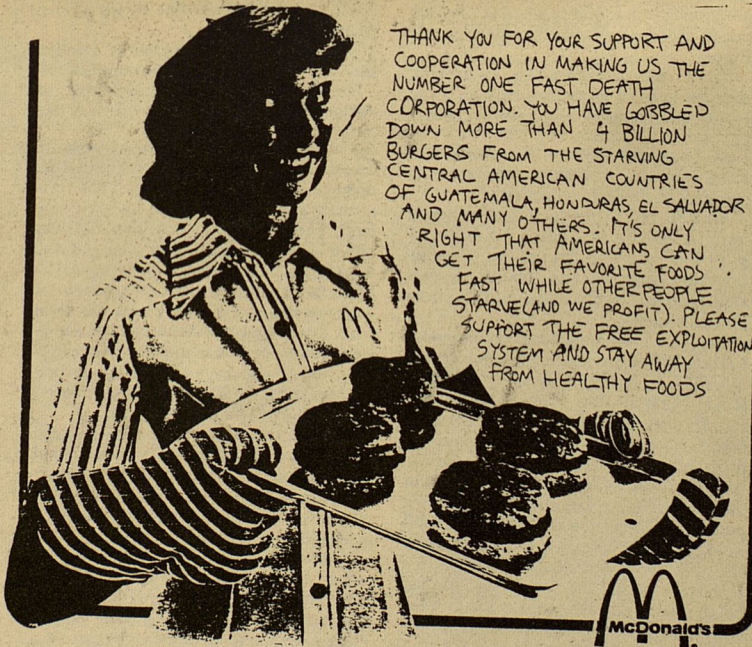
I'm post-menopausal but I'm very interested in sex, because that is one of the

society, is to avoid becoming niggerized. The teacher is essentially, as far as the society goes, a niggerizer—it's their job to niggerize the people who come to them; so also the social workers and to an great extent even the lawyers, maybe especially the lawyers. The problem we have in humor is first to analyze what needs to be debunked or demythologized or whatever, and then just do as complete a job on it as we possibly can.

We've got to appreciate a concept that one of my friends, and what I used to call "Square Table Regulars" on my program on television, Victor Solupo, calls the "bullshit syndrome." The bullshit syndrome is one of the things we have to avoid in our humor—because radical humor has to hurt some few people at least pretty bad. You can do more damage with humor than most people realize. Quick, before the right wing discovers some of this, because everything else we've come up with they've taken over and commercialized, and, as in the case of electronic ministry, made it into a multi-million dollar thing and we have lost out completely. It's almost as ironic as discovering that white folks are making millions selling fried chicken and fish to black folks, and if there's anything in the world that black people do better than just about anybody, it's fry fish and chicken. It's this kind of understanding that makes us know that we have to move kind of fast, because we're losing whatever little bit of ground we had left over.

One of the several things I'm suggesting concretely is that more of you, whoever thinks they could possibly relate to it, should get time on cable television. That's going to be the last bastion for those of you who are anywhere near adulthood. This low power shit is going to take, who knows how long, maybe a decade to get straightened out; if it doesn't it will still be something that is going to go pretty fast. I think we need to take over cable.

I've also been working on a thing called the "American Follies," which I haven't talked to Robin or Paul about, but the idea is to do some more sophisticated fund raising which would involve satirical songs and



best control mechanisms. It's the basis for much of the pall of guilt, it's the basis for much of the moral majority, and it's the basis for much of the religious control that even those of us who don't think of ourselves as being particularly religious are more or less bound by culturally.

So it seems that one of the things you have to do is to analyze the techniques of niggerizing, for example—and recognize that the struggle of those of us who have gotten a certain amount of education, or a certain amount of money, or a certain amount of technique in dealing with the

humor that we would take to various areas of the society—whether geographically or just constituencies—to make a traveling show of sorts out of humor, because if we're not going to get back television, then we need to go live somewhere. The problem is our fundraising is so inept and so clumsy and so childish and so unfortunate that I think we need to become more sophisticated, and to make humor a basis for fund-raising—which means records, cable, and live performances.

I just want, quickly, to tell you the one joke I promised to tell you—which is not ex-

actly a joke, it's really my explanation of what I think is the proper approach to oppression, and niggerization, and fuckability—our fuckability. It's called the testicular approach, and it's based on a story... those of you who've heard me before know it already cause I don't alter my material that much, but anyway, it's just in my opinion the super timeless way to explain the power of the weak... It's based on a story about a woman whom I first called "black" and then changed to "colored," because she's very, very unpolitical and not at all bitter or anything, like I would be if I were normal. She's in this dentist's chair and he's hung over, it's a Monday morning about 11:30 and she's his first patient, and he cuts her gum, and she's rinsing and spitting, and then he cuts the inside of the same area of gum, and then he cuts her tongue, which seems a bit much—and then the next thing he knows, she has a grip on his testicles. And having gone to a fairly good dental college, but not having known what to do when a patient grabs your balls, he says, "What is this?" And she says, "We are not going to hurt each other, are we, doctor?"

The basis of that is that you don't ever get so weak and pitiful that you cannot put pressure where it hurts most, and that, I think, is why we must be irreverent—not only through humor, but in other ways. But the main point is we must not let our rage go without expression; and if you're too scared to bite and you're too proud to suck, then try humor. Thank you.

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The Trials of the Vancouver Five

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affecting the rest of the world... To understand that increased harassment is a fact and not merely a futuristic, paranoid fantasy, demands a committed and a global analysis, a step not yet taken by the left here... A few activists have been able to draw the logical conclusions from the whole sequence of events going back to the bombing of Litton and have developed their politics accordingly. But the left is ill-prepared for tougher politics.

And so it stands. While Direct Action and the Wimmis's Fire Brigade's "propaganda of the deed" have not caused a wave of left-wing political violence in Canada, their actions, the state repression, and the stand of the Five themselves—who have continuously urged activists not to spend time and energy in trying to get them a "fair" trial but rather to continue the struggle—have brought about an advance in the Canadian left as a whole. The lines have been drawn more sharply and increasing numbers of revolutionaries in Canada have taken up the challenge: to seriously analyze the imperialist system (both U.S. and Soviet) and Canada's role in it, and to begin work to defeat it, by any means necessary.

Sources and further reading:

- *The Open Road* #15 is just out and contains comprehensive and detailed coverage of everything touched on in this article. Available for \$1 from *Open Road*, Box 6135, Station G, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 4G5. Subscriptions are two hours wages per year.
- *The Bulldozer*: militant prisoner magazine available for a donation from Box 5052, Station A, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5W 1W4.
- *Writings of the Vancouver Five*: 40-page pamphlet of poems and essays by Gerry, Brent, Ann and Doug, illustrated by Julie. \$1.50 from the Free the Five Defense Group, Box 48296, Bentall Station, Vancouver, BC, Canada V7X 1A1.
- *Free the Five Newsletter*: available for a donation from the above address. This is also where to send donations.
- *Resistance*: issues 4 and 5 (Direct Action and Wimmis's Fire Brigade Communiques), issue 6 (update on the Five) and issue 7 (update on the trial) for \$2 each from Friends of Durruti, Box 790, Station A, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 2N6.
- *D.O.A. Benefit Single*: "Fuck You" (by Gerry Hannah) b/w "Burn It Down!", for \$3 plus 75 cents handling from D.O.A., Box 65896, Station F, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
- *Civil Liberties Action Securities Project Bulletin*: all the details on surveillance and dirty tricks, for a donation from CLASP, Box 65369, Station F, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
- *Write to the Five*: Oakalla Prison, Drawer "O," Burnaby, BC, Canada V5H 3N4.

COMISO: Courts Vindicate International Womens' Protest

by Connie Blitt and Dennis Bernstein

On the morning of March 7, 1983, a circle of 85 women sat in front of the NATO missile base in Comiso, Sicily. They sang songs and wove between them a spider's web of wool, symbolizing the strength of women united for disarmament. "La Ragnatela," Italian for "the web," became the name of a rapidly growing network of women's peace groups throughout Italy; trade unionists, feminists, and housewives joined together to call for the demilitarization of their country. Through many small contributions, the "Ragnatela" women were able to buy land adjacent to the Comiso missile base, where they set up an international women's peace camp. And because of their efforts in 1983, many of the women went on trial this past April.

It was NATO's decision to place American cruise missiles in Sicily that gave impetus to the burgeoning women's peace movement. As "La Ragnatela's" challenge to the cruise missile site in Comiso increased, the military became more and more adamant in its efforts to silence them.

The first major confrontation between the women and NATO officials occurred several days after the weaving of the web. Women from Italy and throughout Europe had gathered in Comiso for International Women's Day and a week of workshops, discussions and protest entitled "Women and Disarmament."

In her journal, Anna Luisa L'Abate, from Florence, Italy, described the March 11th

In the intervening year, much work was done to publicize the trial of the 12 peace activists. "To defend peace is not a crime" was the theme the group in Padova used in informing the public about the upcoming trial. In the town of 250,000 near Venice, they set up tables where passers-by could ask questions about disarmament and sign petitions requesting the non-Italian defendants be allowed to return in time to jointly prepare their defense.

"The first time we were in the square," recalls Lisa Zanetti, "A woman asked the permission of her husband to sign a petition. When the husband said 'yes,' she was very happy to sign, but not before the permission of her husband. . . It is very difficult to let women understand they can act to defend their life and the life of humanity."

The trial began on April 13, 1984, in Ragusa, Sicily. The capital of the province which includes Comiso was teeming with the international press, "carabinieri" (military police), supporters of the twelve women, and interested Sicilians. There is strong sentiment in Comiso and throughout Sicily against the deployment of American missiles there.

During the course of the trial the 12 feminists and their lawyers presented their primary defense, an Italian statute which states that it is permissible to break a law for the purpose of preventing greater harm.

One of the defendants, Mary Millington from England, told the Italian court, "In the Pacific Ocean they have conducted many nuclear experiments, and as a result babies are being born deformed. If atomic war broke out, Sicily would no longer be inhabitable."

The women drew the court's attention to Article 11 of the Italian Constitution, written soon after World War II, which states, "Italy repudiates war as an offensive measure against the liberty of other people and as a means of resolving international controversies." They also underlined the fact that the 1947 Paris Peace Treaty specifically forbids Sicily from being used for any military purpose because of its role during that war.

Sicily's Maglicio Airport, which has been renovated to house the cruise missiles, was built by Mussolini, who referred to it as "the sentinel of the Mediterranean." Both Italian and German forces launched campaigns into Africa from there during World War II.

The 112 American cruise missiles now being placed at the Sicilian airport base will be able to penetrate deep into Russia, and to strike targets in the Middle East and Northern Africa, such as Syria and nearby Libya. European peace activists widely believe that the placement of the missiles in Comiso has as much to do with a strategy for controlling Middle Eastern oil, as it does with the escalating nuclear weapons race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

As the trial drew to a close, the President of the Ragusa Court, the Italian official responsible for recommending sentence, told the judges he was impressed by the high moral quality of the women's motives and their handling of themselves in the courtroom. He reduced his original suggestion of a two-to-twelve year imprisonment for blocking a public road, to a 60-day suspended sentence.

The judges deliberated and decided upon a lighter sentence than was anticipated, 20 days or 500,000 lire (approximately \$300), suspended. However, the charge was switched to that of violence against a private citizen, for blocking the passage of the workers. The women strongly objected to the charge, which contradicts their basic philosophy, but to no avail.

After the trial, the activists and their supporters gathered at the ten-month-old "La Ragnatela" peace camp. They discussed strategies for future actions and laid the foundation for expanded coordination between women's peace camps in Europe, the United States (including an encampment near the Seneca, NY, Army Depot), and around the globe.

They contemplated various responses to increased "security" measures instituted by NATO and the Pentagon around nuclear missile bases world-wide. At Comiso this past March, the Italian Ministry of Defense ordered a 50-meter (150 foot) buffer zone around the perimeter of the base, reserved for military use. Therefore, the "Ragnatela" women are prohibited from building on or cultivating much of the land they own. The ruling also negatively affects the landown-

"Chiquita Brands, owned and directed by United Fruit, is responsible for countless deaths and human suffering in Central America. Precious land is used for exports while the people of Central America Starve. United Fruit exploits the cheap labor of the women, pushing profits and greed before reason for human life. We are here to speak for the victims and to tell you that United Fruit stands for exploitation. This contest not only exploits women, forcing us to compete and adhere to ludicrous beauty standards, but it is a grave insult and injustice to the people of Central America, with whom we remain, always in solidarity."

The local "Miss Chiquita Contest," part of a national talent search for a new promotional campaign, was enlivened by five contestants who read a statement opposing United Fruit's exploitation of workers in central America. Two other people role-played CIA agents and landowners, pushing the contestants/protesters off the stage.

—From Northern Sun News

ers who allowed the women to sleep on their property during the 1983 International Women's Day events, and who testified to their willingness to do so in court.

On the night of April 20, 1984, while the non-Italians who had been on trial left the country as mandated by their expulsion order, several "Ragnatela" women slipped onto the military base. Once inside they danced, painted messages of peace on military installations, and crowned the base's water tower with a bouquet of balloons.

In the following days, representatives of NATO and the "carabinieri" denied reports that the women were easily able to pass through gaps in military security and remain undetected in the top-secret base. In response to NATO's denials, "La Ragnatela" published a leaflet with photographs the women themselves had taken, documenting the evening.

The authorities retaliated on May 11, 1984. "Carabinieri" and Comiso police entered "La Ragnatela" peace camp, seizing photographs and leaflets pertaining to the April 20th action. They also confiscated personal correspondence and daily journals. The three women in residence at the time (two from Australia and one from England) were charged with assisting an illegal entry onto the base.

The 12 people in the nearby International Meeting Against Cruise (IMAC) and Vigna Verde peace camps were arrested the same day. All three peace encampments were cordoned off and placed under the jurisdiction of the court; no unauthorized people were allowed to enter.

Appeals have been made to the Ragusa court on behalf of the IMAC and Vigna Verde peace camps, on the grounds that the police actions were unjustified. Once again, the civil court has become the mediator, deciding in favor of the activists' right to live at the camps. A similar appeal has been entered for the "Ragnatela" peace camp but has not yet been decided upon.

Although the Ragusa Court's most recent ruling was favorable, the non-Italians who were arrested in the recent raids were forced to leave the country, and their expulsion orders remain in effect. However, it will take more than the deportation of a few peace activists from Italy to silence the protest of a growing movement of Europeans who are gravely concerned about being on the nuclear front line.

June 7th Salvador C.D. In Big Apple

by Dennis Bernstein and Connie Blitt

On Thursday, June 7, 500 demonstrators gathered at New York City's Federal Plaza.

"I submit to you that unless we stop these politics of paranoia," warned former CIA agent John Stockwell, "Unless we stop our government from teaching us to go and hate and kill, by the year 1988 we will almost certainly be looking back on a war in which several hundred thousand people have died in Central America."

Stockwell's comments were delivered to the gathering assembled across the street from the Federal Building in bustling downtown Manhattan. Second in size and importance only to the Pentagon, the building contains offices of the CIA, FBI, Defense Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service; thus, it was a fitting focal point for the demonstration.

At exactly twelve Noon, the gathering of hundreds crossed the street to blockade entrances on all four sides of the Jacob K. Javits Federal Building. The protesters surprised and frustrated employees on their way to lunch and those attempting to return to work.

As planned by the organizing coalition which included the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), and a hundred other sponsoring organizations, a huge subpoena was displayed, charging Ronald Reagan and other members of his administration with war crimes such as "the bombing of civilian populations in El Salvador, the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and the invasion and occupation of Grenada." The subpoena ordered those named to appear for Public Trial two days later, on June 9th.

I interviewed one middle-aged Jewish man wearing a yarmulka and bearing a small sign which read "No More Nazi Holocausts." He had come to protest Reagan Administration attempts to sway Jewish sentiment against Nicaragua by suggesting the Sandinistas were anti-semitic. "Ronald Reagan is the real anti-semitic," he told me, "by supporting governments that destroy the people who live within their

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blockade which led to her arrest: "Before 6:30 A.M., a group of us sit down a short distance from the principal gate, blocking the vehicles heading toward the base. Once again we speak with the workers who openly express their discontent for the type of work they've been given and their willingness to participate in a strike to ask for jobs that bring life, not death."

Soon the police arrived, urging the workers to enter the base from other entrances, and dragging the women into mud puddles by the side of the road. The protesters did not disperse as they had done on previous days. Instead they stood up and returned to the blockade. The police grew more violent, slapping the women and pulling them by the hair. Katherine "Skeeter" Barker from England had her wrist twisted so far around that bones were broken; she still wore a cast at the trial one year later. The women maintained their blockade until they were arrested.

After five days in jail, Anna Luisa L'Abate was released and the 11 non-Italian women who had been taken into custody with her were escorted directly to the airport for flights back to Ireland, England, Denmark, the Netherlands, and West Germany. They were forbidden to reenter Italy before the day of their trial, April 13, 1984.

'STOP THE CITY' DISRUPTS U.K. BANKS, STOCK MARKET

Amidst reports of rioting coal miners and massive British protests against deployment of Cruise and Pershing Missiles, little or nothing has found its way into U.S. media about the most interesting new movement in Great Britain.

But that's not surprising, since it's based among the counter-culture of squatters, anarchists, punks, etc. which is not even recognized by TIME or Newsweek as having a political dimension.

It is, in 1984, a out-and-out novelty: a militant anti-capitalist movement against the British equivalent of Wall Street and its role in the destruction of the environment and the arms race. There, the premier financial district is located in the old, original center of London called the City.

We were alerted to the first actions last fall by Chris Saunders of International Times. Herewith we include some accounts of their March 29th Spring Offensive.

Around 1,500 took part; there were less cops around at the beginning (busy day—miners' pickets and GLC protest even the Cruise Missile road trip at Greenham). Things started to happen from around 9 onwards. From the beginning, the police moved in with snatch squads picking individuals at random. There were some attempts to defend comrades, but there were many instances of protesters standing by, allowing the cops to do what they wanted. Around 11:30, about 500 stormed up a

street smashing bank windows. Altogether about 40 plate glass windows were broken (estimated damage 10,000 pounds). Lots of waste-bins and skips set on fire, tires slashed, graffiti in chalk/pen/paint, locks glued, etc.

There were many reports of people being followed by plainclothes cops. We heard of one undercover cop who was following a group around for several hours: he had also been seen the previous day. In the end, the cop was chased into a wine bar and punched in the face. He won't be seen again.

Altogether, the number of arrests was high—around 450. (This includes people who were arrested in the early evening protesting the Cruise Missile maneuvers in Trafalgar Square near Paul Raymond's Theatre of War.) We later heard that the police were thinking of charging some of those arrested under the Firearms Act for throwing smoke canisters. One protester was arrested and threatened with conspiracy to riot. At the police station, he was accused of organizing the STC protest, merely because at the time of his arrest he was carrying a CB and, possibly, because police infiltrators remember him from a planning meeting. He had several injuries: three cops got him in a strangle hold and carried him to the police van by his throat. In the police van they got hold of his breathing device (He's an asthmatic) and dangled it in front of his face, which was by now turning blue. At the police station he collapsed, in the cell, and had to be seen by a

Artists Mine Harbor

by Roberto Gautier

The fight against violent U.S. policies in Nicaragua took the form of art bombs on Saturday, May 12 in New York City. At 2 P.M. that day, the Carnival Brigade tossed a dozen red beach balls made to look like floating mines into the Hudson River. They bobbed ominously next to the U.S.S. Intrepid, the World War II aircraft carrier-turned-museum.

The point of this "agit-performance" was to oppose the expanding U.S. war against Nicaragua's Sandinista government. This action by the Carnival Brigade dramatized the May 10th World Court decision which petitioned the U.S. to stop mining Nicaraguan ports and attacking that nation with CIA-led mercenaries and so-called "contras" (short for counter-revolutionaries). The four-foot in diameter inflatables with sixteen-ounce cups taped over their surfaces, sprayed fire-engine red, made the reality of bombs in Nicaraguan harbors a concrete image for the tourists visiting the Intrepid.

The Brigade, a bold off-shoot from constituencies such as Artists' Call, is an ad hoc group of poets, performance artists, sculptors, musicians and a masseur. In the spirit of witty provocation, they intend to confront public indifference and the U.S. government's obsession with "Big Stick," death-oriented policies vis-a-vis Central America and beyond. The symbolic mining of New York harbor is an image they hope to use again. The Brigade sees madness in the increasingly common strategy of "I bomb you/you bomb me."

There was a scene reminiscent of the Sixties at the U.S.S. Intrepid. White, helium-filled balloons with red-stencilled "STOP REAGAN WARS," music, flyers with a headline format—"NY HARBOR MINED! FAKE BOMBS FOUND FLOATING AROUND U.S.S. INTREPID"—even hirsute attorney William Kunstler was there with his daughter. Colorful scroll-like banners were unfurled from the old West Side Highway superstructure.

It was a witty, mellow, legal and nonviolent performance. Due to a tragedy at Great Adventure amusement park, press coverage was virtually nil. Every available film crew rushed to New Jersey to report on the fun-house fire. Except for "patriotic" crewmen who tore down a few banners from the Highway, the only confrontation was the bat-

tle of the bands, so to speak.

The aircraft carrier's loudspeakers attempted to drown out the art agitators with the Star Spangled Banner. The Salon Bon Ton Symphony Orchestra provided music for the Brigade, and, unbelievably, the Salon's high-decibel output prevented a sonic defeat. The explanation here is that the Salon plays often in Lower East Side art clubs—superlative training grounds for acoustical overkill. The Salon's huge siren drums, accordion, clarinet, slidewhistles and voices proved too much for the aging warship.

One of the important things about this "agit-performance" is that it brought together people who are usually not activists: some artists were woefully fuzzy about the shady goings-on in Nicaragua when they first met. Others were not clear about where Nicaragua was on the map. The result was a group of citizen/artists who informed themselves through meetings and work sessions about the illegal, undeclared war being waged by the Reagan regime.

This action by the Carnival Brigade was its first in the art/politics arena, an increasingly more visible vein in the New York art scene. Those involved are breaking from a perception of art which excludes overtly political, even partisan concerns. The Brigade members do not feel that they're being untrue to their artistic pursuits by getting involved in public policy issues. On the contrary, the participants wish to create and engage provocation of feelings and ideas.

Although the press reaction to the mining was rather minimal and the Intrepid's press officer felt that the Brigade was "confused about the point," the Brigade's humor, a David-vs.-Goliath feeling, the one-to-one meetings with tourists and the informational, non-abrasive approach in its Spanish-English broadside created a strong impression for those present on that gray afternoon. Much of the importance was as a dry run for the future agit-performances on the subject of U.S./Soviet missile emplacements and the transportation of radioactive materials through New York City.

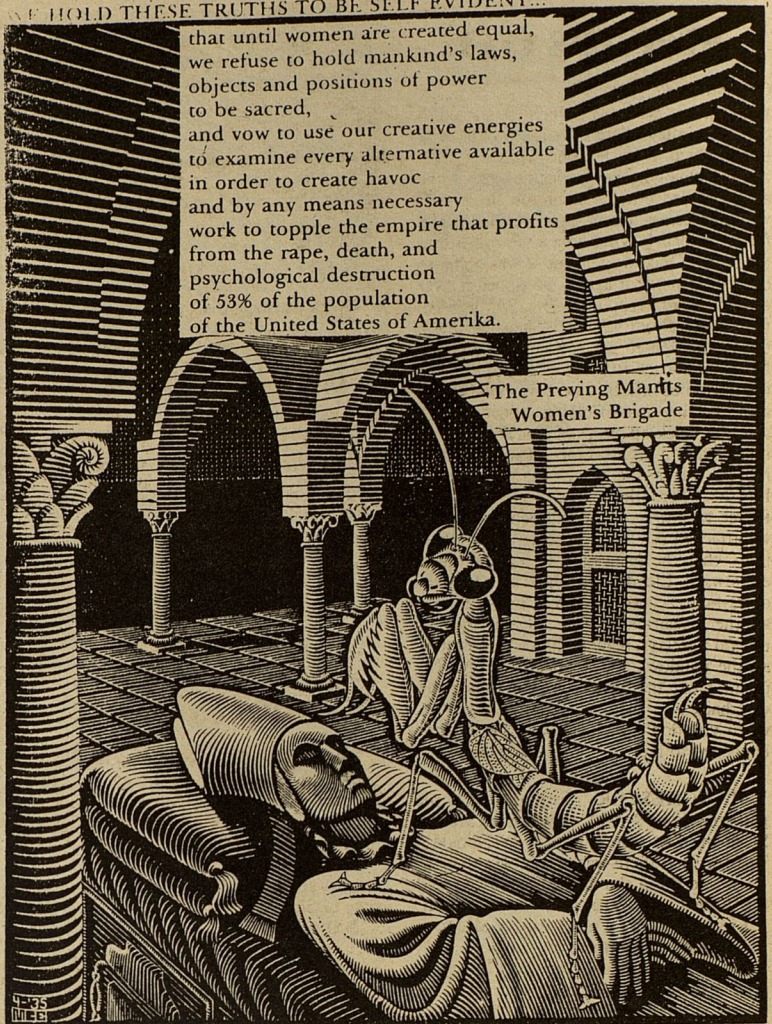
For information about the Carnival Brigade, call 460-8067, or write to: The Carnival Brigade, c/o The Letter Box, 318 E. 6 St., New York, NY 10003.

Reprinted from *The New Common Good*, 601 E. 18 St., #202, Brooklyn, NY 11226; June, 1984.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT.

that until women are created equal, we refuse to hold mankind's laws, objects and positions of power to be sacred, and vow to use our creative energies to examine every alternative available in order to create havoc and by any means necessary work to topple the empire that profits from the rape, death, and psychological destruction of 53% of the population of the United States of Amerika.

The Preying Mantis Women's Brigade



doctor. Fellow prisoners demanded he be let go. The cops thought he was dying, so they let him out without charging him, and told him to die forty yards away, not here.

Finally, we hear that one group of squatters was visited by plainclothes cops the day before STC. They were refused entry and later that evening they were visited by a young man looking for somewhere to stay for the night. He didn't explain clearly how he knew about the house; he also came out with some bullshit about how he had some gelignite and how he had been in the Swedish Army. (He was too young.) Later, he was confronted and ordered at knife-point to remain in the house overnight and to get out of the area in the morning. This agent-provocateur clearly hadn't done his homework.

LONDON, England—Arrived 8:30; went to Stock Exchange, stood around with everyone else until 9:15. Started to cross to and fro very slowly and to aggravate police and generally slow down traffic. This tactic seemed to work for about 15 minutes, but there was not enough help from people sitting about Stock Exchange. Cops started to arrest people—not very successfully, I may say at this point. I intervened when they tried to arrest some woman; spontaneously, we surrounded them and they beat a hasty retreat, leaving the woman. (The same woman was later nicked for shouting out when the cops cordoned us in the Stock Exchange.) I then crossed the street to stop the cops trying to arrest another guy, which they did quite successfully. All through this little skirmish there were chants of "Kill the Bill," and "Nazis!" From that point on, it was a pocket full of pennies thrown with great hate at the cops. I hit at least two.

Then I met my friends in the Square, whereupon the cops tried to hem us all in; there was no resistance. To this police tactic, I started to shout very loudly, "Don't be sheep. Don't let them hem us in," when one of the cops pointed in my direction and said, "I am going to have you"; I replied, "Anytime, pal." From then on, he kept pointing me out to other pigs, which meant I had to keep watch on my back.

I thought it was best to make a tactical retreat from the Square: at each exit from the square there were lines of pigs stopping people leaving the Square.

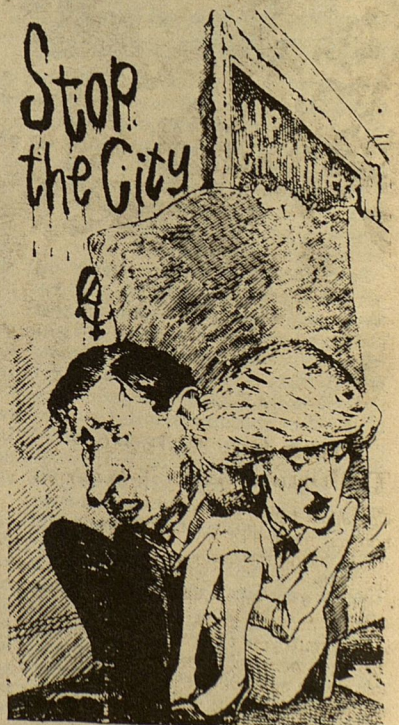
After being rebuffed at one exit, we

moved over to the next, where I started to ask cops who was in charge; they pointed me to the Superintendent, whom I informed had no right to hold us in this fashion, and to my surprise, he let us go!

I crossed the street, picked up a handful of "Stop the City" leaflets and started handing them out to passing capitalists.

I joined the ALF (Animal Liberation Front) and headed towards the Fur Trade center shouting numerous chants and waving lots of black flags: there were three arrests at this point. Cops telling us to keep moving; kept turning my back and shouting, "GET FUCKED" very loudly. We then started to move around, some punks puncturing a couple of car tires as we ended up back near the Square. The pigs tried to stop us going down a certain street and pushed us through an alleyway. The chant

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STOP THE CITY!

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went up for "Runner," which we started to do. In the alley, there were a few bank windows which I started throwing coins at, making small holes. We came out of the alley, headed down Fenchurch St., where we came across a very large wooden wheel for transporting wire, which we rolled into the street. Once we realized it was going to be easy to move it again, we tipped it over onto the road, stopping traffic. By this time, there were about 125 of us heading down the road. First to get it was the Clydeside Bank; we started to move down, aiming for the insurance offices, where we came across a van putting up scaffolding. Lots of people started to pick up pieces of pipe and bits; we then attacked an insurance office. We then moved across the road, heading toward Lloyds, where there was a vintage Rolls Royce with driver and Securicor van. First we attacked the Rolls, booting lots of dents in it—then the Securicor van; then we moved toward Lloyds—smashed all the windows—cut across the street and attacked another insurance office. Kept moving toward Barclays, reached Barclays, smashed all the windows and kept moving. At this point, I left the ensuing crowd, made my way back into the City. It's only a victory when you don't get jailed, and that's what happened to me.

MANCHESTER, England—People gathered from 9 A.M. onwards in Market St. in the City Center outside McDonald's. The fact that there was no set plan to what we would do in the day in no way limited the 70 or so who turned up for the action.

First off, a group of us tried to decorate the Army Recruitment Center with balloons and leaflets, however a Sergeant, who looked like he had muscles on his boots, put a stop to this by grabbing one of us by the neck and making him take it all down. This was about our only disappointment of the day.

During the course of the day we occupied Barclays International Bank and hung red and black flags out of the windows; we chanted and gave out leaflets while we were there and set off alarms on the way out. We also occupied the Board Room at the Stock Exchange, where we were insulted by some businessmen. On leaving, one lad was arrested and charged with a breach of the peace. This led to a large group of us marching, hand in hand, to the cop shop to find out what had happened to him. After a while a few remained outside the station and the rest went on to do street theatre

outside McDonald's. All of this was really effective. We acted out a hunt, a die-in, and a Simple Simon Says, except it was Simple Maggie Says. Among other actions, alarms were set off, the pavements were decorated with chalk drawings and slogans, locks glued up, stink-bombs let off. All the fur shops in the city were closed for the day, as they had been forewarned of our action. All of those present thought the day a great success.

—South Manchester @Group

YORK, England—Stop the City was a bloody excellent demo. Ten of us went up; none got done. Arriving at 9:30, we got stuck outside the Royal Exchange for 1½ hours unable to leave during one of the surges.

We got out and found ourselves in the street rampaging along, causing havoc. Lunchtime, we leafleted and got at a limousine whose bankers were drinking out of "cut glasses" while their chauffeur drove on past our abuse and gob.

Nearly got done for standing on top of a GPO electric box and yelling at a undercover cop who had tomatoes squashed on his camera lens. (He ran off, under abuse, into the back of a cop van.)

Someone we know got nicked for 1,000 pounds damage to a Rolls Royce; they have to sign on at the cop-shop once a week.

BRISTOL, England—Eight people were leafletting when eight coppers came up and one said: "I'm arresting you on suspicion of causing criminal damage. Come this way." After a search of pockets, etc.:

1) One was threatened with a Magistrate's Order (prison) 'cause he refused date of birth.

2) One woman (Chinese origin), born and bred in this country, was given a *Notice of Deportation form!* to frighten her.

3) Asked about their political beliefs, the leaflet being distributed, STC, the local Peace Center, various meetings—threatened with *conspiracy to riot*. Who is the leader; how did the leaflet come about, etc.

4) Held for 8-12 hours; "lawyers for the Council for Civil Liberties were all out and not available."

Upon release, when buying food, one of those nicked saw the *Bristol Evening Post* headlines: "EIGHT ARRESTED ON PEACE DEMO—ADMIT THEIR GUILT," which is a load of bollocks. Local TV said same; attempts at right to reply were futile. All of the eight are innocent!

—Source: Cornerstone

Reprinted from *Black Flag*, c/o Box ABC, 121 Raiton Road, London, S.E. 24, England.

GREENHAM CAMP ATTACKED

by Carmel Donaghae and Laura Nicholson

On April 4 at 6:00 A.M., 300 police officers and bailiffs arrived at the main gate of the Greenham Common and surrounded the 100 or so women who were camped there at the time. Women have been camping at the base to protest Nato deployment of cruise missiles in Britain. The women were given five minutes to gather their belongings before bulldozers came in to completely clear the area.

Many women chose to set fire to their makeshift homes rather than have their possessions impounded and examined by the authorities. Others poured paint over their belongings to make the task of the bailiffs more difficult and to clearly identify the guilty parties.

Approximately 30 women chose to resist the eviction—they were arrested and taken into custody; the charges were later dropped. After the area was cleared, road-workers were brought in to construct fences around the main camp area. How long the fences will last remains to be seen.

We got the wrong news

The eviction was covered extensively by international media, but the coverage was generally misleading. Many reports implied that the eviction represented the end of the women's peace camp. This couldn't be further from the truth. The eviction has only temporarily changed the living conditions of the women at one particular gate; some women have had to move to the other side of the main road. All face increased police harassment, with constant threat of arrest for lighting fires and/or putting up shelters.

What most reports of the eviction failed to say is that this is the fifth time that the authorities have tried to clear the area around the main gate. (On one occasion the local council went so far as to hire a contractor to dump tons of rocks over the main encampment area, on the pretext of doing landscaping.)

The women at Greenham have always found ways of getting around the authorities and have always reoccupied the land—with even more support for the camp being generated each time. This last eviction was no exception. The weekend after the eviction, over 200 visitors arrived at the camp to show their support, and in London some 500 women staged an action in solidarity with the women of Greenham. There was even widespread coverage of the

eviction by the British press as "another failure."

One important aspect of the eviction that was not reported in the American media is the fact that there are eight such camps located at the main entrances to the base, and that since March 5, they've all been subject to regular evictions.

It's very important that camps are maintained at all base entrances so that spontaneous blockades can stop the cruise launchers from leaving the base. The advantage to ground-launched cruise missiles is supposed to be that they can easily be transported to secret locations in the British countryside.

U.S., U.K. forced to change plans

In the trade publication for the British defense industry, *Jane's Defense Weekly*, it was disclosed that plans to deploy the missiles outside the base have had to be "shelved" because of the peace movement. In an article entitled "Cruise missiles locked inside Greenham base," it states that "... the continued presence of 'peace' protesters has forced the Pentagon and the U.K. Ministry of Defense to wait and see if the current protests cool."

The military authorities have only been able to transport the cruise launchers off the base on one occasion, after the police encircled one of the camps with police dogs at 12:30 A.M. Since then, more women have joined the camp, and a shift system has been set up.

Continued blockades have the wider implication of preventing the cruise from leaving the base not only on exercises, but in the event of "international tension." This would render them obsolete.

Meanwhile in the U.S.

Since Nov. 9, some Greenham women have been in NYC filing a lawsuit against President Reagan. The case seeks to prove the illegality of deploying first-strike missiles, such as Cruise and Pershing, using international law and the U.S. Constitution. The case is still continuing.

Information about all of these campaigns can be obtained from *Greenham Women Against Cruise Missiles*, c/o CCR, 853 Broadway, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10003.

Reprinted from *Womanews*, May, 1984.

TACA: DEATH FLIES TO EL SALVADOR

Travelers entering New Orleans International Airport on March 25 were greeted with a profusion of placards. "Boycott TACA Death Flights," read signs carried by protesters wearing T-shirts with a graphic design of a TACA airplane whose nosecone bore a human skull. While airport users were leafleted outside, TACA ticket agents inside were confronted by a series of "travellers" cancelling their reservations. The travellers were CISPES members and supporters who attempted to disrupt the "business as usual" atmosphere.

Disrupting TACA's business and building massive support for Salvadoran refugees are the keys to stopping this airline's forced transportation of refugees back to El Salvador. Once back in that country, they are likely to be killed or jailed by the government or the semi-official death squads. One deportee, Orland Obregon, wrote to his son still living in Los Angeles: "At all costs avoid deportation. Fifteen other outcasts flew back with me. Only three made it out

of the airport. I only got through because the military commander was a high school classmate of mine."

Another tactic in the campaign to halt the airline's cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been to tie up their phone lines every Monday. The tactic has been successful enough that operators report that they are being paid overtime to handle the increased volume of calls. Callers use several methods to get their point across. One method is to keep the operator on the line as long as possible by booking complex flights and asking a myriad of questions before finally announcing their opposition to the death flights. Others call repeatedly to protest the forced deportations. People who have access to more than one phone line can use all of them to place TACA's recording on hold on each of them.

Be sure to call (504) 466-6913 or (800) 535-8780 every Monday between 8 A.M. and 7 P.M. to denounce TACA's death flights.

(Reprinted from *Central America News*, P.O. Box 56246, New Orleans, LA 70156-6246, April 1984.)



photo by Marilyn Koggen

Time Sq. Salvador Tribunal Gets Noticed

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borders, much like my people were destroyed by death squads in Europe during the 1940s.

There were numerous dialogues, some heated, between demonstrators and the federal employees. One clerical worker who had been prevented from going to lunch told me, "I agree with their reasons, but I despise them for the way they are going about it." Several building security guards urged confused and angry workers attempt-

ing to return to work to "go home and call your boss; the building is shut down."

A few desperate employees attempted to straddle, and hurdle, the human wall between themselves and the doorways. One heavy-set man came stumbling through the lines of chanting protesters like a football player, and ended up losing his shoe in the crowd. He turned abruptly around and smacked one of the demonstrators in the side of the head. Tempers flared, but the protesters remained calm as the furious man, shoe in hand, cursed his way back to work.

"The criminals are inside," chanted

members of the National Lawyers Guild, as New York City police closed in on the demonstrators; "You are arresting the wrong people." Over 300 protesters eventually were taken into custody, making the June 7th action perhaps the largest civil disobedience to date in response to U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

On the following Saturday, June 9, there was a spirited march with music, painted banners, costumes and props, followed by a mock trial held in front of the Times Square Recruitment Center in midtown Manhattan. Administration officials such as Jeanne

Kirkpatrick and George Schultz, as well as Ronald Reagan, were tried by a massive jury of over 10,000 of their peers and found guilty of crimes against humanity, including "the waging of a lawless war against the people of Central America and the Caribbean" and "drawing this nation into another Vietnam." Radical attorney William Kunstler, who was one of those arrested two days earlier at the Federal Building, read the sentence: "... They shall have the mark of Cain upon their respective foreheads, and they shall have no force or effect in the affairs of human beings here and abroad."

Anarchist Report from Managua

Dear Masses,

I'm sitting in a pretty town square beside a government building. Several hundred meters across from me is an old church in need of repairs. Covering the front of the church is an enormous red and black drawing of Sandino, the martyred hero of the Sandinistas who was killed by Somoza in 1934.

I'm staring at: 1) this guy feeding the turtles and alligators (some are just babies—really cute) in a little turtle/alligator pond. The turtles really go for the meat, but the alligators just sleep. 2) a bunch of pimply-faced soldiers, armed with Russian-made AKA rifles, who are just hanging out being vigilant. That is, they are talking and eating ice cream. Some crash out on a mattress inside the central band pavilion. 3) A bunch of little kids playing, or hustling food. One boy about five has just opened his fly and is peeing on the ground in front of everyone. 4) Lots of Nicaraguans hanging out or going places.

I'm acutely aware that I'm in a Soviet-dominated police state. Well, not exactly.

I'm telling you this to introduce some of the perplexities and contradictions of Revolutionary Nicaragua. In fact, I'm not sitting in the park. That was just a cheap journalistic trick. Just as I was about to write this, some European friends came along and we chatted about—what else?—Revolutionary Politics. So now we are waiting for this large semi-public meeting on The Nicaraguan Family to begin. It's part of the weekly *Cara al Pueblo*

Somozas ruled with absolute obedience to the U.S.

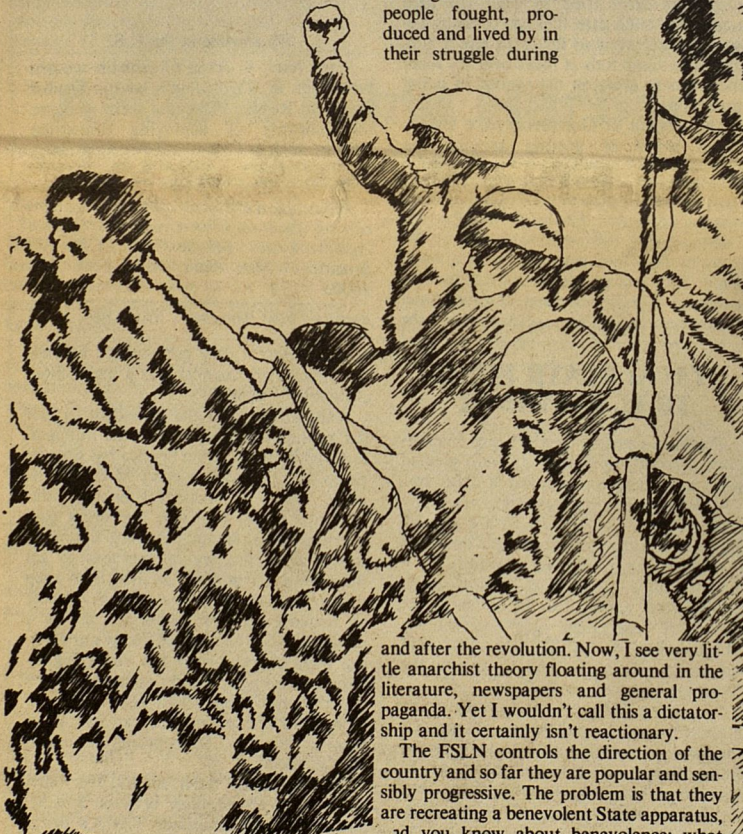
The next opposition came from the Sandinistas, a developing revolutionary guerrilla organization formed in the '60s. Tiny at first, they became the only united revolutionary organization worth noting by the late '70s. While there was widespread opposition to Somoza in the later '70s, only the Sandinista FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional) was both organized and revolutionary.

To note: there were no autonomous working class, peasant, community or women's groups, of any significance, that weren't first organized by the FSLN. Which is to say that outside of foreign anti-authoritarians such as *No Middle Ground* (whose first article by Tom Wietzel on Nicaragua is an accurate evaluation), I haven't encountered any anti-authoritarian critiques here.

As I understand it, the FSLN developed the organizations that people fought, produced and lived by in their struggle during

history of people desiring self-management. Ending National Guard brutality, capitalist farm exploitation and other severe abuses, yes. But the consciousness of a new life didn't go beyond basic rights and material conditions. I don't know of any strong tendency to desiring anarchist type organizations. Certainly not the FSLN, which is the vanguard.

Yes, because two years ago occupations



(Face the People) where hundreds of invited delegates from certain areas have a televised meeting with certain Sandinista leaders. I'm part of "the press" that was searched, stamped and bused here.

This revolution is a unique, Nicaraguan mixture of vanguard leadership and popular democracy. I hesitate to call it direct democracy. Without going on for the 65 pages of impressions I've written down since arriving on New Year's, I'll try to explain what I perceive.

First, some history. Nicaragua was an underdeveloped country with 2.5 million people. Exploited and ruled by the Somoza family and U.S. imperialism, the only real opposition came in the early 1930s with Augusto Sandino, a campesino guerrilla leader, and his following. They kicked out the U.S. Marines but Sandino was betrayed and killed by Somoza. Until 1979, the

and after the revolution. Now, I see very little anarchist theory floating around in the literature, newspapers and general propaganda. Yet I wouldn't call this a dictatorship and it certainly isn't reactionary.

The FSLN controls the direction of the country and so far they are popular and sensibly progressive. The problem is that they are recreating a benevolent State apparatus. And you know about benevolence: what they give, they can take away. Or repress.

The FSLN is characterized by well-meaning people who want to feed; clothe; educate; employ; deliver health care, recreation, culture and equality to the society. And at the same time to fight off U.S.-backed contra attacks (daily), a bourgeoisie that is ripping off the country, economic blockades and devastation from Somoza, etc., etc. I'm not convinced that they want a communist society. I'm certainly not convinced that they are concerned with doing away with all domination.

So deals are made with the bourgeoisie to continue necessary production. Seventy percent of the economy is in private hands. What about the socialist and self-managed aspirations of the people? Is the FSLN suppressing that? Both yes and no.

No, because Nicaragua doesn't have a

and takeovers of factories or farms by the workers was declared illegal. (Enterprises were expropriated by workers when the owners ran them poorly or as rip-offs.) The reason given for this law is that expropriated farms or factories are usually integrated into the state economic apparatus, and the state couldn't handle any more "businesses" because of the "State of Emergency" of fighting off the contras. It's true that human and economic resources are needed to deal with the contra/U.S. attacks and the impending invasion. Also that the workers or campesinos don't know how to manage things and need the better-skilled help of bourgeois managers or new, state managers. Also that these workers' expropriations provoke counter-revolutionary forces and frighten the bourgeoisie (who are needed to continue production).

Well, we know the arguments against this: 1) the self-managing potential of people needs to be encouraged just like their new life skills in unions are; 2) a revolution stops short when it doesn't transfer power from the top to the bottom.

People insist that I'm being too hard. That, in only four years, the country has made great strides in the standard of living and in changing the oppressive social/personal consciousness of the people. That's true, and the change is something only a revolution could have accomplished. People are organized into various groups: unions, business groups, women's organizations, armies and community-based organizations, all of which are plugged into the State Council via delegates. The delegates are there to advise and to formulate policy. So it's not just the junta that decides—but ultimately it really is. How well this delegate democracy works is beyond my present knowledge.

How popular is the revolution and the government? I don't really know—actually no one does. Nicaragua exhibits a unified propaganda/media consciousness about fighting the contras and yanquis. There is also a reactionary newspaper that has little good to say about the FSLN or the socialist revolution. Called *La Prensa*, it outsells all the other newspapers. The two TV stations are FSLN controlled. They control one newspaper of the three dailies, several radio stations out of 30 and most of the tons of graffiti. I think the FSLN is very popular

because they've done a good job of organizing this country along popular progressive lines that tend to benefit all rather than a few.

I've met plenty of people who are angry about the revolution because of food shortages and high prices. I believe this to be a wrong analysis on their part because the economic crisis is global and other countries don't blame the Sandinistas. In fact, Nicaragua has weathered the crisis better than any other Central American country—despite U.S. blockades and attacks.

Big in the news is the upcoming '84 election. This is being held to placate the bourgeoisie and the U.S. But no one I've talked to had even mentioned it as a concern. They have the government they want (even the U.S. ambassador here admits the Sandinistas would get 70% of the vote today), and the popular organizations are a far better democracy than parties could be.

The people who are very supportive of the Sandinistas are those living along the border who get attacked by the contras, and many poor people whose standard of living is much higher since the revolution. This isn't to say that classes and poverty have been wiped out. No way. Many campesinos get only \$45 U.S. a month. About 10-15 percent are malnourished—because of poor distribution of food in some

areas, not because of no money to buy it. On the other hand, state bureaucrats' salaries go up to \$450 a month, and those working for private firms go even higher. I've seen lots of extreme class disparity.

But I don't see a classic police state. There are soldiers everywhere, and they are accepted as being part of the people. There is military conscription for young men. It's certainly an infringement of civil rights. However, in the absence of popular volunteer militias, it might be the only way to effectively provide an armed defense of the country and revolution. Soldiers here pay for everything—no freebies.

Soldiers or not, people are pretty lackadaisical about following rules. Actually, I and lots of tourists and locals like the soldiers. We hitchhike together. Sometimes army trucks pick me up. Besides border checks, security checks for press conferences with junta members or for entering state buildings, they don't bother you. And I understand the need for security.

If the state wanted to repress the people by force there is the army, and maybe they could count on the armed workers who maintain vigilance at their workplaces at night. Peasants and just about everyone living in border regions are armed, too. Certainly the state isn't afraid of a takeover by workers or peasants. The big public slogan last year was "On the 4th Anniversary of the Revolution—All Arms to the People." No repressive state would arm the people as much as this one does.

An interesting note about all these pistols and rifles. I haven't noticed anyone playing with them, like aiming them at things. You would think it would be a big macho thing to fool around with 'em—but people seem to carry them only because they have to. However, there have been lots of accidents due to carelessness. So I'm told.

Neighborhood Power

The other night I attended a Committee Defense Sandinista meeting. Every neighborhood has a CDS which is a form of popular neighborhood power and an organization for defense. They meet every two weeks. Some have "offices" that act as distribution centers for info and maybe goods. Kids and soldiers seem to hang out there shooting the shit.

My meeting was at a private house, outdoors. Slated to begin at 7:30 P.M., when I arrived at 7:25 I found only the family of the house there. But by 8 there were a cou-

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Nicaragua

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ple of dozen people and so it began. This neighborhood, or "barrio," is composed of from three to eight blocks—depending on who I asked. There are about four families per block. All working class or marginal.

I count about 30 people. Four are kids, 19 are women and nine are men. Ages range from teens to senior citizens. The leader is a woman in her forties—but age is hard to tell as people age quicker here than in our society.

Everyone who came got a chance to put in eight cents toward a raffle of six bars of laundry soap. (A little girl won.) Everyone looked and acted like plain ordinary folk. No one like us ("intellectuals") present. The woman leader opened up the meeting. Everyone stood up and someone shouted "a 50 anos" with the united reply, "Sandino Vive!" That's this year's fifth-anniversary slogan. (After fifty years, Sandino lives!) This revolution really honors its dead martyrs. Then, in a rather limp sing-along, they sang the national hymn.

OK, that embarrassing sing-along out of the way, the meeting began. They called each other *companera* or *companero*, which doesn't happen in everyday life here except with the trendy left. The leader called a man up to read the agenda and he either had trouble reading or couldn't read her writing. Point one was night vigilancy. She explained that everyone (?) had to do it every twelve days, not two weeks. I'm still not sure what this vigilancy is aimed at: street crime, *contras* or conditioning the people. Certainly it's cut down drastically the assaults against women. I've heard that Managua is a very safe city—although there are pickpockets on buses. I've seen women walk alone at night—something you don't see often in the U.S.A., land of

freedom.

Point two was the Feb. 21 anniversary of Sandino's birthday or death. So the streets and lots should be cleaned up for the big party. Point three was about getting enough money from the different CDSes to buy a typewriter. People felt that asking \$8 from each CDS was asking a lot. Let me just insert that Nicaragua is a shit-poor country with few material goods—especially luxury items. But it's getting there slowly. Shortages depend on boat arrivals. Like ball-point pens. Had 'em a week ago but couldn't find one today. Lots of toothpaste but no tubes from Costa Rica to put it in. no razor blades at many shops. Etc.



The last point was about getting food cards. These cards guarantee each Nicaraguan the right to buy 16 essential foods at a regulated low price. I don't know what the prices are. The cards are issued to counter speculation and rip-offs by food sellers. Anyway: the leader did a theatrical representation of how much hassle she had getting the cards from the bureaucrats.

Well, I keep asking myself, "Where is the discussion?" The leader just runs through the points herself and no one discusses anything. But then, after everything was covered, several older women talked about the issues.

These were the dynamics of the meeting: the men didn't say much; the women freely interjected and none of them seemed shy about speaking; the leader was leader because she organized it all—she probably wasn't a state bureaucrat. No one had to raise a hand to talk; it was very relaxed. There was no voting nor even decision-making by consensus. Points were approved through lack of objection. Everything seemed very down to earth and I have to wonder how the CDSes delegate from a level of popular power to the more central state organs. No national politics were discussed. Nothing beyond their daily needs was mentioned. I'd have to attend many CDS meetings to understand what they're all about.

I was impressed that these ordinary people were comfortable in a meeting to organize part of their lives. This, for Nicaragua, is a big change.

The last event at the meeting was announcing the winner of the soap raffle; then we all stood up to sing the national anthem—which everyone did in a rousing, revolutionary spirit. The meeting over after 45 minutes, we chatted informally.

Self-Management

To get back to the difficulty of self-management when coming out of a history of repression. I heard this bit indirectly from a campesino union organizer. He was trying to impress upon an American hospital worker rep that it's not easy to convince people they have a right to participate in the union and decide on work production—when before the revolution they could never file a grievance, organize safely, or look the Boss in the eye when talking with him. They would have to stare at the ground.

I want to finish with my observations on the revolutionary spirit. To my disappointment, the streets aren't filled with revolution. If you didn't know what happened, or what is going on, you might miss out on the fact that Nicaragua is one of the few countries in the world to have a popular revolu-

tion. People don't salute with the clenched fist, grab you by the shoulders and say, wild eyed, "Que pasa, companero?" I don't see people struggling to redefine the sexual role models as is happening in our society. While much has changed for women, it's still a sexist society. Homosexuality is not open for discussion.

Frankly, the spirit is one of people struggling to survive under the incredible tension of a U.S. military assault. So life is hard, but overall normal. Actually, a lot of people have told me how proud they are of the revolution they helped make, and that they have wanted to make sure that I tell the American people the truth. What's great, too, is that the spirit cuts across age and cultural barriers. Old, young, hip or conservative, Nicaraguans have almost the best revolution they are able to have. But not quite.

So where do I stand? I'm impressed and I want to find out more. Nicaragua is a school and everyone is humble enough to admit they are students. Even the leaders.

Moreover, I feel that this revolution must be supported and defended. To this end, it's wonderful to see so many people from around the world here doing just that. Many are picking coffee or cotton to help with the labor shortage of this harvest. Two reasons for the shortage are army duty and the higher campesino incomes for some. So they're not working. Great!

Buy Nicaraguan coffee and get your distributors to supply it. And action against the U.S. imperialist state is always nice, for many reasons, eh?

Well, I hope this makes some things clearer... When I first came down to Nicaragua it was to get a good slide show for agit-prop work in the U.S. But now I feel the need to study this revolution more, and I don't think anti-authoritarians are being sensible if they simply dismiss it as vanguardist. I believe it's possible to be supportive and critical at once.

Venceremos y amor.

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MISKITOS BATTLE CENTRAL GOVT.

by Bernard Nietschmann, Dept. of Geography, University of California-Berkeley

Eastern Nicaragua's Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indian situation is complex and has attracted wide-ranging and contrasting explanations. In January I visited Indians in refugee camps in Costa Rica and Indians inside Nicaragua who are fighting against the Sandinista government. This was my third "unofficial" trip inside Nicaragua since mid-1983 with representatives of the Indian organization MISURASATA to talk with villagers and Indian military leaders in order to learn firsthand their views on their struggle. The Indian perspective on the Indian resistance is seldom sought and almost totally absent from discussions of the Indian-Sandinista conflict. I would like to share here the rationale and goals of the Indians who are actively resisting, politically and militarily, the FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional), and to place these within the context of other interpretations that are often given by the media, the United States, the Sandinistas, and the Indians' supposed allies, the FDN (Fuerza Democratica Nicaraguense) and ARDE (Alianza Revolucionaria Democratica).

Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians have been fighting against the Nicaraguan government for three years. The Indians were the first to militarily oppose the FSLN, beginning in February, 1981 (a year before the FDN and two years before the ARDE). The resistance is widespread, longterm, determined, and operates throughout Indian territory in eastern Nicaragua and from border areas near Costa Rica and in Honduras. The Indians call it an Indian revolution and do not see themselves as *contras* (counterrevolutionaries), but as Indian revolutionaries fighting for Indian objectives. To be sure, their struggle is in many ways part of the overall anti-Sandinista war, but their reasons and goals are not. They say they are fighting to establish their rights for self-determination, to regain their traditional lands, and for autonomy. They are fighting for Indian control of Indian ter-

ritory, not to overthrow the Sandinista government or to make it more democratic. As one Indian leader told me: "The *contra* groups like the FDN and ARDE are fighting for democracy and representative free elections. We are fighting for something else. We are not fighting for democracy—we never had it from any government. We are fighting for something that was taken away from us. We are fighting for our land. For an Indian freedom is land, not democracy."

From the Indians' perspective, all governments in the Americas are anti-Indian. Indians are dying in Guatemala and in Nicaragua. Right-wing, left-wing, military junta, democratic, Marxist, or whatever, Indian land and cultures everywhere are under attack by the state. However, these Indians have made the decision to resist rather than passively accept decisions forced upon them.

The Miskito have centuries of experience of resisting and are prepared for a prolonged war. Since the sixteenth century the Miskito held back Spanish efforts to colonize Indian territory culminating in 1800 when the Miskito defeated and expelled a Spanish force, effectively reconquering their homeland, more than 20 years before other anti-Spanish Wars of Independence led to the establishment of states from colonies in Latin America. The Treaty of Managua (1860) gave autonomy to what was called the Miskito Reservation—the eastern coast of Nicaragua—but in 1894 a Nicaraguan military force invaded the area to "reincorporate" it into the nation. During the twentieth century dictatorships, the Miskito, Sumo and Rama maintained effective control over their village communal lands and resources, but government leases given to foreign companies bypassed Indian determination over land and natural resource use in many areas of their territory. After 1979, FSLN agrarian reform aimed to expropriate under state control land deemed to be underused or misused. Because Indians practice ecologically adapted long fallow agriculture, their land use system is depen-

dent on having large amounts of land in fallow and small amounts under cultivation at any one time. Forest reserves, pasture land and surplus land for future population growth are integral parts of each community's territory. What the FSLN saw as surplus land was transferred to state control for eventual development and redistribution. The Indians saw this as outright theft of their lands, backed up by a massive military presence and foreign advisors. The FSLN believed that the revolution gave them the right to "integrate" Indian lands and peoples into Nicaragua; the Indians saw that the revolution gave the FSLN the power but not the rights to do so. The rights to decisions over Indian land and peoples were Indian rights.

The Indians seek to maintain communal



Miskito warrior leader inside Nicaragua.

Photo by Bernard Nietschmann

ownership of their village lands which collectively comprise Indian nations and to continue their primary allegiance to those nations as distinct peoples. The FSLN seeks to incorporate what they see to be ethnic minorities into the revolution as citizens whose allegiance is to the revolution and whose territories are to be brought under national sovereignty.

Professor John Bodley (Washington State University) writes in *Victims of Progress*, a worldwide survey of programs and policies to control and transform indigenous peoples: "It has become fashionable to describe tribal peoples as national minorities, and as such to even speak of them as obstacles to national unity and sources of instability. Newly independent nations have been eager to politically incorporate zones that former colonial governments had left relatively undisturbed, on the theory that such zones had been deliberately perpetrated in order to create division within the country."

The war between the Indians and the Sandinistas began over who was going to control indigenous territory and peoples, the FSLN or the Indians. As such, this is one of the many Fourth World wars currently being waged on every continent. At present there are some 20 resistance movements involving indigenous peoples against states, including the Nagas, Sikhs, Misoran and Kachims in India; the Kalinga and Muslim groups in the Philippines; the Papuans, Timorese and Mollucans in Indonesia; the Majahedin in Afghanistan; the Mayas, Zapotec and Mixe in Guatemala and Mexico; and the Ovimbundu, Harrah and Bantu in South Africa and Namibia. The Miskito, Sumo and Rama are fighting for an autonomous region similar to what the San Blas Cuna have won by force in Panama, the Naga in Assam, and the Nilotica and Sudanic peoples in Southern Sudan.

One Miskito warrior inside Nicaragua asked me, "Why do the Sandinistas want to take over Indian land and my people? We

Continued Page 24

Miskitos Fighting for Autonomy

Continued from Page 23

don't want to go to the west coast to force our ways on them. They should have helped us develop our Indian land and people, not compel us to their ways. They started this war by coming here with their policies and military. We will end the war at the borders of our land.

The Indian resistance is hidden and misinterpreted due to the larger international political and military situation involving Nicaragua, Cuba, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Honduras. Beneath the rhetoric, accusations, condemnations, charges and countercharges, and politically-charged language, the Indian-Sandinista war is an internal conflict between the power of the state to impose and the capacity of the Indians to resist. The Nicaraguan wars are boxes-within-boxes against Marxist-Leninist control, the United States against FSLN control—which conveniently and simplistically have been interpreted as one war, one conflict, one source, one goal. The FSLN has attempted to transfer the goals of the U.S., FDN and ARDE to the Indians, and the U.S., FDN and ARDE have tried to transfer the Indian resistance to their goals.

Because the Indians' limited goals do not fit into the two-dimensional "right vs. left" geopolitical and media analyses of the Nicaraguan conflict, they are made to fit. At the international level the Indian resistance is usually referred to paternalistically as "U.S.-backed disaffected Indian contras," as if the Indians were not fighting for their own reasons (the equivalent of "French-backed disaffected colonists" to describe the forces that opposed the British during the American Revolution).

The United States uses the violations of Indians' human rights just to discredit the Sandinista government, conveniently ignoring what the Indians are fighting for and focusing only on what has happened to them. A strong pro-indigenous stance is hardly part of U.S. domestic or international policy.

The FSLN, while maintaining that the Indian opposition is externally provoked and manipulated as part of CIA-directed destabilization efforts, recently has admitted mistakes and errors in their Indian policies and has released many Indian political prisoners and announced a general ill-defined amnesty that is to date unattractive and being ignored by Indians fighting, in exile, and in refugee camps. (Although the amnesty is an important first step toward potential political negotiations, the Indians do not see there is anything to come home to. In fact, since the December '83 amnesty, Indians have continued to flee from Nicaragua.

To counter this embarrassment, ARDE and the FDN have been falsely accused by members of the Nicaraguan government of prohibiting Indian refugees from leaving Costa Rica and Honduras.

The Indians' military allies—the FDN and ARDE—are wary and unresponsive of Indian goals of autonomous control over Indian territory, resources and peoples. In the face of the still-unresponsive Sandinista government, the Indian resistance has to continue these alliances to obtain weapons and logistical aid for their own objectives, realizing full well that their tenuous allies are limiting and marginalizing support so as to reduce their military potential to small-scale guerrilla activities and to nullify their political potential so that they do not become a well-armed army of Indian nationalists that would oppose any new government that did not grant them their land and rights. Even if the current Nicaraguan conflict was to be "solved" politically or militarily, if the Indians don't regain their land and achieve self-determination, they will continue to fight. In the midst of this struggle, they actively discuss and plan for what unfortunately may be the next war, Indian vs. non-Indians, eastern Nicaragua vs. western Nicaragua.

As hopeless as their situation may appear, they are determined to continue and they do have many advantages, despite the limitations of their "barefoot revolution." Similar to the Afghanistan rebels, the In-

Indian resistance in Nicaragua is based on the cohesive yet decentralized structure of Indian village societies, cemented by strong cultural and religious identity and the centuries-old warrior tradition and abilities of the Miskito who historically have never been dominated militarily in their extensive and rugged territory. What they see as FSLN oppression has served as a catalyst for political and military resistance. This is the situation inside Nicaragua that continues to fuel their determination to fight on despite the odds: 1) one-fourth of the coast's 165,000 Indians are in military-controlled "relocation camps," or are in refugee camps in Honduras or Costa Rica; 2) one-half of Miskito and Sumo villages have been destroyed; 3) Indian rights to self-government, traditional land and resources have been abolished; 4) subsistence cultivation, fishing and hunting are strictly controlled, and access to staple foods is so limited that hunger is an everyday problem and starvation a real probability in many communities; 5) many villages have had no medicine or doctors for over two years; 6) freedom of movement is denied or severely restricted; 7) more than 35 Indian communities have suffered massive Sandinista military invasions during which civilians have been arbitrarily arrested, interrogated, tortured, killed, raped,

personal belongings stolen, and livestock and crops destroyed in an unsuccessful effort to force the villagers to divulge the location of the Indian warriors' secret base camps and to terrorize the villagers so that they won't support or join the warriors. As bad as it was under the Somoza dictatorships, the Indians have suffered much more in the 4½ years of the Sandinistas than they did during the 43 years of the Somozas.

During their three years of armed resistance to the FSLN, the Indians have not lost a military confrontation. In addition to the numerous guerrilla skirmishes, they have also fought several major head-to-head battles against Sandinista forces, including the battles of San Carlos (January, 1982), Seven Bank (July 4, 1982), Limbaika (August, 1982), La Tronquera (May 13, 1983), Gunpoint (June 23, 1983), Haulover to Puerto Isabel (October, 1983), and Waspam and Leimus (March, 1984). The October, 1983, battle in the Haulover to Puerto Isabel area was the biggest of the war and one of the major confrontations waged by any of the anti-Sandinista forces. Sandinista soldiers who came to the Indian village of Haulover on October 1 to forcibly relocate the civilian population away from the warrior-controlled zone were met by a combined resident force of MISURASATA and MISURA warriors. Surprised by the scale of the resistance, the Sandinistas brought in several thousand more soldiers, used "push and pull" airplanes and helicopters to bomb Indian warriors and civilians (65 bombs were dropped during an 11-day period in these areas: outside

Haulover, Layasiksa, Turburus, Lapan, Walpasiksa and Puerto Isabel). Eleven civilians died from sickness and 27 other civilians died from lack of food when the villagers fled for a month into the mangrove swamps to escape the bombings, strafing from coastal patrol vessels, and land battles. After several days of widespread battles, the warriors had to retreat into the mangrove because they were running low on ammunition. The Sandinista forces suffered heavy casualties. The Indians lost seven warriors.

Keeping in mind that the Indian struggle is dedicated to Indian goals, let us consider some of the possible future alternatives for resolving or prolonging the Indian Sandinista conflict. First of all, the Sandinista military solution to control the Indians has not worked. After several years of fighting the Indians it should be evident to them that they cannot defeat the Indians' guerrilla forces that are permanently established and supported inside Nicaraguan Indian territory. Furthermore, so-called Indian "leaders" working with the Managua government do not represent Indian interests or the vast majority of Indian non-combatants, certainly not the Indians fighting. While these "leaders" may be important to the FSLN for seeking international support of their Indian policies, they do not represent a viable solution for the actual domestic conflict. On the Indian side of the war, their forces are underarmed and limited numerically by the quantity of arms they can obtain from their FDN and ARDE allies or from Sandinistas they engage in battles. They are willing to continue as limited as they might be for years if necessary, but they also see that their current position—as marginal as it is because of the military superiority of the FSLN and the control exerted by their fictive allies—actually gives them considerable leeway in future decisions and commitments.

Based on my discussions with Indian political and military leaders about the course of their struggle, I want to present four hypothetical situations of varying probabilities for future Indian actions:

1) The Indians could continue as they are, underarmed and undersupported by their allies and simply try to wear down the Sandinistas militarily and economically until it is too costly for the FSLN, and some sort of resolution is achieved, either independently of the FDN and ARDE position, or part of it.

2) The Indians' FDN and ARDE allies could take a strong, pro-Indian position, sign and support treaties for Indian control of Indian land, and provide greater logistical and arms support to help the Indians push the Sandinistas from eastern Nicaragua. The Indians have a potential force of 10,000 warriors and they represent the quickest way to massively expand military pressure on the FSLN.

3) Another outside interest could step in and provide arms and logistical support to the Indians as a means to establish a political beachhead in the Americas; China, for example.

4) Or, the FSLN could evolve a much-needed pro-Indian policy, recognizing that Indian land and self-determination aspirations are not "counter-revolutionary," and begin negotiations with authentic Indian leaders with the goal of adapting some of the revolution to the Indians, not just the Indians to the revolution. If the FSLN were to guarantee Indian control of traditional Indian land, help rebuild the destroyed villages, and arm the Indians, they would solve a military problem, isolate FDN and ARDE forces by breaking the connecting guerrilla link in eastern Nicaragua, allow the Indians to defend their territory from *contra* incursions, and thus be able to concentrate their FSLN forces on the northern and southern borders.

Of the three anti-Sandinista wars—the FDN, ARDE, and the Indians—the Indian conflict would be for the FSLN the easiest to resolve. On the other hand, it is also the one that would be the easiest suddenly to expand. These options to shut down or open up Indian resistance will be accepted by the Indians to the extent that they see the possibilities to achieve their goals of self-determination and Indian control of Indian land.

Reprinted from *Akwesasne Notes*, Mohawk Nation, via Rooseveltville, NY 13683; Early Spring, 1984. Bernard Neitschmann is Professor of Geography at the University of California, Berkeley, and has written three books on the Indians of eastern Nicaragua based on research carried out over the last 15 years. He is now working on a book about the Indian-Sandinista war.



Yolanda V. Funder/American Myth Calendar

These are the eyes of the
Enemy.

U.S. Central America Invasion On Track

According to a report monitored on WBAI, Pacifica radio in New York on April 19, recent actions on the part of the U.S. military establishment indicate preparations for a full-scale intervention in Central America.

Information Director of Center for Constitutional Rights David Learner stated that as of April 17, 150 majors in the U.S. Army were summoned to Fort Riley in Kansas for a briefing, a definite sign that some sort of action is being planned; the Navy has meanwhile tripled its call for Chaplains; the Pentagon is buying a cemetery in Honduras; the Pentagon is also trying to contract out 50,000 hospital beds across the U.S.; and minorities are now being transferred out of the 101st Airborne Division (as they were reluctant to fire on Grenada's Black population during the U.S. invasion last October) and out of at least two other rapid deployment forces. Military recruiters are now openly expressing the desire to enlist only whites, especially in the Marines, who would have less hesitancy to fire on Third World peoples. One military official commented that the reason the draft is coming back is not that more manpower is needed, but that more white Americans are wanted for this "new U.S. Army."

It also has been learned that regular U.S. army troops are engaged in training Honduran soldiers on the border with Nicaragua.

John Judge of the Washington-based National GI Assistance Project said the U.S. military has been scouting around for the past 18 months for cemetery sites in such places as Hawaii, to accommodate up to one million new graves! This year, all medics in the military service have been classified as "combat ready," a sharp contrast to peacetime procedures, where ½ of all medical military personnel are classified as "stateside." Judge felt that the jobs in the U.S. would be filled by conscientious objectors, etc.

Judge also revealed an unusual move to transfer men with combat specialties over to the same Fort Riley, which also hints at something big in the works.

At press time we have received an unconfirmed report that drug offenders in the U.S. have recently been offered a choice of a jail term or going to Central America as a "contra."

Although many analysts have predicted an invasion for after the next Presidential election, the various trends and actions noted here would indicate otherwise.

Reprinted from *Friends for Jamaica Newsletter*, c/o 1 East 12th St., New York, NY 10035; May-June, 1984.

WAR MOVES

There are now several hundred Green Berets stationed in the

The U.S. buildup in Honduras has its roots in the late 1970's when Honduras became the fourth largest arms importer in Latin America and the Caribbean—after

this situation is that Honduras is the second poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.

The poverty in Honduras is manifested in different ways; in Tegucigalpa it is not uncommon to see a young woman with several children literally living on the sidewalk with nowhere to go. Children of five and six years begging money are a regular sight as are older children and adults getting by on the sales of lottery tickets and fruits. Running water is a luxury and the laundry is done by women in nearby streams.

The police presence is as pervasive as the poverty. Every twenty miles a concrete police pill box with gun slats greets travellers. Surprise military sweeps complete the security net on Honduran highways. When police and soldiers demand ID it is supplied without question.

Most Hondurans are not anxious to speak with strangers. There are reported to be 30,000 paid informants working for the DIN in the country. There is a small guerilla movement but it has not been very successful because American technology has allowed the Honduran military to find and destroy their bases. However the University and capital are covered with spray painted slogans in support of the guerillas in El Salvador and those Honduran rebels killed and captured by the military and police.

WHAT NEXT?

There are plans to build a 200 million dollar air/naval base at Puerto Castilla. Some analysts believe that this is not part of a short term strategy but a long term strategy to shore up America's "fourth border" both from the growing liberation movements in the area and in line with the general military build-up going on around the world.

Part of this general build up is the continuing beefing up of the Honduran armed forces. Total U.S. aid to Honduras in 1984 is expected to reach 78.5 million—almost double the aid given in fiscal 1983. Counterinsurgency training for Honduran forces is pressing ahead and it is likely that these troops will become cannon fodder in El Salvador.

However there is an even more chilling prospect developing in Honduras, with hundreds of U.S. troops now along the Salvadoran border. The border between the two countries has been in dispute for years and is notoriously ill defined. There are substantial areas claimed by both El Salvador and Honduras and controlled by neither, a situation the guerillas have of course taken advantage of. Thus U.S. troops deployed near the "border" could come into contact with rebel forces.

It is clear that the U.S. has made a huge investment in Honduras—an investment it will surely be collecting interest on in the near future.

UPDATE

Reports of the end of Grenadado I in early June were accompanied by a U.S. claim that the recent 4.4 million cut back of monies targeted for forward munitions storage in Honduras and the claim that no future "exercises" are planned are the result of a new anti-USA attitude in the Honduran military. However reports in the *New York Times* quote the Pentagon as saying that all future exercises in Honduras would be surprise "no-notice" maneuvers to prevent signalling in advance "potential adversaries" of U.S. strategy. In line with this a report earlier this spring described in detail the massive "Big Pine III" maneuvers which would bring thousands of U.S. and Salvadoran troops into Honduras; these exercises were postponed several months ago, with no date for their start given.

Sources: *Honduras Update/Honduras Information Center/1151 Massachusetts Ave./Cambridge, Mass. 02138; El Salvador Alert/published by CISPE; El Salvador Link/P.O. Box 1155/Madison Square Station/N.Y., N.Y. 10159; Revolutionary Worker Report/What's Happening to the Revolution in Nicaragua/RCP Publications/Chicago, Ill.*

by Paul DeRienzo
AIRFIELDS AND AIRSTRIKES
Central America is the "fourth border" of the United States says Ronald Reagan and with this understanding Gen. Paul Gorman, head of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) has claimed that Honduras is the "keystone" of U.S. strategy in the region.

In fact U.S. military personnel have been directing from Honduras a continuing war of attrition against Nicaragua using CIA directed contras made up of former members of Anastasio Somoza's hated National Guard who were driven from the country by the Nicaraguan people in 1979. The U.S. has also managed to close the wound in relations between El Salvador and Honduras which had a war in 1969 over the flow of refugees from starvation conditions in El Salvador. Now both countries cooperate in the massacre of thousands forced to flee from search and destroy sweeps by the Salvadoran army.

Since 1980 Honduras has allowed the U.S. to build and operate 11 airbases capable of handling troop transports and jet aircraft. Today over 2,000 U.S. troops are stationed in Honduras with their command center located at Palmerola AFB less than 100 miles north west of Tegucigalpa. This base, which accommodates large transports and jet fighters, is being upgraded with a storage facility for jet fighter munitions during the latest of 5 joint military exercises with the Honduran Army, Grenadado I.

The first wave of U.S. military construction in Honduras was carried out during the Big Pine I and II exercises. Bases were constructed in the sparsely populated rainforests in the north eastern part of the country where Miskito Indians battling the Sandinista government are headquartered. The U.S. has involved itself in the internal dispute between Miskito Indians and the Sandinista government to further strengthen its own strategy in the area. This was made clear when in 1981 the U.S. called its "aid" program to the insurgent Miskitos, Operation Displacement.

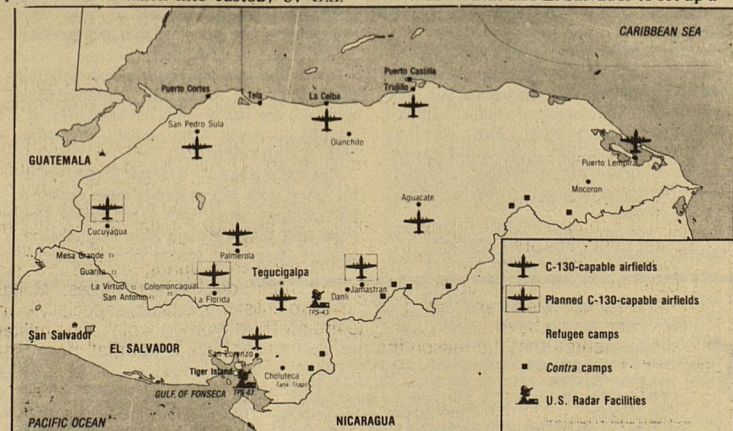
Three new bases are currently being built for Grenadado I. Two are directly north of El Salvador near base areas established by the FMLN guerillas in Chalatenango and Morazan. A third is near Danli (by the Nicaraguan border), where the Contras maintain their base of operations. From another base in the region, Aguacate, the U.S. flies reconnaissance and maintains a supply base for Contras bivouacked in 15-20 camps that dot the southern edge of Honduras. The Contras, under the protection of Honduran guns have used the country as a staging area for bases set up in remote parts of Nicaragua.

REPRESSION GROWS

U.S. military spokespeople claim that the value of these continuing exercises lie in the opportunity they present for the U.S. to "flex the system"—to practice war in a third world country. However, events have shown that the U.S. is actually engaged in a war of large and bloody proportions in Central America. Although the level of repression in Honduras is not as great as in neighboring Guatemala or in El Salvador where U.S. trained death-squadders have killed tens of thousands, many Hondurans fear that they may be next.

Cuba, Mexico and the Bahamas. Thousands of Honduran soldiers have been trained by the U.S. and a select few have been sent to the U.S. Army School of the Americas in Panama, an institution notorious for training pigs from all over the world in running death squads. Training is also provided by "at least" 30 Argentinian "advisors" and an unknown number of Chileans.

The U.S. shaped the government of Honduras by negotiating with the Honduran military for elections in 1981. In exchange the U.S. promised the Honduran military that the disappearances and murders committed during their regime would not be investigated. Most deaths can be traced back to the *Departamento de Investigacion Nacional* (DIN), the Honduran internal security agency. However it has been reported that U.S. soldiers have been stopping Honduran citizens to demand ID and that people have been taken into custody by U.S.



troops.

U.S. TAKES CHARGE

Salvadorans continue to seek asylum in Honduras despite the hostility of the Honduran military. Initially the Honduran government decided to concentrate the Salvadorans in camps close to the border. Particularly at La Virtud, Colomancaagua and Guarita—across the border from the Salvadoran departments of Chalatenango, Morazan and Cabana where FMLN guerillas have set up liberated zones. The camps remain under the jurisdiction of the Honduran military, which permits Salvadoran security forces to enter and abduct suspected "subversives."

"hammer and anvil" operation pushing the Salvadoran guerillas based in northern El Salvador up against the border, closed off by Honduran troops.

HONDURAS WANTED STATEHOOD

When Honduras became an independent country in 1821 it formally requested annexation by the U.S. as a state. The request was turned down. Today the economy and politics of Honduras exist as an appendage of the U.S. economy. The nation is in virtual hock to North American and Western European banks; the 2 billion dollar debt breaks down to 450 dollars per capita, in a country where the average annual income is only 650 dollars per capita. The result of



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1417 W. Lawrence
Springfield, IL 62704
217-546-4726

● RAR: c/o IPIRG
Southern Illinois Univ.
Carbondale, Ill 62901
618-453-5215

INDIANA

● Bloomington RAR, c/o Jim Steele
125 1/2 West Kirkwood, #311
Bloomington, IN 47401
812-334-0063

IOWA

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

NEW WAVE

SAC/IMU/University of Iowa
Iowa City, 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 Undergr'd (DBMC)
603 Stuart
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
(616)345-2249

● Joe Zackelle
P.O. Box 381
E. Lansing, MI 48823

MINNESOTA

● Todd, c/o Northern Sun News
1519 E. Franklin
Minneapolis, MN 55494

MISSISSIPPI

● Greg Ethridge
132 Stonegate
Madison, MS 39110
601-856-7601 or 354-9841

NEW YORK

● NYC YIP & RAR
c/o 9 Bleecker St.
New York, NY 10012
212-533-5028

● Alternative News Collective
585 Harriman Hall, Main St.
SUNY-Buffalo Campus
Buffalo, N.Y. 14214
716-831-2412

OHIO

● Columbus YIP & RAR
POB 8275-A
Columbus, OH 43201

● Eastern Ohio RAR
POB 435
New Philadelphia, OH 44663
216-339-4644

● Dayton RAR
POB 166, Wright Brothers Station
Dayton, OH 45409

● Andy Kessler
11420 Hessler
Cleveland, OH 44106
216-229-9442

PENNSYLVANIA

● Rhythm & News
P.O. Box 42767
Phila. 19101-2767
(215)222-4793

● Whole in the Universe Gang
RD 1, Wholebrook, PA 15341

● Pittsburgh YIP
5564 Wilkens Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217

● Merle Truesdale: c/o GROW
18 Bluff Rd.
Columbia, SC 20201
805-254-9398

SOUTH DAKOTA

● Black Hills Alliance
Box 2508
Rapid City, SD 57709
605-342-5127

TEXAS

● Houston RAR
713-521-3293

● Freeze Reagan/Bush
1507-A S. Ervay
Dallas, TX 75215
214-421-1984

If busy call Helmsom at
214-941-9476

VERMONT

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

WASHINGTON STATE

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

WISCONSIN

● American Cannabis Society
POB 9208
Madison WI 53715

● Wisconsin Yippie
POB 8708
Madison, WI 53703

EUROPE

UNITED KINGDOM

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

● Alternative London
BCM Alter
London WC1 W5XX

● International Times
BCM IT
London, WC1V 3XX

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

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

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

FRANCE

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

GERMANY

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

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

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

● Amnesty International
Heerstr. 178,
5300 Bonn 1.

● Peace Movement:
KOFAG (Comm. for Peace, Disarmament,
Cooperation),
Gottesweg 52,
5 Koeln 51.

● Autonome Friedensbewegung, c/o Fripo
Nernstweg 32-34,
2 Hamburg 50.

● Aktion Suehnezeichen
Jebenstr. 1,
1 Berlin 12.

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

NETHERLANDS

● Die Gruenen im Bundestag,
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● Gateways
Hjelmstg 3,
Oslo 3, Norway

SWEDEN

● GTC Magazine
Stockholm, Sweden

FINLAND

● Musta Tuuli
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Helsinki 14, Finland

GREECE

● Alternative Gallery
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11810 Athens, Greece

● ANICHTI POLI MAG
% K. MANIARAAS
% EKINIKH 119
ΠΕΤΡΑΛΩΝΑ, ΑΘΗΝΑ

● 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

HOLLAND

● Stuf Vry
POB 1386 Groningen
050-264788 Holland

DENMARK

● People Against Heroin:
Herfa Og Videre
Badsmandsstrae 43
1407 KBKH Denmark

● Anarchist Bogcfe
41 Nansensgade
Copenhagen, Denmark

NORWAY

● Gateways
Hjelmstg 3,
Oslo 3, Norway

SWEDEN

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ΠΕΤΡΑΛΩΝΑ, ΑΘΗΝΑ

Morristown Sheriffs Alienate Fourth Estate

Continued from Page 8

Fox who, having explained that smoking marijuana is a disorderly misdemeanor and distributing placebos an indictable felony, said, "They outsmarted themselves by not researching New Jersey law. They get in more trouble passing a fake one than they would lighting up a real one."

"That's where they miscalculated," said Capt. McKenna.

That was where he and the other fuzz miscalculated, for people were outraged (including judges and lawyers) that the jails and courts were going to deal with illegal smoking of a legal herb.

County Sheriff John M. Fox even pointed out to the *Star-Ledger's* Al Frank the sheriff's officer and a prosecutor's in-

vestigator who were posing as a TV crew. The *Advance* did print some good interviews of protesters.

"If it's grown by nature, we should be able to smoke it. Do they ever think about that? Do the cops ever think about that?" said Paul Duffy, 16, of Morristown.

"Instead of busting us for pot, get the businessmen who are behind closed doors doing 50 lines [of cocaine]," said Mary Kate Vassau, another Morristown High School student who joined protesters.

The *Advance* also quoted a Parsippany, NJ, protester named Barry Yippie as saying the police are "too busy busting people for loose joints and not for heroin."

And the Morristown High School student council President, Stewart Sconick, told the *Advance*, "When they illegalized pot, they took away our freedom of choice. I think I should be able to do what I want. Alcohol's a choice, prescription drugs are a choice, processed drugs are a choice. It doesn't mean I'm a user or non-user, but we should have a choice."

Anna was also quoted by the *Advance* as saying, "You shouldn't put people in jail for

selling because it doesn't kill anybody. If you kill some one, you get three years. For pot, you get eight years."

Noting that Anna is the chairwoman of the Health and Social Groups of the West German Green Party, the *Advance* said she saw the protest as "the first step" in helping curtail drug dependence. "When you decriminalize the drug you'll destroy the market," she was quoted as saying.

Six people were arrested that afternoon. Three were held in Morris County jail because they were from out-of-state or out-of-country. The battle of Morristown was over and everyone seemed to have their own reasons for feeling things had proceeded according to schedule.

Even after finding their bus had had vital parts removed while the demonstration went on, the hardy band felt solidarity, according to Anna, who added, "We came back late and exhausted."

But the reporters—who got a good colorful story with international and historical implications—were not very happy that night and some of them were beginning to wonder about cops posing as newsmen.

The only VHF station in New Jersey is RKO's channel 9, which that night began running editorials questioning authorities about the proprieties of this masquerade. By Thursday, the reporter covering media for the *New York Times* wrote that "the ACLU had joined forces with the press to condemn Morris County."

Local television was banging at the doors of 9 Bleecker St., ABC *Nightline* wanted tapes, and the world got interested in the Morristown Smoke-in.

Journalists threatened to impersonate government officers. Lawsuits were prepared to expose New Jersey's corrupt law enforcement system. Embarrassed government officials of the FBI and CIA and IRS tried to comfort newsmen and citizens by saying they never pose as doctors, clergymen or reporters except when absolutely necessary. This just made the public more nervous, now that government agents masquerade as everything from crooks to sheiks in their various scams.

The Yippies, however, are only starting to grin. They are planning a fall offensive against New Jersey that calls for thousands to be arrested across the state.

EVENTS

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: Pantex 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 UMHE, 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. 11-17: Begin meeting 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: City of Dallas sponsors Olympic Winners

Parade in Downtown Dallas 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—Protest Moral Majority rally. Afternoon—voter registration in poor neighborhoods. Evening—protesters' religious service, bandshell, Fair Park; GOP Bar B-O at Cotton Bowl.

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

Aug. 21: Greens Foreign Policy Tribunal. Evening—Rock Against Reagan.

Aug. 22: Toxic Waste Redevelopment, 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) 421-1984 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, Llyanthyron Rd., 4 miles from Aberystwyth.

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.

Nov. 4: Election Day. Nobody wins, hopefully.

Nov. 11-12: North American Greens' first policy-making conference, tentatively in MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES: Peace Camps in Minneapolis, Seneca, Tucson, and

near Madison, WI.

Protest nation's only nuclear weapons lab, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory near Berkeley, CA.

Blockade and occupation continue at Diablo Canyon nuke power plant near San Luis Obispo, CA, even though the gov't has given the plant-on-an-earthquake-fault the go-ahead.

Actions at Vandenberg Air Force Base near Lompoc, CA.

Support and security people needed at Big Mountain Survival Camp in Four Corners region. (See story, p. 10.) For info., contact Big Mountain Solidarity Committee, 124 N. San Francisco #B, Flagstaff, AZ 86001; (602) 774-6923.

To get listed in OVERTHROW, to learn more about these events, or to help build for them, write: Events/OVERTHROW, P.O. Box 392, Canal St. Sta., New York, NY 10013; or call (212) 533-5028.

★ LETTERS ★ Letters ★ LETTERS; ★ Letters ★; LETTERS; LETTERS; ★ LETTERS ★ LETTERS ★ LETTERS; LETTERS; LETTERS ★

Dear Overthrow:

Got a copy of your publication at the Rock Against Reagan kick-off in Gainesville, and feel I must respond to the line of thinking embodied in one of the Green Party articles, a line I hear again and again from old-time politicians. Specifically, the Green Party is described as a coalition of "ecologists—whose political objectives are ultimately conservative," improbably aligned with left-wingers "whose objectives amount to an overall change in society." Now, perhaps this dichotomy is indeed a true reflection of the personalities involved in the West German Green Party. I don't know. But I consider myself to be involved in a global Green movement—the philosophy of which entails seeing us humans as one species among many on the planet, sometimes called "deep ecology"—that will express itself in changes far more profound than the archaic left-versus-right manipulations of the human money game, or even a restructuring of the social organization as it would affect *only* relationships among human beings to the exclusion of all other forms of life. What could be more radical than recognizing the rights of nonhumans to exist without exploitation, and reorganizing our human activities accordingly?

"Conservative" seems to be the new "in" word of our so-called mainstream today—strangely enough, no one has asked what the "conservatives" are conservative of. Certainly not of *life on the planet*, which is the only thing a true deep ecologist would put above all else, and thereby be "conservative" rather than "liberal" in taking risks with—hardly the viewpoint of those who gamble with nuclear weapons, chemical pollution and species extinction in order to be protective of, ultimately, only an outdated mindset. But being conservative *only* of *life*—of biological reality—leaves us much freer to optimize our human structures than does taking for granted culture-specific concepts such as "class" or the true villain of the nuclear age, the nation-state. Once we begin *seeing ourselves as primates*, hard-wired to draw up boundaries between groupings of ourselves and to "defend" those boundaries, but capable of transcending them and orienting to the whole, *then* we will be really be doing something revolutionary.

Ronnie Hawking
Gainesville, FL
Earth First! Florida

How to Foil Military Radar

Brothers and Sisters,

The Albanian Affinity Group from Vermont wishes to pass along the following information that we think Yippies from all over the country will appreciate, if you'd care to put it in **OVERTHROW**.

During WWII, both Allied and Axis air crews used to throw bundles of aluminum foil out of the windows of bombers to confuse and saturate defensive radar installations. The resulting thousand of blips on the screen hid the *real* blips.

Now comes the fun part. For 70 bux, you can get yourself a tank full of helium and a shitload of balloons (any color will do, but we prefer black, red, and lavender). 250 balloons is a good number to think about, but the more the merrier. Fill up the balloons, tie strips of aluminum foil to each balloon, and release them all at the same time in the vicinity of any airbase with a squadron of fight interceptors (any SAC base, for instance).

PRESTO!! you have your own air show. The fighters *have* to scramble and investigate those mysterious blips on the radar! Scrambling the fighters costs the government an unbelievable amount of money in jet fuel, and since the people pay for all of this, why not decide when and why it will be used? Hell, we could do it all over the fucking country! Every dime it costs them keeps them from spending it elsewhere, like in El Salvador or Honduras for instance.

If we knew the wavelength of the sent

wave, we could cut the foil strips to fit it, or half it, or quarter it, but the length of the foil is not crucial if there's enough of it in the air. 250 balloons are enough. 500 or a thousand, of course, would be much better.

Albanians are discussing a "Foil The War! Balloons For Peace!" rally in Burlington, Vermont, which just happens to be right across Lake Champlain from one of the largest SAC bases in the country—Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Plattsburgh uses F-111's for interceptors. Other bases will have other fighters, F-16's or whatever. They're all loud and fast and guaranteed to put on a great show for the people, so it doesn't really matter.

Imagine the paranoia that results when they find they've scrambled for balloons! It's the cheapest guerrilla ambush we can think of that provides direct action against the Strategic Air Command. It'll drive them nuts.

We're thinking in terms of a rally, but there's nothing to stop others from filing

MUSLIM MARINE

Continued from Page 2

Rights, which assigned attorneys William M. Kunstler, Randolph-Scott McLaughlin and Ronald L. Kuby to represent him. Griffin returned to Lejeune two days later and informed his superiors that, as a Muslim, he could not take part in U.S. activities in Lebanon.

Military authorities delayed over a month in bringing charges. During that time, Griffin was told that if he rejoined his unit, then in Grenada, his earlier offenses would be forgotten. He refused on religious and moral grounds, and was eventually referred to a special court-martial and charged with being AWOL and missing a troop movement.

The defense attempted to raise a "Nuremberg" or "war crimes" defense, retaining experts in international law to testify that U.S. military activities in Lebanon constituted a crime against peace

dealt with quietly, and tried to persuade Griffin to rejoin his unit. In the end, the military attempted a compromise which left it with the worst of both worlds. The massive press attention received by the case allowed Griffin to broadcast his message of resistance worldwide. And the penalty imposed was light enough to encourage future resistance. If the past is any judge, G.I.s may well choose a short jail sentence over participating in vicious and illegal American military adventures.

OMORI

Continued from Page 2

bination of hard work and political struggle under police repression that have given him the strength to handle the intervening years of solitary confinement.

In the eight years since his arrest (in August, 1976), Omori has carried on a lone fight in his cell in Sapporo Detention House. He is allowed two baths a week, and four 30-minute periods of outdoor exercise. He can send out three letters per day. Although there is no limit to the amount of mail he can receive, all letters and printed items are inspected before he gets them, and letters written in languages other than Japanese are forbidden. All the letters he receives from his international supporters are first translated into Japanese by a support group before being sent to him.

At present there are 4 Omori support groups, each of which puts out a newsletter. They are also under severe pressure from the police, who are trying to eliminate the Free Omori movement by means of illegal arrests and harassment. In this way the authorities have successfully isolated them from the Japanese people as a whole, so that the level of public interest in the Omori case remains very low. This is despite the fact that even the bourgeois mass media came to the unanimous conclusion that Omori was really innocent of the charges against him.

Case Now Before an Appeals Court

Following the Guilty verdict in the District Court last year, the trial has now reached the Higher Court stage. The first hearing began June 12, and a verdict is expected after about a year. Although the legal defense team has gathered fresh evidence to show Omori's innocence, the fact that this has been from the beginning a political trial means that a verdict upholding the previous death sentence is to be expected. After that, the case will pass on to the Supreme Court, which, after a perfunctory examination of relevant documents behind closed doors, will issue its own final verdict. This usually takes a further two years or so.

What You Can Do

The crucial thing during this period will be the strength of the solidarity campaign to force the court to reach a just decision. Many of the following activities have already been successfully carried out in a number of countries.

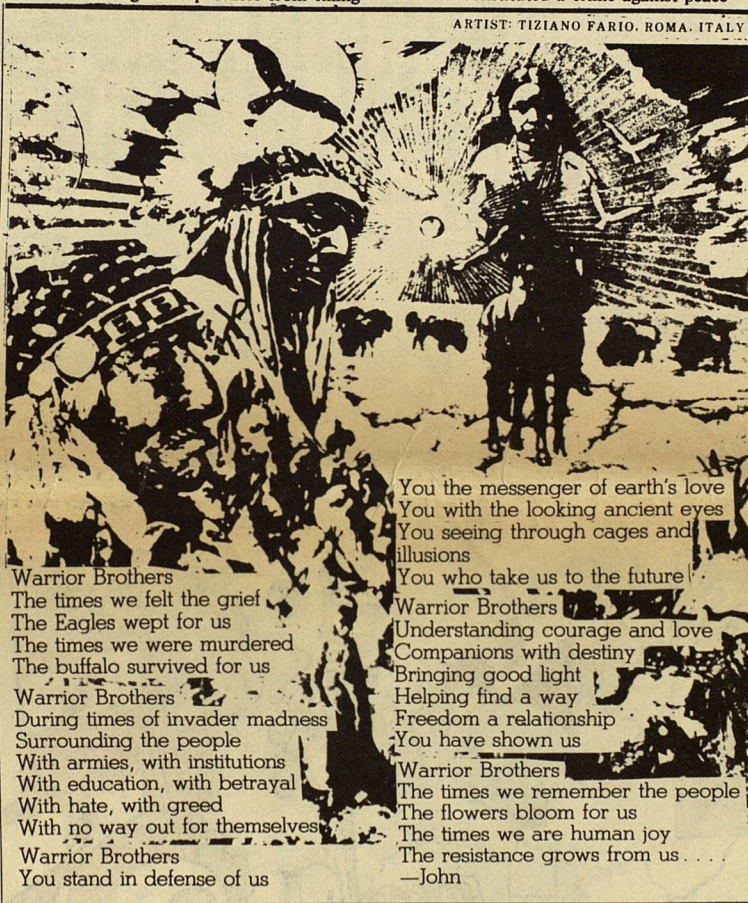
1) Send your protests, in the form of letters, telegrams and telephone calls, not only to the Japanese Embassy in your country, but also to the offices of Japan Airlines, the Bank of Tokyo, Japanese-owned firms and so on. If possible, organize demonstrations, pickets, hand out leaflets, organize boycotts of Japanese products and so on.

2) Try to appeal to Japanese tourists, residents and employees, who probably know nothing about the case. Actions like these are what the Japanese elite hates and fears above everything, because they smear mud on their otherwise-pure-white exterior. For us, therefore, they are the most effective actions of.

The anarchist group WRI-Japan is trying to publicize his case and is asking for letters of protest to be sent to Japanese consulates abroad, to boycott Japanese companies, and for letters of support to Omori.

WRI-Japan also has another idea: write protest graffiti on Japan Airlines (JAL) airplanes.

Send letters of support to:
Akiyoshi Ito, Sakai So 203
Iwakura-Agura, Skyo
Kyoto, Japan



Warrior Brothers
The times we felt the grief
The Eagles wept for us
The times we were murdered
The buffalo survived for us
Warrior Brothers
During times of invader madness
Surrounding the people
With armies, with institutions
With education, with betrayal
With hate, with greed
With no way out for themselves
Warrior Brothers
You stand in defense of us

You the messenger of earth's love
You with the looking ancient eyes
You seeing through cages and illusions
You who take us to the future
Warrior Brothers
Understanding courage and love
Companions with destiny
Bringing good light
Helping find a way
Freedom a relationship
You have shown us
Warrior Brothers
The times we remember the people
The flowers bloom for us
The times we are human joy
The resistance grows from us . . .
—John

the backs of several vans with hundreds of ready-prepared balloons, pulling up somewhere, kicking the balloons out, and splitting before any possible heat shows up, right? Guerilla warfare. Hit and split, just like the VC used to do. What if we did it around the base where they keep Ronnie's Air Force One, for instance?

Albanians would like to see every SAC base in the country ambushed over the course of the summer. What the hell, keep them busy here spending jet fuel money, and we'll all get to see great air shows at our command. It's the old 'you never see a cop when you need one' routine. Have fun, y'all.

You may put the Albanians of Vermont down as Yippie contacts in **OVERTHROW**. We're in the process of being evicted under the flimsy pretext of unpaid rent, right now, but we can be contacted through the more radical elements in Northern Vermont, especially Burlington. We'll send our new address when we have one.

Amor y paz, keep up the good work, see ya on the barricades.

Gary Sisco
Albanian Affinity Group
Box 611
Morrisville, Vt. 05661

and a crime against humanity. Therefore, according to the defense theory, Griffin was under no obligation to participate in illegal activities. The military judge ruled that this defense was irrelevant.

In a precedent-setting decision, however, CCR lawyers were permitted to raise a First Amendment defense, offering evidence that Griffin's religious beliefs prevented him from taking part in the operations in Lebanon and Grenada. The prosecution confined itself to proving the narrow issues of Griffin's AWOL and his absence from the troop movement.

Although the actual sentence imposed was vindictive, the case represents a significant victory. For the first time, a "selective objection" defense was allowed to AWOL and missing movement charges. Further, the fact that Griffin was referred to a special court-martial and given only four months in jail establishes precedent as to the degree of punishment and type of court-martial appropriate in these cases. Most significantly, the military's hesitant handling of the case reflects a deep uncertainty about how to cope with rebellion in the ranks. Some officers wanted Griffin referred to a general court-martial and charged with more serious offenses; others wanted the matter

FIRST ECO-REGIONAL CONFERENCE: MARCH, 1985

Yippies, squatters, hardcore Rock Against Racism (or Reagan), eco-activists, anarcho-Marxists, smoke-in people, chaoticists, freeze-niks, radical feminists, gay rights fighters, electoral strategists, direct actionists—all are looking for a new identity, a new name, everybody can get behind: the Greens. The name is important because it signifies the ability of diverse groups to work together on a non-exclusion basis. It is the *inclusivity* of the West German Greens that is their most appealing feature. Everyone who wants to work for each other's goals is welcome.

DALLAS, FREEZE REAGAN/BUSH, THE NEW GREEN NETWORK

Last November, at a meeting in Dallas to plan for protests at the GOP National Convention, representatives of the National Campaign to Freeze Reagan/Bush decided that the network we were forming had too much potential to just let it expire after Dallas. The idea was to harness that continuity in order to organize the North American Greens.

In the course of preparing for the quadrennial convention protests, Freeze Reagan/Bush (a.k.a. the North American Greens) divided North America into 15 geographically contiguous regions (13 in the U.S.). The purpose was to carry out an actual survey and contact of all sympathetic groups and contacts with the object of mobilizing folks who had heretofore fallen through the cracks when a single group in one city or locality claimed to be the "regional contact," but lacked the resources even to visit adjacent cities due to concentrating exclusively on their own, strictly local radical scene.

Now we have reached the point where any meaningful extension of the network incorporating Freeze Reagan/Bush cannot take place without real decentralization, i.e. into self-coordinating *regional organizations*. The country is simply too big for any national office or group to have the resources to put out enough travellers to do the job right.

What we learned in the course of the Freeze Reagan/Bush effort was that each region would have to support its own "central office," even if it was only out of the suitcase of a lone traveller. Yet if every contact, every affinity group and commune within a region chips in a couple dollars a month to support that traveller, an ecologically-based feedback between that traveller and the needs of the region will be established. The tremendous drain of trying to cover the whole country would be taken off any one center or, and regional travellers could indefinitely.

ORGANIZING NORTH AMERICA'S GREENS

Picture this scenario: Immediately after the election, the network that did Freeze/Reagan Bush and the RAR Tour meets in a midwest city, say Minneapolis, and considers the political situation and such immediate actions as must be taken.

But the conferees have a more strategic design: to select the 13 regional travelers and arrange their life support systems for the purpose of putting on and setting the agenda of the first eco-regional conference of the North American Green Network. In reality, this would consist of 13 simultaneous regional conferences, "talking to" each other on a computer link-up. In practice, 15 facilitators would summarize the consensus of 15 groups, and relays of keyboardists would fire proposals, objections, modifications and brainstorm back and forth until a unifying national consensus was hammered out.

The idea would be the merger of all green tendencies for multi-level, protean political action in the U.S. and Canada. The ultimate goal is to relate to groups more or less recognized as being Green—Greenpeace, Green Party USA, Citizens Party and the Vermont-based Institute for Social Ecology—to see who's really serious about doing something like the West German Greens—a party with between 5% and 10% of the voters, holding the balance of power between the two regular parties in 1988.

The beauty of a national decision-making process based on such region-wide meetings is that very few actual local organizers will be willing to pass up a chance to participate, especially when no one will have to travel further than 5 hours to take part.

EVOLVING A GREEN POLITICS FROM THE GRASS-ROOTS

The method for evolving a new, Green politics will be to set up interregional task-forces or commissions incorporating the best of our own, grass-roots "experts"—the very people whose input is stifled under the centralized, Marxist-Leninist central committee model now in force in most of the U.S. left. We believe such a process is the best—indeed the only path to an authentic Green Politics which can ultimately mobilize the real, *ecological* majority.

Of course, this is all tentative—still to be fleshed out by those who gather in Minneapolis and by those who wish to make suggestions beforehand. We welcome and expect input because the Green network cannot be a reality without everybody in it.

- Yes, I'm interested in going to the national Greens planning meeting in November.
- Yes, I'm interested in organizing my region for the big March conference/computer link-up.
- Send me the next _____ issues of OVERTHROW. Enclosed is one dollar for each.
- Contact me right away about organizing upcoming events in my area and nationally.
- I want to join the OVERTHROW staff as a writer or lay-out person, artist, or typesetter.
My phone number is: (_____) _____
- Enclosed is a \$15.00 donation. Please send me your 733-page book, BLACKLISTED NEWS, describing Yippie! history and activities, including how to put on a rock concert.

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