

**Philadelphia  
Death Squad**

**Interview with  
the New York 8 +**

**General Strike in  
the Philippines?**

**Apartheid Ignites  
Student Protest**

**Ronnie-the-Nazi  
Color Poster**

# Overthrow

One (\$1) Dollar Cheap • Summer '85 • A Yippie! Publication • Vol. 7, No. 2 • Every Issue an Extra



## MOVE MASSACRE DELIBERATE

by Sandy McCroskey

On May 13, Philadelphia police murdered four (black) children and seven (black) adults who were part of the MOVE organization, in a search-and-destroy mission which climaxed in the dropping of a 2½ lb. plastique bomb directly on gallons of gasoline stored in cans on the roof of their house, creating a 7,000-degree blast and conflagration which destroyed sixty other homes.

Accounts by Ramona and Birdie Africa, the two survivors of this deathtrap, stand in stark contrast to the various contradictions in the official disinformation, and the conclusion must be drawn that the police opened fire with automatic weapons as the children and adults, intending to surrender, attempted to leave by a back entrance.

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radioactive cigs.

### Would You Still Rather Fight Than Switch?

by Mark Litwak

In spite of recent government moves to make the warnings on cigarette packages stronger and new findings that second-hand smoke is also hazardous to your health, many smokers and non-smokers alike are still unaware that the main cause of lung cancer in smokers is probably not tar and nicotine, but radioactivity. "Americans are exposed to far more radiation from tobacco smoke than from any other source," according to Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, former director of World Health Surveys at the Centers for Disease Control.

A pack-and-a-half-a-day smoker absorbs a daily dose of radiation equal to the amount he would have received standing downwind of the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor for 21 hours after the infamous accident. A regular smoker absorbs more radiation annually than the maximum exposure allowed nuclear-power-plant workers.

Tobacco in any form emits alpha radiation from polonium-210, a radioactive isotope linked to a variety of ailments, including cancer, premature aging, and atherosclerosis. The polonium-210 is the end result of several radioisotopes naturally present in air and soil, which collect on the sticky tobacco leaves and come through the plant's roots. The phosphate fertilizers used to grow tobacco contain

especially high concentrations of these radioisotopes.

There is enough polonium-210 in cigarettes to cause at least 95% of the lung cancer reported in smokers, according to Dr. Edward Martell, a radiochemist with the National Center for Atmospheric Research (published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Biophysics, and Biological Science*, March 1983). The radiation

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From combined sources.

Campuses across the nation have been experiencing shock tremors of social consciousness, as the supposedly apathetic student body of the '80s—stung awake by new awareness of American involvement in the racist tyranny of South Africa—begins to flex its still unsuspected political muscle. The tried and true tactics of the previous era of student activism are being combined with the communications technology of the current decade, as the new generation puts its computer skills and awareness of media techniques to the best use imaginable.

One of the most unique and exciting aspects of the current student uprising has been the creation of a computer network which, this spring, enabled students to coordinate events from coast to coast while the national media was still managing to ignore the story.

In case you missed the perfunctory reports in the mainstream press, or they did not sufficiently impress you with the scale of the phenomenon, here are some facts:

The current wave of protests on American campuses began on March 21, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the killing of sixty-nine unarmed protestors by government troops in Sharpeville, South Africa.

(South Africa celebrated by shooting sixteen more.) In short order came the Columbia University blockade of April 4—National Divestment Protest Day—sparking a chain reaction which spread to 100 campuses, where the demands were straight-forward and clear: that their schools and other U.S. corporations divest of all holdings in South African businesses.

Blockades, occupations and sit-ins of some form have occurred at UC/Berkeley, Rutgers (3 week building blockade), Cornell (where over 1200 people have been arrested), Tufts, Harvard, Louisville, University of Wisconsin (750 people took over the State Capitol building), Oberlin, University of Iowa (over 137 arrests), UMASS/Amherst, UCLA, State University of New York, Vassar, and UC/Santa Cruz, Princeton (2 week encampment) and the University of Texas. Within 5 days a national anti-apartheid day on April 24 was organized involving over 70 campuses and the protests (finally) received front page coverage in the *New York Times* and numerous other publications.

Although for some of these campuses—such as the University of Florida—this was the first major political action in as much as fifteen years, the *Times*

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## NAKED TRUTH SQUAD BARES ALL AT REAGAN VISIT

by Ron Koenig

When Ronzo stopped off in Oshkosh, WI on May 30 to plug his tax plan, he no doubt expected a warm greeting from this small midwestern town. Indeed, about 14,000 of the blindly faithful turned out to do just that. But the 300 of us there to remind Ron that we still hate him had different ideas. Out-numbered as we were, it was going to take something outrageous to make sure that our Teflon leader didn't slide by this time.

And so, when Ron stepped on to the platform and looked out over the crowd, he saw, about 75 feet in front of him, four naked women on the shoulders of four naked men, surrounded by more naked and semi-naked demonstrators: a Naked Truth Squad, bearing the sign, OUR EMPEROR HAS NO CLOTHES. Because the crowd was thick, it took a few moments for the Secret Service and other assorted thugs to reach the naked contingent. . . ample time for the cameras, crowd and President to gaze in amazement as the chant, "Our emperor has no clothes" picked up steam. What might have been a Hollywood introduction of the President turned into one of the hottest welcomes he's had in a long time!

When the cops finally made it through the crowd, they ordered people to put their clothes on, or be arrested. Two skin-clad fellows objected: this is a political statement which is protected by the First Amendment—and were immediately arrested.

Later, in front of the jail, two women stripped in solidarity and were also arrested. All in all, the nudes gave the media something grittier than the sanitized story they were after.

In addition to the Naked Truth Squad, many others were on hand to jeer the President, like the National Association of Rich White Men. Earlier in the day, the Macho Nerds for Reagan and their auxiliary, the Girl Geeks for the Gipper, were out in force. Staunch supporters of the President, the Nerds and the Geeks encouraged, "Mommies, mommies, don't be commies, stay at home and fold pajamas."

To those opposing Reagan, the MNR/GCG sneered, "There's no suburbs in Russia." The Macho Tax Plan was distributed, which included a raise in taxes for working people and an Endangered Contra Fund checkoff box. Perhaps the most humorous of the Nerd/Greek politicking occurred when they were seen chanting pro-Reagan slogans with a group of enthusiastic 6th graders. This went on until one kid's mother told them to get away from those people. Another demonstrator posed as a Secret Service agent, while some guy in an Army uniform photographed the real Secret Service.

In case all the wry humor slipped by Reagan, the anti-Ron crowd threw in a few very audible FUCK YOU chants, Nazi salutes and cries of, "2-4-6-8, we don't want your fascist state." (These are pretty hard to misinterpret, even for Ron.) And so, the President's stop in the heartland of Amerika revealed a little heartburn. I'm sure the people of Oshkosh will longer remember the Naked Truth Squad than Ron's babbling.

As for the President's threat to raise our (the protestors') taxes, who does he think he's kidding? People that go naked in public to ruin a Presidential visit aren't crazy enough to pay his crummy taxes anyway. . . even Reagan must face the naked truth.



## STUNNING NEWS White House Pray-in Sparks New Stungun Controversy

### Torture of 79-yr Old Minister Exposes Nationwide Pattern

by Dana Beal

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 1—A 79-year old clergyman, the Rev. Maurice McCracken, one of several hundred evangelical "progressives" arrested at the White House gate for "praying in" against the Arms Race, was tortured with the same model electric "stun gun" which generated so much controversy in April after it was used to extract confessions from marijuana suspects at the notorious 106th Precinct in Queens Co., New York.

Little noticed in April was an item in the *New York Times*, mentioning that the U.S. Marshal Service had issued the 50,000-volt electric prods to its districts all over the country, ostensibly for "defensive purposes only," in cases involving "demonstrators, terrorism or narcotics."

While this might not mean you get zapped if you smirk at the Judge, or display symptoms of memory loss in Federal Court, the case of the 79-year old Rev. McCracken, longtime activist notable of the Cincinnati civil rights movement, is a shocking example of just what it *can* mean.

According to McCracken, after refusing requests by officers to accompany them back to a District of Columbia jail, an official came into his holding cell and held up a little black box.

He said, "I'm going to use this on you, and it's going to hurt."

Adding that the officer then turned him on his belly, McCracken said the marshal went up and down each leg, zapping his body with "intensive pain." His torturer stopped after seven or eight times. "It hurt very badly. I just prayed all the time," said McCracken.

McCracken was released on this own recognition the next day, but not without telling his story to the *Associated Press*.

The Federal marshal for the district, Herbert M. Rutherford III, confirmed that a high voltage electrical device designed to subdue unruly prisoners had been present in the cell area.

Rutherford said marshals had had stunguns for some time and that they were to be used when controlling belligerent and violent subjects. Also that the deputy marshal responsible has been "transferred."

Still, the marshals are virtually an arm of

the U.S. Courts. Their procedures are regarded as constitutionally up-to-the-minute by the rest of the U.S. law enforcement juggernaut. Now the latest outbreak of stungun torture comes at the hands of U.S. marshals at the White House itself! Is it any wonder some flatfoot detectives in Queens thought stunguns were justified in the "War on Drugs"?

The Queens stungun torture case ought to have raised serious questions about the federal guidelines *before* the McCracken case. It confirms the ugliest predictions of the direction U.S. law enforcement would take under Ed Meese, the butcher of Peoples' Park.

Meanwhile, media outside of NYC seems to have suppressed the strategic information that the "suspects" tortured by the Queens police—including a middleclass healthfreak Black jogger who never smoked a joint in his life—were all arrested on minor marijuana charges.

The one thing that Rev. McCracken's group, the "Sojourners"—unusual for protesting abortion and the arms race with equal vigor—has in common with the Queens marijuana suspects is that both are on the Reaganoids' "enemies list." Right around the time marshals were torturing McCracken, Jerry Falwell was on television comparing the Sojourners to Adolf Hitler.

After all, pilot efforts like the Queens 106th's Street Narcotics Apprehension Program (SNAP) aren't just the inspiration of some flatfoot sergeant. \$300,000,000 was appropriated just in the past month for "federal assistance" to local law enforcement against drugs during the next 12 months; and in both the McCracken incident and the Queens cases, the object seems to have been to test the effectiveness of the stungun in securing the "cooperation" of uncooperative prisoners.

It is only a little step, after all, to extend that cooperation so as to obtain any information one needs. Any information at all.

Isn't it interesting that the introduction of stunguns coincides with the inception of police terror campaigns such as SNAP in NYC and "Cold Turkey" in Philadelphia, which have no purpose other than keeping the heat on the poor and minority

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## radioactive cigs.

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circulates in the bloodstream and also contributes to cardiovascular degeneration.

Radioactivity in cigarette smoke might explain why, oddly, smokers of low-tar and nicotine cigarettes have the same death rate from lung cancer as smokers of other cigarettes. Studies show that 50% of the radiation in tobacco is discharged into the air. This could explain why non-smokers married to heavy smokers have an increased risk of lung cancer—as do subjects whose mothers smoked, according to a 1983 National Institute of Health (NIH) study (*Lancet*, September 1983; also see "Thumbs Down on Second-Hand Smoke," *Newsviews*, September 1984).

More than 20 chemical compounds in tobacco have also been identified as carcinogens. But even the most potent one, benzopyrene, is only present in quantity sufficient to account for 1% of the cancer found in smokers.

The presence of radioactive isotopes in tobacco has been known for 20 years. Research at top institutions—Harvard University, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, New York University—repeatedly confirms its existence, yet the public remains unaware of the danger. The press has largely ignored the subject, perhaps, as Elizabeth Whelan, executive director of the American Council on Science and Health, charges, for fear of offending its biggest advertiser, the tobacco industry. Magazines that accept tobacco advertising, she found in a recent study, give the health hazards of smoking almost no coverage. She strongly suspects *Newsday* of watering down a recent 18-page supplement so as to delete all negative references to smoking.

The major cancer-research institutions focus their efforts on chemical hazards in tobacco; the National Cancer Institute, for example, with a yearly budget of \$986 million, allocated nothing for radiation research last year. The U.S. Surgeon General in his 1981 and 1982 reports acknowledged that polonium is present in tobacco but dismissed it as a minor risk.

A Harvard researcher, Vilma Hunt, originally discovered polonium-210 in tobacco in 1964. Network news picked up the story; headlines screamed "Radioactivity in Tobacco." On the day of the announcement, Hunt recalls, it seemed that every chemist and physicist she knew quit smoking. "They understood immediately the implications," she recounts. "They said, 'If there's ionizing radiation in this stuff, that's it. I'm finished.'"

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## NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

# Behind the Uranium Curtain

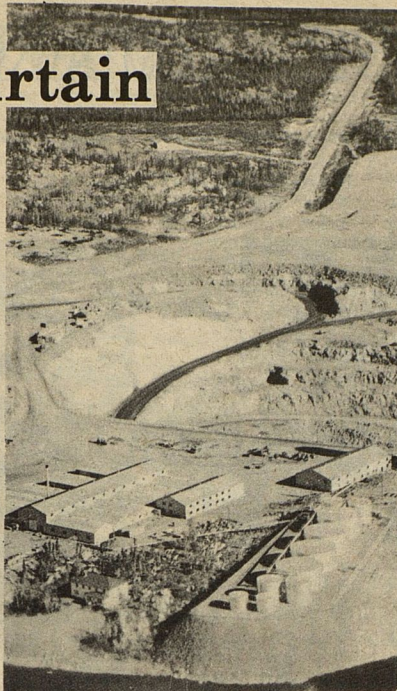
by Jill Bend

The north of Saskatchewan is scarred. The rape and poisoning of the land there continues on an even vaster scale. The ecosystem flows across the globe maintaining the balance of nature—yet the poison is also spread through the body of the Earth in this way, carried by wind and water. The poison spreading out from northern Saskatchewan is radiation, from the mining of uranium ore, the "death rock"—safe in its natural, undisturbed state but deadly cancerous when torn out of the ground. This is home to all of us. Whatever befalls the Earth, befalls the people of the Earth. This concept of land-based struggle has its roots in the most radical perspective. And it obligates us all to act—NOW!

Over long years, the environmental movement in Saskatchewan has been trying all options (petitions, marches, inquiries, reports, etc.) to stop the devastation of the north by the nuclear industry, yet it has continued unabated and is escalating. There is now a call to resist issued directly from the indigenous community—"the people whose history in this land is rooted deeper than

any uranium mine." A critical intervention must be made in this colonization and desecration of the land, the water and the communities of the north. The Collins Bay Action Group, a coalition of the local Native communities and anti-uranium groups, are calling everyone to a Northern Survival Gathering at Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan from June 9-14, 1985, followed by, starting June 14, a rolling blockade aimed at stopping all traffic carrying chemicals in or out of the uranium operations at Rabbit Lake, 6 miles from the Collins Bay mine.

Like the Black Hills in South Dakota and Big Mountain in Arizona, northern Saskatchewan is being used as a "national sacrifice area," except that it has been largely kept successfully hidden. It is the number-one target area, in Canada, for energy = Money and Power. What is really happening there? . . . corporate development, land theft, relocation of native communities, industrial pollution, militaristic sponsorship, and genocide. If that area has ever seemed insignificant, it has only been so to those who have been kept ignorant of the reality. The powerful corporate profiteers have long been aware of the value of those



resources and their only dilemma has been to exploit the region in secrecy and without opposition. To expose their operations and physically resist is our strongest weapon against them. The people of the Black Hills and Big Mountain are standing firm against these land rip-offs. The international community is now witnessing the extent of genocide that the nuclear pushers are willing to go to there. And northern Saskatchewan is the third corner of this exploitation. The strategy must be to connect the hands and spirits of resistance between these three "sacrifice areas" and show to the world, especially the international anti-nuclear network, that it is no mystery where the source of nuclear mis-power lies. . . it is with uranium torn out of the earth in these sites once considered "barren and worthless," fit only for "Indian land."

### History of Uranium in Saskatchewan

Since the 50s, exploration for uranium and the subsequent mining and milling of the ore into yellowcake have continued relentlessly. The uranium used in the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima came from northern Saskatchewan. Originally sold primarily to NATO and other military experimenters, uranium was anticipated to also be a source of great profits to come by those energy/power corporations who kept all details of their uranium operations under wraps.

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## Oregon Pot Bill Round 2

Back in July of last year, the Oregon Marijuana Initiative seemed assured of a place on the state ballot. OMI backers had gathered 150% of the signatures needed to introduce the bill, which would make it legal to grow pot for private consumption. Then Nancy Reagan paid a visit to Oregon and the state's Attorney General and Secretary of State, both Republicans, publicly denounced OMI. What temporarily sealed OMI's fate was the invalidation of 37% of the collected names (leaving 98% of the necessary quota), although canvassers had checked and double-checked the names.

Following this unexpected upset, the

grassroots OMI movement demanded a change in the rules, and now there is a chance for the names to be checked by the state government *before* they are officially filed. In order to have the necessary number of names by the preverification date at the end of July, OMI supporters are engaged in a "blitz" campaign for signatures. Then the state must present OMI with the list of signatures which it has verified at its own expense. After that, OMI gets the whole six month period beginning Jan. 1 to make up the difference and get on the fall ballot for '86.

OMI people are encouraging anyone who has background collecting signatures—anyone who can make themselves presentable while basically camping out—to come to Oregon for the whole month, or some

time during, July. For information on OMI, call Debra Orther, at (503)658-5132.

## Anti-OSHA Video Game

Well, the makers of offensive video games have done it again, this time taking a crack at the notion of occupational health and safety. The game in question, "Hard Hat Mack" pits Mack, "a real working-class hero" against OSHA, Mack's "arch governmental enemy."

In the game, manufactured by Electronics Arts, Mack the worker is trying to do some "honest hard work," in the words of the advertising campaign, con-

structing buildings in "record-breaking time," only to be penalized by OSHA. The game, and its accompanying advertising campaign present the view that OSHA, the governmental agency responsible for ensuring a safe and healthful workplace, is actually an enemy of the workers. But as the Bay Area Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (BACOSH) in Oakland has pointed out, as well as perpetrating the labeling of OSHA as the enemy of workers, the game will teach children who play it only that OSHA (an unexplained acronym) is evil.

*Reprinted from Science for the People, via the new indicator of USCD, Feb. 5-18, '85.*

## The People are on Strike—MAYDAY IN THE PHILIPPINES

by Zoltan Grossman

"Manila brothers and sisters, the social volcano is beginning to erupt." So announced Roberto Ortalis, Secretary-General of the May First Movement (KMU), at a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the union confederation's founding. In recent years, the KMU has eclipsed the pro-regime Trade Union Conference of the Philippines (TUCP) and reformist unions associated with the World Federation of Trade Unions. The two weeks around May 1 proved that the KMU has not only become a genuine, militant

and nationalist trade union, but one of the most powerful forces in Philippine society, to be reckoned with by President Marcos, the military and the U.S.

The KMU's International Solidarity affair was staged the week before May 1 to draw support from foreign trade unions. Labor federations in Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and Italy have withdrawn recognition of the TUCP and given it to KMU. Representatives from eleven countries in Asia, Western Europe and North America attended, including the Philippine Workers'

Support Committee, based in Honduras. Many travelled throughout the country to experience conditions first hand, and a few were harassed by the military on picket lines.

According to Labor Institute statistics, workers' conditions in the Philippines are steadily deteriorating. At least 57% of the population is unemployed or only partially employed, the figure being higher in Metro Manila, which has an official unemployment rate of 16%. Over 1 million workers lost their jobs last year, and 2,205 factories went

on strike. Wages are the lowest in Southeast Asia, with many workers making the equivalent of \$1.30 a day, below half the legal minimum wage for Manila. Strikes are often met with detentions, scabs, military attacks on picket lines and systematic death squad murders. In his Labor Day address from Malacanang Palace, President Marcos requested a moratorium on strikes and threatened a crackdown on labor leaders. The economic/political crisis (which many elderly Filipinos claim is more severe than the Japanese occupation) is such that unions

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## A General Strike Against A Nuclear Plant?

by Zoltan Grossman

MANILA—It is night in Mariveles, an industrial and fishing town at the tip of the Bataan Peninsula west of Manila. Over 1000 residents, mostly women, employed at the nearby Export Processing Zone, are lighting torches for a march. Mariveles has seen many marches and rallies, particularly during strikes against the low wages and poor conditions in the multinational industries. But this march is different.

As the torches dramatically wind their way to the central churchyard, the women begin chanting: *Anong sagot sa planta nukleyar? Welga, welga, welgang bayan!* ("What is the answer to the nuclear plant? Strike, strike, people's strike!"). This march is in preparation for a Bataan three-day general strike (*welgang bayan*) against the nearby Morong nuclear plant. After 15 years of controversy and delay, the core loading and partial testing of the reactor fuel is due within one month after the strike, with full-scale opera-

tions possibly as early as December.

The anti-nuclear general strike on June 18-20 followed a similar strike last December 10, when 95% of the province's transport and business halted. Now, with a door-to-door outreach campaign in the slums, the organizers feel they can paralyze the province, as well as block the road to the nuclear plant. Alongside the usual graffiti against the "U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship," walls now proclaim "*Lakas ng bayan hindi lakas nukleyar*" ("People's power not nuclear power").

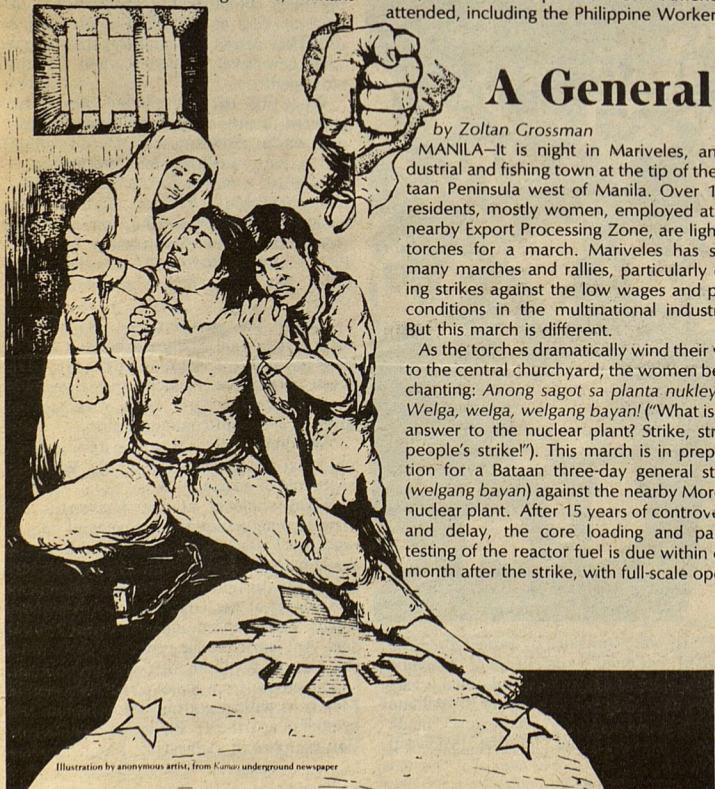
The Morong plant has become world-famous for the blatant danger it poses to the Filipino people. The reactor is one of four planned by Westinghouse, the same contractor which built the Three-Mile Island plant, and is modelled on a plant in Puerto Rico that was never constructed because of popular protest. With the defeat or delaying of so many nuclear plants in the U.S., firms such as Westinghouse have found it necessary to accelerate their "dumping" of nuclear technology in the Third World. Lower construction costs, weaker safety and tax regulations, and authoritarian governments guarantee enormous profits. In the midst of near-famine and civil war in some provinces, President Marcos is shelling out up to \$2.6 billion for the plant. The plant is close not only to the Export Processing Zone, but to U.S. military bases at Subic

Bay and Clark Air Field, with powerlines running directly to them.

One organizer asked, "Why did they build the plant in Bataan, and not elsewhere?" Nevertheless, most local people blame Marcos rather than the U.S. for the plant, which sits not only near an active volcano but on an earthquake fault. In case of an accident, the prevailing winds would be towards Manila.

In Morong, nuclear power and military repression go hand in hand. A series of forced evictions initially cleared the site in the 1970s, and still continue. In 1979-81, four activists were summarily executed by the military. One, a construction worker at the site, was found dead in a septic tank. "The four persons were killed directly from their association with work against the plant," said Elmo Menapat of the Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition (NFPC). "It kind of dampened the spirits of the people in Morong. Instead of getting people to react in a much more militant manner, it caused fear in them instead." Since 1983, a huge force of Philippine Marines, Constabulary, Central Intelligence, and Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) has tightened its hold on the area. What was the strongest movement in Bataan, carrying out protests and noise barrages, then became the weakest, and many guerrillas with the New People's

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# STUDENTS' DEMAND — DIVEST NOW!

This page, top: students occupy the Rotunda at Wisconsin Capitol Bldg.; bottom: police remove activist in Gainesville, FL; opposite page: sit-in at Columbia U.

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seemed reluctant to print anything at all, and their headline over the AP report of

corporations and banks involved in South Africa. That same day the city of Burlington, Vermont decided to divest all \$1.8

were in bitterly ironic fact devised by a black minister of the Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia—and member of the Board of Directors of General Motors—Leon H. Sullivan. These principles are supposed to require a gradual amelioration of the situation; however, they do not apply outside the workplace and at any rate only affect one percent of South Africa's labor force. South African police were shipped 2,500 shock batons by a U.S. Administration which publicly denounces those who would like to see South Africa embroiled in violence—as if that isn't exactly the situation now.

## National Student Strike?

Jesse Jackson issued a statement on Wednesday, April 24: "It is a source of joy and spiritual fulfillment to be a part of a revival of leadership by students for peace and justice. The disciplined direct action of students in our country is having an impact that is felt around the world. Those campuses where investments are part of the business of the university must be centers of actions which address administrators, trustees and governors, appealing to them and challenging them to use the same ethical standards and moral motivation to resist the 4th Reich in South Africa as was used to resist the 3rd Reich in Nazi Germany. There is a direct line between the SS of Bitburg and the death squads of Johannesburg. We must challenge leadership to not unite with fascism by laying a wreath at Bitburg but to declare human rights in Johannesburg."

A national student strike was, at that point, certainly more than a wild rumor—it was a tantalizingly real prospect for action as national apartheid day approached.

There were five schools calling for the Strike by April 18. People in Madison who got the word over the computer that afternoon began working immediately for an emergency senate meeting of the Wisconsin Student Association to present a resolution in support of the Strike. Madison delegates brought the resolution to the United Council in Oskosh on the twentieth, where it was approved by representatives from schools all over Wisconsin by a nearly unanimous vote (60-4). According to our GreenNet correspondent, "UC is very conservative, by the way, so it was a coup in any case. . . ."

... it was Saturday when we basically had a direct line to Berkeley and Columbia and Cornell and Santa Cruz for nearly eight hours straight, back and forth. . . . On Sun-



day, we were contacted by Santa Cruz, who had at that point taken charge of compiling a national phone tree, and who had set up five regions around the country to facilitate this new network. . . . We were made Regional coordinator for the [Midwest] region. . . .

"Monday was spent trying to find out if there were any other schools in the state that were going to support us in a strike. We weren't sure if all the UC student governments were going to follow their delegation's lead.

"On Monday, the resolution in the WSA senate passed unanimously. . . . The last resolved clause provided the strike effort with material aid, including use of the office, phones and supplies. . . . WSA's contribution to the strike was invaluable. . . ."

A half hour later was the general meeting involving 250-300 students who would be participants in the action. After three hours of discussion, it was decided to occupy the State Capitol rather than go to class on the 24th, but not to go on strike at the University of Wisconsin, which had already divested of all South Africa-related holdings.

This may convey something of the enthusiasm that the concept of a national student strike generated for the actions on the 24th. The number of students who were mobilized in such a short period of time to strike a blow against the empire on that day, the organizational skills and energy displayed by these young volunteers, are very encouraging signs.

And on May 22, the GreenNet computer network relayed this message from Madison: ". . . smuggled out to us by friends of Winnie Mandela: 'My God, this can only mean our freedom is near. I am very strengthened by student action and our people are strengthened by your solidarity. Some day, we will overcome, and we will remember the friends who have rallied in our support—and we have a very long memory.'"

## Heard It Through the Grapevine

(Lifted, with corrections and additions, from *The L.A. Times News Service*.)

LA JOLLA, Calif.—On April 24, the same day 2,000 University of California-Santa Cruz students marched on campus in protest of the April 16 arrest of 159 UC-Berkeley students, an international group of greens entered the anti-apartheid fray, making their computer net available to link students here at the UCSD with campus protesters across the country, spawning a vast, new level of coordination for the movement.

What the network offered, like CompuServe or any commercial computer service, was to allow any subscriber to sign on and exchange messages and information.

"We use it mostly for tactical coordination," said Mark Phillips, 27, a UCSD bookstore employee and one of 20 organizers heading the protest in La Jolla. Phillips' job is "outreach" to other campuses, hence his position: computer controller.

"It's a very creative use of modern technology," said Phillips, who isn't a student but rather a salesman at the Groundwork Bookstore, which specializes in underground literature. "One advantage it gives us is instant communication.

"We don't have to wait two days to find out what the opposition is doing. We also share lots of advice."

When students at the University of Florida were getting their movement underway, they used the network to ask what could be done, if anything, to affect—some would say disrupt—graduation ceremonies.

Students at the University of California-Santa Cruz replied immediately, Phillips said. Anyone using the system can see what one school says to another simultaneously.

The advice from Santa Cruz to Florida: March in with a coffin, "the most fitting symbol of apartheid," Phillips said. Graduation exercises in Gainesville, Fla., featured



massive arrests at Berkeley declared that the protests had been "quashed" (rather than suggest that an action on such a scale and requiring such commitment from the participants could be seen as a victory in itself).

## The Toothpaste Manifesto

The students have a broad base of support, including conservative churches, unions and even some Republicans. Cynics deride the movement for being single-mindedly obsessed with an isolated issue, involving injustice in a country far across the ocean, rather than here at home or south of our border. But what many of the students are attacking is the placid complicity in tyranny with which so many people go through the motions of their daily lives. On April 30, about two hundred shouting people roamed the Berkeley campus, then paraded downtown and invaded three banks, the courthouse and Berkeley High School. "They threw around a lot of paper, infuriated left-wing city officials and"—according to the esteemed journal of liberal opinion, *The Nation*—"did no damage except to the cause of divestment." *The Nation* attributed such tactics to "hotheads" who are "looking to escalate the protest." One wonders what they would have thought of the Boston Tea Party, which was a protest against a somewhat lesser degree of oppression?

At Columbia (which has investments in South Africa amounting to \$34 million) President Michael Sovern responded to the blockade of Hamilton Hall by sending his "Toothpaste Manifesto" to students and faculty: "At this point, the offenders [the official term] are hurting not only Columbia but the struggle against apartheid itself," Sovern squeaked, adding in horror that the demonstrators actually want the school to shun "the company that probably makes your toothpaste (Colgate), the computer you work on (IBM), and your family car (Ford and GM)."

Mr. Sovern was thus making the protesters' main point for them, at his own expense. [See inset.]

## Having a Real Effect

Students were coming to grips with a new concept of the university's real function in the grand scheme of things. Rather than the fabled guardian of humanistic values, they were confronted with "a successful real estate corporation, directed by a corporate board, increasingly dependent on corporate monies, and selling a service to student consumers." (*The Village Voice*, April 23, '85.)

The divestment of school funds has not been seen as an end in itself but rather a means to discourage U.S. corporate investment in South Africa. Whether or not the school takes any action (and even if the school has already divested), the protests themselves have succeeded in further discouraging such corporate investment.

On Friday, April 26, while 250 students were protesting on campus, the Dartmouth College trustees undertook their first divestment action after 8 years of protests as they voted to sell several million dollars worth of stock in Kimberly-Clarke Corporation and Republic Bank. On April 30, the San Francisco Retirement Board voted 5-2 to divest \$335 million in city pension funds from U.S.

million in city pension funds in South Africa-linked companies. In Los Angeles, Mayor Tom Bradley has forced the city's three pension funds to divest.

About one-third of the major U.S. corporations traditionally favored by large investors, such as pension funds, do business in South Africa. Pension funds in five state governments, some twenty cities (including New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco) and about forty universities are now in the process of selling off stocks from companies and banks doing business in South Africa.

As John Chettle of the South Africa Foundation, an ardent foe of divestment, admitted in the *Financial Mail* (February 1, 1985): "In one respect at least, the divestment forces have already won. They have prevented—discouraged, dissuaded, whatever you call it—billions of dollars of new U.S. investment in South Africa."

## Getting the Facts to the Public

The media played a central role in the education of these new activists. People in the United States have heard more frequently about South Africa in recent years, through dramatic events such as the shooting of innocents by police, which eventually draw some attention to the unceasing daily torment of the underlying situation. Racism was quite as overtly the rule of life in the United States not so long ago for it to be alien to these young people, who chose the 17th anniversary of Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination for National Divestment Protest Day.

The Columbia demonstrators' media blitz went into high gear as soon as their co-conspirators in the clerical staff of the university came through with a Kaypro-2 computer and printer. They issued copies of Columbia's statements as well as their own, fact sheets and legal papers, held up to three press conferences a day and regularly called reporters to offer updates and lists of scheduled speakers. When the Columbia Coalition for a Free South Africa decided to utilize an alumni mailing list for a direct mail campaign, the little problem of obtaining that classified document was solved by a member who used a terminal in the alumni office to break the four-letter computer code. "I think we'll probably get to use the high-speed ink jet printer, too. It gives us the option of personalizing the letters." (*Voice*, 4/23)

Speakers for this movement are quick with the facts, careful with the rhetoric. There are still some people in our country who believe that the inequities of life for whites and blacks in South Africa are only degrees of difference in the statistical comparison of a broad range of data. The true picture is unequivocal: the 72% of the population who are black are confined to barren areas which make up a mere thirteen percent of South African land area. The disparity in wages for whites and for blacks is 4 (manufacturing) or 5 (mining) to 1 (\$320 or \$260 a year).

The United States government officially endorses the policy known as "constructive engagement," which condones—rather, encourages—U.S. corporations to do business in South Africa as long as they abide by the much-touted Sullivan Principles, which

students marching in with a coffin.

### Generating, Escalating Protests

Phillips sees nothing wrong with using the network as a vehicle of civil disobedience. "The Pentagon has access to the same technology," he said, "and you can bet their intentions aren't noble. Not at all."

"To my knowledge, it's the first time in history that a protest movement such as ours has all had access to the same information," Phillips said. "I don't see that as bad. Law enforcement agencies have always had access to the same stuff. Why shouldn't we?"

Since April 24, about 50 to 250 UCSD students have been sitting or sleeping on the porch of a university building every night. A television and videocassette recorder provide taped updates of news accounts from schools around the country. It is "always a big morale booster anytime we get on TV," Phillips said.

Via the network, campus protesters have been considering renting satellite time to carry their views in a live TV broadcast that might offer, in Phillips' words, "the most devastating statement of all."

"Let's face it," he said "TV has that kind of impact."

Sitting in does too, he said, especially if orchestrated at more than one campus at more than one state. The network gave UCSD the tip that 50 students sitting in each night would be more manageable and just as effective, Phillips said, as 250. The tip came, via a 'bulletin board' message bank which is another feature of GreenNet, from Santa Cruz.

"They suggested we rotate the number," Phillips said, so people wouldn't get bored or tired out, and everybody could get their homework done. One of the problems of the '60's was burnout. People missed classes, never got a break, and just lost their effect."

So far, the UCSD administration has taken a quiet approach to the protest and to the network. Phillips said the tactic of Chancellor Richard C. Atkinson seemed to be "to bore us to death."

Phillips said that as far as he knew, "hardly anyone" connected with the school knows that university computers sometimes are used. Most of the time, he said, a student's home computer is used.

Phillips said that UCSD students heard of the network from students at Santa Cruz, who gave them the names and number of the Wisconsin Greens at their "office" at the State Capitol Bldg. in Madison.

5 out of 9 University of California campuses use the network.

On a number of quieter campuses, developments followed closely the pattern in Gainesville, with activists first getting linked up to the computer net, then getting into the action as they learned hourly of events in Berkeley, Madison, etc. In Iowa, for instance, campus activists had just sustained a defeat (see pg. 1, **OVERTHROW**, Vol. 7, #1) in elections for the student government. Contact via GreenNet with the national wave of student strikes, etc., turned their entire situation around, and the U. of Iowa activists were soon leading the student body out on strike.

At Northwestern University in Illinois, where nothing much was happening till they got on-line, a May 9 rally ended with a sit-in of administrative offices and the arrest of 91 students. 200 others then blocked police buses taking them away.

### On Line With Madison

The University of Wisconsin at Madison—long a bastion of campus protest—is unofficially the network headquarters for the moment. Contacted for purposes of an anonymous interview, Madison agreed to share one or two anecdotes via the network's conferencing mode.

Less than a day after Madison Greens led an anti-apartheid takeover of the Governor's office at the State Capitol Building (accepting and occupying an anti-apartheid office off the rotunda in return for letting the Gov. have his desk back), they learned of the Berkeley Anti-Apartheid Coalition's frustrated attempts to do a pirate anti-apartheid conference via the big computer the Defense Dept. furnishes all the universities. Why not have all the campuses use the Green Network account on the Delphi Service, which already had all the bottlenecks taken out?

Once on-line, GreenNet took the entire campus anti-apartheid movement to a higher level, because they could learn

everything everybody else was doing without having to wait several days or a week to get a censored version in the Media.

Next they got all the campuses around the country on-line with the African National Council (ANC). It was Madison Greens who phoned the ANC in Manhattan. Would they like to be linked up directly by computer with all campus protests around the country? The ANC wanted to know if anyone in Manhattan could come over and demonstrate the computer-net at their U.N. offices.

Ironically, the well-publicized student strikers at Columbia, in contrast with schools in California and elsewhere, had adopted a central committee-type structure, and for a period of time the Central Committee (heavily influenced by the [Castroite] Youth Against War & Fascism) wouldn't "recognize" the GreenNet.

That is why the Greens, understanding the threat horizontal communications pose to central committees, had decided to make computer-net capabilities available to the entire anti-apartheid movement without their first "becoming Greens"—as an ex-

periment in the kind of GreenNet participation we may expect in other movements.

Thus the terminal first used by the ANC was from an office down on New York's Lower East Side set up by the GreenNet to relay information to Hamburg, London, San Francisco, etc. During the initial session, the ANC used the net to transmit a lengthy document; but by the next day they understood that the network is to talk on, and they spent it answering political queries from one campus group after another.

Madison, meanwhile, isn't accumulating the bureaucratic airs of an anti-apartheid "national office." In the new post-central-committee mode, every terminal is equally the "national office." Madison's status as GreenNet HQ is subject to sudden change, depending on who holds the network account, which must be used initially to access the network by students in almost every state. Though the system operates at the rather low cost of \$6-an-hour per terminal, it's been rough saddling one account with the on-line expenses of schools on different coasts.

For about a day in May GreenNet was

cut off due to the efforts of a Berkeley hacker named Alan, who got the network passwords by hanging around the Berkeley Anti-Apartheid Coalition. Late one night, Madison discovered Alan on line, using the GreenNet ID. The Sys-Op dropped down to modify his user ID only to find Alan, seconds ahead of him, changing the passwords so he could have the GreenNet's capabilities all to himself. Screw the Anti-Apartheid Movement, in other words.

To dump Alan, Madison had to have the account shut down and turned back on again.

Meanwhile, GreenNet has been frank about asking for outright donations to fund this service to the Anti-Apartheid movement. As well as encouraging new terminals to pay their own way (a \$30 one-time charge to get on, via the Delphi Service, 1-800-544-4005), they're asking that those who understand the strategic impact of computer conferencing against Apartheid to make their checks or money orders payable to Delphi System (General Videotext Corporation), c/o the J. Entwistle account.



## "Partners in Apartheid"

Twelve U.S. corporations have been branded "partners in apartheid" by the Interfaith Council on Corporate Responsibility. The Council is sponsored by the National Council of Churches, which represents churches with combined assets of between \$10 and \$12 billion.

Church leaders selected the dozen because of size and direct business involvement with the South African government. These corporations are some of the world's largest and most influential. Most are heavily involved in nuclear power and weapons development as well as exercising control over much of the world's economy. All companies doing business in South Africa are required under the "Key Points Act" to turn all resources based in the country over to the military in the event of civil unrest constituting a threat to "national security."

**Citicorp:** As the world's second largest bank, Citicorp is at the summit of American business. It has holdings in 92 foreign companies, including South Africa and El Salvador, and 1/4 of its profits come from foreign investments. Citicorp is the largest source of loans from the U.S. to South Africa and in 1983, the bank participated in \$2.4 billion worth of loans with that country. Citicorp has a substantial or controlling interest in several other U.S. companies with large investments in South Africa, including Control Data, Honeywell and Westinghouse.

**Chevron:** The third largest oil company, Chevron (Standard Oil of California; SoCal) is a white male and Christian company that intends to stay that way. Most of their crude oil comes from the Middle East, and particularly Saudi Arabia. They also pump oil in Indonesia, California and elsewhere on this planet. They are one of the largest producers of pesticides and asphalt, and control the retail gasoline market in California. The company has a 20% holding in AMAX, which is a major mining company in the South African colony of Namibia. On its board sits the head of Bank of America, Hewlett-Packard and Weyerhaeuser. In 1983, the company was the fourth largest U.S. investor in South Africa, with \$167 million invested. Columbia U. has 61,000 shares of Chevron stock worth \$2.2 million.

**Mobil:** was the largest single U.S. investor in 1983, with \$426 million in investments. The company has 3600 workers in South Africa and has been singled out by U.S. church groups for the treatment of its non-white employees. A stockholder resolution asking Mobil to change their policy was rejected by 90% of its stockholders. Columbia U. holds 46,000 shares of Mobil worth \$1.3 million.

**Texaco:** owns 50% (worth \$167 million) of Caltex, which would be the 2nd largest U.S. corporate investor in South Africa, if its stock were not divided with Texaco's partner, Chevron. Texaco has a long history of rotten deeds. It sold \$6 million worth of oil on credit to the Spanish dictator Franco in violation of the Neutrality Act. Texaco shipped oil to Germany after the outbreak of World War II and the company president acted as courier for Goering's peace plan in 1940, which required the surrender of Britain.

**Ford Motor Co.:** employs 6,500 people in South Africa and produces air explosives for the South African military, as well as automotive and farm machinery. Ford is the number three U.S. company in South Africa with \$213 million invested in 1983. Columbia U. has 40,000 shares of Ford stock worth \$1.8 million.

**General Motors:** the world's second largest corporation, is also the second largest U.S. investor in South Africa. The company employs 5,000 people in South Africa and manufactures motor vehicles and industrial products, including M-16 machine gun components. Its South African investments total \$243 million (in 1983). Columbia U. owns 24,000 shares of GM stock worth \$1.9 million.

**General Electric:** is the world's largest supplier of nuclear reactors and has provided technology, equipment and materials for South Africa's KOBBERG nuclear power plants. The company employs 5,130 people and is the tenth largest U.S. Company operating there, with \$93 million invested. GE is a major nuclear weapons builder and has built the nosecone for the MX missile.

**Fluor Corp.:** is the 5th largest U.S. construction company, it does 50% of its work overseas. They're building a coal gasification plant to assist South Africa in reducing its dependence on imported oil. This "synfuel" technology was originally developed in Hitler's Germany, an interesting coincidence given South Africa's pro-Nazi sympathizers during the war.

**Newmont Mining:** the eighth largest U.S. company in South Africa, with \$127 million invested. The company operates subsidiaries in South Africa involved in copper mining, milling and chemicals. It operates a massive base metals mine in Namibia in a 50/50 partnership with AMEX.

**IBM:** is the largest supplier of computers to South Africa. They also supply law enforcement system software to the South African police. IBM computers store information on millions of white and "colored" South Africans. The company bid for the contract for computers to run the hated "pass system" used to control blacks, but lost to a British firm. Eleventh largest U.S. corporation in South Africa, with \$89 million invested in 1983.

**Burroughs:** supplies computers to fourteen regional "Bantu Administration Boards," which administer the complex system of permits and controls governing the lives of Blacks in South Africa, and to a local South African corporation which has furnished armored vehicles and strikecraft to the South African security forces. The company has also supplied equipment to military electronics companies in South Africa. Columbia U. is a major stockholder with shares worth nearly \$2 million. The 35th largest U.S. corporation in South Africa in 1983, with \$12.5 million invested.

**Control Data:** In 1978, CDC sent the South African police nine disc storage units as part of a computer assembled in the United Kingdom. Their computers are also used to train South African police and military explosives technicians. In 1983, CDC was the 19th largest U.S. corporation in South Africa with \$26 million invested.

## THE PHILIPPINES General Strike?

continued from pg. 3

Army (NPA) surrendered in the town. At the site itself, the Nuclear Security Guard (NSG) has cordoned off a restricted area, shooting at least one fishing boat out of the water. Elsewhere in Bataan, militarization has been stepped up—at another torch parade the same night, plainclothes security personnel fired M-16s at the ground. (Militarization also is rampant near the sites of other energy projects, such as a series of dams planned in a tribal area of Northern Luzon.)

"For me personally, the plant is a symbol of imperialism," said Sr. Aida Velasquez of the Philippine Federation for Environmental Concern, a member group of NFPC. "What more tangible example is there?" Velasquez has promoted a Third World perspective on environmentalism, in which the multinational perpetrators of deforestation, erosion and contamination are clearly identified. She emphasized how workers and peasants have historically fought destructive projects in Bataan, such as a copper smelter, and would fight a coal plant as hard as a nuclear plant.

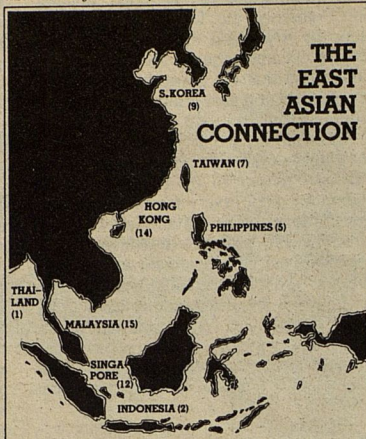
The NFPC is a largely urban-based, middle-class organization. Also in its ranks are women's organizations which organized a 40,000-strong march from Manila to Morong in October 1984, which was joined by local people. After trying a centralized form of organization, the NFPC decided to start self-reliant autonomous groups among the workers, peasants, professionals and fisherfolk of Bataan, which has resulted in an enormous mass base for the movement. "Other Third World movements can learn from us," said Elmo Menapat of NFPC. "We will be distinguished from other anti-nuclear movements because of the Third World setting, because of our being a neo-colony in which a revolution is taking place... The anti-nuclear movement is just a minute part of the liberation movement. We have a role to play, and we have to play that role within the context of the revolutionary atmosphere."

Each sector of the Nuclear-Free Bataan Movement has its perspective on the plant. Fishermen oppose it because of the radioactive and thermal pollution they say it would cause, or at least the public perception that their fish would be contaminated. They already report that a red ooze from chemicals at the site has killed some fish. Peasants say the plant will lower the fresh water table, and a leak would forever ruin their rice crop. Workers in nearby barrios also fear an accident, and some are even selling property.

Why is the working class taking such a leading role against the nuclear plant? Anti-nuclear activists in the developed countries

**POLITICAL INTERVENTION**

TO ASIAN governments, multinational corporations appeared as important sources of development capital. For the corporations, the main reason for locating in Asia, and particu-



Electronics assembly plants with parent companies in Santa Clara County, Calif.

larly Southeast Asia, was the availability of cheap and disciplined labor. Although many Americans consider cheap labor to be a natural phenomenon in Asia, it is actually to a large extent the product of a range of repressive policies carried out by authoritarian governments whose military and police forces have been armed and trained by the United States or Great Britain. The effect of these policies is to

known how directly the United States aided that coup, but American training and equipment, supplied both before and after the coup, allowed the Indonesian army to overcome the killing and intimidation of labor activists. Today the Indonesian government, like other Southeast Asian regimes, bans most strikes and closely supervises labor organizing. U.S. arms aid to Southeast Asia

often assume that workers are too concerned with their own immediate economic survival to be concerned with nuclear issues. Yet in Bataan, women who make the equivalent of 60¢ an hour making clothes for Barbie dolls, or fishermen who cannot compete with corporate trawlers, take time out to stop a nuclear reactor. "The struggle of Filipinos should be led by the workers. If we don't open the fight against the nuclear plant, the people won't move," said Ed Capuyoc of the Alsansang mga Manggagawa sa Bataan/Bataan Labor Alliance (AMBA-BALA), the first regional workers' alliance in the country.

AMBA-BALA has organized about 80% of the workers in the Zone, stood firm against the pro-government "yellow unions" and talked about instituting forms of workers' self-management. It also does not see a regional *welgang bayan* as enough. The June strike is one step toward a national *welgang bayan* in late 1985 or early 1986, in which the nuclear plant would be a top issue. "What is the use of working on these issues if we're all dead?" said Capuyoc. "Public hearings are not going to get anywhere—the government isn't listening."

## Ex-CIA Agents Back "Missing" Suit

by Paul DeRienzo

Defendants in a \$60 million libel suit against the 1980 film *Missing*, directed by Greek film maker Constantin Costa-Gavras, have filed a motion to dismiss the suit, presently before Federal District Judge Kevin T. Duffy in New York. The motion was made on the grounds that the film is neither libelous nor false.

According to Frederick Leopold, a lawyer for MCA Inc., one of the defendants, "The question in this particular case is whether U.S. officials somehow or another either stood by and didn't do anything when they should have, or otherwise condoned the death of Charles Horman." Robert Kasanof, lawyer for the plaintiffs, could not be reached for comment.

Charles Horman was an American who moved to Chile shortly before a military coup there in 1973 to pursue a career as a freelance writer. Shortly after the coup, his bullet-riddled body was found in a Santiago morgue. Horman's death was dramatized in the film *Missing*; however, the country in which the film occurs is never revealed and few real names are used. The movie was a box office hit and was one of two films to share first prize at the Cannes Film Festival in 1980.

The lawsuit was filed by Nathaniel Davis, U.S. Ambassador to Chile at the time of the coup, and two other officials, former U.S. Consul in Santiago Frederick Purdy, and

Capt. Ray Davis, a retired naval officer, who was commander of the United States Military Group there.

Named as defendants are the film's director Costa-Gavras, who also wrote the screenplay, Universal Studios and its parent company MCA. As originally filed in 1983, the suit named Thomas Hauser who wrote the book and his publishers the Hearst Corp. and Avon books. However, the judge who had the case previous to Duffy, Abraham D. Sofaer, dismissed the suit against the book because the statute of limitations had run out. Sofaer, who also tried the libel-suit by former Israeli defense minister Ariel Sharon against *Time* magazine, stepped down from the *Missing* suit after he was offered a high level position in the State Department last March.

Nathaniel Davis has stated, in his recently released book, *The Last Two Years of Salvador Allende*, and in an interview, that both the film and the book contain inaccuracies. He points to several scenes from the film to illustrate this contention.

The defendants counter the charge of inaccuracies in the story with two arguments: first, that because the film does not mention Davis or the other plaintiffs by name there is no proof of malice, which is necessary to sustain a libel suit against public officials. Secondly, they insist that both the book and the movie are truthful.

In one scene being contended in the suit,

The people themselves have the final decision." Perhaps the question should not be why workers lead the anti-nuclear movement in the Philippines, but why they do not in the developed countries.

Nearly all the information on hazards within the plant come from workers inside, as well as about 20 engineers and a few in management. Organizers have learned of a crack in the reactor vessel, a collapsed condensate tank, a spring under the core and rats chewing on wires in the control room. The majority of the workers from the province and of those in the "third-class" skill category are against the plant, but the severe economic crisis forces them to take one of the few available jobs around. After seeing a Westinghouse slideshow on the effects of radiation, one worker realized that "building the plant is harmful, especially for the children. But I had no choice, otherwise it was no salary."

Three strikes over economic issues have hit the plant, but many workers also fear for their own safety. At least seven have died in accidents during the construction phase, and three have already reportedly been exposed to radiation. Workers are not given the radiation detection badges which are mandatory for management. Any dissenter faces a network of company and military informers, and possible firing (as happened to one who sang the national anthem over the loudspeaker system), imprisonment or execution. Some workers have wanted to quit, but are urged by activists to stay in—it is better to have anti-nuclear or neutral workers in the plant than pro-nuclear workers.

Besides giving out information, how do such workers reconcile their sentiments with their stated need for a salary? "Easy," said one former electrical worker. "You create a defect, fix the defect, and then create another one. That way you slow the operations and prolong your job at the same time." Workers have carried out massive sabotage within the plant—from rerouting wiring, cutting cables, wrecking vehicles, automatic doors and TV cameras, to destroying a turbine by blasting sand into its lubricant. "This is how we show to the people where we stand," grinned a site truck driver. "With all the defects done by the Filipinos, the plant will be able to operate two months at the most." If the plant closes, the workers will go back to fishing or farming, or get a job in the Mideast with their new skill credentials.

Naturally with this state of affairs, the management does not trust the workers. "My supervisor told me he was afraid to fire me," said the electrical worker, "because he thought I'd destroy the plant." Only Americans are allowed near the uranium

itself, perhaps mindful of an incident in Virginia where two workers protesting hazards spread a harmless powder on the core, rendering it useless. Sabotage becomes less likely, however, as construction contracts end and lower-skilled workers leave.

Ultimately, most of the activists say, if anti-nuclear action by workers inside and outside the plant fails, the responsibility for stopping the plant will be shifted to the NPA, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Already on May 31, the NPA carried out its first anti-nuclear action, when 40 guerrillas raided a camp and burned equipment used in building powerlines to Pampanga province, site of Clark. No injuries were reported. NPA leader Conrado Balweg, who previously has fought the dam project in the north, said, "Nuclear power is inhuman," in a May interview with this reporter.

The NSG is clearly gearing for an all-out attack on the site. The government early on brought a shipment of U.S.-processed uranium in August 1984, reportedly to prevent the kind of explosive assaults that have rocked nuclear plants under construction in France, Spain and South Africa. The popular NPA would not endanger the population by going near the reactor or fuel handling building, but other strategic installations at the enormous site remain vulnerable. One Bataan organizer summed up the prevailing sentiment in the movement: "We are desparate. We do not want nuclear waste for a quarter-million years. Marcos says he'll build the plant by all means possible. We say we will stop it by all means possible."

## BOYCOTT FOLGERS COFFEE

The Folgers boycott was called in an effort to stop Procter & Gamble from buying Salvadoran coffee beans, which the boycotters claim are vital to the survival of the cruel regime in El Salvador. According to the Committee for Justice in El Salvador (715 29th Ave. E; Seattle, WA 98112), Folgers is one of the two major U.S. users of Salvadoran coffee beans, with a third of El Salvador's annual crop going to the U.S.

Reprinted from *National Boycott Newsletter*, 6506 28th Ave. N.E., Seattle, WA 98115.



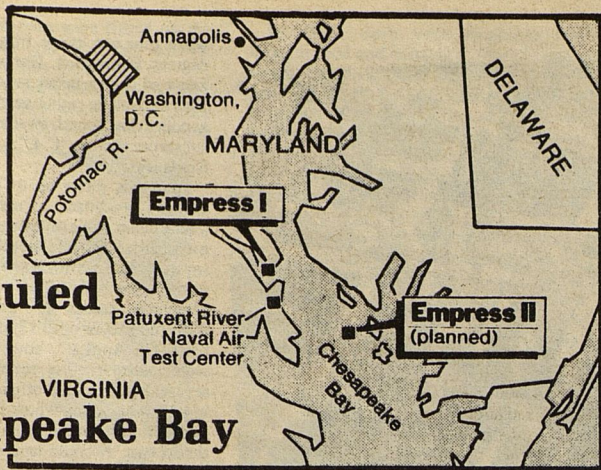
Charles Horman and a companion, Terry Simon, are depicted in *Vifia Del Mar* on the Chilean coast during the first days after the coup where they meet Art Creter, an American, who introduces himself as a naval engineer.

Creter speaks freely with the two, and after announcing he is with the U.S. Navy, adds, "We came down to do a job and it's done." According to Davis, both the film and the book assert that Charles Horman died because he heard those words.

Davis doesn't deny there was a conversation. However, he contends that Terry Simon's notes do not support the way Hauser quoted it in the book, or the way the scene is depicted in the film.

Thomas Hauser believes the suit is "legal extortion" and claims that a State Dept. cable sent to Ray Davis acknowledges that Creter did make the statement. However, whether Creter was speaking in regard to

# Nuke War Test Scheduled for Chesapeake Bay



RECON NETWORK, Paxtuent River, MD—Navy plans to imitate the electromagnetic radiation generated by a nuclear explosion have aroused fears of long-lasting damage to the surrounding Chesapeake Bay environment. The Navy project is known as "electromagnetic pulse radiation environmental simulator for ships" (Empress 2), and the equipment is currently under construction here at the Naval Air Station.

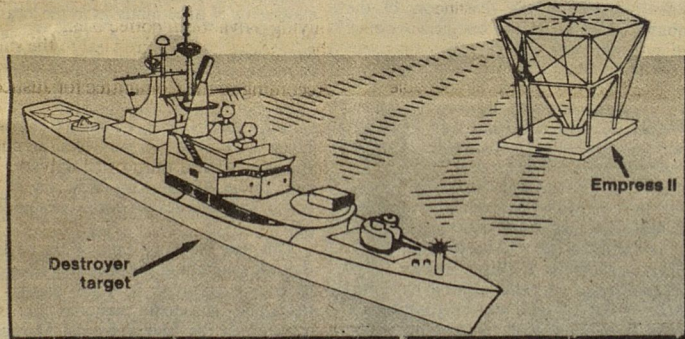
Empress 2 is a 130-by-200 foot barge-mounted antenna, which by 1987 will radiate electromagnetic pulses from a seven million volt generator. The radiation will be aimed at Navy warships in Chesapeake Bay to determine the effects of such radiation on electrical systems, especially communications gear. A Navy draft environmental impact statement released on September 14, 1984, says that Empress 2 will pose no major threat to the people or marine life of the Chesapeake Bay.

Critics, on the other hand, point out

that the statement also says that fish will suffer "temporary stunning" and that "one of the areas of possible concern... is the potential effects of the electric current in the water on the larvae of certain shellfish." The report continues, "Blue crabs, oysters, and clams are known to inhabit the upper few feet of water during their various larval stages of development; they may be in the vicinity of the proposed operational sites." During the tests which will take 60 days each year, a 16-square mile area of the bay will be closed off. This area includes more than 1,000 acres of public oyster bars which will be closed to watermen.

Local Congressman Roy Dyson (D-MD) says, "What this report tells me is that no one knows how this project would affect fish in the bay. The report is full of question marks. And in this case, what we don't know could really hurt us."

Reprinted from RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.



his stated job of repairing fire extinguishers for the Chilean navy, or about the coup, remains a point of controversy. Hauser writes that this work, by Creter's own admission, had not yet been completed, while the coup had.

This suit is the second concerning the disappearance and murder of Charles Horman. The first was brought by his family against Henry Kissinger in 1977. It was later dropped because documents deemed necessary for the case were classified by the State Dept. for reasons attributed to "national security." According to Hauser, the State Dept. by its own admission is withholding all or part of 113 documents which apply to Charles Horman.

Hauser is particularly concerned with 27 documents which he says refer to Raphael Gonzalez, a Chilean intelligence officer who claims to have been present when a Chilean officer, in front of an American, ordered Horman's execution. These documents, including four or five interviews done with Gonzalez by the State Dept., were withheld from Hauser and Horman's family, for "national security" reasons.

The one interview released forms the basis of a scene in the film where the character of Gonzalez—called Paris—hiding in the Italian embassy in the days after the coup, tells Charles' father Ed Horman that he heard the order for his son's execution. Hauser believes that the release of the balance of the documents would be a step in discovering exactly what led to Charles Horman's death.

Nathaniel Davis has a different interpretation of these events. Davis says that, to

the best of his knowledge, "there are no documents that concern Charles Horman that remain secret." However, parts of those documents not relating to individuals directly involved have been withheld under privacy laws. Categorically he states, concerning Charles Horman's death, "I have no knowledge other than what is publicly known."

Thomas Hauser disagrees. "Those documents may be available to Nathaniel Davis, but they were withheld from the Hormans and from me when I was doing my research," and he continues, "One of the things the Hormans complain bitterly about, was that people like Nathaniel Davis, Fred Purdy and their attorneys had access to all this information in the litigation that the Hormans filed. Access the Hormans were denied."

According to a spokesperson for "Challenge: An Intelligence Officer's Legal Action Fund" contacted at their office in Bethesda MD, Nathaniel Davis' suit against Missing is one of at least two cases in which they have been involved concerning former U.S. government officials suing the mass media. The Fund lists on its letterhead an advisory board of nine members. Among these are former U.S. Senator James Buckley, ret. Marine Corp. Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr. and ret. Army General Richard G. Stillman.

In a recent trial retired General William Westmoreland relied on a legal foundation to support his suit against CBS. In the 70s, legal defense funds were set up to support former FBI officers indicted due to revelations concerning widespread illegal spying operations.

## ABOUT FACE G.I. RESISTANCE RESURGES

by Zoltan Grossman

During the Vietnam War, US military personnel on bases and ships around the world threw a monkey-wrench into the plans of Pentagon generals. The war and conditions in the military had become intolerable, especially for lower-ranked, Third World and white working-class GIs. GI resistance ranged from going AWOL, striking and demonstrating, to refusing orders, frugging and sabotage. Vietnamese officials estimate that this opposition shortened the war by as much as five years. After the war, GI groups and newspapers declined, but the potential for resistance remained.

In this context, a small number of anti-war activists are once more trying to stimulate and support resistance in the ranks. About Face, a small independent collective based in the Midwest, has put out newspapers and leaflets for GIs, written mainly by Central American refugees and veterans of Vietnam and Lebanon.

In an interview, About Face members placed an importance on renewed GI work for three reasons. First, the escalating deployment of nuclear and chemical weaponry, interventions and militarization of American society. Second, the poverty draft which draws in just the working class enlistees who led the resistance in the Vietnam era. Third, the attempts to push aside minorities in favor of more loyal white troops, reinstitute the draft, and increasingly rely on technology.

"There are organizations which deal with the grievances of GIs," said Robert Prewitt, a collective member, "but few willing to talk with GIs about WAR, beyond a leaflet here or there. We have no illusions as to how hard and long this process will be, but we don't want to wait for the next invasion begins to begin to do this work."

The US code prohibits civilians to attempt to cause insubordination among GIs, but the Uniform Code of Military Justice theoretically allows GIs to keep one copy of a political leaflet or paper. Nevertheless, many dissident GIs have been harassed for speaking out politically, and a few have been court-martialed in the last four years, including the dramatic cases of those who refused to go to Lebanon or Grenada. Officers often have to choose between cracking down on dissent, in the process drawing attention to it, and letting GIs off the hook, possibly risking lower morale and further disruptions.

"Many GIs are torn between loyalty to the military and their own interests and experiences—so we see a lot of contradictory behavior," said Charles Cross, another collective member. "We've found the personnel's response to be about one third positive, one third neutral and one third negative. Many

GIs are afraid to take leaflets, but Third World personnel are positive. No matter what the immediate response, at least we can challenge GIs to think."

The paper stresses non-patronizing language; not over-estimating GIs factual knowledge of foreign policy, but not under-estimating their intelligence. The literature doesn't necessarily encourage GIs to quit the military, or to directly join the anti-war movement, but to organize themselves from within with civilian support. The articles make links between class and racial struggles within the US, and those in countries to which US forces are sent—such as the apparent contradiction of Latino GIs being sent to Honduras. It also encourages participation in the paper by GIs, who can be invaluable sources of information. "We deal both with issues of war and day-to-day military life—such as racism, discipline and sexual harassment," said Ann Brule, another About Face member. "But the goal isn't to reform the military, to make it a fairer environment with higher morale in which to kill people. Of course, a military which defends corporate interests has to coerce, trick or bribe. That's not as true in armies which defend the real needs of their societies—and they're the armies which the GIs are fighting."

Brule added that radicalized military personnel have always been central in times of revolutionary change. About Face has taken an irreverent and often satirical approach to the military, but has also relied on serious presentations by those who have experienced war: veterans and refugees. The newspaper has included interviews with representatives of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), the FMLN/FDR of El Salvador, the African National Council of South Africa and the American Indian Movement. It has also featured statements by a Navy veteran who discussed sabotage with another sailor off of Lebanon, a Honduran student and veterans of the Salvadoran and Philippine militaries.

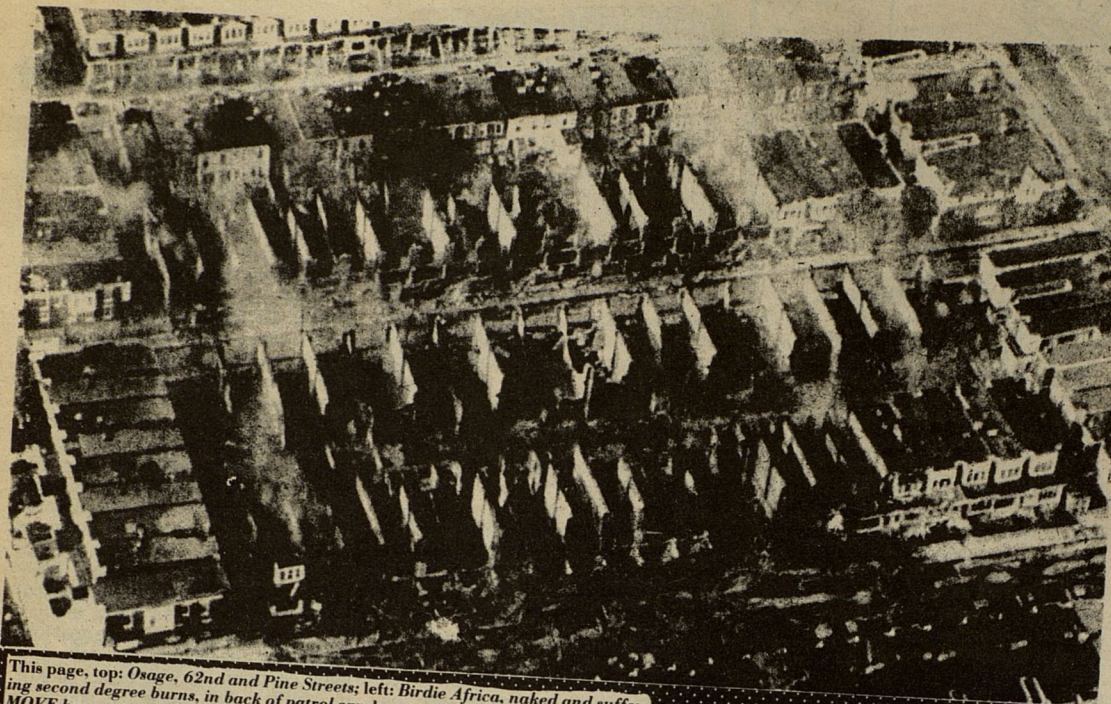
Thousands of copies of the Summer 84 issue have been passed out at bases and ports in Wisconsin, California, Texas, Illinois, Florida, New York and Louisiana. Soldiers at one midwest base passed out hundreds of copies during war maneuvers, receiving a good response. Hundreds of copies went out during San Francisco's Fleet Week. About Face is looking for help in producing and funding literature and passing it out among rapid deployment troops and other personnel bound for maneuvers and interventions. Given the choice of talking to President Reagan or 100 soldiers, I'd rather talk to the soldiers. The President can give all the orders he wants and nothing would happen without people to fight.

ABOUTFACE 17 N. State, Rm. 1222 Chicago, IL 606221.



THE INTREPID FOUR: (l. to r.) Lindner, Anderson, Bailey, and Barrilla. Oct. 23, 1967, in Tokyo, 4 sailors decided not to return to their ship, the U.S.S. Intrepid, which was returning to active duty in the Tonkin Gulf. They were angry with the war and fed up with the military.





This page, top: Osage, 62nd and Pine Streets; left: Birdie Africa, naked and suffering second degree burns, in back of patrol car; bottom: Louise James, owner of the MOVE house, restrained by police. Opposite page, right: man and child look down from roof shortly before the onslaught. A gasoline can is clearly visible in Philadelphia Inquirer photo, with diagram, showing the roof four hours before the bomb was dropped.

## MOVE MASSACRE

continued from page one

start of the fire was not until 25 minutes after the bomb was dropped, when flames again became visible thru the smoke from a block away. Water cannons, which earlier in the day had barraged the fortified bunker on the roof with 60,000 gallons of water, were kept inactive for two hours. Although these cannons had been aimed from behind two rows of houses, the police maintained that their use would entail risking the lives of firemen.

The cops say that when the fire was "accidentally" started, it was at first allowed to go on burning in the hope that it would damage the bunker. At one point, Police Commissioner Gregore Sambor, a retired major in the Army Reserve, let it slip that the fire was allowed to continue after the bunker dropped off the roof to see if the inhabitants would be driven out. For a time, the police even trained their guns on firemen to keep the hoses off.

When Mayor Goode announced to the press that the city would be taking action against MOVE, he cited as justification the charges in the warrants issued for the arrests of several MOVE members, that MOVE was stockpiling "weapons, ammunition, and possibly enough explosives to blow up the entire neighborhood and create an international incident." Goode now says that he would have vetoed the bomb if he had suspected that there were explosives in the house! (You would think that with the extensive, expensive surveillance of MOVE by both federal and city agencies over the last year and a half, they would have known about the gas for the electrical generator.)

The fire started by the bomb was three times as intense as an ordinary gasoline fire. An accident? One policeman who went up in a helicopter earlier that day said, "Of course I saw the cans of gasoline. They were so obvious that I didn't think it was worth mentioning." Philadelphia Inquirer photos taken four hours before the blast clearly show three cans plainly labelled "gasoline." MOVE members had been seen, and shown on television, carrying gasoline to the roof, and had announced over their bullhorn the previous midnight that they had doused the adjacent houses. Neighbors, who had heard the glass breaking in the skylights, informed the police of this, to no avail. The man who dropped the bomb says that he assumed that the cans would have been punctured in the police gunfire and that all the gasoline would have run off the roof by that time. Of course, what hadn't seeped into the wooden beams scattered about the roof was just washed around the block, which may ac-

count for reports that the fires on Pine Street started on the first floors of the houses, although at least one person claims to have seen police entering those houses to start those fires.

### Obfuscation, Smoke-screens & Lies

The administration has adamantly refused to refer to the satchel of explosives dropped on the MOVE home as a "bomb." "Explosive device" was scaled down to "concussion device," which became, for one of Mr. Goode's memorable television appearances, a "percussion device." At this point, the official euphemism is "entry device." The substance that the police claim to have used is Tovex TR-2, which was designed to blow holes in soil and rock for mining excavations. Experts state that there is a better than 50-50 chance of Tovex starting a fire, even without the presence of especially flammable materials. According to DuPont, the detonation of Tovex throws off a heat

wave that can range from 3,000 to 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit. But no one consulted knew of it ever being tested above-ground. This may all be rather academic anyway, as a police log found on the scene cites the substance used as "C-4," which is even more dangerous.

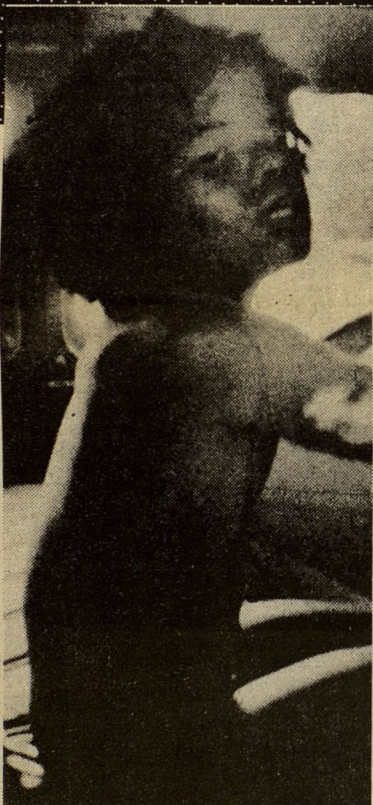
Accounts differ as to when the actual decision was made to use the bomb. The police claim to have been testing Tovex for months earlier, but Generalissimo Brooks says that he first discussed the possibility of using a bomb with Sambor around 2 that afternoon. Brooks says that he did not inform the Mayor until 17 minutes before the blast. On April 27, however, there was a secret police briefing, involving Brooks and several black elected officials. It is astounding—it is appalling—how staunchly the majority of local politicians have rallied behind the Mayor. It could lead one to wonder if the City did not reveal its real intentions relative to MOVE in this meeting.

If you get in a plane and you look over the City of Brotherly Love, you will see hundreds of thousands of rowhouses. From that perspective, a burnt-out street or three may look ugly, but it's not irreparable damage and it's easy to look elsewhere. Unless one happens to have lived there, it may only represent the amount of money it will take to build similar, or even better, houses on the site. The figure of \$5 million just popped into the Mayor's head when he faced the press the day after. That figure has gone up a bit since then, but developer Willard Rouse stepped forward practically the next day with a design for a new neighborhood of Osage, 62nd and Pine. It is tempting to conclude that the City decided to burn down a number of houses to divert attention from the loss of life.

### Bodies Sliced to Pieces by Gunfire

After the holocaust, they started pulling bodies, and pieces of bodies, from the rubble. Throughout the night, the obvious fact that innocent children were being immolated was deliberately obscured (though not enough to keep people from chanting, "Murder! Murder!" on the street) by statements of uncertainty as to the location of MOVE people, a report—later discredited—that three or four armed men were cornered in an alley outside the house, and what were undoubtedly police-instigated rumors that "several" children were on their way to Children's Hospital. There were only two survivors: an adult, Ramona Africa, and a thirteen year old boy, Birdie Africa, who came out of the house, suffering severe burns, around 7:30 pm.

This was the same time of the evening that the gunfire in the alley was alleged to have (not) occurred. It is also around the time that automatic weapons fire was reported to the Mayor by the Managing Director, who later said such reports were incorrect. Automatic weapons fire was also part of the first accounts of Ramona and Birdie Africa's capture. As a matter of fact,



At 7:30 pm, when the MOVE house was totally engulfed in flames, Mayor Goode announced success: "We have secured the house." Goode says that he was alarmed himself when he noticed, thanks to Channel 10's exclusive live coverage, that nothing was being done to check the fire. A quick call to Managing Director (since resigned) Leo Brooks, a former 2-star general in Viet Nam, assured him that there was no alternative. Even in the ashen dawn, with an indeterminate number of dead and 250 people homeless, the City stood by its plan. "You don't go back and cry over spilled milk," said the Mayor. "We are all very big people..." (There were, Mr. Goode, at least four people directly involved who were not very big at all.)

"What we have here," he explained, "is the worst case scenario." Scenario, indeed.

Anyone watching, like the Mayor, at home, could only know so much about what was going on out there. We all saw the State Police helicopter drop the bomb, because the roof of the house, at least, was visible from the police barricades, which kept the public and the press from any direct view of the operation. The official



### NOT THE FIRST TIME

All right, folks, let's just set the record straight. This isn't the first time that police in the United States have subjected a black community to aerial bombardment. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1921, police commandeered private planes to drop dynamite on the black neighborhood of Tulsa in order to crush resistance to a shooting and looting white mob.

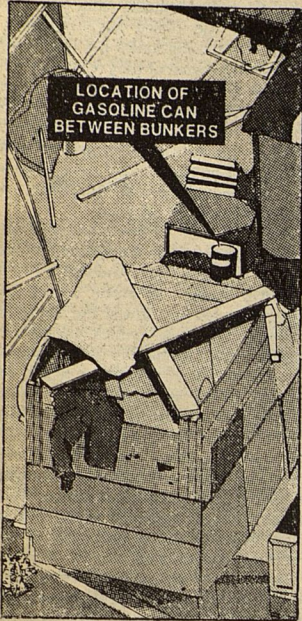
This murderous gang was officially deputized to hang a young black man who had been accused of assaulting a white female elevator operator. One local newspaper, the Tribune, played a key role in mobilizing the lynch mob. It is reported that the front page and editorial page of the Tribune's May 30, 1921 edition were removed by someone when the newspaper was being microfilmed, and that bound volumes of the paper had also been destroyed.

However, there were people who recalled a Tribune article with the headline, "To Lynch Negro Tonight." (Death in a Promised Land, by Scott Ellsworth.)

Precisely how many people died in the bombing of Tulsa is not known, which is partly explained by reports that the city buried many in mass graves. Estimates range from 75 to 300 dead. Over seven hundred black families were forced to leave Tulsa altogether. And over one thousand black people remained to live outside and through the winter in tents.

no automatic weapons were found on the site, which does indicate that MOVE weren't the ones using them.

The authorities had trouble keeping their stories straight about whether the police had ever fired on MOVE members during



In 1978, there were neighbors who brought food and donations after the police forcibly stopped their car-washing enterprise and their relief checks stopped coming. Sure, MOVE is strange. They eat raw foods, wash with garlic and herbs instead of soap, and their belief in non-violence extends to their dealings with roaches and rats. [They also fed stray cats—the ecological way to limit the rodent population.]

The black members all have dreadlocks, as combing one's hair is regarded as unnatural. The speeches that were broadcast through the neighborhood of Powelton were abrasive and punctuated liberally with expletives, but constructed with logic, moral conviction and rhetorical force. Some members were former junkies, some had college degrees. From talking to a friend who lived across the street from them in '78, it is my impression that the neighbors did not feel threatened by them.

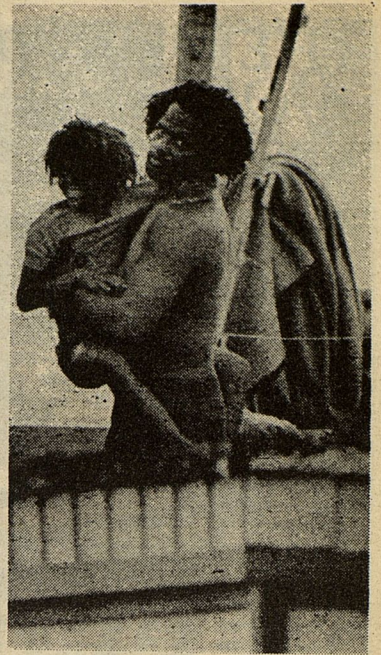
However, the main thing about MOVE was and is their outspoken opposition to a materialistic, genocidal System where the strong arm of the law is used to protect the status quo and serve the monied class. The police must have sensed this, in some inarticulate way, even as they jumped on MOVE at every chance just because they looked funky. MOVE people are absolutely serious, you might even say fanatical, about their principles, and were driven to take some measures toward self-defense by an intensive campaign of harassment and assault on the part of the police. MOVE charged that two pregnant MOVE women were

ped in the basement and were pumping water in over the children's heads. MOVE members were savagely beaten when they came out, and the media could not avoid seeing some of it. (Watchers of the evening news saw Delbert Africa being kicked repeatedly in the face.) In the end, the children were spirited away to untraceable foster homes, some fifty dogs were executed by the ASPCA, and the house was—with no legal or quasi-legal pretext—demolished. Mysteriously dry guns were brought out of the soaked basement and nine MOVE members went to jail for one bullet, which had killed one policeman, in a case where there were never any ballistics tests and witnesses averred they had heard the shot come from the direction of the police.

MOVE's neighbors on Osage Avenue had a little more money, just a little, than those of Powelton. They saw themselves as "middle class." And this time MOVE had been, by anyone's standards, something of a community nuisance, keeping people awake, deliberately antagonizing them. No one much knew this was going on, for about a year and a half, except those in the city administration who reported the complaints to Mr. Goode. Then the neighbors held a press conference and threatened to "do something about it ourselves." That's when Goode announced that the City had a plan.

#### The No-Goode Truth

When Philadelphia's first black mayor takes on a group of black radicals who all call themselves "Africa" in the middle of a



which Goode was forced to give back. MOVE is vehemently opposed to drugs and probably knew as much as the newspapers why the Mayor had to return that money. Goode probably didn't take the time to find out much about MOVE himself, and never considered that their principles might forbid them from trafficking with smack pushers.

It seems the City did not seriously envision any alternative to the ultimatum that, at 5:35 on the morning of D-Day, was delivered at MOVE's front door by Sambor, who had warrants for only four of the people inside.

Others who talked to them the night before insist there was room for negotiation. What MOVE wanted was an investigation of the case for which nine of their people are in jail, and please get the guns out of our children's faces, mister. What did the city want? Did they get it?

#### Lynch Mob Mentality Rampant

Now that it's all over, most of the neighbors of Osage Avenue will tell you that they think the city did the right thing; there was an unfortunate accident, but they're all getting new houses, and at least those horrible MOVE people won't be around to disturb them anymore.

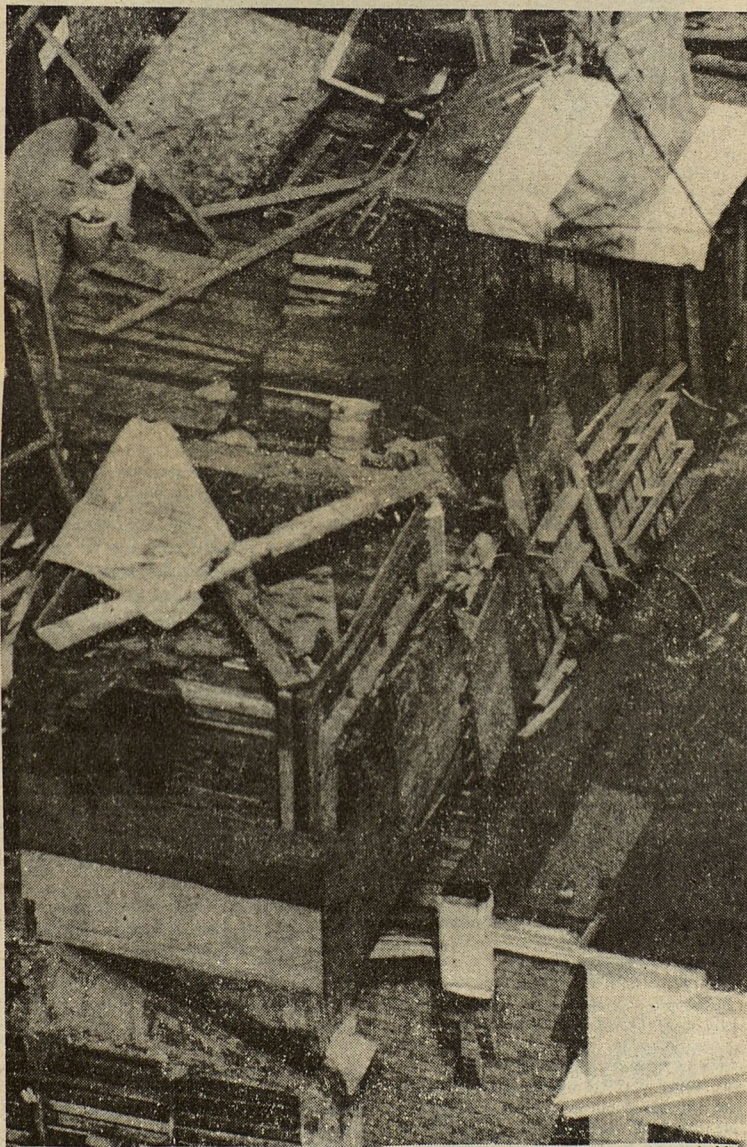
Polls show a clear cold majority of Philadelphians have nothing bad to say about that unique police action of May 13, 1985. There's a lot of ugliness in the air. Black people who happen to have dreadlocks have been subjected to harassment by police and public alike, and greeted by children on the street with cries of, "There's MOVE! Let's kill him!"

I remember reading in a Philly newspaper which hit the streets that morning after the neighborhood had been evacuated and the police blockade set in place, that one neighbor had expressed the opinion that the police ought to just bulldoze the house to the ground, "including the children. You don't want anyone growing up wanting revenge."

Mayor Goode has paid off a lot of political debts in his appointments to the City's investigative commission. This body has subpoena power, but no contempt power, which means it is an obvious sham. Demonstrations have been held in Philadelphia and in Harlem demanding real action. The Citizen's Committee for Humanity and Justice [(215)232-5012] was formed in Philadelphia as a response to the massacre. Their most recent demonstration took place at Leo Brooks' going-away party.

The City says that Louise James, who owned the MOVE residence, will be compensated with the other homeowners, but she has been told to stay out of Philadelphia or any place she moves into will be condemned. They had earlier stated that they would slap a lien on her property to make her pay for the destruction of the MOVE home, where her son Frank James Africa died. They would like to make her pay for the extermination of people she considered to be her family.

Does one have to be a member of that family to mourn for its dead? When people walk past that empty space on Osage Avenue, will anyone hear the children screaming in the flames?



kicked in the stomach and vagina by cops and subsequently suffered miscarriages. It was some months after a policeman threw Jeanine Africa to the ground atop her three-week old child, who died as a result, that MOVE was first reported to be acquiring weapons.

The 1978 police invasion of Powelton Village is a story in itself (see *Blacklisted News*, "The Makings of a Philly War"). When there wasn't any other action, the police attacked the neighbors. MOVE surrendered when Philly's finest had them trap-

ped in the basement and were pumping water in over the children's heads. MOVE members were savagely beaten when they came out, and the media could not avoid seeing some of it. (Watchers of the evening news saw Delbert Africa being kicked repeatedly in the face.) In the end, the children were spirited away to untraceable foster homes, some fifty dogs were executed by the ASPCA, and the house was—with no legal or quasi-legal pretext—demolished. Mysteriously dry guns were brought out of the soaked basement and nine MOVE members went to jail for one bullet, which had killed one policeman, in a case where there were never any ballistics tests and witnesses averred they had heard the shot come from the direction of the police.

How serious was Goode, ever, about negotiating? Goode sent three people out to talk to MOVE about terms of surrender before the invasion. One of them was Eugene Hearn, known to be a kingpin in the heroin trade, who a few years earlier, donated funds to the Goode campaign

the day's siege or the night's fire-storm. Sambor and Goode found themselves giving contradictory answers at the same press conference and, corrected by an aide, Sambor sputtered, "I said the police did fire. I did not say CATEGORICALLY that the police fired!"

Ramona Africa, who is being held on \$3.5 million bail, says that the eight MOVE adults and five children had been in the basement, taking refuge from the smoke (which they assumed had come from smoke-bombs) when they decided to surrender. Ramona was to exit first. She did not know the house was on fire until she got outside, when she looked behind her and could not see the others. The first newspaper report of her capture said that she had yelled, "Don't shoot no more!"

Now, just before we go to the printer, Birdie Africa has told investigators for the Fire Department that the police did fire upon him and his family as they were trying to leave by a back entrance. Which seems to make horrifying sense of why the police first reported a gunfight in the alley, via the Mayor on television, then denied that there was any truth whatsoever in it. Were they concerned, at first, that someone may have heard a burst of firing, but then decided that evidence of bullet wounds would be destroyed in the fire? Did they hasten to deny reports of automatic weapons when it was realized that someone had forgotten to leave the "evidence" behind?

Many of the public were puzzled by reports that the bodies were found scattered through the debris in bits and pieces. While it is true that bodies do get torn apart when excavated by a crane, are we really to take at face value the reports by forensics specialists that there was no evidence of gunfire wounds? The corpses were partly incinerated, mangled to such an degree as to make the sex of the dead children uncertain.

#### The Background of MOVE in Philly

Why was military force, with SWAT teams on the roofs and aerial bombardment, brought to bear on what was basically a case of friction between widely divergent world-views forced to share the same street? To a hard-working black neighborhood epitomized by flowers in small but tidy front lawns and, in the season, Christmas carols over a loudspeaker, MOVE brought a backyard compost heap and incessant amplified political diatribes which, all Christmas Eve of 1983, presented the novel idea that "Santy Claus is a motherfucker."

That was the night MOVE began nailing slats over their windows, just like that other MOVE family that the police tried to starve out back in 1978, that other MOVE house that was bulldozed to the ground. Back then, it was self-appointed "block captains" (guardians of property values), Drexel University and other local developers, who gave the go-ahead to the police, who had been waging a covert war against MOVE seemingly from the day of its inception.

# THE NEW YORK EIGHT PLUS: A QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY, BUT WHOSE?

an interview

by Donna Gans

## INTRODUCTION:

It was October 18, 1984 and dawn was approaching. Over 500 FBI and NYC police (joined, this dynamic duo is called the "Joint Terrorist Task Force") dispersed themselves into the three boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx. Armed with loaded rifles, automatic shotguns, submachine guns and bazookas, they laid siege to three Black communities. Children, even infants, were subdued at gunpoint.

The morning broke and nine political activists had been taken off the street: Lateefah Carter (39), Yvette Kelley (32), Omowale Clay (38), Colette Pean (25), and Roger Wareham (35), all residents of Brooklyn; Coltrane Chimerege (40), Viola Plummer (47), and Robert Taylor (29), all from the Bronx. Absent from arraignment that morning was Howard Bonds. Bonds turned federal witness, becoming an informant against the others. Jose (Pepe) Rios (34), after refusing to rat on his friends, became the ninth to be indicted.

The 51-count indictment encompasses a broad range of charges. The state's case is based on the belief that the defendants are the "military successor unit" of the people involved in the Brink's armored-car robbery back in mid-October of 1981, in Nyack, NY. The NY 8+ are accused of conspiring to commit crimes which there is no evidence they ever tried to carry out. These include Brink's-style robberies and an attempt to free imprisoned Brink's defendants Kwesi Balagoon and Sekou Odinga. They are accused of conspiring against the government; defendant Wareham, a Harvard and Columbia law grad, says this is part of the fascist plan to criminalize dissent.

They are also charged with violating the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) which was passed by Congress in 1970 to halt the influence of organized crime in labor unions. In recent years, the government has increasingly used "conspiracy to violate RICO" as the principle indictment in its attempt to criminalize the political efforts of activists in the Black, Puerto Rican and Chicano national liberation movements.

Twenty-two months of round-the-clock surveillance, continual bugging of homes, wire-tapping of both public and private phones, and watching, questioning, recording and tailing eight people and anyone who came into contact with them, involving up to one hundred Federal agents a day, had been required to get what little "evidence" the government has for its accusations: tape-recorded conversations involving sketchy, highly improbable scenarios for the robberies and jailbreaks they were allegedly planning. The government contends that the defendants knew they were being watched and engaged in counter-surveillance. Indeed, the tapes give the impression of a joke at the unseen listener's expense.

It has come out in the trial that FBI eavesdroppers were confounded by such "cryptic conversation" as the custom among the defendants of referring to each other as "brother" and "sister," also that the term "boycott" was thought to be some mysterious code word.

The NY 8+ defendants have a long history of involvement in the Black and Puerto Rican Liberation Movements. They are articulate, intelligent people with professional backgrounds and families, much respected in their communities. They organized the Black Unemployed Youth Movement in 1981 in Newark, where 80% of black youths are unemployed, and ten years ago formed the Mobilization Committee Against Police Brutality. Members have been active in CORE, SNCC, NAACP



The New York 8+ (l. to r.), back row: Coltrane Chimurenga, Robert Taylor, Omowale Clay, Roger Wareham, Jose Rios; front row: (Ruth) Lateefah Carter, Colette Pean, Viola Plummer, Yvette Kelly.

and the Black Panthers.

After being held two and half months without bail under the "Bail Reform Act" (look out!), the eight-plus were released. However, at this moment, eight of the defendants' family and friends are incarcerated (as "unindicted co-conspirators") for refusing to testify about them before a Grand Jury. One of the Grand Jury resisters, Milton Parrish, recently won a PEN Faulkner award for an essay on the grand jury system and its current abuse as an investigatory arm of the prosecution.

The surveillance continues, and the Eight-Plus are under a 9 pm—6:30 am curfew. The judge chosen by a supposedly random process to represent them is the same judge who authorized wiretaps of their houses back in '84. Bonds, the government informer, has been informed that he will have the privilege of choosing his own judge.

## The Interview

The following is an edited version of an interview between myself (DG), Lateefah Carter, Robert Taylor and Jose (Pepe) Rios. The interview was conducted on May 23, 1985, shortly after the trial began.

LC: When you had us introduce ourselves, we introduced ourselves by name. But we are part of seventeen people who the government has viewed as dangerous to them. Because our whole history has been struggles in terms of teaching our people to make them aware, and make them conscious of the fact that they are suppressed in this country and that they have to fight back. The government, in its twenty-two months of surveillance on us, came with two weapons to remove us, and I mean our politics, off the street. They used the five hundred plus agents and all of the wiretaps, telephone bugs, for the Eight. They used the grand jury for eight brothers and sisters who are now incarcerated in MCC (Metropolitan Correction Center) under the arm of fascism.

**"And so in summary, if I could say who we are very shortly, I would say we're tired of dealing with education after we've been miseducated; we're tired of talking about police brutality after our people have been brutalized; we're tired of talking about heatless apartments after our elders have died of the cold; we're tired of talking about the issue of malnutrition after our people have died from being hungry; and we're tired of talking about a future for our children after there isn't any."**

**"In closing his letter at the Birmingham Jail, Martin Luther King said, 'There is no wrong time to be right.' Thank you."**

—excerpts from the Opening Statement, May 20, 1985, Omowale Clay.

A part of that is the grand jury, is the weapon they used against those eight. Those eight people—and I'd like to name them for you: Olive Armstrong, Jackie Bernard, Dorie Clay, Jean Ford, Lionel Jean-Baptiste, Wanda Wareham, Michele Thomas, and Milton Parrish—were subpoenaed before the grand jury to give information about the New York Eight in particular, and about the struggle in general. They were not successful in both attempts. They were successful in the sense that they arrested all seventeen of us, but they have not stopped our politics. 'Cause the eight resisters are not in there 'cause they support us, [they're in there] 'cause they are who they are, we're really one. It was just two weapons that the government came at us. At this time, we're

on a campaign in terms of getting the eight out of jail 'cause they have no business in there. First of all, the grand jury is a tool, it indicts whoever the prosecutor feels should be indicted. 'Cause we can clearly say that in some of the police brutality cases where it is clearcut that the police has murdered a member of our community but they either get a slap on the wrist or they're set scot-free. When you get seventeen people who have been working consistently in their community to bring about change in their community, then they get indicted, they get sent away for eighteen months or longer, on a civil contempt or with criminal contempt, an unspecified length of jail term. . . .

The government in this country clearly sees that resistance is on the horizon because of its own contradictions. And that is that its cheap labor market, its profit, is shrinking because struggles throughout the world are winning their liberation, which cuts off their supply. So what they have to do in this country is come with very oppressive means, and their only course is fascism. And fascism doesn't happen overnight. That people have got to see the developing stages of it.

The grand jury is one. And when we were arrested, we were arrested under Reagan's new "no bail" law, saying that anyone who's a danger to their community and poses a risk of flight that they can be held without bail. None of us have criminal records—I'm talking about the seventeen of us. None of us have ever been arrested. We're all consistent workers in our community. We won that battle in court in terms of bail. So, the Eight Plus are on the street. The Grand Jury Resisters—who the government says, you come and tell us information about the New York Eight Plus—they're in jail. So it doesn't make sense. Right now, why are they in jail?

Also, on terms of some of the of the other unconstitutional—and I have to use that word, 'cause although it's written for Black, Latin and poor folks, that has never been applied—But certain constitutional rights that were on paper are now being violated in this particular case. The marital privilege—they said that is you're married to a person that is indicted, that you're not authorized to give testimony about that person. In this particular case, they've come with some theory called "The Chinese Wall" whereby each member of the Grand Jury Eight who has a spouse of the New York Eight Plus, that they will put them before a separate grand jury, separate prosecutor, unrelated to their particular spouse. This has never been tested. And as we can see, that they only came with this in this particular case, they're going to get people's response, and if they can get away with it, then they'll begin to use it. This is now breaking down people's democratic rights.

I mean, we've got different ideology, but fascism is going to attack, is attacking, all of us. And wherever we see it's raising its ugly arm, then we've got to stop it. . . . we will not allow them to put that on the book as legitimizing their process. The same kind of laws that they're implementing in South Africa, that people see that it's illegitimate there, it's illegitimate here, it's illegal. And people have got to wage those kinds of fights against those kinds of issues.

## The Trial as a Forum for Public Education

DG: I'm sure that you're aware that there's been a lot of extreme measures taken on the part of the state in trying political cases. Recently, with the Susan Rosenberg-Timothy Bunk case, they weren't permitted to put forth any defense and were basically shackled throughout the entire court proceedings. In the case of some of the Brink's defendants—namely: Kwesi Balagoon, Sekou Odinga, Judy Clark and David Gilbert—they took the political stance of not wanting to put out a defense because that, as anti-imperialists, they felt that by them putting forth a defense they'd be legitimizing the power of the state, the basic premise being that they can criminalize people's lives. Was that a consideration for you?

RT: In terms of the case of Timothy Bunk and Susan Rosenberg, in order for the government to say that they're not to put on their defense is another [sign] that fascism is coming into being. In the Brink's case, Sekou Odinga, Kwesi and the rest of the comrades who went POW, they were coming from a position that they didn't recognize the state in terms that they were prisoners of war. We've taken the position of a political prisoner.

Now, we're not advocating that we're going to win. What we're advocating is that . . . being a political prisoner gives us the advantage, to a certain extent, to open up the areas in terms of the government's weaknesses. . . . And the strategy is to, for

continued on pg. 15

# DIARY OF A

by Jonathon Leake

*I would like to say that most, if not all, of MESSENGER was taken from a notebook that I kept on me at all times, and the different "blocks" were more or less taken from this notebook... out of incidents, thoughts and so forth, in the course of a day's work.*

## Block Five □ TRANSITS

The structural reality of Street-Office and Office-Street alike is based upon a deliberate and deadening linearity and rectilinearity. The city is an ordered chaos of square and rectangular blocks of various shapes, sizes and combinations, with the only variations and breaks assumed by arrogant corporate and banking structures who only break from the linearity to further sharpen its morbid effects, and never as an integral and organic element of a larger transformative area of the city as a whole.

But the messengers come to know another possible set of patterns, shapes, and configurations in all this mesh of the straight and square. The messengers must cut across and through the cross-cross and up-down structurality of the city in a way that changes the sense of visual perspective, of the illusion of "solidity" and concrete massification, and especially of the otherwise dehumanizing effects of always keeping to the straight and narrow path of linearity, signing or walking away one's own freedom along dotted lines, on paper or cement. The messengers break out and rise above this web of mortification by following the principles of physics that now tell us that the shortest distance between two points is not necessarily a straight line.

So messengers largely come to ignore the separation between sidewalk and autoways, which are blended into a single and integral entity—the Street. Swerving, weaving and jaywalking, the messengers trace out a new geometry of curves, zig-zags, and odd angles which defy the still-dominant linearity. The messengers also come to learn of the existence of several parallel-universes of Transit, spiraling passageways of all kinds whose magic always engages the young, and which by their challenging presence, however limited by their creators or intended purposes, hint at a possible free city of the future.

These irregular Transits are, of course, represented mainly by the Subway system, with its bends and even sharp turns, dictated to the designers and builders by natural configurations in the rockbed base of Manhattan Island, natural patterns of flow and form. Is it any wonder that it is the Subway which has attracted, magnet-like, that true and liberatory expression of Present-day Proletcult, the Graffiti artists?

In addition to the great snaking tunnels beneath us, there are also several other small examples of non-linear and anti-linear eccentricity, which receive special attention and usage by messengers. These include the system of passageways, with stores, newsstands, cafes, etc. underneath Rockefeller Center and environs, as well as various arcades cutting through whole blocks and buildings at street level, special above-street walkways and foot-bridges between structures, and special escalators and stairways veering up, off and away from their adjoining or surrounding archi-textures.

## Block Six □ STRUCTIONS

The entrance swallows you and the exit shits you out. Between the two, you are digested like a morsel, divested of your measured labor, and processed through a mesh of surveillance and security.

Like the castles of the nobility in the era of feudalism, the headquarters of the corporate-banking-industrial complex, in the City of the World in our own time of crisis, are the fortresses of fear, fortresses against the living, battlements of iron and glass and concrete armor to defend against, and to crush, the human. Like the castles of the past, the architecture of the era of Late Imperialism is a hideous combination of function and design. Just as molten metal or burning oil would spit out on the heads of attackers from the mouths of ornate gargoyles, so today, the latest in "high-tech" electronic spying and listening devices peeps

out from that potted plant in the hallway, that junk "abstract art" by the elevator, or those large mirrored surfaces that have become so popular....

The latest innovation in this overall effort is the "friendly environments," sometimes called "Atriums," that many corporate or banking buildings are having built into their first and/or second floors. Complete with tranquilizing artificial waterfalls, plastic and/or real plant-life, coffee-stands and food facilities, as well as seats and tables, these places serve several functions on behalf of the particular interest involved. First of all, employees can be induced to take their lunch and other breaks here, thus not leaving the building and staying within reach of the boss. Secondly, these places are highly-monitored by all kinds of TV and video spy-systems, and probably listening-devices as well, as well as being patrolled by both uniformed and plainclothes private-security oinkers, thus allowing the bosses the option of keeping an eye on the workforce as a whole in times of tension, firings, strikes, or whatever. Finally, these "friendly spaces" are carefully integrated into the overall para-military fortification system which now dictates much of real estate manipulation, "city-planning," and particular architectural-design techniques in all the "strategic" central locations of all the big cities of the world today.

This is why there are no longer any windows in the first, second, third, and sometimes even more floors in so many of the new buildings being built. This is why your walkman-radio, or even your LED watch, will often be thrown out of whack when you go in or out of the new hi-tech/security buildings, as invisible probing fingers of special devices designed to screen sensitive computer-complexes tangle with the weaker signals of devices carried through, or even near, the building.

The buzzing and beeping of automatic locks, the crackling of intercoms, and the hissing of doors without handles or any other human attributes, all these are the burping and farting of an organism which just barely tolerates the presence of the life-forms it was initially intended to serve.

Like the castles of old, these fortresses against the living are only awaiting the cannon of the future, the force of the New which turns their greatest strength into their greatest weakness, their massivity into immobility, their towers into targets.

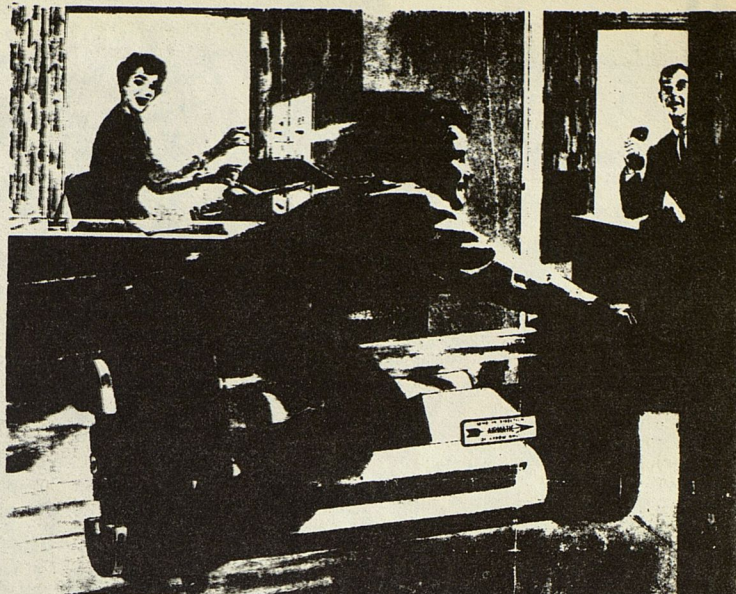
## Block Eleven □ END-COUNTER II

On the corner of 57th Street and Madison Avenue, where the effete elite meet and excrete, a symbolic cataclysm has just erupted, and magnetically pulls on everyone in the immediate area, congealing a crowd which soon draws yet more of the curious.

This Mini-Apocalypse is the destruction of a traffic light by a gigantic yacht, being towed on a special wheel-carriage over to the annual boat show at the Coliseum on the west side. Pieces of the rigging from the deck of the yacht are entangled with the fragments of traffic light, more surrealistic than any indulgence by poseur-artists. Around this tangle gather rich women in fur-coats, businessmen and the usual number of messengers and other proletarians and street people. The divisions of class and status are immediately stamped on the faces of all present, as they gaze upon this bizarre wreckage. All the bourgeoisie and petit-bourgeoisie bemoan the "loss of property," the disruption, the mess on "their" street. All the proletarians and lumpen-proletarians alike find uplift and even joy in the sight. The negation of apparently-fixed objects of control (the traffic lamp) by, through, and with the simultaneous negation of apparently-inviolable commodities for the super-rich (the yacht) is beautiful truth and true beauty at once. The vulnerability of this material world of things is hope, and life's hope, for the world of the living and the human.

## Block Fourteen □ TWIST OF FATE

The worst nightmare of the messenger is the run where he is delivering an envelope containing the means of his own undoing.



# MESSENGER

The messengers break out and rise above this web of mortification by following the principles of physics that now tell us that the shortest distance between two points is not necessarily a straight line.

The manila envelope that he is rushing crosstown or uptown or downtown with is carrying the eviction notice from the landlord that will throw the messenger out into the street, his workplace. The manila envelope contains the pink-slip from his employers that will now end this job and force him to look for another. The envelope encloses a medical report that will condemn the messenger to a lifetime of illness. The envelopes carry letters from one great power to another that will involve him, unwittingly, in sordid intrigues which will seal his fate. The envelope contains a message which concludes with the inexplicable, but irreversible, command to eliminate all traces of itself, including the one who delivered it... and so it goes....

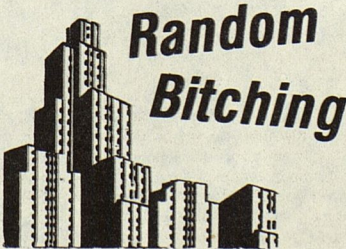
But what are all these nightmares of the messenger but the imagined and concentrated expression of the daytime and nighttime reality of ALL forms of exploited labor in this exploitation-based society, in this Civilization of Exploitation?

In fact, the messenger is always delivering the means of his or her undoing, even if only in the smallest ways. Every message is stained with one tiny drop of blood, and the immensity of delivered packages and envelopes and commodity-forms of all kinds is a sea of life's blood, flowing from the exploited walk-work of the small army of messengers, and into the ocean of blood of all the world's exploited and oppressed and enslaved labor, down through history.

And all this world's work, all of humanity's toil, and all the commodity-forms of that labor, are marked with that same mark, and even where workers, or workers and their true allies, already rule.

And this is the terrible truth of all of our lives, until the Emancipation and Equalization of the whole of this suffering world.

Reprinted from *Processed World*, issue 9, winter '83.



by Zoe Noe

Desperate economics recently prompted a return to the messenger world for me. In the past year, I've tried a various assortment of jobs, including

a dismal share of temporary office work (but aren't all jobs temporary?). Being a bike messenger beats office "work" for me. I'd much rather breeze in and out of many different offices than be trapped in one all day long, drinking horrid brown swill from styrofoam cups. It's sad though that much of what keeps my job from being boring is the primal challenge of risking my life at every turn.

I've noticed that many messengers share an elitist spirit, which I think is born of the cold stares we get in elevators from gentlemen and ladies in business clothes. It's a shared sense of being the Financial District's "untouchables." I've noticed a similar spirit among black teenagers riding the buses in the ghettos of East Oakland; and it's not something that's found very often, nor as strongly, among office workers. It's funny that, with the influx of all the new communications technology, there's also an ever-increasing demand for these young "punks" pedalling archaic one-speeds at breakneck pace amidst taxis and pedestrians. The Financial District is full of such contradictions.

Bike messengers are an incorrigible lot, considered an eyesore by many people who would want to cleanse the Financial District of its human element; but that's a hard crotch to drape a fig leaf over, given our function. Still, I've noticed a small but ominous trend of buildings adopting policies requiring messengers to deliver and pick up packages from a security guard in the lobby instead of visiting the offices ourselves. The Hibernia building at 201 California has done so for a long time. The new highrise at 101 California is the same way, and so is the Bank of America Data Center at 1 South Van Ness, and the Transamerica Pyramid building switched to a similar policy just this week. True, the new system saves us time, and shields us from the unnecessary hassles and frustrations that sometimes accompany office pickups; but personally I enjoy the actual human contact with secretaries and receptionists which helps make my job interesting. Not to mention the added workload for those who work inside, with the new system. (I've heard that Transamerica now enforces a list of "19 Steps" to follow for those who want to get a package out of the building.) Perhaps the new trend is to make messengers of us all?



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Bitburg May 5, 19

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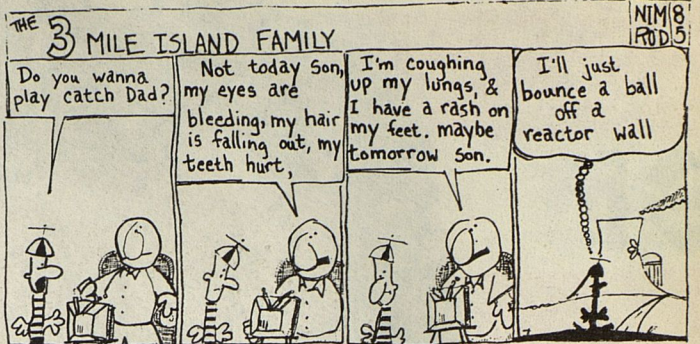


**UNKNOWN REVOLUTION  
KRONSTADT UPRISING  
WHY THE BLACK FLAG**

Black is the shade of negation. The black flag is the negation of all flags. It is the negation of nationhood, which pits the human race against itself, and denies the union of all humankind. Black is a mood of anger and outrage at all the hideous crimes against humanity, perpetrated in the name of allegiance to one state or another. It is anger and outrage at the insult of human intelligence, implied in the

pretenses, hypocrisies and cheap chicaneries of governments. Black is also the colour of mourning. The black flag which cancels out the nation also mourns its victims—the countless millions murdered in wars, external and internal, to the greater glory and stability of some bloody state. It mourns for those whose labour is robbed (taxed) to pay for the slaughter and oppression of other human beings. It mourns not only the death of the body, but the crippling of the spirit under authoritarian and hierarchic systems, it mourns the millions of brain cells blacked out with never a chance to light up the world.

But black is also beautiful. It is a colour of determination, of resolve, of strength, a colour by which all others are clarified and defined. So black is negation, is anger, is outrage, is mourning, is beauty, is hope, is the fostering and sheltering of new forms of human life and relationship on, and with this earth. The black flag means all these things. We are proud to carry it, sorry we have to, and look forward to the day when such a symbol will no longer be necessary.



# Free Wheelin' No Stealin'

On Monday, April 15 in Ann Arbor, 16 bicycles were liberated during a ceremony performed by green-clad exorcists.

The ceremony launched a new alternative green project on the Ann Arbor campus of the University of Michigan. Thanks to a coalition of students calling themselves the Green Bike Project, 16 bicycles impounded by Ann Arbor police and left unclaimed by their owners have been released for public use. Anyone can ride one of the designated green bicycles, any time, free of charge.

The Green Bicycle Project is composed of four united elements: (1) an experimental transportation project using communal bicycles, (2) a spectacle in the form of an "exorcism" that purged the bikes of their capital value, liberating them for public use, (3) the first issue of a new campus/community newspaper and (4) a fundraising drive for *Bikes not Bombs*, a national organization that sends bicycles to Nicaragua. The Project is planning to set up a local chapter of the American Green Party in September.

Each bike is outfitted with a tag offering the following guidelines for this all-American anti-institution: bikes should not be locked; bikes should be left where they can be easily seen and used by others; bikes should not be taken outside of certain campus boundaries; bikes should not be taken to private homes; in an emergency a bike may be taken anywhere—A woman alone at night is an "emergency." The bike should be returned to central campus; if a bike is damaged or in need of repair, fix it yourself if you know how. Otherwise, a local address is provided

for drop-off repair service; bikes should not be ridden at night. The tag states, finally, *These guidelines are not policed. The only enforcer is your conscience.*

As a student paper concludes: *The green bikes are an experiment in alternative transportation and individual*



honor. Cooperation is the key. Let's make it work.

For more info contact *The Green Bicycle Project*; c/o Michigan Student Assembly; 3909 Michigan Union; Ann Arbor, MI. 48109.

## MY JOB AND WELCOME TO IT

by Candi Strecker

I knew that M-- R-- was going to be a strange place to work when I walked in for a 10 a.m. job interview and found most of the office staff lying on the floor, as if a cloud of sleeping gas had just come through the ventilation system. The cause turned out to be not toxic chemicals but mathematical proofreading, a stupefyingly dull occupation. I was soon to learn first-hand how the eyes ceased to focus, how the mind refused to hold its concentration, after just two hours of it. At break-time I often joined the others who slipped to the floor for a fifteen-minute nap.

Of course the problem wasn't that we needed more rest, but that after a stretch of stationary deskwork we needed a counterbalancing dose of activity. But in an office environment you can't quite get up and do jumping jacks between the desks. Even though a goofy, casual office like this one might allow floor naps, noisy exertion was simply out of the question. In most offices the only activity that is universally permissible is getting up and strolling to the coffee machine.

And that brings us to the heart of the matter: in those long-ago days of 1978, in that particular late-hippie-era college-town environment, drinking coffee was just... Not Done. I doubt if there was one coffee-drinker for every ten of us there. We looked on the habit as a peculiar, archaic one, an obsolete carryover from a benighted era. In that office, herb tea and Postum ruled. With neither caf-

feine nor the exercise of jumping up for refills, I don't know how we found the energy to get anything done. In the years that followed, in a new state and on a

### All the Drugs You Can Drink



new job, I crossed over the line from Red Zinger to Mocha Java and joined the coffee achievers. (More like the under-achievers, in my case, but the buzz of caffeine seems to go as well with temp-worker slack as with the Urban Professional state of mind.) Like millions of

others, I now operate according to the Universal Caffeine Clock:

- 8:30 a.m.: Oh, Gawd, I'm Just Not Worth Shit 'Til I Have My First Cup.
- 10:30 A.M.: I Think I'm Going To Need Another Cup To Get Through This Morning.
- 1:30 a.m.: After Lunch I Always Feel So Sleepy Unless I Have Some Coffee.
- 3:30 a.m.: The Way The Afternoon Drags By Here, I Just Don't Think I Can Make It Without Another Cup.

I have become so infatuated with this particular high that I have found myself leaving job interviews mumbling, "Well, the job's terrible and the pay's worse, but they do have ALL THE COFFEE YOU CAN DRINK..." I have heard of offices that actually refuse to provide their workers with an endless supply of wretched-but-free coffee. Can there be a more self-defeating act of managerial stinginess? Imagine, refusing to pay pennies a day for that most vital fluid that makes dull employees BRIGHT and ALERT and ENERGETIC, a veritable Good Worker Drug that is willingly taken!

It occurs to me that if a group of office workers wanted to flex its muscles and make a show of solidarity, an interesting way of conducting a work slowdown would be for all those workers to forego drinking coffee or its caffeine cousins for a day.

reprinted from *Inside Joke*, c/o Elayne Wechsler, POB 1609, Madison Square Sta., NYC 10159

# NY 8+

continued from pg. 10

black people, to establish a Black Nation. What we wanted to do is raise the consciousness of the people around the different laws... coming out around during this Reagan Administration around "preventative strike," around "preventative detention"... Cause what's happening now is they're setting the legal precedent for fascism.

JR: ... Robert mentioned the question of strategy and tactics, which is something that we always deal with in terms of how we approach different situations and different questions. And strategically, at this point in time, we see building a popular front against fascism... So what we saw tactically, in terms of our trial, was to expose this to the masses here in America—to the masses of black, Third World, and poor white working people. How could we best get this message to them? And we summed up that the best way we could do that is by exposing, in the court, how the state operates through the courts, through the FBI, through the Joint Terrorist Task Force, and through their new forces that they create, are creating.

They have now a new "anti-terrorist" task force that goes all the way up to the president of the United States... One of their primary areas of concern... is collecting information. Collecting background information on political activists, on political dissidents and revolutionaries in this country. So the new move now in the country is to create a counter-insurgency organization that goes all the way up to Washington and is connected with all the agencies... all the way up to the National Security Council. So, it's not, I mean, this is a whole centralized organization that is being established to deal with people who are opposed to this government and actively take that on.

## On Educating the Children

DG: I went out to the last Sunday vigil last month\* and I think the thing that struck me the most was the children around that were able to offer all these names from their history [during the chanting]... It's really powerful to see that. Do you do something specifically around educating the children? I mean, they don't pick that up in public schools, that's for sure.

RT: Those are our children. They're our children by us being their parents. And they're our children by them being children in a society where, by the time they get out, it's going to be very detrimental to them. So, hmmm... long time ago we said to ourselves, is that, we're going to have to instill in our children the values that we hold, the ideas that we hold, and bring them up accordingly. So we teach them. We have sessions with them periodically throughout the year. We have programs with them. We teach them who's who, what's what, 'bout Malcolm, 'bout Martin. 'Cause if you go to a normal school and ask the kid, "Who was Martin Luther King?" or "Who was Malcolm X?" "Who was Marcus Garvey?" they wouldn't know.

So [we] view that our kids, and black kids in particular, have to know their history, have to know their roots. And for them to get a grasp of their role as black people in history, you know, here in the United States. And what their ancestors here have contributed here to the building of the United States. Ummm... I know you can take me in particular. My mother who is also a member of the New York Eight, and now the struggle was to, with me, to, "Hey Robert. This is the world. This is how I see it. You make a choice in what you want to do in life"... It's a question of how is it that people are going to live. How is it that people are going to associate together. Are they going to associate based on money? Are they going to associate based on that people are people; that they have a right to food, clothing, shelter? So, my mother, in bringing me up, was always telling me, you know, this shouldn't be that way, that shouldn't be that way, there shouldn't be discrimination. And then as I grew older and read Marxism-Leninism, read Nkrumah, read Sumar Machee, read Fanon, read Che Guevara. I mean, you formulate your ideas in terms of what it is you want to do. You know, in terms of changing a society that's interests are totally diametrical to human nature.

\*On the last Sunday of each month there is a vigil outside of the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) in support of the grand jury resisters being held.



Because you know that if now you're growing up is bad, you can imagine how your kids' stuff is going to be when they get older. So we do have those sessions with the kids. We try to give them, you know, values. We try to set morals for them. We try to... tell them who their heroes are. Rather than, you know, just disco and TV and video and all the decadence of capitalism.

## On Marxism-Leninism

DG: Are there any revolutionary models that are being practiced now that you look to in terms... of examples of Marxism-Leninism?  
RT: The model we look at is scientific analysis of the world, and the principles that are upheld in there... We view Marx as the founder of that in terms of laying out the theoretical basis for that. In terms of him making it into a science in which he did. We view Lenin in the same order, in terms of making it a reality, in terms of the first party being able to institute the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia in 1917. And what I mean by that is where the people who create and work for the distribution of the commodities. It's [where] those commodities get distributed equally among the people. That we view how Mao Tse-Tung fought for that in China in the principles... which he used. We view Enver Hoxha in Albania in terms of how he used those same principles and applied it to his country. Like Lenin says, you always apply it to your concrete condition. We study that, we apply it. We make errors. We're human beings like anyone else. So those ideas and models we hold are that. And that our basis for that is that we know through history and we know through our own experiences that capitalism here in the United States has to be dealt with. And in terms of black people here in the United States, that we view that we have the right to self-determination and the right to secede.

JR: Could you clarify your question?  
DG: Basically, there's a lot of Marxist-Leninists who would look to the Soviet Union... look to Cuba, look to China...  
JR: Look to them for what?  
DG: Look to them in terms of models, in terms of supporting revolutionary struggles. I mean, people basically realize that it's different based on the situation, based on the history of a country. But when I think of the Soviet Union, I see, I think of Stalinism, where there was incredible, you know, murders of millions of people. In the case of Enver Hoxha in Albania, and Marxist-Leninists who hold that up, that's a phenomenal militarist, you know, situation. And it's not something you—do you—if you, understand what I'm saying?  
JR: I understand what you're saying... We are Marxist-Leninists. We take the theory and all the knowledge, especially the

science. 'Cause Marxism-Leninism is a science, it's not metaphysical, it's not abstract. It's been laid out concretely like any other science. And we take it and we use it. That other countries have used it incorrectly, I don't know and I'm not going to pass judgment on them 'cause I really don't know. I don't have that knowledge myself... In terms of models, do we support other countries? Is that what you're saying? I mean, we support the Sandinistas certainly. And we support any country what's fighting against United States imperialism and is also fighting against its own bourgeoisie and dictatorships. I think particularly, right now, I think in Latin America, you know, you have El Salvador, Chile, Nicaragua with the contras, and you know certainly, we get down with them, and we lend them our support.  
RT: I'd just like to speak to that. That, in my view, is a loaded question... we, I don't like a million people dying in Russia and I wouldn't support that. But that doesn't mean that the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia was incorrect. So, to put it in that light, I think it was a loaded question in terms of how since people die or a lot of them die, the system's bad or whatever. And I think it's a struggle, it's a contradiction, and

## Update:

May 29—Colette Pean is taken into Judge Carter's chambers and is informed that her lawyer, James Silver, has confessed to practicing law for the past twelve years without being admitted to the bar. Colette's case is severed from the collective defense presented for the New York Eight.  
June 4-17—Howard (Kojo) Bonds, informant, testifies for the prosecution. After constant challenging by the defense, Bonds appears shaken. Caught in a web of lies, his testimony appears confused, contradictory and bordering on the absurd.  
June 18—Wanda Warham, grand jury resister and wife of NY 8+ defendant, Roger, is released after her grand jury's term expires. Before she hits the streets, Wanda is subpoenaed before another grand jury.  
June 25—After a hearing before her grand jury judge, Dorie Clay, resister and wife of NY 8+ defendant Omwale, successfully proves her incarceration to be punitive in nature. Dorie Clay is released.  
**SHOW YOUR SUPPORT!**  
Write to Judge Robert Carter at the U.S. Federal Courthouse, 40 Centre Street, New York, NY. The NY 8 Against Fascist Terrorism Defense Committee is located at 2415 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11223. (718)998-4336.

it's a struggle like anything else that people go through all over the world. That the struggle is for people not to die. The struggle is for our values. The struggle is for our association with each other. You know, and that's how I view that. And to get into those particulars, we'd have to go into them detailed and find out what was what, why and whatever, and then come to a conclusion that it was bad or good, the reasons why or whatever. And I think that's the way to approach that.

**The Dictatorship of the Proletariat**  
DG: Yeah, it was a loaded question. And my reason for that has to do with my position on Leninism, and just my sense of the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat and how do you avoid a dictatorship of the proletariat from becoming a dictatorship, from reinforcing the power of a dictatorship that you would support people overthrowing all over again. Like the "Animal Farm" kind of concept. Where you're just recreating what you're fighting against and re-establishing the state again.

JR: [We] have to have a definition of what the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is... A revolution is not a picnic. And you know, when you overthrow the capitalists and the bourgeoisie, okay, that's just the beginning of the revolution. Because afterwards they're gonna try by a thousand and one ways to reinstitute the bourgeois State... And the only way you can keep the capitalists and the bourgeoisie from getting back into power in the initial phases of beginning to develop socialism, is through having a DOP... You don't have a special body of armed men like they have under capitalism... Under the DOP... the masses are armed to deal with the bourgeoisie and the remnants of that. So the dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the minority who wants to reinstitute what they had before. And, I mean, we could get into the "withering away of the state" and all that, but, initially, you got, you have to have that. Every government that has overthrown... the Sandinistas had to set that up. How else were they going to keep the Somocistas from coming back into power, without an organized way of dealing with them?

And the state, it's the state. All states are dictatorships. I don't care what state it is. So's the workers' state, but it's the dictatorship of the majority over the minority who used to oppress the majority and kept them, killed them, terrorized them. So, I mean, there's a qualitative difference between a DOP and a bourgeois dictatorship.

RT: Marx states that a state is a dictatorship of one class over another class. And after a revolutionary struggle, you still have the classes, they still exist. The state under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a state where one, the ideas of the bourgeoisie get suppressed... the rugged individuality, the cash-and-carry payment between people that's the basis of relationships... That's what Mr. Rios was talking about, suppressing the bourgeoisie, not only them as a class, but them as ideas... And things don't happen overnight... in capitalism you have a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the masses of people. In socialism, you have the masses of people in dictatorships over the minority of people. And once, after that stage, you begin to see the change in terms of how it is people relate to each other in terms of ideas. What gets promoted and what gets suppressed? And that's the struggle in socialism for a society where you don't have classes 'cause that is, in my view, philosophically, that is the struggle for Marxism-Leninism in the future. Because once you have the classes, you always have them antagonisms. The classes exist under socialism, but they don't exist under communism. That's why, in terms of your other question, that Stalin murders millions of people or militarist state of Albania. Those classes still exist, so therefore the state does exist, so therefore there has to be a DOP, there has to be somebody suppressing somebody else. One class suppressing another class.

JR: Otherwise, what do you have? If you don't have initially... I think Mao was it that said, "When the bourgeoisie is overthrown, their fierceness increases tenfold." against the workers' state. And if you don't have a state that's organized, ready to deal with these other organized people who are maybe in disarray, but are getting organized to try to overthrow you again. Then how do you deal with them?

DG: When you speak of the minority oppressing, overthrowing the minority in terms of the working...  
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## NORTHERN SASK.

# Uranium Curtain

continued from pg. 3

Of course, the military and energy machines have no concern for the poisonous process, only the goal of money and might. The mining of the uranium produces dust particles of radium that when swallowed are absorbed by the intestine and carried to the bone marrow causing leukemia or bone cancer. The mined ore is then processed to produce the yellowcake. The wastes, called tailings, are discarded directly onto the land in huge piles that continue to seep radon gas into the ecosystem, even long after the mines are closed. These areas are then abandoned—true wastelands. The highly carcinogenic radon is easily transported by the wind over long distances and, inhaled, causes lung cancer. The precious uranium is used commercially as the fuel for nuclear power reactors which have a waste byproduct called plutonium, the most lethal of substances, with its military use as the active ingredient in nuclear weapons. A simple chain of events yet more deadly, even in every step of the process, than anything in creation!

We aren't just talking environmental—but economic and political. Uranium cartels and corporate global ownership of resources and government co-operation are the language of powerful economic/political control. Witness that uranium sales contracts, even those of publicly-accountable crown corporations, are confidential information, inaccessible to scrutiny even through the Freedom of Information Act. The Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada has no system of accounting for the amount and location of yellowcake production and distribution since they consider it a non-strategic material, even though without it there would be no nuclear weapons industry.

After the military use had long been exploited, uranium saw a new role as a fuel for the energy industry—nuclear energy is born! Although industrial accidents have now diminished the promise of wealth in nuclear power, initially the eyes of the energy moguls flashed nuclear dollar signs. Their fingers and machines dug this industry, exporting uranium to about a dozen different countries. During the 70s, many mines flourished, with some of the world's richest uranium deposits found at the Athabasca Sand Basin, a huge region encompassing 1/7 of the total area of Saskatchewan. The Rabbit Lake uranium mine has dumped its wastes into Wollaston Lake since operations began in 1975. Eldorado Resources, a federal crown corporation, owns much of the territory including the mines around Uranium City which closed in 1982 due to depletion of the resource. They leave behind them permanently contaminated land and water—three lakes are dead, huge piles of waste rock and mine buildings remain to release radiation into the air, land and water. The animals and water that have

sustained the native communities living on the land there are now killing them. The ones who worked in the mines are dead or dying from cancer, and passing the mutations on to their children.

But now that the Uranium City mines are emptied, Eldorado has been searching out new sites. In 1983, they purchased the Rabbit Lake mine from Gulf Minerals. By 1984, Canada was the world's number-one exporter of uranium. The annual production of yellowcake has doubled since 1983. The exploitation of the land and the people by the profiteers knows no limit in an upswing like this. The north of the province has been divided into four regions with uranium mining and milling forming the economic base for each area, with major roadways built direct to the mine sites. All unsettled Native land claims are being ignored and the question of Aboriginal title is non-existent. A clever strategy is devised by the corporations to bulldoze their plans through—a joint development structure. The "co-operators" are the Saskatchewan government, the federal government, the international uranium cartel, and several Indian bands through the Saskatchewan Indian Corporation (SINCO). Copying the Council of Energy Rich Tribes (CERT) in the U.S., SINCO is the



corporations' brainchild to get co-operation and access from the Natives, even managing to get them operating the trucking firm that transports the yellowcake from the mines to the terminal. These government-funded "representatives" of the Native community are thus brought in to "represent the people's interests."

Another deposit zone, at the Key Lake site, has been considered the world's largest uranium mine until the recent discovery of the Cigar Lake deposit which dwarfs all others with its 115,000 tons of uranium at an average ten percent grade. The Cigar Lake ore body is so "hot" that robotic technology will be required to mine it. Eldorado Resources is there again, develop-

ing the Collins Bay B-zone deposit which is 6 miles north of Rabbit Lake on Wollaston Lake. This is also the site of the upcoming standoff. The Wollaston Lake band has been opposing the mining of uranium since 1972 and with the expansion of further mine sites in their backyard, the limit has been blown. A community of 700 people who live by hunting and fishing cannot tolerate further destruction of their means of survival. It is also an atrocity to the natural spiritual balance to wreak such havoc. In July of '84, the Lac La Hache band issued an open letter on behalf of the residents there asking for support.

*"What I'm really concerned about is the kids in the future. If the water is contaminated and not fit to drink and the fish are not fit to eat, what are the children going to live on? ... We will not agree to have the Collins Bay mine opened. This mine concerns everybody because Wollaston Lake flows everywhere, North, South, East and West."*

Nor is the issue at all confused with the question of employment, since only five local people have permanent jobs at Rabbit Lake and five at Collins Bay.

tle, and we can't be subtle about responding. The most outrageously dangerous political moves are happening throughout the world in the remote areas like northern Saskatchewan. The confrontation between the corporate giants who control the functioning of the world and the people who struggle for justice, equality and peace will happen in these isolated spots.

The survival gathering and blockade have been called to bring the international community together to stop this mine but also to take a stand against all genocidal power. All individuals are asked to come self-sufficient and, if possible, organized into affinity groups. No firearms, drugs, alcohol or violence permitted. If you cannot be at the blockade, contribute by spreading awareness in your area, fundraising, etc. Contact **Collins Bay Action Group, Box 8536, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan or the Uranium Resistance Network, Box 3183, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3X6; (604) 254-7923.** Send petitions of support to the **Lac La Hache Band, Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan SOJ 300.**

It really is a matter of GENOCIDE. The Indigenous people were colonized and forced onto reservations of the most barren land. Now this land is discovered to be rich in resources and these same people are forced into work slavery in the mines, to be poisoned on the job. Or poisoned in the home by drinking the water or eating the fish. Or forced to relocate so that the land rip-offs can proceed without hitch. Water is life but the corporations are killing it. It's a genocide of all the environment and all species of creatures. It is a matter for all people to realize is the beginning of the end—the end of life if we let it. Or, positively, the beginning of the end of land exploitation if we act to stop it. The reality of what the military and industry are doing isn't sub-

## BIG MOUNTAIN: Will Navajos Lose Homes To Strip-mining?

The U.S. government is attempting to enforce one of the largest forced relocations of Native American people in history. The deadline is July, 1986, for the removal of over 10,000 Indians, mostly Navajo, from their ancestral homeland near the Four Corners area of northeastern Arizona. The government's project has the two-barreled genocidal intent to wrest the last remaining land base from Native American culture and to turn over thousands of acres of ecologically sensitive terrain to rape and destruction at the hands of the multinational energy corporations.

It is estimated that the 40,000 acres that have been granted the relocatees could support, at most, 20% of them. Public Law 93-531, the Public Settlement Act of 1974, ordered a 50/50 split of land formerly shared in peace by the Navajo and Hopi peoples, the surrender of 90% of Navajo livestock herds and a halt to all building and improvements in the area. In fact, since 1966,

an economic blockade has been imposed on schools, roads and health facilities. In the spring of 1982, the government bulldozed eleven "illegally built" homes.

The Fourth Bertrand Russell Tribunal on Rights of Indians in the Americas, held in Rotterdam (Netherlands) Nov. 24-29, 1980, found PL 93-531 to be in clear violation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (which the United States has been the only country to refuse to sign). It was also found to be illegal under the American Convention on Human Rights, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Peoples and Countries, and UN General Assembly Resolution 1803 Concerning Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources. The case is to be taken to the International Court.

In 1882, the Hopi people, who—like the

other Native tribes—do not believe in exclusive land ownership, were fenced into an arbitrarily-drawn rectangle which completely left out the farming community of Moencopi as well as much of their original homeland. Many Navajo people continued to live within the boundaries of the Hopi Reservation. One of the chief reasons for creating the Reservation was to give the Bureau of Indian Affairs the authority to remove white people who were allied to the Indian resistance.

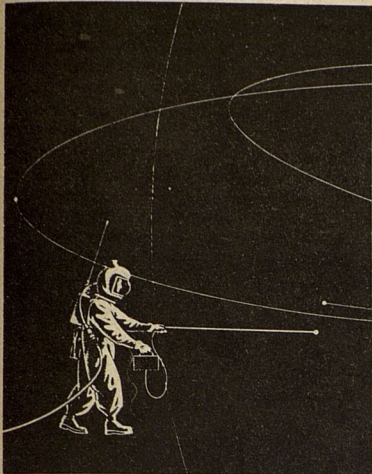
The sedentary Hopi people had been sharing their land with the pastoral Navajo for centuries before. In the 1930's, the BIA established 640,000 acres as exclusive Hopi territory, designating the rest as a "Joint Use Area (JUA)". The creation of geographical boundaries was part of the government's "divide and conquer" strategy. In 1921, Standard Oil had discovered oil on the Navajo Reservation and the energy corporations, Mormon

Church and U.S. government began plotting to steal back the land that they had formerly regarded as worthless.

Since Indians refuse to sell their land, a subterfuge was devised to give the theft the appearance of legality: a "Navajo Tribal Council" was created by finding three Navajo men who would sign the requisite forms, despite the 75-0 vote by the tribe itself against cooperation with the oil companies. This became standard practice for seizing control of Indian lands, and a gold mine for lawyers, who were paid by the taxpayers, and who also were often the only persons to gain from lawsuits for money ostensibly filed in behalf of Native peoples, who themselves (sometimes even those in the "Councils") will not accept monetary payment.

A fictitious "land dispute" has been used by the government as a pretext for the Land Settlement Act of 1974. The Hopi Tribal Council began a legal effort in the fifties to gain exclusive ownership of the land for mineral leasing. They were acting under the instructions of John Boyden, an attorney who was a former arch-bishop in the Mormon Church (the scriptures of which promulgate a racist ideology), who was also

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## Roll Over Columbia! PLUTONIUM POISONS COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

Hanford Nuclear Reservation is located on 570 square miles near Richland, Washington. Its numerous facilities are indispensable to America's role in the nuclear arms race. Corporations such as Batelle, Rockwell International, Exxon and Westinghouse are reaping huge profits at the expense of the workers, residents and environment of the Northwest. Here is an overview of Hanford's operations and call for non-violent resistance.

The PUREX (Plutonium Uranium Extraction Process Plant) is one of the most controversial plants at Hanford. The purpose of PUREX is to extract plutonium from spent nuclear reactor fuel and concentrate it into weapons-grade plutonium. Workers in the "N-cell" convert liquid plutonium into dry powdered plutonium for shipment to Rocky Flats, Colorado and use in nuclear weapons triggers.

According to the government's own documents, radioactive Krypton-85, Iodine-131 and Carbon-14 gases are released from PUREX smokestacks. Plutonium, Strontium-90, Cesium-137 and tritium, among others, are emitted by routine PUREX operations. In barely more than one year of operation,

there have been over 30 reported cases of worker contamination, 10-13 kilograms of plutonium "lost" (enough for a bomb equal or greater than the one dropped on Hiroshima), and numerous shutdowns due to plant malfunction.

Hanford also houses the Fast Flux Testing Facility. The FFTF is a large sodium-cooled reactor which produces more plutonium than it consumes. The new plutonium may ultimately be used for nuclear weapons production. Unlike commercial plants, the FFTF is subject to nuclear explosions as well as those caused by hydrogen and sodium gases. Serious defects have been found in the fuel pins for FFTF, which could lead to more contaminations of the Columbia River Basin.

The dual-purpose N-Reactor simultaneously produces electricity for the power grid and plutonium which is extracted by PUREX and used for new nuclear warheads. Leakage of radioactive water from the N-Reactor's spent fuel storage continues to be a problem.

Numerous underground steel storage tanks containing high level nuclear waste are buried at Hanford. The government admits that 450,000 gallons of high level radioactive waste have already leaked. In a late 70s interview, Don Cockeram, head of waste management at Hanford said about persistent underground tank leaks, "of course they will all leak eventually."

As if the tank farm isn't causing enough problems already, Hanford is one of 3 sites being considered for the Dept. of Energy's permanent nuclear waste repository. Rockwell's proposal is to drill holes in the basalt rock formations found at Hanford and bury high-level radioactive waste in "leak-proof" canisters approximately 3100 feet below ground. But 200 years is the maximum time that scientists predict that their canisters will maintain structural integrity; while many of the radioactive isotopes take hundreds of thousands of years to decay. According to the DOE all ground water passing through the proposed repository site ends up in the Columbia River System.

In past decades, plutonium production at Hanford made the Columbia River notoriously radioactive. In 1969, after studying the lower Columbia River for 6 years, the Oregon Board of Health declared that at that time the river contained more radioactivity than any other known body of surface water. Now with resumed PUREX processing, river contamination will again reach these extreme levels. Radioactive cesium and other isotopes now emitted

by PUREX operations may concentrate in fish and result in total body doses to the consumers of the fish.

Pulitzer Prize winner William Longgood's 1972 book, *The Darkening Land*, documents Columbia River micro-organisms with 2,000 times the radiation as the surrounding water, and insects containing radiation by a factor of up to 350,000. Even Batelle Memorial Institute, which receives multi-millions annually from federal nuclear weapons budgets, declared in a 1971 report that "seasonally as much as 80% of the fish collected upstream from reactor effluent outfalls, and in a stream tributary to the Columbia downstream from Hanford, have been exposed to radioactive effluents."

Judging from the scarcity of studies about Columbia River radioactivity during the past decade, government agencies do not want to publicly discuss the problem. Yet food chain contamination tends to be a gradual process, and many of the isotopes released from Hanford will remain highly radioactive for centuries.

Citizens of the Northwest are looking towards summer, '85 as a critical time for non-violent resistance at Hanford. In remembrance that the bomb dropped on Nagasaki was made at Hanford, our actions will take place the week of the 40th anniversaries of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. One action planned is the planting of a peace tree at Hanford with dirt from all around the country and the world. We invite you to join us. For more information (and to send donations of dirt), please contact NWAD, P.O. Box 4212, 97208, or call Laura at 228-4683. Coalition for a Co-operative Society.

## STUN GUN

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neighborhoods. (The ACLU contested "Cold Turkey" in court, and so far have won a partial settlement, in which the police agreed to no longer "stop, frisk, question, search, interrogate, detain or arrest" any person "based only on a person's presence in a high-crime location." Nearly one thousand people had been searched in the first ten hours of the campaign.)

The new wave of police terror has occasioned at least two deaths which have come to our attention, of young people who were arrested on minor possession charges and killed while in custody, in Newark and Philadelphia.

Was there some backchannel communication or encouragement to Queens SNAP detectives via one of the White House War on Drugs programs? Is the "blue wall of

## SITE 300 INVASION

On August 6 thru 9, the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima & Nagasaki will be marked by a great diversity of events throughout the country.

In the S.F. Bay area the Livermore Action Group will be helping support the mass infiltration of the Livermore Labs Site 300. Site 300 is where the non-nuclear high-explosive detonators for nuclear weapons are tested. It is also the place where research into the x-ray laser and particle beam components of the Star Wars program are being conducted.

The obscure test facility sprawls over the treeless ranchland 40 miles east of San Francisco. Last year alone over 300 tests were run at the site.

Starting in April '84 demonstrators began to target Site 300. By the end of the year protestors had infiltrated the site on at least 5 occasions and succeeded in temporarily halting open air testing of the detonators. This disruption of business as usual delayed the underground testing of nuclear warheads at the Nevada Test Site.

In the most recent infiltration, last April, protestors reached the building where Star Wars research is conducted after they climbed to the roof and hung a banner appealing to Site workers to quit.

The August actions are expected to bring the shutting down of Site 300 one step closer.

silence" protecting—not higher-ups among NYPD brass—but at the Justice Dept?

It is certain that Federal law enforcement agencies would rather see the lowest echelons of law enforcement take the rap for the "abuse" of the electric guns, than admit that they introduced them in the first place just for such sadistic purposes.

There is talk of attaching the handy little gadgets to six-foot poles to make their alleged use as defensive weapons more plausible. Meanwhile, state legislatures are banning the sale and possession of these "humane" devices by the general public.

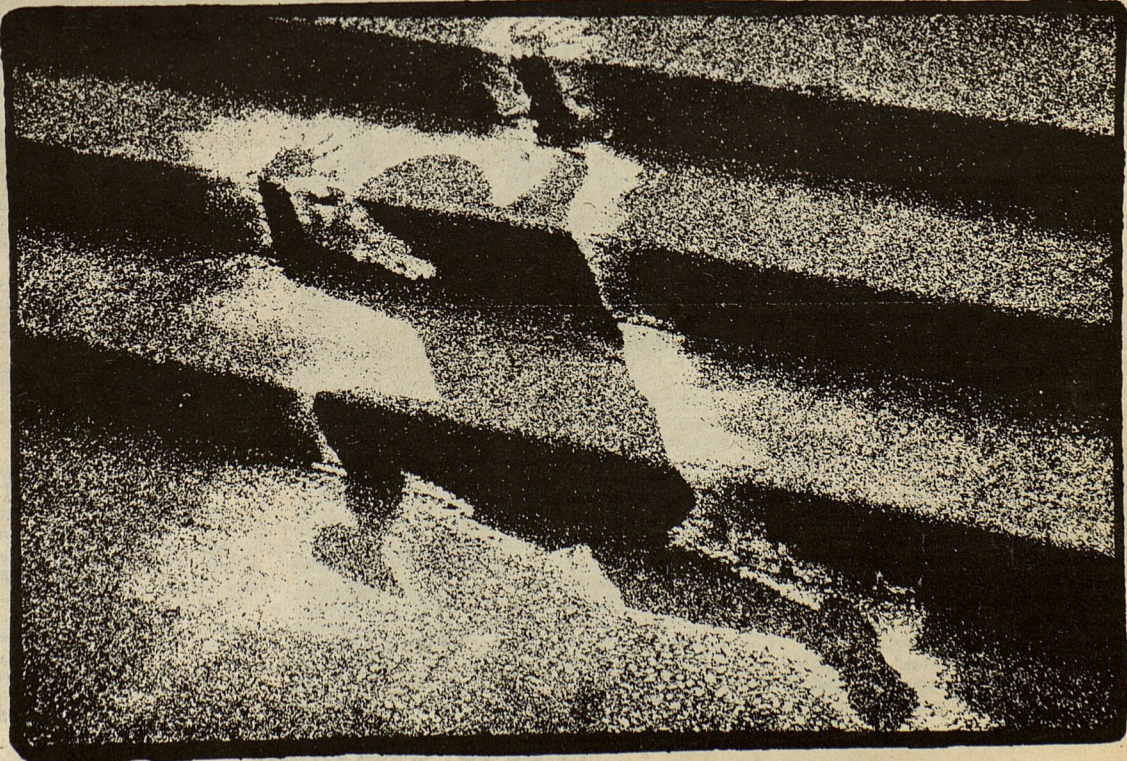
In Argentina before 1982, in the "dirty war" against dissent, one of the favorite methods of the junta's torturers was the repeated application of electric shocks to their victims. Now, with stunning speed, as his first accomplishment, Ed Meese's Justice Dept. has managed to legitimize the same technique for all levels of law enforcement, all over the country.

## Shadow Project

When the first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima in 1945, human beings who were within 300 meters of ground zero were instantly vaporized by the searing heat of the blast, leaving behind only their "shadows." Before dawn on

Hiroshima Day, August 6, 1985, the International Shadow Project will paint human silhouettes on the streets and sidewalks of communities around the world. The silent testimony of these anonymous human silhouettes will dramatize what would remain after nuclear war.

The first Shadow Project took place in New York City in 1982 and was followed by a similar event in Portland, Oregon in 1983. The Project has developed a handbook for those who wish to participate in their own communities. Write: The International Shadow Project, Portland PAND, PO Box 40223, Portland, OR 97240 USA or call: (503)248-9275



## No Room for Eden?

# CONDOS vs. THE GARDEN

**GREENNEWS NYC**—*The Garden of Eden*, world-renowned Lower East Side *Earthwork* created by Adam Purple, has been given 30 days. On August 1, 1985, New York City's department of Housing Preservation and Development, operating in conjunction with the soon-to-be-defunded and defunct Washington-based HUD, plans to take over the Block 421 site with the intention of building 189 units of 'low to moderate income' housing directly on top of *The Garden*.

The signs are ominous. Our present mayor, Ed Koch, admitted on WOR radio that he had visited *The Garden*, it was nice...but it has to go. Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander says she hopes *The Garden* can be moved. Housing groups funded by the City and therefore loyal to Friedlander, agree. Well-intentioned liberals and knee-jerk leftists afraid of getting caught on the wrong side of what they perceive to be a class issue, are reluctant to take a stand. *The Garden* is beautiful but housing is sacred.

The fact is that this housing project is a political plum being doled out to a local housing group, Action for Progress. The reason these units have to be dropped on *The Garden* is that it is the only site available within Action for Progress's tiny district. No one ever said there was a shortage of sites in the Lower East Side. There is plenty of rubble to go around. Another motivation for the City is the chance to try to kill three birds with one stone: build a few units of low grade housing to pay off political loyalty, destroy a growing ecological, non-speculative approach to land use, and split the community by pitting Hispanics against the local organic gardeners over the issue of housing.

But what about this housing? There have been differing estimates as to what is meant by 'low to moderate income'—some have said this means earning less than \$40,000 a year. This whole project has been referred to as a "land clearing operation", by those who believe that low income housing will never be built on the site at all. Even if this isn't actually yuppie housing, it certainly fits in very closely with general plans for gentrification of the area [i.e., the New York City Planning Commission's "Master Plan"]. Another alternative approach to providing community housing,

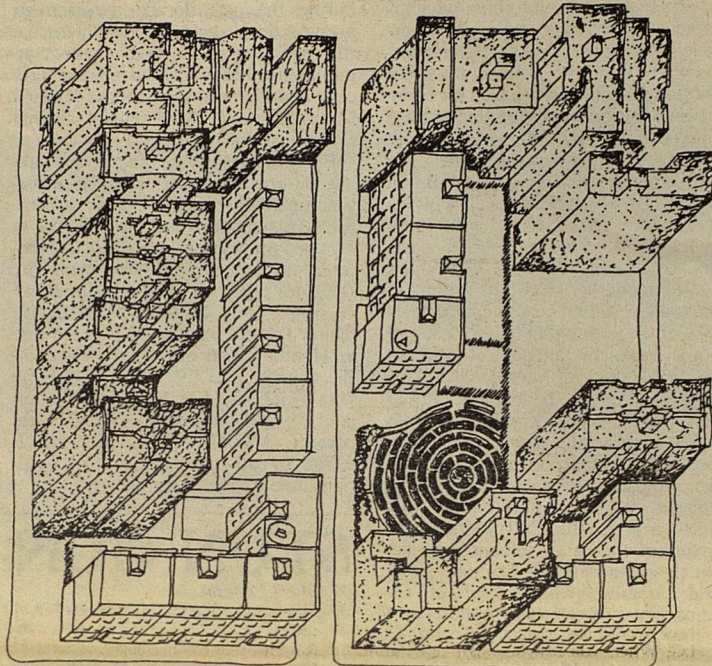
homesteading, has been totally ignored by the City and its supporters in this neighborhood. It must be remembered that part of the process of clearing this site for whatever purpose the city intends to use it for was the deliberate neglect and destruction of approximately 400 units of existing housing.

It should come as little surprise that the City of New York, whose mayor is totally enthralled by real estate speculation schemes and the growth-at-all-costs mentality, would be threatened by homesteaders, squatters, street peddlers and illegal gardeners dealing directly with Nature. Many community gardens flourish throughout the city. Some, like *The Garden of Eden*, are considered illegal, while others have been given temporary legitimacy through the Operation Greenthumb pro-

gram. These Greenthumb gardens get to put a chainlink fence with Koch's name on it around their turf. But only until next year, after the election when their leases run out and the speculators move in. Then they'll all be in the same boat.

What makes *The Garden of Eden* unique is that beyond being a community garden, it is a garden of the soul—a web of life with intentions of expanding as it grows. Sitting in *The Garden* at any time of year, it is easy to feel that this is the only island of sanity in this over-developed and hyper-frenzied city of souls. Its concentric rings require one to move slowly, to contemplate, experience. Its central circle, the double yin/yang that is visible from satellites, is made of flowers.

There is no lock on *The Garden*, no door or gate to hang a lock on. Adam is the creator and the "purple gardener," but not



The Storefront for Art and Architecture's proposal, which would save close to 80 percent of Adam Purple's Garden of Eden. Under the plan, Building B would be moved across the street, and Building A would be turned to face the garden. (Drawing by Weiss)

the owner. Some say his 12 years of continuous cultivation have earned him the right of ownership through squatter's rights or "adverse possession" under New York State law. The City disagrees. Nonetheless, Adam gave whatever "ownership" he had accumulated to the people of New York five years ago. The plots are tilled cooperatively—the fruit and vegetables are given away in return for weeding. All here is public yet somehow the experience is totally intimate.

Adam is a bonafide ecological radical. He doesn't use electrical power, gasoline power or any power other than his own power. He doesn't eat wear or eat animal products, and for this reason is able to recycle his own shit ("wastes") into the soil at the rate of 36 square feet per year. The organic garden he tends is fertilized by horseshit, transported 70+ blocks from Central Park by purple bicycle and trailer. He lives in the ground floor apartment of an adjacent tenement with two black cats, heating with wood and doing quite well without running hot water, electricity, gas or rent. Actually, the City claims he owes it \$144,000+ for the use of the building, which was recently part of the Mayor's Artists' Home Ownership Pro-

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Adam Purple says he's reluctant to trade Eden for a "tombstone." (Villager/O'Donahue Photo)

## BIG MOUNTAIN

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working for Peabody Coal Company at the time, and who wrote the relocation legislation in 1958 and 1974.

A "land dispute" between two tribes of "primitive" people looks plausible to outsiders. But the Navajo and Hopi have lived in constant proximity to one another for hundreds of years without serious conflict: trading, attending each other's dances, intermarrying.

While Boyden was lobbying in Washington, DC for the bill to divide the JUA, the Salt Lake City public relations firm hired by the "Hopi Tribal Council," David Evans and Associates, staged a range war. The firm took newspaper and television reporters onto the reservation to see fabricated evidence of burned corrals and shot-up stock tanks. The same firm at that time represented WEST: a group of 23 utility companies building power plants in the Southwest.

The real antagonism is between the few collaborators with the invading powers in both tribes, and the masses of unprivileged who will lose all they own in the deal. Those Hopi with government salaries and contracts want the JUA for large scale cattle-ranching and mining. The Navajo Tribal Council would be co-owners with Bechtel, General Electric and Public Services of New Mexico of a coal mine and power plant in the coveted San Juan Basin. The Council is already deeply involved in oil, gas, coal and uranium "development." Its present chairman refuses to take a stand against relocation.

### 395 Miles of Barbed Wire

As the Navajos wrote to President Carter, "Someday it's going to get to the point where we're going to have to take the

law into our own hands to prevent further destruction of our lives and our land. You're trying to force us to commit a crime just to protect our land."

The last time the U.S. tried to remove the Navajo, with Kit Carson's burn and destroy, starve 'em out tactics from 1863-1864, it concluded with the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* between the U.S. and Mexico, which at that time had a predominately Indian population. This agreement required that no Indian people in the U.S. annexed lands would be removed or relocated.

395 miles of barbed wire had already been stretched across the desert by the fall of 1977, when Pauline Whitesinger, a 43 year old Navajo widow, used stones and sticks to drive the crew away from Big Mountain, in the heart of the JUA. September, 1979: Katherine Smith, age 60, fired a rifle to stop the fencing crew. Later that month, seventy residents of the community, where the barbed wire fence was stopped, issued a Declaration of Independence, declaring that the federal government no longer has any authority "to intrude or disrupt the sacred lands at Big Mountain."

It has been the women who have led in the revolt of the Diné (Navajo for "the people"), the women who have most often put their bodies on the line in a desperate battle where recourse to legal means has already been made into a deadly joke. Because so many of the men have been taken out of the community to school or work, it is the elder women who are left behind to guard the values, beliefs and knowledge of their forebears. Beyond that, the Navajo are a matrilineal people who traditionally look to the women for wisdom and leadership. (The puppet "Tribal Councils" are made up of men, of course.)

In 1980, several older Navajo women took the keys from the crew's truck while younger women began pulling up fence posts. Four women of varied ages were mac-

ed and arrested. But these cases have not yet been tried in the courts, as the authorities have had difficulty finding local (Indian) citizens who will act on the jury.

Goldwater told a lie worthy of Goebbels when he informed Congress that there were "literally tens of thousands of acres that are not being used" available to the Navajo. On the Reservation, the land is filled to capacity. The government has relocated some Navajo by buying them houses in border towns, where they are at the mercy of an exploitative financial system that they do not comprehend, where they experience racist hostility and aggression on a daily basis, and where a large proportion soon die, often at their own hand.

The BIA has been performing cattle raids, with the ostensible purpose of "protecting the land from over-grazing," which cannot disguise the intent to starve the Navajo out. The animals are their main source of food and income.

One of three appointed to a federal commission for the enforcing of the Land Settlement Act, Roger Lewis, resigned saying, "I feel that in moving some of these elderly people we are as bad as the people who ran the Concentration Camps in World War II."

### "National Sacrifice Area"

Eventually, we may all feel the effects, or shall we say the fall-out. Federal environmental laws don't apply on the reservations.

The demand for coal is expected to double in the next decade, and there are 21 billion tons of it in Black Mesa, which they intend to just rip out of there, by strip mining. Since this involves one of the most environmentally sensitive areas in the U.S., which is "virtually impossible to reclaim after stripping," according to the National Academy of Sciences, it will be declared a "National Sacrifice Area" if mining begins.

(Already water is being taken from the aquifer that underlies Black Mesa at a rate of 3 million gallons per day by Peabody to

transport the coal it mines in a slurry pipeline to a power plant 275 miles away. Wells are going down and springs are drying up, but company officials claim that mining has nothing to do with it.)

Visibility in the Southwest is half what it was 15 years ago. Even with the latest pollution control equipment, the Four Corners Power Plant is the worst single industrial polluter in the world, emitting 350 tons of sulphur compounds and 210 tons of nitrogen compounds each day. As a result, the Navajo suffer from respiratory and heart diseases.

According to a committee of the U.S. Dept. of Housing, Education and Welfare, increasing amounts of carbon dioxide emitted into the air "could induce climatic changes with the potential for generating global socio-political disruption within fifty years." (Italics are added to emphasize that they aren't particularly worried about destroying the air, water, etc., but they are afraid that somebody might catch them at it.)

The multi-nationals have their eyes on the uranium found in such abundance in the Indian lands. There are still heaps of radioactive waste lying around within the Navajo Reservation from the thirty-eight uranium mines, and five uranium mills active in the 1970s within the Navajo Reservation.

### Waiting on Big Mountain

The people gathered on and around Big Mountain are determined not to be moved. They are calling upon all people of social consciousness to honor July 6th, approximately a year before the government deadline, as Big Mountain Day, by forming informational picket lines in front of U.S. Government buildings or U.S. businesses.

For more information, read: *Big Mountain News*, c/o Big Mountain Support Group, 1412 Cypress St., Berkeley, CA 94703. Send donations to: Survival Network, P.O. Box 6130, Kansas City, KS 66106.

# NY 8+

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class, and the dictatorship of the proletariat, aren't you really speaking to promote a vanguard, that's a few that would be operating in the interests of the majority, supposedly? Those would be the people to determine what the good forces are to be promoted, and the bad forces to be . . .

LC: We're talking about the majority. We're talking about the people who are responsible for the production of food, shelter and clothing in the country. That they have a definite say-so in the policies of the country. The minority would be the bourgeoisie who once oppressed the majority of the people. As Pepe has said, as long as the bourgeoisie exists, then the organized mass have to suppress them. And then, he says we get into the "withering away of the state." But when you have a "vanguard," that we're actually promoting a vanguard, we're saying, "No," that the masses of the people, that the workers actually take control of their country.

### Arming the Masses

JR: There's one basic difference that you have to remember. Under socialism, the masses are armed. The masses. That means in every village, hamlet, they have weapons. It's not a special army, there's a people's militia. The people are armed. And the people are the ones who suppress the bourgeoisie. There's no special, you know, I don't have a little army here who's gonna do what I say. The people are armed. And I think that's a very important—Qualitatively, that's a very important difference that you gotta see. 'Cause when the people are armed, then they determine who they're gonna suppress. LC: They're armed with the knowledge of who the enemy is. In Nicaragua, they may not all agree with the Sandinistas, but they all agree that the United States is their enemy. And they fight to the end. To the very end to keep them out. And that's the—I see it as almost the DOP. It's not that, "Oh, I'm a member of the government's such-and-such," but, "I'm armed for the enemy when the enemy comes in." Or the enemy who still exists here, who will try to rise to power again and oppress. And who rise to power on their own self-interest. That those are the power that I'm armed against.

RT: I would like to just add to or clarify just in terms of the question you asked that up inside the working class, when you had the state, there is a vanguard. . . the vanguard cannot promote ideas that the masses of people do not agree with. . . You cannot hoodwink whole masses of people, regardless of what you're running. Just like in capitalism, they try to do that. They try it, but they don't. They can't. . . the propaganda of those ideas, in terms of bourgeois ideas, are domi-

nant. Just in terms of ideas. But in people's actual relationships to each other, those ideas are not dominant. So the dominant ideas that people put forward, that the masses listen to and agree with, that's the vanguard that you're talking about. And that vanguard comes from the masses of those people. Those ideas form their material life, comes from their relationships with their people. So it's not like the vanguard. . .

LC: . . . are separate from the—

RT: . . . from the people. Or we'd have a DOP and the masses would be hookwinked into thinking that it's their's and it's not.

DG: Especially if they're all armed.

RT: Well, you see, that's again, again, the arms come in only during people's consciousness. I could give anybody a gun, I don't know where he's gonna shoot until I talk to him and find out where he's coming from. So the first struggle would have to be

**"The 'anti-terrorist' forces that they have now . . . [are] a whole centralized organization that is being established to deal with people who are opposed to this government and actively take that on."**

—Jose (Pepe) Rios

in terms of ideas. And then people would, based on their [ideas] go one way or the other, in terms of what's their view, or how they see the world. People may take up arms to institute capitalism. And they'll be the bourgeoisie. But the majority of people would not institute capitalism. The majority would go for socialism.

LC: We're talking about definitions. That we can't see a particular government who calls itself a socialist government and look at that and say there's something wrong with socialism. Look at what they're implementing and say either it is or it isn't.

DG: Do you think armed struggle at this point is necessary—necessary for the self-determination for black people in this country?

LG: When you say "at this point," armed struggle can't happen overnight. We, the New York Eight and the Grand Jury resisters, uphold the right to armed self-defense. We—when I say "we"—black people were not brought to this country on the Good Ship Lollypop. We were brought here under a system that needed our labor. And it worked us from sun up to sundown. Given the economic system of this country, we know that it's for the few and against the many. Anything that we won, black people, Hispanic, other minority, white people who understand or who fight against their own

condition, did not get these changes in some peaceful means. I mean they have to fight for it because if I'm in control, and I'm looking out for my own self-interest, I'm gonna do all I can to keep it. So, I have to institute various institutions to keep me on top. I institute my armed forces, I institute the policies through the schools that institute dependency as opposed to some independence that people see. That they need us to be in control of their lives. . . And as was previously stated, when it begins to lose, when I say, "it," I'm talking bourgeoisie—when it begins to lose control of its territory, of its land, of its wealth, then it begins to institute very oppressive means. And you can't fight guns and bazookas and fire bombs getting on your knees, marching and sitting in. That can't be your tactic throughout history, 'cause your relationship to your enemy, his tactics change, so you have to change your's too. . . We look at countries who've actually liberated themselves and say, well what did it take for them to do that? And we examine, what do we have here, and examine who the enemy is, and we know that's inevitable. Revolution can't be won any other way. But it can't be won just with arms. It has to be won with the theory also. That they go hand in hand.

DG: Wouldn't the system be the enemy, rather than any individual who might be filling the role? Like, the police might not be the enemy themselves. They might be, you know, they're workers working as police rather than people who set up the state policy.

JR: Let me say before we get into all of this, this is an area that we can talk about all night. That we once again deal with strategy and tactics. . . if it happens to be a man in blue who's got a gun pointed at your head to keep you from getting your independence and from changing the system, then he's your enemy. And if, tactically, at that point, you determine that the only way you can deal with him is. . . through armed struggle, then that's what you do. . . It's that particular time and place. Which, as we always say, it's a concrete analysis of concrete conditions that determine our tactics.

DG: From some quotes that I read from the sixties, when asked what women's position was in SNCC, Stokely Carmichael said, "Prone."

RT: (turns to Pepe) Said, "Prone"?

DG: Right. . .

RT: Holy shit!

DG: Yep. And when asked about women's power in the Black Panther Party, Eldridge Cleaver said, "Women? Well they should exercise Pussy Power."

JR: You don't have to go any further. Well, we know where Eldridge Cleaver is now and we know where Stokely Carmichael is now. And they certainly are not leaders in the Black Liberation Movement. So their backward. . . chauvinistic position with regards to women has been seen for what it was. And they could never run that line. I mean, we know, that that's a bourgeois line, and our line is a workers' line and a socialist

line. That women are part and parcel for the struggle for liberation for the nation and for the building of socialism on an equal basis. And that some tasks one person may do better than another, but there's no question of the position of women in our view.

RT: I would just like to say, again, politically, it is incorrect to view a people, that they are subordinate to any other people. The question, even in the New York Eight there are eight—

LC: Nine.

RT: —women defendants. [That includes the Grand Jury resisters]. . . Women definitely have a role in their determination of life. Those statements made by Stokely and Eldridge was clearly coming from a bourgeois idea, which means is that they would never free anybody including themselves, if they hold those kind of views. We struggle against chauvinism and that's not to say that we don't have chauvinistic tendencies inside the New York Eight. And, like I said before, we're not perfect, but we're human beings and we're living in a society that promotes that. So wherever it comes up, we struggle against it collectively.

LC: It was good here having the brothers speak first. . .

RT: 'Cept we let Lateef cook, 'cause she cooks better than we do. . .

LC: (laughs) Like they say, we struggle to change history. We struggle to change the bourgeois views that we've been brought up with, because it certainly works against us. And as a Black revolutionary I struggle to be the highest of whatever it takes to make revolution in this country and that goes from one spectrum to the other. And like Robert said, it's not to say that chauvinism does not exist, but we struggle tit-for-tat. And it's not to say that we are not oppressed, but as a Black revolutionary and, as my other comrades, we see our liberation in terms of the liberation of our people first because capitalism promotes that subservient role that women are inferior, that the kind of work that she primarily do is inferior to men. That we can't separate women's struggle from the struggle of our people. Up inside that will be the struggle for women's rights.

DG: Just the last question which I've seen written in most of your literature: Which way forward?

RT: In terms of which way forward, the New York Eight sees. . . that the consciousness, and the actual agitation around people against fascism here has to begin and has to be broadbased. And this doesn't mean that now we have to build another organization that people all get together and everybody unite around everything. The only unity has to be around that what's coming into being is fascism and how is it their particular organization or them as people fighting against it. And it's here and now and it's getting worse, and it's getting worse.

JR: I think our slogan is, "Build a popular front against fascism."

## RADICAL MUSICIAN FRAMED



Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, one of Africa's most popular musicians, was sentenced to five years by a Nigerian court last December on trumped up currency smuggling charges. Fela was carrying \$2,000 when he was picked up in the Lagos, Nigeria airport, as he and his band were embarking on their first U.S. tour in fifteen years.

While the military government of Nigeria, a continuation of British and U.S. colonialism, has plenty of hatred for Fela's Pan-Africanist view, it is believed that the U.S. C.I.A. took part in Fela's frameup. It wouldn't be the first time that the CIA has tried to remove Fela and his radical anti-corporation music from the world

scene. Once, during Fela's 1981 tour of Italy, his entire entourage was nearly busted at the border when five of their suitcases were found to be stuffed with pot. An American woman travelling with the group admitted planting the weed and she was later revealed to be an employee of ITT.

Fela's fame has spread with the afrobeat rhythm he developed and promotes through his music. Settling his scene in the poorest section of Lagos he formed a nightclub and studio called the shrine. Here they formed a cooperative radical "government" as well as doing shows. The shows would attract hundreds night after night. Soon the Nigerian authorities were on his case using the fact that reefer was smoked regularly and in large quantities there as an excuse to launch attacks. However, these attempts failed to silence Fela's message.

In songs like ITT-International Thief Thief and Sorrow, Tears and Blood Fela attacks the corporate imperialists who stand behind the facade of Nigerian "democracy" and now a fascist military dictatorship. He tells the story of how 1,000 police attacked his compound hospitalizing everyone and killing Fela's 76-year old mother, by dropping her out of a window. Fela himself has been ar-



rested over 400 times, although never convicted—until now.

Fela's mother was a powerful organizer of the market women in the 1940s and 50s, founding the Nigerian Women's Union and leading massive protests against British colonial rule. At one protest, his mother led 50,000 women to camp at the home of the local British ruler, until he fled in panic. Unfortunately, one major blemish in Fela's political ideology is his pre-feudal view of women as African "queens" in tow. A tradition which many people in Africa were happy to see die away.

However, while criticizing Fela for his fundamental sexism we should overall support him against the corporate giants and petty dictators who want to silence Fela's attacks on their bloody system.

In light of these attacks on Fela and the mounting pressure on the racist government of South Africa and the growing struggle throughout the whole of Africa we of Rock Against Racism call on the Nigerian government to release Fela immediately. RAR also welcomes Fela to the U.S. when he achieves his freedom and offer our support in any tour of the U.S. he may plan.

In the spirit of RAR we demand: **FREE FELA NOW!**

# Secret Torture Behind the Walls

by Anna

As some of us are very well aware from the continuing lockdown at Marion and the conditions of inhuman misery of the prisoners and from the statements of Kuwasi Balagoon, Leonard Peltier, and many other unnamed, unknown political prisoners in the jails of this "democratic, free, and etc." society in which we live, harassment, beating, torture, and experimentation with various drugs are carried out systematically in the prisons and so-called "mental hospitals" (in reality clandestine jails) every day.

This strategy of the state to silence its strongest, most outspoken opponents and to discredit us, at the same time providing bodies for continual experimentation in torture techniques, usually in combination with the use of mind-altering drugs, works extremely well. As is well-documented, the CIA has long been searching for a foolproof method to break an individual, to force us to impart information which principles forbid us to divulge.

It is also obvious that the training of secret police forces and torturers around the world requires classroom material and extracurricular studies on the part of the students. And so, "patients" are interrogated by "doctors" of various nationalities (Haitian, Chilean, Salvadoran, to name some I have known) in a small "consultation room" without windows, with soundproof walls and metal door which strongly resembles a jail cell. Often, the "patient" is kept awake in this cell for 4 to 5 day stretches at a time with the use of drugs such as methedrine and dexedrine, strong amphetamines which will not permit an individual to sleep, as well as make you extremely nervous, agitated, and finally hallucinatory. Obviously, when in this state of mind, it is extremely difficult for an individual to maintain the discipline and control necessary to resist the constant attempts by the interrogators to force you to talk, especially when the questioning is also accompanied by the skillful application of electric shock to the cerebrum, as well as to various parts of the body, notably the genitals. I believe the pain caused by these shocks cannot be described to someone who has not experienced it. Sometimes it takes all the discipline you possess not to scream, thus evoking justifications of your "acting out of psychotic fantasies" and more intense punishment, usually in the form of beatings, burning you all over your body with cigarettes, sodomy, and rape, sometimes with metal instruments.

My first encounter with this hidden fascist underside of life in the land of Big Brother came in 1973, shortly after the famous occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement, in which we declared our land to belong to us, not to the U.S. government and the multinational corporations.

Following the occupation, in which we faced the might of the 6th Army under the command of the nefarious Al Haig, other types of counterinsurgency warfare were used against us. My friend Annie May Aquash was shot in the back of the head on a cold winter's day. We were told she had died of hypothermia after a drinking binge. Those of us who knew Annie knew this to be a blatant lie, and months later, an autopsy proved us to be right. In my case, it was several months later that I was arrested at a demonstration in New York and taken by force to Bronx State hospital under the pretext that I was "hysterical", another blatant lie.

During my six months of incarceration in this concentration camp of oppressed people (Black, Latino, Native), I learned important lessons in the use of mind control and torture techniques. At night, we women inmates were tied to our beds hand and foot, and obviously could not move. The male orderlies and nurses always chose this time to inflict various tortures upon us defenseless "patients". On various occasions, I was forced to witness the gang rape of fellow prisoners and the bestial pleasure of the jailors at our helplessness. One night, they raped and then burned with cigarettes my best friend in that place, a lovely Black political prisoner named Rachel. She slept in the cot next to mine, and we could com-

municate our anguish and rage only through our eyes until the torturers left and we could speak in whispers. Outraged over this treatment of my comrade, I spoke the following day to my "doctor" about the incident, only to be told that I imagined the en-



ting thing. I insisted that a medical examination would prove conclusively that Rachel had indeed been raped, and for this I was punished severely by my "doctor" and the rest of the staff.

First, they dragged me to a small, soundproof cell, in which I was severely beaten and electroshocked. During the course of the beating, my shoulder became dislocated. I was then put in a straitjacket, shot up with an incredible amount of Thorazine (other prisoners have died under similar circumstances) and left in the lightless cell for a period of at least 7 days without food, water, or the sound of a human voice.

When I was finally allowed to leave the cell, I was taken to the "violent" ward, the place where the most severe atrocities are carried out against the prisoners. I remember well the constant interrogations of that time. Among other things, I was asked to name my comrades in AIM, their addresses and telephone numbers, my friends in the solidarity movement with Chile and when we had meetings, and my friends in the anti-Vietnam war movement. I was accused of planting bombs, trying to overthrow the state, and being a menace to society. I was told that if I did not cooperate with my interrogators I would spend the rest of my life in jail. I was burned all over my body with cigarettes, raped repeatedly, drugged with combinations of amphetamines and depressants to alter my mental state, and constantly threatened with worse tortures if I did not divulge the information the state wanted.

Despite all this oppression, I managed, with a lot of loving support from my fellow inmates, to remain strong and reveal nothing to the enemy. Meanwhile, I was denied family visits, the use of the telephone, and mail privileges.

A lovely Puerto Rican woman named Maria taught me not to openly resist, to play the "insane" game, to say I was sick, that I was mistaken, that I really couldn't remember anything after all the druggings, to mumble nonsense rhymes while the "doctors" questioned me. What Maria taught me most probably saved my life, as unrepentant prisoners are never released, and are often murdered by overdose injections of powerful drugs. Beds filled with old patients, lobotomized, vegetables for life, serve as an example to all of the fate awaiting us if we fail to do as our jailors wish.

Following Maria's advice, I achieved my release from that hellhole after only 6 months, but it seemed like years at the time.

The year 1974 was a hard time for me, with many former friends and comrades

nauseum and achieved my release in a relatively short time. Once again, I had the painful experience of telling the pure truth and being believed by no one. Being older and more cynical now, I found this more easy to deal with than the first time, but it was a very painful time anyway.

Feeling rather oppressed and depressed by all these events, I decided to go to Nicaragua with one of the work brigades, which proved to be yet another educating and interesting experience. Life being what it is in the U.S. in the 1980's, it should surprise no one that the brigade was apparently infiltrated by the CIA, with a certain degree of success.

A trio of women in the part of the brigade that was in La Esperanza apparently wanted to create some trouble for the Frente Sandinista, and invented a story that a woman doing night vigilance was raped by a Nicaraguan soldier. As I was the only woman performing this duty, I knew this to be a lie, at least if it was supposed to be about me. I tried to speak with the women about the situation, to discover if some incident had really occurred, but they said, "she doesn't want to talk to anyone about it." I pointed out that this was politically incorrect in a revolutionary society in which rape is considered a serious offense, but to no avail. Several days later, one of these women approached me, claiming that my nerves were strained, that I wasn't eating or sleeping (something the compas and I laughed about when the brigadistas were asleep, as I ate heartily every night in the army kitchen), and that I should go the next day to San Carlos to "see a doctor". An experienced political prisoner by now, I felt a chill of fear as she said this. Later on, I discussed the situation with 2 companeros, who asked me to go to San Carlos, see the doctor if necessary, and try to contact Captain Alejandro Guevara with my suspicions about the possible infiltrators in the brigade. As I sincerely love the Sandinista revolution and would help however possible, I agreed to their suggestion. The rest of the night was spent in formulating a plan and to hasty farewells as dawn approached.

I pretended to sleep for a few hours, even if only to prove that I could to possible watchers. I left in the lancha (small boat) along with 2 men from the brigade, whose names I unfortunately don't recall, various army men, and the 3 women, of course. Upon our arrival in San Carlos, I and the 2 men proceeded directly to the hospital, and the 3 women vanished into the town, whereabouts unknown.

When we arrived at the small hospital, beautifully painted on the outside with revolutionary murals, 2 compas were arriving, their feet and lower legs destroyed, apparently by a land mine. We helped bring them inside to the doctors, and then returned to waiting. After my friend with the ulcer was seen to, I went inside, where I was treated by a lovely Cuban doctor, whose face I shall never forget, although I have forgotten his name.

We returned to the town, found a place to stay for the night.

I was just about to fall asleep when the 3 women appeared and insisted I come to stay where they were, next to the Casa del Gobierno. I managed to convince them to allow me to stay where I was for the night, but they insisted on the presence of myself and the 2 men at a meeting at 9 AM at MIDINRA. In the morning, they had a meeting while I, my 2 friends, and one of the women whose duty was to act as a guard stayed outside for about 2 hours in the hot sun, doing nothing more than occasionally buying a fresco at the little store on the corner across from the Ministry of Culture, where some companeros of the Juventud Sandinista played me a song which said, among other things, "when there is love, one can embrace the enemy, suffering him". The people of San Carlos seemed to be aware of the situation. Here were these young men giving me the moral support I needed to continue with my task. This was after I moved to where the women were staying, one of the most serious mistakes I ever made. The guard continued to do her duty like a faithful dog, and I couldn't seem to go anywhere without her.

convinced I was "insane". This is the result of the propaganda campaign of the system against "mental patients" and the "mentally ill". Unfortunately, the campaign is effective, as I can testify. Many friends did not and do not believe what I went through in jail. They are convinced that I am ill, that my imagination created the hell in which I lived and suffered for half a year. This is the wall that all of us must face, the seemingly unbreakable wall of human ignorance, of human willingness to believe the lies of the state, of lack of consciousness on the part of many people in the United States.

After forceful drugging for a period of 4 weeks, my blood pressure was 80/50, and I could feel nothing in my forearms and lower legs. My colon was also completely paralyzed. Obviously, my physical condition was poor, and I thought it possible that I might not survive the continued druggings.

Meanwhile, the interrogations continued, with the same old questions over and over. "Who are your Salvadoran friends? Who are your Chilean friends? What do you do at Casa Nicaragua? When do you have meetings? What do you talk about in these meetings? Where do your friends live? Where do they work?" And so on . . .

All of this had a rather hypnotic effect, and I had to struggle hard to overcome this and maintain my alertness. My entire 4½ week stay in this place consisted of 6 hours of daily interrogation by various people repeating the same questions over and over, accompanied by forced druggings with Haldol and Cogentin. Cogentin, for those not familiar with it, makes you feel like you no longer have a prefrontal lobe and causes your vision to blur, which can be quite disorienting. It also effects your balance to the extent that it becomes impossible to walk upright, and I had to walk to the bathroom by clinging to the walls.

My next encounter with the clandestine jails and secret tortures in the U.S. came 10 years later, in February of 1983. Following a rather intense argument with my lover, I found myself once again in the cruel hands of the state, in Harlem Hospital, which I later learned is not even certified as a hospital. This time my main interrogator was a Haitian man, Dr. Val Brun, who accused me, among other things, of being a member of the FALN. He also wanted to know if I had direct contacts with the FMLN, the FSLN, and the Chilean Resistance Movement, and if I was "a crazy person who runs around planting bombs".

Having already learned to play the game due to prior experience, I played it ad

Luckily, I had made my contacts and received my information the night before during my walk, and so I knew I could meet with Captain Guevara at 3 PM in the Policia Sandinista.

Unfortunately, our meeting never took place. At around 2 pm, after having accused me of being a spy, which resulted in a long talk with state security (luckily for me, as I completed my task without meeting Captain Guevara), the women began to talk to me about, "going back to the hospital, because your doctor wants to give you another injection." As the man had never given me a first injection, which I pointed out to them, I believed them to be lying and tried to convince them that I had the right not to act on their suggestion. Shortly afterward, a very fat man with a black beard, wearing an army uniform, drove up in a jeep into which I was forced against my will. I was taken by a route previously unknown to me to the hospital. This route, unlike the other, does not pass through the town, where people would certainly see me and realize I was in trouble. When we arrived at the hospital, I stepped out of the jeep, looked at the FSLN flag, and lit a cigarette, stating that I would wait here outside until my doctor arrived, as I knew he did not begin work until 3 PM. At this point I was attacked by the 3 women and the fat man, who can kick very hard with his boots. As I was writhing on the ground trying to escape his kicks and moaning in pain, several more people, apparently hospital personnel, entered the melee and injected me massively with a very powerful depressant.

This group of contras had obviously received their training from the CIA.

My next memory consists of briefly awakening during the night to discover I was aboard a small plane bound for Managua, a fact I deduced from the view of Lake Nicaragua below me. When I next awoke, I was in a "mental hospital" in Managua, something very different and apparently much nicer than those here. I was taken to a small room, apparently ordinarily a linen closet, for 4 days of the most intense and brutal interrogation and torture in my life so far. The fat man and some of his contra buddies drugged me with amphetamines, electroshocked me all over my body, raped and sodomized me, refused me any water, and questioned me throughout. "How many compas are in the puesto (military post)? When and where do they do vigilance? How many campesinos live in the UPE (state owned cooperative)? How far is the UPE from the puesto? How far is the puesto to the river? At what times do lanchas come and go? When do they receive and transmit radio messages?" And so on, the same type of questions I'm always asked, the same type of questions I will never answer.

I really thought they would kill me, disappear me like so many other people, but apparently they thought better of this due to the fact it would be bad publicity for them. After all, it wasn't necessary to kill me. As I was a "mental patient", who would possibly believe me? Not most people, certainly. I was released from the room the night before the brigadistas came to take me against my will to the departing plane to Miami. (It was at this point that I had a chance to examine my bag, only to discover that my knife, my medicine, the receipt the doctor had given me, and the keys to my mother's house were missing.) They planned to have me committed to a "mental hospital" in Miami, home of the right-wing Cubans, an experience I would probably not have survived.

If not for a very dear, old friend and comrade who most probably saved my life, into the "hospital" in Miami I would have gone, unaware until the last moment of their plan. Luckily, I didn't have to suffer that, but the alternative plan, to have me committed to Jacobi Hospital, did succeed. I doubt that anyone present in the Taller Latinoamericano on the night of January 26, 1984, will forget the experience of having 20 or more policemen lounge about the place for half an hour before using my sister to abduct me to Bellevue, from which I was hastily transferred to Jacobi. This last incarceration was, however, such a relatively mild experience that it hardly bears mentioning, except to note that I was interrogated about my friends in Casa Nicaragua, my Chilean friends, and my Salvadoran friends once again, to which I replied nothing.

## The Garden

continued from pg. 18

gram. Adam was hailed as a pioneer in ecological soil management in *National Geographic's* September 1984 issue. His paper, "The Garden of Eden: An Environmental 'Radical Transformation'," was accepted and published by the Environmental Design Research Association's 16th annual conference this June at CUNY's Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street.

Adam has strong silent support in the community. While the majority of people living nearby do not feel the need to commit themselves either way concerning his struggles with the City, many admire and enjoy *The Garden* in its different seasons; some cultivate the community plots and share in the harvest. Those who admit to being "friends of *The Garden*" are considerable in number and represent community support

in their own right. They have sponsored benefits and are involved in the continuing defense and preservation of the space.

After considerable debate and a plenary meeting devoted to the discussion of *The Garden*, the New York Greens remain divided on a plan of action. After hearing Stanley Aronowitz, Carl Linn and Noah Kingstein all speak passionately in favor of its defense, the Greens failed to reach consensus in favor of a whole-hearted commitment to *The Garden* as an organization. The impetus now falls to the "summer Greens," the organizers of the July and August plenaries to initiate a more creative proposal to support *The Garden* publicly while offering a Green-sponsored plan for community-based housing, homesteading and community gardens.

The site developer, A.B. Herman is a Long Island based construction/destruction firm which will not be hiring local labor for

this project. (Chemical Bank is financing it.) A vice president of A.B. Herman told me, "We don't want any slippage in the demolition that might delay our getting into the ground before winter." As a gesture of generosity and to "preserve the true spirit of the Garden," A.B. Herman's architects recently offered to preserve the central double yin/yang, the Empress tree and to give Adam a plaque on which he could write the epitaph of *The Garden*. Do they know that that tree seeded itself out of the horseshit? Do they know that there will be Greens and others who will defend *The Garden* when they try to fulfill their destructive fantasies?

See "The Garden of Eden," by Eve and Adam Purple, *Yipster Times*, March 1978, pg.29, with a March 1977 photo.



## THE PHILIPPINES MAYDAY

continued from pg. 3

have become, as one observer put it, either left, or left behind. It is this same process that has swelled the ranks of the New Peoples' Army (NPA), the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, with thousands of unemployed workers.

The Labor Day march in Manila drew 50,000 workers (in contrast to the TUCP's 8,000), who converged from eight points in the city. Representatives spoke from striking unions. "Butz" Aquino, younger brother of the slain Senator, delivered a strongly anti-imperialist and pro-socialist speech, supporting general strikes, and hinting none-too-subtly at higher forms of struggle. While some activists claimed the speech marked Aquino's coming-of-age, others felt he was positioning himself for political ascendancy within the Left. Either way, the speech was another sign that political figures are being forced to choose sides in the rapid polarization of the society, and many see their stars rising with the Left opposition, rather than the traditional political structure. The polarization and open-ness of this opposition was most evident in the speech by firebrand journalist Waldy Carbonnel, who referred to the NPA as the New Place Agency. Members of the foreign delegation also delivered statements, followed by a rousing chorus of "Solidarity Forever." A British trade unionist said that labor conditions he had seen were similar to conditions in Britain during the Victorian era, 100 years ago, while Australians pointed to dockworkers' actions which have taken place in their country in solidarity with Filipino workers.

The international guests repeatedly said how impressed they were with the state of militant trade unionism in the Philippines, in contrast to the dominance of yellow unions they experience at home. The Valenzuela municipality of Metro Manila, which calls itself "the Strike Capitol of the Philippines," had a coordinated work-stoppage on April

25 and thirty strikes going as of May 1.

The KMU stresses the formation of workers' alliances based on municipality or region rather than industry, so as to incorporate community issues and support into factory organizing. This integration is so advanced in the area around the Artex plant in Malabon that the organization looks more like a workers' council than a union which has been on strike for a year. The strikers have a mutual aid network in the town and have set up a cultural group. In nearby Navotas, there is talk of experimentation with workers', peasants' and fishermen's councils with direct control over production and distribution of essential goods in a barter economy. Necessary preconditions, they say, are intensive education of these sectors and the establishment of a Democratic Coalition Government.

At least 778,000 workers have taken Genuine Trade Union courses, which one radical student claimed are more sophisticated than the political education he received. KMU organizers say this education allows decentralization of workers' networks, leading to a remarkable proliferation of unions run by the workers themselves, rather than relying on traditional bureaucratic structures. Besides generating powerful general strikes, the structure is said to be more democratic and less vulnerable to crackdowns. In addition, the KMU follows the lead of the Philippine movement as a whole, in its fierce independence from foreign control. KMU chairman Rolando Ortalis emphasized an internationalist unionism with its headquarters neither in America nor the Soviet Union.

Elsewhere in the Philippines on May 1, over 20,000 workers and peasants marched in Bataan province to protest multinational exploitation in the Export Processing Zone and the nuclear plant which is due to go on line this summer. Three people were killed by the military when they attempted to join the march, and marchers on the long route

were joined at one point by NPA guerrillas. In Davao City, in the southern island of Mindanao, a large sign was hung in front of the main department store reading: Closed Tomorrow. The People Are On Strike.

May 2 and 3 marked the Welgang Bayan, or People's General Strike in Mindanao. Called to protest economic conditions and the intense militarization of the region, the Welgang caused a total paralysis of economic activity, according to organizers of the New Patriotic Alliance (BAYAN). Transport, factory and educational work completely ceased, a situation reinforced by barricades, indicating further the isolation of the regime. The strike prepared the way for a summit of all political forces in Mindanao on May 7 in Davao. If the summit did not bring peace and social change, BAYAN leaders warned, they could call a crippling week-long strike on two-weeks' notice. Labor organizers in Metro Manila predict an escalating series of general strikes to reform or bring down the regime, and are concentrating on organizing critical industries to pave the way for a national general strike.

BAYAN held its founding congress on May 5 and 6 in Quezon City. The political party is one in a series of attempts to unify cause-oriented militant groups such as KMU with traditional personalities such as Aquino and ex-senators Jose Diokno and Lorenzo Tanada. While it is preparing for May 1986 local elections and a possible presidential contest, BAYAN also sees general strikes and the parliament of the street as part of its arsenal. While the congress adopted a resolution for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. bases, some were concerned that the stance may be watered down in a BAYAN attempt to ally with other politicians. The delicate alliance of different class forces opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, which BAYAN represents, is said to be an attempt to prefigure the character of a new government after the regime falls.

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- Citizens Against Arkansas Marijuana Laws Suite 103 5518 Baseline Rd Little Rock, Ar. 72209

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- Coyote Howls P.O. Box 21701 San Francisco, CA 94110 415-626-1113 ask for Margo
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- David Christian 1110 Lindridge Ave Atlanta, GA 30324

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- Sleepy Hollow Direct Action Committee N.E. Network c/o Skip Martin Brookfield Rd. Brimfield, MA 01010 413-245-7407

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- Wave Forms: Box 1761 Dearborn, MI 48121 313-581-4798
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- Nat. Com to end the Marion Lockdown Susan Olan POB 17802 Austin, TX 78760

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- American Cannabis Society POB 9208 Madison, WI 53715

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- ELF (the Everything Liberation Front) PO Box 1031, Adelaide St. Stn., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K4 594-0234
- AANN (Anti-Authoritarian News Network) POB 915 Station F. Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2N9
- Rock Against Racism POB 2541, Sta. D Ottawa, Canada KIP 5W6 613-230-9868
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- Black Dove Affinity Group Box 965, Station B Ottawa, Ont. KIP 5R1
- Black Umbrella Resource Centre 442 Cambridge St. S., Ottawa, Canada (213) 230-9868

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- Alternative London BCM Alter London WCI W5XX
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- Smokey Bears: c/o Clinton House Watergate St. London SE 8
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- Polytronic (Festival info) 4 Englands Lane London NW3 722-3299

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- Die Gruenen (Address for all regional parliamentary and policy groups, nat. policy groups) (Name, issue): c/o National Office Bundesgeschaeftsstelle, Colmantstr. 5300 BONN.
- Amnesty International Heerstr. 178, 5300 Bonn 1.
- Peace Movement: KOFZAF (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.
- 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
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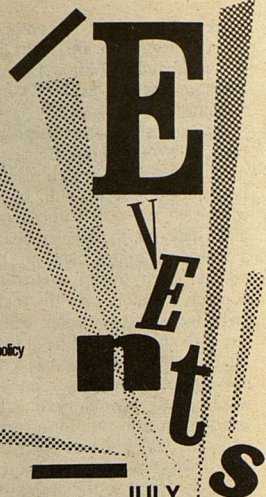
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**JULY**

'OMI petition drive' [see article]. Debra Orther: 503-658-5132.

**July 18**

'Chicago Summit of Youth & Students on Youth & Student Solidarity with the People's Struggle in South Africa' University of Illinois at Chicago. United States Student Association —Keith Jennings: 202-775-8943, American Committee on Africa — Josh Nessen: 212-962-1210

**July 19-22**

'U.S.S.A. National Convention' University of Illinois at Chicago.

**AUGUST**

**August 1-6**

'International Conference for Human Rights & Against Psychiatric Oppression' Burlington, VT (Living & Learning Center, University of VT) Paul Dorfner: 802-635-7547

**August 18**

'Philadelphia Rock Against Racism' Gillian: 212-533-5028

**August 21-27**

'Wisconsin Capitol Squatters Unconvention' Madison, WI, Brian: 608-257-0169

**August 22-24**

'D.S.A. National Conference' Jeremy Karpatkin: 212-260-3270

**August 31**

'Rock Against Rent' Tompkins Square Park, New York NY

**OCTOBER**

**October 5**

'Marijuana Harvest Festival' Madison, WI. Brian: 608-5517-0169

**October 11**

'National Student Day of Actions Against Apartheid' to take place in conjunction with the 'UN International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners' A.C.O.A., Josh Nessen: 212-962-1210

**October 21**

'Shut Down the Arsenal-II' Rock Island, Illinois. Disarm Now Action Group —Leslie: 312-427-2533

**October 31**

'NYC Halloween Smoke-In' at Washington Square Park, NYC. Smoke-In Central —Gillian: 212-533-5028

**NOVEMBER**

**November 1-3**

'National Student Anti-Apartheid Conference' Hunter College, NYC. A.C.O.A. —Josh Nessen: 212-962-1210.



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**UNCONVENTION IN MADISON**

The Wisconsin Capitol Squatters invite you to a six day Unconvention August 21-27. We evolved out of a two-week occupation of our State Capitol building last spring in opposition to the state's investments in South Africa. This will not be a convention of any particular organization, but rather an environment in which all people from all movements can meet and share. The schedule will be free-form, with a lot of free time (swimming), parties, informal discussion and workshops, and a minimum of plenary sessions and parliamentary maneuvering. Three types of workshop are anticipated: skills, specific future and ongoing projects, and education around particular issues. **Skills:** using the media before they use you. Civil disobedience and direct action alternatives. Recognizing and living under surveillance. Pirate radio. Monkey warfare ideas. **Projects:** Ongoing computerized communication and alternative News Service. Planning for October blockade of Rock Island Arsenal; South African Political Prisoners' Day (October 11). **Educational:** Central America, South Africa, NATO, toxics, more. Call early if you would like to present any workshops yourself or have someone to recommend. We are expecting a delegation from the Green Party of Germany, and are seeking additional international representation. Simultaneous with the Unconvention, the University of Wisconsin and the American Bankers' Association will be holding their annual Graduate School of Banking in Madison. Fun and games with the bankers are definitely on the agenda. Housing will be available, and some meals provided. Registration fee: \$20 (flexible). **Write:** Unconvention, 1053 Williamson St., Madison, WI 53703, or call: Wis. Student Assoc.: (608)262-1081 or 262-1083 days, or John: 256-3937 nights.

# My Darling Overthrow!

## From Rikers'

4-13-85

Brothers & Sisters,

I have been in jail on Riker's Island since last November. I just received the latest issue of *Overthrow* which lifted my spirits a lot. Since I have access to a copying machine I have been circulating and posting sections of the paper, especially the articles on "Youth in Jail" and "Forced Labor in Prisons."

Here on Riker's, you have the option to work, but you risk losing your "good time" if you don't. You must work 7 days a week, 8 hours a day, starting at 25¢ an hour. The most you can make after several raises, is 50¢ an hour. If you are late reporting to work or you don't do whatever you are told, the C.O.s can write you up and you can lose 5-7 days of good time each time.

In Nassau County Jail, it's even worse. "You don't get paid at all for working, and if you don't work, you risk losing good time and they may even send you upstate where they rent prison space."

I am getting some positive results as I spread the word on anarchy, freedom, peace, love and equality, but there are still plenty of fools who still believe in the system, thinking this is the "greatest country, you should pay taxes, "love it or leave it," etc. I can't believe that inmates can feel that way after having been fucked over by the system—most people are here for drug-related crimes, as I am. As far as I am concerned, I have not committed a crime because I have not hurt anyone. Why do the pigs and judges prosecute victimless "crimes" when they should concentrate on real crimes, like murder and rape? The way I see it, there can be no "crime" if there is no victim!!

Anyway, if you have extra materials (*Overthrows*, posters, leaflets, etc.) please send them to me and I will distribute them discreetly, but effectively. Also, if anyone wants any information on Riker's Island (processing, job assignments, legal info, etc.) write to me and I'll answer all letters. I'd also like to hear from fellow prisoners, as well as brothers and sisters on the outside.

Remember, when freedom is outlawed, only *outlaws* will be free!!  
Peace, love & anarchy,  
Chris Flash  
P.O. Box 821  
New York, N.Y. 10163

## Labor Kampz

Howdy heathens,  
Really do hope these words find y'all in the very best of health and determined spirits. Thankx 4 sending the latest *O.T.*—it iz of course a most welcome reminder of 'things' seemingly remote from the domestic tranquility of existence here (Folsom State Prison) at the base of this pyramid. But, not unlike the other plantations, reservations, und kampzzz, 'thangz' iz not so quiet. . . This one, and those of lesser degreezzz of security have all but ground to a halt due to continued gang or racial conflicts. The present routine is constant lock-down and 'emergency' suspension of even state-sanctioned (work) 'programz' . . . (you kno', license platez and metal furniture) and lately, a wave of wild young wreckers 'ave made the intended labor camp expansion not so feasible a meanz of 'cleaning up' the streets. This has, however, just-us-fied the rationalizationz 4 more prisonz, labor kampz und social engineerz-zz. . .

Zo, in regard to the letter from Rat and others on the matter of forced (i.e., cooperate to get out sooner) labor and utilization of technically (hmmm,

technically) skilled pink/white 'n' blue collar 'offenderz' to 'enhance' the administration und expansion of this penal system, you can count on it—The machine and their servantzzz are even now about the konstruction process—to include that system necessary to "contain refugees and 'other' detainees." Such information is easily obtainable from the journals on 'corrections' but is especially evident in those publications pertaining to the industry and its hardware (bars, locks, razorwire, lights, sensors, ad nauseum). In any case, the present *core* military-industrial-technocracy will at this stage of dwindling resources attempt to contain any social disturbance by whatever meanz necessary. Thus far, the Annual Rites of Spring celebrations of those yet conscripted into the labor (voluntary or not) force, are more an indication that nothing more *serious* is afoot. . . and it must be emphasized that such seemingly conscious lifestyles will in no real way threaten a socio/economic structure, the corporate/multi-national state, nor those millionz of living kopz. You see, rhetoric, reification und reactionzzz aside, someone is *still* purchasing the commodities or accoutrements, paying taxes, and otherwise subscribing to those services which enable (if not legitimize) the status quo to continue uncontested.

It seems, as that Russian convict noticed some years ago, that because life in the West is so comfortable and



one's ability to realize the authoritarian threats to liberty is mainly symbolic, the point when such enslavement becomes all too evident. . . is at the point when it's too late. (Indeed, these may be my last words.) But it iz hoped that the summer will amount to more than be-ins, smoke-inzzz and residual layin' 'n' playin', fuckin' 'n' suckin'. It iz not so much a matter of what to do. . . as it iz a crucial matter of doing no longer. . .

With love,  
Onward,  
J. Frazier

Box B 38808; Repressa CA 95671

P.S. if you feel compelled to argue, send stamps, i'm in the hole. (obiter dictum)

## Lebanese Cover-up

Dear *Overthrow* staff and readers,  
Since 1947 the world has listened to the people of Israel's demand for the "right of existence." But ignored, until recently, have been the cries of the Palestinians who were driven from "their" homeland and are now scattered throughout the Middle East. Do they not have the right of existence? What of a homeland? Are they to remain living in camps and settlements like animals?

The time has come for the Israeli government to face the problem they have caused (with U.S. support). Why can't they live peacefully with a joint government and give the Palestinians the right of existence that they themselves have been demanding?

As Israel expands each day, we know that they won't rest until every

Arab is too weak to even defend his country. We must aid the people of the Middle East, not with guns or money, but with something even more important, we must start putting pressure on our politicians who back Israel and keep pouring more military aid to their corrupt, repressive regime.

The Israeli government screams bloody murder when one of its soldiers is killed by someone defending his home in Lebanon. But they silently and efficiently cover up the murders of thousands of Arabs. Pressure your congressmen and senators to cut off aid to the present government until they can live peacefully. Military and economic aid is vital to the Israelis and the United States can no longer stand by and allow the situation to get any worse in the Middle East.

Scott J. Anderson  
245 Whalley Ave.  
New Haven, CT 06511

## Resistance Pledge

U.S. imperialist intervention and war is escalating around the world in a fascist crusade to crush National Liberation Movements and Socialism and expand international imperialist-colonial domination. U.S. military intervention is threatening to inflame whole regions into Vietnam-type wars, particularly Central America. The U.S. is dictating to the world that no country has a right to independence from U.S. imperialist-colonial domination and plunder and to choose its own destiny and a Socialist economic and political system that best meets the needs and interests of the people.

The U.S. CIA-contra war against Nicaragua is responsible for brutal murders, kidnapping and torture of thousands of civilians and caused millions of dollars in damage and is crippling the economy by sabotage, blocking bank loans and a total trade embargo. These barbaric crimes against humanity and an independent nation is in gross violation of the Geneva Convention, U.N. law and U.S. law. U.S. imperial arrogance has ignored its criminal violations and condemnation by the U.N. World Court, countries around the world and people in the U.S.

The U.S. is determined not to allow any Central American country to become independent from its colonial domination. The U.S. is determined to escalate its war against the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador and against Nicaragua—to overthrow the democratically elected and popular Sandinista government and install a U.S. fascist Somosista colonial dictatorship again.

A strong indication of an imminent direct U.S. troop invasion of Nicaragua and possibly El Salvador or an indirect invasion by using Honduras, El Salvadoran, Guatemalan troops with full-scale U.S. logistical support is: The expansion of U.S. bases and increase of U.S. troops in Honduras; joint U.S. and Honduran military maneuvers off of the coast of Nicaragua; U.S. surveillance flights over Nicaragua; increase of military aid to Honduras and El Salvador; and indirect aid to CIA-contras; the recently imposed trade embargo against Nicaragua and abrogation of the U.S. and Nicaragua Friendship Treaty; and Reagan's fascist, bellicose threats against Nicaragua.

If the U.S. invades Nicaragua or El Salvador, it will inflame the whole region into a full-scale, prolonged Vietnam-type war that could kill hundreds of thousands of people.

People have a moral obligation to resist U.S. imperialist intervention war and must contribute to the resistance the best way they can, for example, by donating or raising funds for resistance organizations and progressive papers and increasing circula-

tion of progressive papers, organizing, forming coalitions with resistance groups, participating in massive demonstrations and civil disobedience campaigns that will blockade government buildings, Congress and the White House, such as the "Pledge of Resistance Movement," etc.

It's crucial that people contribute funds and material needs to the Nicaraguan government and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador by way of Nicaraguan and FMLN support groups.

With the same urgency, enthusiasm and sacrifice as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade's defense of the Spanish Republic, thousands of U.S. progressives and progressives from around the world must go to Nicaragua to participate in the defense of the country and contribute to building its war-torn economy, etc. The U.S. fascist war mongers would be put into a difficult position by invading a country that thousands of U.S. citizens are defending.

People must also resist U.S. imperialist intervention-war colonialism in all regions of the world, Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Central and South East Asia, etc.

Richard Picariello (P.O.W.)  
Box 100,  
South Walpole, MA 02071

## Anarcho-History

Dear *Overthrow*,

Read your paper for the first time yesterday and I liked it. I have to agree with Spider Rainbow, though, that although the revolution in Nicaragua deserves our full support, the new Sandinista government should be evaluated more critically. Governments, no matter who controls them, are organizations of power over others. In light of the enthusiastic participation of the people of Nicaragua in the revolution, I think they can defend themselves as well through a voluntary coalition of defense militias as through an all-powerful government bureaucracy. Would you really tolerate a draft in Nicaragua in the name of "defending the revolution"? (Yes, I'm an anarchist, how did you guess?)

And what's all this about anarchists executing their political opponents in Spain in 1936. The Republican government (a coalition of groups with whom the anarchists had as little to do as possible) executed fascist prisoners, but I hadn't heard about anarchists executing their opponents who were trying to run for election. Where did you hear about this?

One more question: is the article you suspect is a CIA disinformation called "Nicaragua's Other War" by Bernard Nietschmann? I thought it was a good article. What's the problem here and how am I being disinformationed?

in solidarity,  
Ed Stamm  
Lawrence, Kansas

(Note to Ed: We never said the CNT-FAI executed their opponents while running for election. The coup of the Phalangists came some months after the election of the Popular Front government of 1936, which contained two anarchist ministers(!). This participation split the anarchist movement. However when military, church and fascist forces struck, all anarchists rose in the counter-coup, which defeated the phalange everywhere except Spanish Morocco in several days of intense fighting.

In Socialist regions, the Loyalist government (like the Sandinistas in 1979) briefly jailed, then paroled captured fascist combatants. But just as the CNT-FAI earlier didn't believe in elections, as good anarchists, they didn't believe in jails either. So wherever they discovered fascists during the fighting, in the act, they shot 'em.

In the beginning of *Homage to Catalonia*, George Orwell describes the typical terrified behavior of the petty bourgeois, such as shopkeepers, in Barcelona in the immediate aftermath of the anarchist counter-coup of 1936. But the result was that there was no extensive fifth column (fascist underground) activity in anarchist areas; whereas, once Franco was re-enforced and transported from Spanish Morocco by Hitler and Mussolini, he made swift work of areas riddled by his Fifth Column, while Barcelona and the north held out for several years.

The point is that without elections to paper over antagonisms between social classes, there can only be armed struggle. And, in the absence of a whole state apparatus of jails and armed bodies of men, what do you do with fascists bent on liquidating your revolution? Let them go?





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