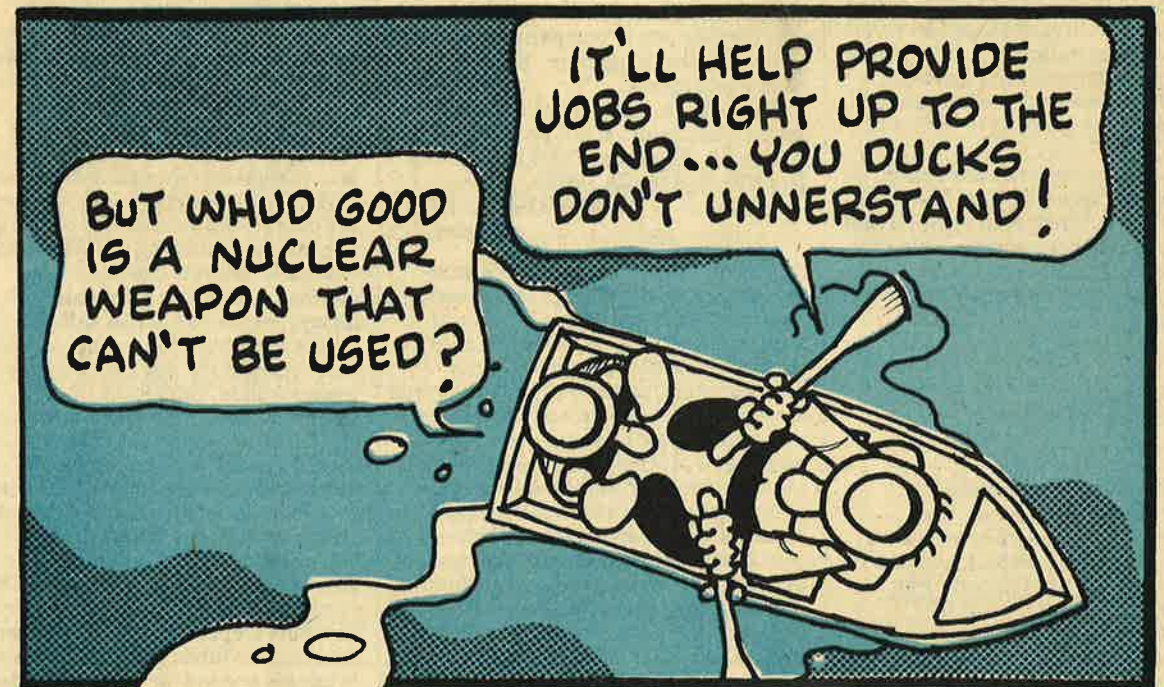


win

PEACE AND FREEDOM THROUGH NONVIOLENT ACTION SEPT. 22, 1977/30¢

The Battle of Malville—An Eyewitness Account Bangor Summer • Hiroshima • Occupying a Live Nuke



Letters

After the defeat of the gay rights ordinance in Dade County and subsequent actions of Anita Bryant to take her bigotry nation-wide, I wondered what actions would be taken by the gay activists to counter this. I have heard about demonstrations against her speeches and would not presume to tell gay activists what to do on a national level. Personally however I am offended that the Florida Citrus Commission has retained her as their spokesperson and have written to them to inform them that my family would be boycotting Florida orange juice products until such time as she was removed from that position. Apparently others have done the same. I'm not sure if this is a viable strategy but if WIN readers wish to make their views known the address to write to is: Florida Citrus Commission, 1115 E. Memorial Blvd., PO Box 148, Lakeland, Florida 33802.

—**BILL KAISER**
Waukegan, IL

PS: I'm enclosing a copy of the pro-Anita reply letter from the Citrus Commission which they sent to me by mistake:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding our contracted spokesperson Anita Bryant. The volume of mail in support as well as opposing her position precludes a personal response.

In spite of national news stories to the contrary, I am pleased to inform you that the Florida Department of Citrus' policy regarding Anita Bryant has not wavered from what it was in January. What Anita Bryant does in her private life is her choice. We see no need to change from our established marketing program at this time.

Since a boycott against us is being carried out by those who would have us terminate our contract with Anita Bryant you can voice your support by asking for and using Florida citrus products.

Thank you for writing regarding our spokesperson.

Sincerely,
Edward A. Taylor
Executive Director

Marty Jezer is right in pushing for unified group action in a campaign. When a lone picket marched in front of the White House, Nixon paid no attention, but a group picketing gave him the heebie jeebies. Gandhi's fasting accomplished results, even though he was a single individual, because his opponents knew he could marshal a

multitude if he chose to.

Yet, there always will be loners on the periphery of any movement or party, listening only to their own drummers, and who cannot be persuaded to merge with the group. They should be supported, or at least tolerated. It is possible that the beat one of them hears, may very well become the sound of the future.

—**ED FEDER**
Bronx, NY

We are trying desperately to find a doctor to work in our Community Clinic. Because of the prejudice against poor Chicanos they have to travel over 100 miles for medical care. Though we are offering \$33,000.00, malpractice insurance and benefits it is not easy to find the kind of doctor we need. Perhaps some of your readers will be interested.

A good "team" is developing here around Alfredo Figueroa. Alfredo is an irrepresible enthusiast, bursting with ideas and energy. He has respect for people, integrity, smarts and perseverance. The powers have not been able to buy him out, run him out or murder him. And they have tried all three.

In addition to the Clinic there is an alternative bilingual grade and high school, a day care center, an adult education program and hopefully we will be working on housing starting this Fall. The UFW has won every election in this valley and will have five contracts soon. Our friendly power company is trying to build a nuclear plant here. We are organizing locally.

This is an exciting place to work. Interested doctors should contact Alfredo A. Figueroa, 714-922-2582 or Box 910, Blythe, Ca. 92225.

—**EDWARD L. KEHOE**
Blythe, CA

At this time of the year, with the anniversaries of the bombings of Nagasaki and Hiroshima just passing, and with movement activity (in the larger sense) across the country moving towards stronger anti-nuclear power and towards stronger disarmament activity I believe we should also take a look at the historical and psychological basis that lend highly to the birth of the "nuclear age."

For many of us in the movement, when someone mentions the word "holocaust" we are inclined to think of images of a fire-ball sweeping over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But what of an earlier holocaust? What of the nearly seven million European Jews, Catholics, Gypsies and "undesirables" who suf-

fered beatings, deportations, and executions at the hands of Nazi Germany? We examine the Japanese holocaust because we are living in the country that developed, built, and dropped the atomic bombs on Japan. What roll though, did we play in the European holocaust? Why do we remain silent one short generation after the most brutal acts by a "civilized" country; one of the most widespread brutal acts in recorded history? The answers do not come easy, they never have. Questions must be asked.

Before the Allies became actively involved in WW2, most maintained strong diplomatic and business relations with Nazi Germany from 1933 on to each country's declaration of war against Germany. When Hitler and the National Socialist Party came to power, foreign diplomats began relating to their home offices the atrocities against Jews, Catholics and others: their home offices took note but little more. As stories began to run across Europe and the United States, citizen groups and the press pushed their governments to take some form of action; at least in protest. They did not. Why? Hitler, Goring, and Goebbels all noted that their earlier actions depended upon world reaction if they were to continue. Goebbels knew this well, and as the nations of the world continued to take no action he and Hitler used that very fact to propagandize against them.

When the Allied Powers became actively involved in WW2, information about the full dimension of the "concentrationary phenomenon" was made available through sources working through the neutral countries—this information was then turned over to the Allied governments. Whenever the Allies received information on the situation of those suffering the lash of Nazi Germany, they checked and double-checked the information; it always proved to be true. But still no actions were taken. Many times during the early years of the war, rescue efforts were possible: the World Jewish Congress, the Swiss, the International YMCA all set-up rescue efforts; all they lacked was the needed funds. The Allied governments claimed that supplying rescue funds would be a violation of "Economic Warfare" efforts and would take away from the fighting efforts. In the US, the United Jewish Appeal had raised the needed funds, but while the Treasury Department issued a license for overseas funds transfers (such a license is needed for large amounts of

money to leave the US during wartime), the State Department continually stalled through-out the length of the war. Not until the formation of the War Refugee Board in 1944, was there any effort by any agency or department of the US government to help with the problem. Even then the State Department did their best to stall relief efforts. What it took was the efforts of the French AFSC worker Roswell McClelland who aided thousands in escape efforts and with foods and various needs that the International Red Cross refused to supply to Concentration camp victims through-out the war.

Written off and abandoned, no country or agency with the power aided those in need of help and rescue until (the late hour of) 1944. No country would grant the needed asylum needed for those who might escape on their own. Their fate had no place on the agendas of the Big Three. Or did it?

What role did the silence of nations play in easing the way for America to destroy two Japanese cities and those living in them? What role did this play in allowing the US and the USSR to build-up nuclear armaments and power plants

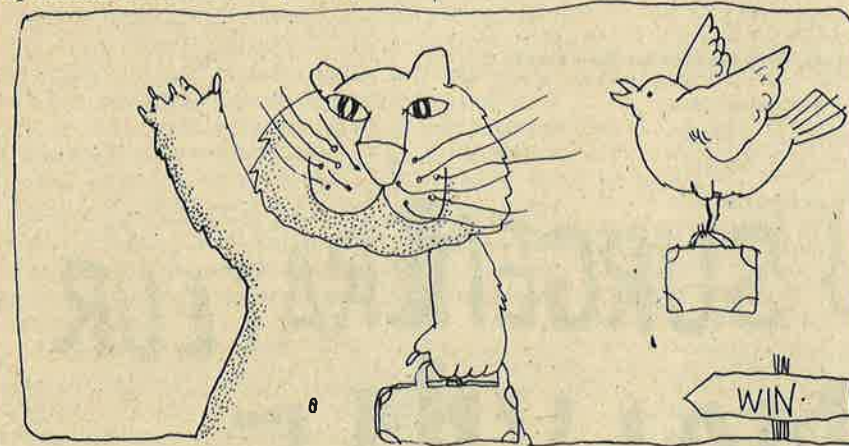
to the levels they are now at? What role did the silence of a generation ago play in the continued silence of the present? Why does it seem we forget so easily?

There is so much absurdity in this world that we try to fight it. We attempt to fight an enemy called indifference—forgetfulness. But we do forget. There seems to be a movement toward forgetfulness. Has the idea of holocaust—past and present and future—become so routine? Do we so wish not to believe in the past events that the present and future events become recorded as nightmares? But what we don't say and what we don't do carries weight. Such a silence relays a state of mind and of heart; the state of the world.

The world has never before been in more danger of self-destruction than now. Never before have we had so many possible means of doing away with ourselves.

Shall we keep quiet? Shall we remember the past and its hand on the present and future? I must ask you, my friends, as I continually ask myself.

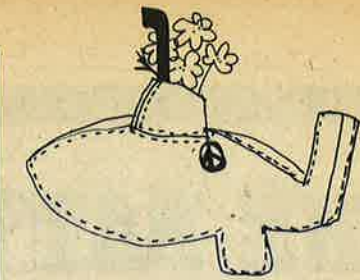
—**BLAINE METCALF**
Claremont, CA



WE'RE BACK!

refreshed and re-energized from our summer vacation. We want to send our heartfelt thanks out to our many readers who responded so enthusiastically to our recent fund appeal, in particular an anonymous WIN reader in Oregon who contributed \$500 toward our operating expenses. Needless to say, if you have not as yet responded to the appeal, don't worry—there is still time to do so and we welcome your support.

For WIN readers in the New York City metropolitan area we offer a special opportunity to help WIN's message reach even more people. On Saturday and Sunday, September 24-25, we invite you to join us at the WIN office to work on WIN promotional mailings—exciting stuff like stuffing, sealing, and sorting envelopes—and aiding WIN's current promotional drive as well. If you are interested in helping out, call Pat at the WIN office (212) 624-8337.



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THE BATTLE OF MALVILLE— AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

Photos by Malville activist **Georges David** provided to WIN by **Anna Gyorgy**.

The June 28th demonstration at Grenoble, featuring a banner which reads "Rally at the Fast Breeder of Malville."



Dear readers:

On August 6, as we in the Clamshell Alliance and many other people and groups across America remembered the bombing of Hiroshima, Pierre Radanne was writing this report on the demonstration against the Super-Phoenix fast breeder reactor in France. This demonstration has become a watershed in the European anti-nuclear movement. It was the most violent yet; one man was killed and over 100 people injured. The truth of the slogan on one of their banners was revealed once again: NUCLEAR SOCIETY, POLICE SOCIETY.

The demonstration was international. People came from all over Europe to help stop this project which threatens the entire continent.

Europe has been rocked by this demonstration. The press there is full of stories and analyses about Malville. And for once, a European anti-nuclear action got national news coverage in this country as well. But we didn't get the full story.

Pierre's report should interest people who are part of, and interested in, the growing anti-nuke movement in the US. Pierre Radanne speaks from his own experience. He was at Malville last summer and helped organize this demonstration. He is an activist in the Friends of the Earth ecology group of Lille, an industrial city in northern France. Pierre came to this country last fall and spoke at the Clamshell's Alternate Energy Fair at Hampton Beach on October 23. He told us then about the organizing efforts that were taking place in the Malville area. He was also active in the municipal elections in France last March, when anti-nuke ecologists won between 10 and 15% of the vote nation-wide.

There are undoubtedly other impressions and interpretations of what happened at Malville. This one is offered to you for your examination, to stimulate awareness and discussion.

— Anna Gyorgy

PIERRE RADANNE

Extremely serious events have taken place in France. The nuclear debate has never seen such violence anywhere else in the world. Vital Michalon, a 20 year old high school teacher, a believer in nonviolence, is dead.

The battle of Malville was not an anti-nuclear demonstration like all the others. Everyone involved escalated their tactics. The pro-nuclear forces, by the nature of this nuclear project and France's enormous nuclear ambitions, and the opponents of nuclear power in their preparations for the demonstration, the political consciousness of the French ecological movement, set the stage for the Malville confrontation.

Escalation

A little village called Creys-Malville, on the Rhone River between Geneva and Lyons, was chosen for

the site of a 1200 megawatt fast breeder nuclear reactor. The town is in a sparsely settled rural agricultural area. The plant is a joint project of France (owning half), Belgium, Spain and Italy. Right now France has one small fast-breeder in operation—the 250 megawatt Phoenix in Pierrelatte. It is similar to the Fermi breeder that was built in Detroit in the early 1960's and shut down after a near melt-down in 1966.

France's Nuclear Ambitions

France has a giant nuclear goal: to build the first commercial sized fast breeder reactor in the world—the Super-Phoenix of Creys-Malville. The breeder's basic characteristic is that it transforms non-fissionable uranium fuel into plutonium. This type of nuclear plant is thus far more dangerous than others. The site was acceptable to the government even though the major cities of Lyons and Geneva are less than 50 miles away.

The French nuclear program is one of the most daring in the world. They want to have 200 plants by the year 2000. It is already the most complete program:

- The only large waste reprocessing plant for light water reactors in the world is on La Hague in northern France.
- An enrichment plant that would supply the nuclear fuel for 200 plants is under construction in Tricastin. A second such plant is being studied.
- Although the Super-Phoenix is not yet built, Electricity of France (EDF—the state utility that controls all electrical production) has already ordered three more fast-breeders of 1800 megawatts for the site of Chalon-sur-Saone.

Of all the countries in the world, France has the most centralized industrial structure. This pattern is well suited to centralized nuclear electrical expansion. The Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) which has a monopoly on all military and "peaceful" nuclear research, the EDF, which produces and distributes electricity, and the private sector, which builds reactors (like the Creusot Loire Company), have closer ties than similar interests in other countries.

The Government Has Taken Its Stand

For the government, the Super-Phoenix is a project whose success will determine the future of nuclear power in France. In effect, only the fast breeder, which would theoretically produce its own fuel, can prolong the nuclear program when supplies of uranium are exhausted. For the French government, giving up Super-Phoenix would be giving up its bid for first place among nuclear powers. For the government, the moment of decision has arrived; either the projected program is followed, or some of the plants must be dropped.

The government has chosen to follow its nuclear program. As Pierre Fournier, an early nuclear opponent has said: "No one knows where they are going, but they're going."

Long before the demonstration the government

left itself no room to maneuver. The police repression at Malville was its only answer.

The Anti-Nuke Opposition and the Summer of '76

On July 4, 1976, thirty thousand people demonstrated under the bright sun at Malville. The ecologists got on the site without police violence, and set up camp facing the plant under construction. For five days 2,000 demonstrators stayed there organizing themselves for a long action. There were discussions at night. Slowly, village people came to join the talks. On Thursday morning around 5 o'clock, the 2,000 demonstrators



Demonstrators move to free the bridge where police lines kept them from moving closer to the site. Sign reads "Nuclear Society, Police Society: Liberate the Point."

were evicted from their campsite by the police.

On July 10 there was a demonstration headed by local elected officials asking that the police lift the blockade which surrounded a three mile area around the site. The march quickly took on a festive atmosphere. A feeling of liberation was present. Later on people returned to camp on local residents' land. It was quite late when the CRS (French National Guard) came: the campers were in the middle of setting up their tents. They were given three orders to leave. The ecologists then improvised a nonviolent resistance. Seated in the road, they waited for the police charge. It was violent. Thirty-seven demonstrators were seriously injured. The survivors reassembled in the village square. Shocked by the police action, the villagers offered the demonstrators beds.

Because it was impossible to reassemble, the ecologists changed their tactics. Instead of re-occupying the site, they chose to spread out among the inhabitants. Their goal was to help form local committees. Within a month about 50 groups were

meeting. After July '76 an exceptional "ambiance" was felt in the area. And during the following year, anti-nuke activists and the local committees worked together preparing for the demonstration of July 31st, 1977.

Taking Malville

Malville committees sprang up all over France. There had never before been demonstrations against such an important project. Following the work done during the summer of 1976, the demonstrators had more local support than had ever been seen before. Organizers anticipated between 50,000 and 100,000 people on July 31st. And they came.

In numbers alone it was an escalation. The Malville action looked more like a battle than a demonstration. Groups from each region in France were paired with a committee from the Rhone-Alps region as well as a local committee. Thus they assembled by region, with ecology groups from each area being given responsibilities for the logistics and protection of the demonstration.

But the most important thing was the demonstration's goal. By organizing a march with the specific goal of taking the breeder site, violent and nonviolent activists alike were preparing for a confrontation. The organizers wanted to take the Malville site to create such a shock that the government would be forced to cancel the project. The debate between violence and nonviolence became a false debate; the decision to occupy would undoubtedly mean a violent confrontation. The government's attitude would determine events during the demonstration.

In any case, the anti-nuclear forces could not pull back. The Super-Phoenix must be cancelled. It's that or demobilization and defeat before the keystone of the nuclear program.

Political Isolation: No Support From the Left

From the beginning, the French Confederation of Workers (CFDT—France's largest union) and certain political parties supported the demonstration, but they soon drew back. The CFDT and then the Socialist Party (PS) publicly announced their refusal to support the action, discharging themselves of any responsibility for it.

On Saturday, July 30th, they organized a discussion six miles from the site led by socialist representative Louis Mermaz. He said: "We are certainly not going to receive any blows..." After being dropped in this way, the ecologists were disgusted. The left does not understand the political danger of nuclear power.

After the left's retreat, the government had been given the "carte blanche" to strike. The ecologists had no more support!

Public Opinion is Prepared

The Council of Ministers decided the site would be defended at all costs by the forces of repression. At the beginning of July, Prime Minister Raymond Barre announced the government's determination

to follow the nuclear path. On that occasion he made this historic pronouncement: "Growth is indispensable because we need growth!"

On July 30th, President Giscard personally visited the nuclear installations at Pierrelatte. The governor of Isere, a veteran of the Algerian colonial war, threatened: "If necessary, we will fire."

The press (radio and especially television) chose this time to editorialize, contrary to their usual black-out of nuclear power news. Public opinion was being prepared: "nuclear power is indispensable," "the Baader-Meinhof gang will be there." The slightest incident was seized upon: when shoving crowds broke a window of the Morestal (a town near Malville) Town Hall, the radio reported that the Town Hall had been sacked and the Mayor's assistant beaten! Given the forces present, every card had been played in advance.

The Demonstration: An Extraordinary Determination

By Saturday (the 30th) we could already feel that this demonstration would be different from all those before. At night there was a determination in the demonstrators' General Assemblies that had never been felt before. There was a strong consensus that transcended the earlier disputes between violence and nonviolence. Even the demonstration's nonviolent majority thought that the decisive moment had come, after a year of edu-

cation and organizing. We never heard nonviolent demonstrators keeping violent ones from the clash. Everyone would go as far as they could to stop Super-Phoenix, with either violent or nonviolent methods. All Saturday we felt the same mood of gravity: no party atmosphere as at earlier ecological demonstrations. At 10 o'clock the village squares were empty.

The Battle of Malville—Sunday July 31

It rained all night. In spite of the weather, some 60,000 people were there. Each of the four marches leaving the campsites was at least four miles long. At 6 am another proof of the determination: everyone got up without a signal and started folding their tents.

At 8:30 the marches left the villages of Morestel, Poleyrieu, Courtenay and Montalieu. They joined up at the village of Faverges. During the march there was some yelling, but most demonstrators were silent.

From the group I was in, one could see flares like fireworks beyond the hill: the tear gas grenades began to rain down. No one said a word. We knew that the assault had begun. It was 11 o'clock. At noon our group arrived at the entrance of Faverges. The groups of demonstrators tried to go through police lines. They were greeted by a deluge of grenades. Already ambulances were heading towards the hospital. Soon an order came to fall

More than 60,000 people assemble near Faverges, two miles from nuke site. The worst of the confrontation had begun, and moments later demonstrators learn of the death of comrade Vital Michalon.



back and let the head of the march turn back. But as the assault raged on, the back of the demonstration continued to advance. We regrouped in a field. A second directive came—only those with helmets could proceed. Already many "violents," armed with slingshots and crowbars, had moved up to the front lines.

It was not the demonstrators who caused the assault, we fell into a trap. The march was cornered in a funnel between woods and a lake. The assaults took place at the other side of Faverges. From afar it did not look very impressive because there was never any actual physical contact between the demonstrators and the police. The grenades kept the demonstrators at a distance. The tear gas grenades were quickly replaced by offensive grenades which contained 90 grams of TNT. They explode without schrapnel, but give a powerful blow. It was these that caused more than 100 injuries.

As most of the march stood aside, the same silence prevailed. There was nothing more to do. Who started it doesn't matter. The orders of the police were clear! At one point someone suggested trying to get through another way, but it was soon clear that it couldn't work. Once an ambulance went through the march a bit faster than the others. A man was holding up an intravenous bottle high out of the window.

The retreat became more rapid. The atmosphere grew heavy and it was still raining. At 4 pm people started to leave. The thunder of the grenades continued. Across a corn field, waves of demonstrators tried to go through the lines. Soon the National Guard would charge. They cleaned up the village of Faverges, the fields, and pursued the injured inside local homes. It was at that point that Vital Michalon was killed. He was killed by one of the concussion grenades, not by a heart attack or trampling, as were reported first by both French and US press.

During the retreat there was still the same painful silence. On the way home we listened to the radio. Iseré's Governor Janin sang of victory and congratulated his troops. The demonstrators grew angry. What would the ecologists do now?

After the Demonstration

That evening on the radio, the government tried to blame German ecologists (about 1,000 of them) for the violence. They tried to separate the "good" ecologists from the "bad." Their arguments quickly fell apart. We can already say that this move was a setback for the government. The following Saturday, to save face and show their determination, six arrestees were sentenced to one and three month mandatory prison sentences; some people because they had pocket knives on them!

The government had struck, what would the anti-nuclear activists do? We could feel some

things as people retreated. We feel a deep sense of rebellion, a deepened determination. This police provocation will not remain without a response. Some will be tempted to use violence, but few will follow. Above all, the ecologists will overcome their dissensions and create a political front of greater solidarity.

July 31st, 1977 will mark the date of a break between the group in power and the traditional left. We tried to explain the danger that nuclear power represented. Many people listened, the parties did not.

The repression will continue from now until March '78, the date of historic elections that will perhaps send a socialist-communist majority to Parliament. Until then, the parties will try to eliminate the ecologists from the political scene. Obviously the ecologists are troublesome! Since the March '77 municipal elections, the ecologists, with their 10% of the electorate, are taken seriously. The traditional party heads are worried. The attitude of the government has been motivated by electoral considerations: the ecologists must be discredited.

In fact, it is not the ecologists who are now isolated, but the party officials. Wrapping themselves in virtuous and hypocritical indignation (the traditional left opposition) or launching appeals for firmness will change nothing.

The Socialist Party tried one maneuver. After dropping the ecologists, they tried to recover politically by coming to the defense of the poor ecologists. Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterand has proposed a referendum on nuclear power, without getting involved himself, or taking a stand.

Other countries take note of anti-nuclear opposition and yield to the most determined opposition. In France the government shows its rigidity. For two years we have been saying that the French nuclear program is the most dangerous in the world, given its centralization and desire for power. Malville has confirmed this.

Now the French ecological movement appears to many as an autonomous political movement. The ecology candidates will blossom in the March national elections. Those who hesitated have now made their decision. With Malville, as in May, 1968, a new split is revealed. As writer Serge July said in the August 1 edition of the newspaper *Liberation*, this is how political explosions and births are created.

Anna Gyorgy lives in Montague, Mass., site of proposed twin 1150 megawatt nukes. She works with the Franklin County Alternative Energy Coalition and the Clamshell Alliance. She's now writing a handbook on nukes called: "NO NUKES: Everyone's Guide to Nuclear Power" which will be out this winter. Anna and Martine Prouty translated this article from the original French.

BANGOR SUMMER: GROWTH & COMMUNITY ACTION

Photos by Vicki Rovere and graphic by Collins.

SHELLEY DOUGLASS

The Pacific Life Community in the American Northwest/Canadian Southwest has been conducting a campaign of nonviolent resistance against the Trident submarine and missile system for two and a half years. The Trident, a first-strike nuclear weapons system, will have its home port at Bangor in Washington State. It will use both Canadian and American waters. The first Trident sub is due at Bangor in late 1979. There will be between 10 and 30 subs in the Trident system, each carrying 408 warheads. Each warhead will be three to 10 times as powerful as the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This summer was billed as "the summer of Trident" in Kitsap County, where the base is located. The greatest effort to build the Base would be expended in this time. Pacific Life Community decided that this was the time to make the greatest effort to resist the Trident and to that end Bangor Summer Task Force was organized.

The task force, after much searching, found a vacant lot with some primitive buildings which the owners were willing to lease to us in return for work we would do on the property. (This was a risk for the owners, one of whom works for the Navy.)

We issued an invitation to people all over the United States and Canada to join us for a summer of nonviolent training sessions and militant nonviolent resistance actions. There were four training sessions at our camp, stretching from July 6th to August 9th. Each of them were exercises in confronting both the violence within ourselves and the Tridents. We tried at the base camp to foster egalitarian living; sharing cooking, cleaning, child care, and other housekeeping tasks. Decisions were made by consensus, and people tried hard both to confront each other and to be open to confrontation. We tried not to glorify civil disobedients at the expense of other people participating in actions, but to realize that everyone played a vital role.

In many ways, dealing with our own sexism, laziness, selfishness, and generally middle-class orientation was the most painful part of the sum-

Shelley Douglass, a long time nonviolent activist, is a member of the Pacific Life Community.

mer. Each successive session struggled with its own special internal Tridents, and each session, through the pain of growth, became a close-knit community. The stories of this growth are very personal, but they result in the political actions which grew from Bangor Summer. With all our imperfections and mistakes, the summer became something beautiful.

Our first training session was held in conjunction with the Fellowship of Reconciliation's Pacific North/Southwest Conference. Together we trained for an action reclaiming the Trident Base for the human family.

On July 4 we conducted a typically American celebration: a family picnic. Only we invaded the Trident base to try and have our picnic on one of its piers, reclaiming the land from Trident for the human family. Two hundred people met outside the base in small affinity groups to sing, pray, keep silence, and post on the fence hand-lettered signs of opposition to Trident.

Twenty-eight people, including eight children from two to 11 years old, scaled the fence and walked one half mile into the base before being stopped by security police. Nine people rowed in from the water side of the base. All of those entering the base, except the children, were arrested and held overnight in jail before being released pending trial.

The joint action with the FOR set the tone for our summer. We wanted to protest Trident as strongly as possible, but with humor, love, and trust for the people on the base. People forced by a war economy to work on Trident are not the enemy. Trident, and the system it represents, is the real enemy.

Our children were included because they have asked many times to be allowed to share our risks, because we trust the human beings on the base, and above all, because they must have the right to speak out on their own futures. The experience was extremely positive for all concerned, largely because of the extensive role-play preparation done beforehand, which included the children.

Having set the tone of the summer with the first large demonstration, we moved into the series of smaller training sessions numbering from four to



Cecil C. Addle comic strip by Collins.

40 people. The first session built a cardboard shanty across the road from the base and established a permanent presence there. They greeted workers with signs and smiles when they came to work in the mornings and left in the evenings. The signs and the shanty were geared to emphasize the stupidity of building Tridents while people starve. At the end of the session, three women stood in front of traffic entering the base, blocking it for several minutes. The three, two Americans, and one Canadian, were arrested for obstructing traffic.

Training sessions during the following weeks kept a constant presence at the base by living in the shanty, making signs and distributing a constant stream of leaflets. Signs greeted the workers in the morning and sped them homeward in the evening. They made our opposition to Trident explicit and affirmed our solidarity with workers.

Humorous signs were particularly well-received. One series centered around the possibility of a slowdown: "Goof-off at work today—make the world a better place!"; "Did you goof off at work today? Is the world a better place?"; and "Goof off today, QUIT tomorrow!" When we finally dismantled our shanty, it was replaced by a sign reading, "We took down our base, now how about yours?"

Worker response to our presence and our signs has been very positive. Many workers and security guards have talked with us and told us that they don't like Trident either, but they feel they have no other chance for work. Even some of the Marines have taken to climbing the fence to get out of the base to talk with us. There is certainly a good proportion of hostile people, but we found we built far better rapport than we had hoped.

Early on in the summer the base began to respond to this rapport. In the second training session people leafletting outside the main gate of the base, where we have been allowed to leaflet for two and a half years, were arrested for trespass. It soon became apparent that the Navy intended to con-

sistently violate our first amendment right to free speech. In less than a month 10 people were arrested for leafletting outside the gate of the base. One man was pulled from a public phone booth and arrested for trespass. The phone booth was removed later the same day.

With these consistent leafletting arrests, Bangor Summer moved into its final phase. On August 5 a vigil line was set up across from the main gate, a line that would remain until 11:09 on August 9.



The result of the first foray to decorate the security booth—"Live Without Trident" sign adorns window.

Saturday, August 6: the Peaceful Passage 150 mile walk from Vancouver, British Columbia, arrived at the base (minus Canadians barred from the US as internal security risks) and presented a child's coffin filled with origami cranes to the security guards. Randy Brink, a former worker at the base, who is now paraplegic, was arrested for

wheeling himself into the leafletting area and dousing himself and his wheelchair with white flour labeled "radioactive material."

On August 7, two women and two men swam into the dock area of the base and held a prayer service on the beach.

On August 8, two men appeared in a construction site deep inside the base and knelt before traffic there, blocking it for one half hour. Simultaneously, two other men chained an outer gate shut, and chained themselves to the gate.

On August 9, supporters drove their autos up to the entry gates and asked all their questions about Trident. This, combined with increased security following the previous day's actions, delayed traffic moving into the base by about a half hour. Friends distributed donuts and lemonades to those who were delayed.

On both August 8 and 9 a button, designed for the workers was distributed. It said, "I'd rather make toys."

At 11 am on August 9, the vigil ended with a memorial service for the Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims, and a thirty minute silence.

The task force and many participants went on to the War Resisters League's national conference in Lacey, Washington, where training for civil disobedience was part of the conference. The training linked the WRL with five other groups, Greenpeace, PLC-Seattle and Vancouver, Bangor Summer, Crabshell Alliance, and Live Without Trident, in the biggest demonstration ever planned for the Trident Base. The demonstration, held on August 14, brought 2,000 people to the base to paint, chant, and sing their opposition to Trident. Two hundred were prepared to issue a "peoples" injunction against the Navy's continuing arrests of leafletters. These people entered the forbidden area and sang, distributed leaflets, and danced.

The Navy locked its gates and abandoned the area, while over 500 people danced in the liberated zone. The next day five people were again arrested for leafletting where the 500 had danced.

In response to the newest arrests, 150 people returned to leaflet the base in a pouring rain on August 23. Approximately 45 of them entered the forbidden area. This time, however, the guards simply closed the front gate like they did on August 14 and directed workers to a side gate. The leafletters also went around to this gate and the Naval guards closed it. The workers were directed to yet another gate. The people leafletting the base realized that this cat-and-mouse could continue indefinitely and ended the civil disobedience for the day.

Bangor Summer doesn't want to end, and is chugging forward into Bangor Fall. Hopes for the fall and winter include:

- more demonstrations and arrests around the civil liberties theme, as well as actions against Trident itself.
- a continuing community presence in the area, getting to know local people and trying to help mobilize local opposition
- a series of trials resulting from the summer's arrests for leafletting and civil disobedience. Trials are now scheduled from Sept. 12 through December 10.

The Navy has made very clear connections this summer between nuclear militarism and suppression of basic civil rights. Issues are clarifying and we sense a building support. Who knows what the future may hold?



Transnational agitator Peter Jones with sign which reads "Australia Says No to Trident in the Pacific Ocean."



One of the four affinity groups formed at the WRL Conference—with members from St. Louis, Omaha, New York City, and Missoula.

HIROSHIMA: Never Again !



Print by Hiroshima Survivor, Japan.

Photo, right: Protest of the August 4 US underground test. Cenotaph is in the background.

NATALIE SHIRAS

The dawn came slowly on Hiroshima Day, August 6, in the city of Hiroshima. A light rain fell, but already thousands were gathering at the Peace Park, site of the center of the atomic explosion thirty-two years ago, for the annual ceremony to remember that day and to reaffirm that it never happen again.

The ceremony was a moving experience. There were speeches by Hibakushas (atomic bomb victims) and the Mayor of Hiroshima, people laid wreaths on the memorial plaque, a release of thousands of doves into the air, and a chorus of students who sang "No More Hiroshimas" joined by the crowd in a surge of deep feeling.

Afterwards I visited the A-Bomb Museum in the Peace Park. It was a very heavy experience to look at the pictures of the devastation and those who suffered. I felt that I could not face the outside world just then. When I came out into the hot sunshine of the Park, a smiling Japanese woman handed me a cold washcloth to wipe my sweating face and a cup of hot green tea. Everywhere in the Park Japanese people were handing out cold washcloths and hot tea. All around I saw the families who had come for the day sitting with their picnics under the trees while the children played near the fountains. I noted the somber remembrance of the day as people laid wreaths at the memorial statues, lighted incense, and tolled the peace bell. But I also felt a happy mood in the air, one of getting on with life, a day off for play and a picnic. I know that if I had not had this context of the Japanese people really celebrating life there in the Park, I would not have wanted to stay in Hiroshima.



At noon several of the international delegates to the World Conference Against A & H Bombs held a press conference about the Mobilization for Survival, led by the American delegates. We read the Call, explained the upcoming actions, and announced all the actions on Hiroshima Day hap-

Natalie Shiras is on the staff of AFSC's Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project in Mountain View, California and is active with the Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, affiliated with the Mobilization for Survival. She is on the WRL national committee.

pening across the US. British, West German, Australian, and Japanese delegates supported the Mobilization for Survival to the Japanese and international press. The Japanese and people from other parts of the world are taking the Mobilization very seriously as the primary way to stop nuclear weapons proliferation and educate people about the dangers of nuclear energy and weapons. They are watching us closely and hoping for our success.

The last session of the World Conference was held in the afternoon and resolved that the coming year be "a year of action for the elimination of nuclear weapons and to arouse public opinion" in preparation for the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament to be held in the spring of 1978. There were 15,000 people in the auditorium raising their hand for peace. Only the Japanese really understand the horrors of atomic bombing and effects of nuclear radiation. Again there was singing as the international delegates filed out amidst a great shaking of hands.

As evening drew near, a number of the overseas and Japanese delegates went up the mountain to the Peace Pagoda. It had cleared so we could see the whole city of Hiroshima surrounded by mountains and the Inland Sea and islands beyond. It was beautiful. There was music to dance by and plenty of food to eat. I danced away on top of that mountain and ate to my heart's content, so happy to be alive.

It grew dark, and we joined the thousands of others again in the Peace Park where the rivers flow together to light the colored lanterns. People had made and written on the lanterns the name of a family member who had died at the time of the explosion or since from radiation sickness. There are still over 2000 Hibakushas every year who die of radiation sickness. The river was beautiful, lit up by the colors of all the floating lanterns. People lit more candles and incense on the banks of the river and sang. Children watched with wonder; we all did. Many families rented boats to row through the lanterns, relighting the ones that had gone out, bumping into each other's boats, and laughing.

Hiroshima Day 1977 was one of the most meaningful days of my life. In the past I dreaded the day because of the guilt and horror that was associated with it. Now I have learned from the Japanese people that the day can mean not only a remembrance of the terrifying destruction and death of 100,000 people, but also the acknowledgement that life goes on. We have much to learn from the Hibakushas who suffered through that holocaust and are still suffering. Hearing their personal experiences gave me such hope for life and such faith in the spirit of people. It also convinced me that our work against and education about nuclear weapons and nuclear power are particularly important at this time in history, especially with the reality of the neutron bomb. We can affirm life, have faith that people can change, and work toward empowering us all.

OCCUPYING A LIVE NUKE

Photos by John Mayhew of the Portland Scribe.

NORMAN SOLOMON

It first seemed like a possible but difficult dream — to occupy an operating nuclear power plant for the first time in the U.S.

Several people began meeting about the possibility in late June in Portland, Oregon, 40 miles southeast of the Trojan nuke along the Columbia River. We decided to go ahead, uncertain of the numbers that would be blocking the gates on Hiroshima Day, but certain that it was a necessary step.

We stopped asking people what they thought of the idea, and publicly announced in early July that it was going to happen August 6 — a nonviolent occupation of Trojan in an effort to bring about immediate and permanent shutdown of the 1,130 megawatt nuclear plant which every year produces 32 tons of radioactive waste, including 600 pounds of plutonium. Forty people showed up at the next weekly meeting; when someone asked how many intended to occupy August 6, most people raised their hands.

Several weeks of intense organizing followed: 10,000 leaflets distributed throughout the Pacific Northwest, nonviolence training workshops, educational outreach, media interviews, formation of affinity groups (attendance of at least one non-violence workshop was required for occupiers), and many hundreds of logistical details. Soon several hundred people were involved in active organizing.

At one meeting a spontaneously mimeod sheet quoting Mahatma Gandhi made the rounds: "One has to speak out and stand up for one's convictions. Inaction at a time of conflagration is inexcusable." And, "We are daily paying the heavy price for the unconscious mistake we made in mistaking passive resistance for nonviolent resistance."

Occupiers gathered at a staging area two miles from the Trojan plant early Saturday afternoon. Off in the distance as we walked along the highway shoulder was the cooling tower, its steam plume rising toward the sky. Mostly we walked in silence. As we neared the turnoff onto Portland General Electric Company's property, we could see the 600 people at the support rally filling the parking lot of the Trojan Visitors Information Center — informally dubbed the Misinformation Center, closed today

Norman Solomon is a WIN correspondent in the Pacific Northwest. He is currently active in the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance.

because of our action. Everyone who later talked about those moments spoke of immense uplifting feelings as occupiers walked by the support rally, all of us cheering each other.

The cheers faded and we were walking up the narrow road, bounded by small, artificial lakes on each side; in less than a quarter-mile we were standing in front of the main gate. Some affinity groups moved to the left to cover what we had dubbed "Gate 1." Others turned right, walked through the "recreation area" and settled in front

A meeting of the minds — Portland GE company, State Police and an anti-nuke occupier. Arrests were in progress at the time.



of "Gate 3." It was about 4 p.m. We sat down and unpacked. Each of us had carried provisions for several days — a gallon of water, food, bedding. "It is amazing how easy this is," an occupier jotted in a notebook later that afternoon. "It's just a matter of hard work, and getting more centered, and taking life more seriously!"

The anticipated bust that night never materialized. And so we set about trying to meet our needs as a community of 90 people: basic physical comfort, emotional support, participation in decision-making.

The affinity group structure generally seemed to be working well, although problems became evident with long spokes meetings and absence of plans for certain contingencies. There were 13 affinity groups averaging about seven occupiers each — Silkwood, Sunshine, and Trojan Herse affinity groups shared the main gate — and at times issues were raised fairly quickly, discussed in affinity groups and brought back to spokes meetings for consensus decisions. In this way, for instance, we decided to re-affirm what had been a somewhat vague assumption for many occupiers — that we would let vehicles out through the gates (while of course not letting any in). As several state police cars exited the main gate Saturday night, we sang "This land is your land" as they drove by.

We also decided on what structures would be OK to build (shielding the sun, but not acting as barricades), and "strongly discouraged" occupiers from swimming. A few hours after arriving, two affinity groups moved to cover a fourth gate that served as a railroad entrance through the fence.

On Sunday we arrived at contingency plans so that if arrests were concentrated at one gate — which is what eventually happened — affinity groups from other gates would immediately move to the gate where arrests had begun. Sunday afternoon we held workshops on nuclear power, non-violence, alternative energy sources and yoga. Publicly Portland General Electric Company, which operates Trojan, was saying they wanted to avoid a confrontation. PGE and National Guard helicopters shuttled in and out of the plant.

As the second dawn broke for us at the base of the 500-foot cooling tower, we packed up our belongings in the semi-darkness and sat down once again. At 5:50 a.m., 40 minutes after the first warning, the truck carrying floodlights returned along with the loudspeakered voice warning us to leave. At 6 a.m. state troopers formed in lines on the other side of the fence.

We sang "We shall not be moved" and "We shall overcome" as we sat in front of the gates. The main gate opened, and troopers began dragging people away, so that the largest operating nuclear power plant in the U.S. could continue its production of deadly nuclear waste.

Sitting on police buses while the on-site booking



Occupiers await on-site booking.

was completed, we watched vehicles entering through plant gates for the first time in 40 hours: a liquefied gas truck, a maintenance truck and dozens of cars filled with plant employees returning to work.

Eighty-two of us went to jail.

About 15 hours after our arrests for "criminal trespass," all 82 occupiers were released at the same time; we had maintained that none of us would leave jail until we could all leave together. Seventy-five people were let out on "personal recognizance," and the other seven (from out-of-state) were released on \$30 each for bail. We all pleaded not guilty and chose jury trials, which are scheduled to begin October 26. We intend to put nuclear power on trial.

The next occupation of the Trojan nuclear plant will happen the day after Thanksgiving — November 25, 1977. The Trojan Decommissioning Alliance (headquartered at 215 SE 9th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97214) is continuing processes of internal group communication, outreach, media contact, research, community education, non-violence training workshops and logistical brainstorming.

For so long now, the nuclear menace has caused us anguish and anger and despair. Our hope is in realizing that to do nothing is the greatest risk of all. As Gandhi said, "The future will depend on what we do in the present."

Changes

SHOWDOWN ON THE NEUTRON BOMB

President Carter is scheduled to announce his decision as to whether to deploy the neutron bomb in the next couple of weeks. A relatively small, low yield weapon, the neutron bomb is designed to kill persons by intense neutron radiation while causing minimum damage to buildings and property. While other weapons, such as the Trident submarine or cruise missile are at least as sinister, the neutron bomb is particularly dangerous since it is tactical and more easily used and thus lowers the threshold for nuclear war.

Act today! Write President Carter and urge that he reject deployment of the neutron bomb and act to put the brakes on the spiralling runaway arms race. Write your people in Washington and urge that they support the Weiss Amendment to delete funds for the neutron bomb from the budget. — **Newsdesk**

COURT UPHOLDS MAYDAY CHALLENGE

The Federal Court of Appeals in Washington has upheld a lower court decision, awarding damages to an estimated 1200 demonstrators who were arrested, beaten, or detained by police on the steps of the US Capitol during anti-war "Mayday" demonstrations in 1971.

The appeals court, however, ruled that the estimated \$12 million in damages which had been awarded by the jury after the original trial two years ago, was too high. The three-member appeals panel has ordered the lower court to reconsider the amount of damages to be paid.

The decision was handed down in a case resulting from a class-action suit filed by the American

Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU has charged that the mass round-up by police of demonstrators during the Mayday demonstrations resulted in thousands of false imprisonments, unnecessary beatings, and violations of freedom of expression.

Under the original order, each demonstrator was to be awarded \$7500 in damages.

The ACLU reports that out of an estimated 1200 protesters originally arrested by police, it has identified about 970 persons who should be entitled to damage payments. — **Straight Creek Journal**

EVICTED INTERNATIONAL HOTEL TENANTS AND SUPPORTERS CONTINUE RESISTANCE

Elderly tenants of San Francisco's International Hotel, located on the edge of the city's Chinatown, were bodily removed from their homes by city police August 4, but only after 300-400 police were beaten back five times by 2,000 supporters who stood four-deep with arms linked.

The tenants' struggle to remain in the Hotel has become the focus of poor and minority communities' demand for housing, as well as a symbol of resistance. Their fight began nine years ago, when the building was condemned and three tenants killed in an arson fire started by the landlord.

The building's present owner, the Bangkok-based Four Seas Investment Corporation, wants to have the building demolished and "develop" the property for its own purposes.

Through the spring and summer the battle between the corporation and the approximately 30 I-Hotel tenants and thousands of supporters has been intensifying in a see-saw of eviction notices and resistance rallies.

Now that the corporation has

finally succeeded in evicting the tenants, the commercial press has for the most part presented the eviction as if "this is the end of the story." But the evicted tenants—most of them retired Filipino and Chinese farm workers and sea men—along with their supporters, are still fighting as if they mean to win.

Over 1000 people demonstrated in San Francisco's Chinatown August 6, two days after the eviction, with the demand to "Roll Back Eviction, Stop the Demolition." And the following Monday a group of tenants and supporters demanded that the city buy the hotel and so save it for the tenants.

The spirit of resistance in the wake of the long-threatened eviction was expressed by one organizer's description of the event: "Members of the Asian Community Center, which occupies the basement of the Hotel, were some of the last to be evicted, their fortifications were so strong. When police finally got them out, they held their heads high—because they're still going to fight." — **LNS**

WOMAN LAWYER DEFEATS SEXIST JUDGE IN MADISON

In the first judicial recall election in Wisconsin history, Moria Krueger defeated Judge Archie Simonson in a special vote on September 7. Simonson had come under fire for suggesting from the bench that a teenage boy was reacting "normally" to an atmosphere of sexual permissiveness when he participated in a sexual assault in a high school stairwell. Outraged citizens led by feminist groups collected enough signatures to force a recall election. Mrs. Krueger, the only woman in the six-person race, finished first with 27,244 votes with Judge Simonson drawing

18,435 ballots.

Meanwhile, out in Los Angeles, California, 300 women, representing a coalition of groups, have picketed the California Court of Appeals in protest of a recently handed-down court decision overturning a guilty verdict on the rape of a woman hitchhiker. Judge Lynn D. Compton wrote, "It may not speak well of the prevailing standard of morality in society, but women hitchhikers should anticipate sexual advances from men who pick them up." The decision has led to a storm of protest from groups and individuals who assert that this decision declares open season on women hitchhikers and will encourage rapists. Moves are presently underway to organize a recall election similar to that in Madison spearheaded by local feminists. — **Newsdesk**

PUERTO RICAN ACTIVISTS JAILED IN FALN PROBE

On Monday, August 22, three more activists in the Puerto Rican independence movement were jailed on contempt charges for their refusal to testify before a grand jury investigating the FALN, an organization promoting Puerto Rican independence through armed struggle. The FALN claimed responsibility for two bombs which exploded in midtown Manhattan in August, killing one person and injuring several others. The contempt citations on the 22nd brought to six the number of Puerto Rican nationalist activists jailed this year as the FBI and other federal government agencies have sought to tag all such activists as terrorists and harass their efforts against American domination of Puerto Rico. Those cited and jailed for contempt have asserted that their only crime is "upholding the dignity of humanity, the rights of nations to be independent, and the human rights of people to think and associate freely." — **Newsdesk and Grand Jury Project**



Well, I'll be...



WHEN THE OUTS GET IN

Former anti-war leader Sam Brown has taken his own steps against government bureaucracy.

Brown, now the direction of ACTION, the agency which oversees the Peace Corps, was dismayed recently when he saw the lobby of the building where ACTION is located.

The Lobby contained ropes and barriers to cordon off the public and a guard behind a desk.

Brown asked why the ropes and the guards were necessary.

He was told they were there to keep "them" out, and that "they" had tried to take over the building in the past.

Brown immediately ordered the ropes and guards eliminated. He explained by saying that "they" are now in charge around here." — **Zodiac News Service**

CARTER'S KOREA INITIATIVES BACKED BY 105 PUBLIC INTEREST LEADERS

President Carter's controversial

plan to gradually withdraw US troops from Korea over the next five years has drawn a pledge of support from 105 leading public interest and religious figures. In a letter presented by spokespersons for the Coalition for A New Foreign and Military Policy to Administration officials, the signers praised Carter's plan to withdraw the troops and also urged the removal of all American nuclear weapons from South Korea and more Administration support for human rights and civil liberties under fire by the repressive regime of President Park. Activists have sought in recent weeks to cut the amount of economic and military assistance to South Korea, albeit unsuccessfully, and have objected to President Carter's promises of increased US military aid to assuage the opposition in South Korea and the US Congress to his troop withdrawal plan. — **Newsdesk**

MAYBE JOHN DENVER IS BEHIND IT

The City of Aspen has risen to new heights in advancing its hipper-than-thou image. The latest aspect of modern life to get the Aspen touch is the lowly parking ticket.

Last month, the Aspen Police Force began issuing mellow discussions of the parking situation in the town in place of the traditional ticket. The chatty warnings, used only for out-of-town vehicles, noted that the car was parked illegally. "I, as a Police Officer," the notice said, "can give you a ticket... but let's try something different—some communication." The offender was then asked to try parking in an unmetered location and the warning notice suggested a location.

"The only way we're going to get rid of the problem," the Aspen citation concluded, "is for all of us to work... I am taking the first step, and am asking you to take the second. It will work if we both try."

"Give it a chance, okay? Have a nice day."

If this approach doesn't work, we suggest that Aspen import half a dozen Denver meter maids to exterminate the offenders.

— **The Straight Creek Journal**

Events

BOSTON, MA—Speaker: REP. ELAINE NOBLE at 11 AM, Sunday, September 25 at Morse Auditorium, 602 Commonwealth Ave. The topic is "Human Rights and the Role of the Church." Sponsored by The Community Church of Boston.

BURLINGTON, VT—Films for Change Series presents "The Last Resort," the Seabrook occupation documentary, at 8 pm on Wednesday, September 28 at 90 Main St. in Burlington. Admission: \$1.25. For more information, call 802-862-4929.

CAMBRIDGE, MA—Speaker: Murray Bookchin on "Ecology, Organization, and Freedom," on September 30, 8 pm, at MIT-105 Massachusetts Ave., Building 9, Room 150 in Cambridge. Sponsored by the Black Rose Lecture Series, for more info, call: 617-547-5513.

CHICAGO, IL—Feminist musician Holly Near & Mary Watkins in concert at 8 pm, September 30, at The Peoples Church, 941 W. Laurence, Chicago. Admission is \$3 (in advance) or \$4 (at the door). Sponsored by Blazing Star. For more information, call 342-2398.

CHICAGO, IL—Chicago area Clergy and Laity Concerned Annual Dinner, with featured speaker Sam Brown, antiwar activist and director of ACTION. To be held on Sunday, October 16 at 6 pm at St. James Episcopal Church, 65 E. Huron, Chicago. For more information contact Chicago CALC, 542 S. Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60605. Phone 312-922-8234.

DEKALB, IL—The Fifth Annual National Free University Conference will be held in DeKalb, October 21-23 at Northern Illinois University. For more information,

contact: Free University Network, 615 Fairchild Terrace, Manhattan, KS 66502, (913) 532-5866.

MEMPHIS, TN—PAX CHRISTI USA National Conference at the Memphis Sheraton Inn, November 4-6. The theme will be "Non-violence in a Violent World." For more information, contact: Eileen Egan, 426 E. 77th St., New York City 10021, (212) 838-4700.

NYC—"Attica Remembered: What the Prison Issues Are Today," a panel discussion at 8 pm, Tuesday, Sept. 20 at 40 Washington Square South, Vanderbilt Hall—NYU, Room 110. Sponsored by New York University School of Law.

NYC—Annual Guardian Picnic on Sunday, September 18 at Arrow Park in Monroe, NY. Workshops, sports, etc. Tickets \$4. For transportation & other information, call 691-0404.

NYC—People's Free Film Series: "Campaign '68, American Style" and "Modern Times," on Wednesday, September 21 at 8 pm at 339 Lafayette Street, NYC. Admission is free. Sponsored by Freespace Alternate University. For more information, call 228-0322.

NYC—Speaker: Attorney Fred Cohn on "Is There Justice in America?" at 8:15 pm on Friday, September 23 at Freespace Alternate U, 339 Lafayette St.

NYC—Gospel Benefit Concert for Clergy & Laity Concerned on Saturday, September 24 at 7:30 pm at St. Paul and St. Andrew United Methodist Church in New York City. For more information, contact: CALC, 198 Broadway, NYC 10038 (212) 964-6730.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK—Second Annual "Celebration of Non-violence" on Sunday, October 2 at 2 pm at Prairie Lady Music Hall, 1817 NW 39th St., Oklahoma City. Sponsored by Community of John XXIII, 19 NW 16th St., Oklahoma City 73103, (405) 239-2023.

PHILADELPHIA—PA—Meeting of Philadelphia War Tax Resistance/War Resisters League on Monday, September 19 at 7:30 pm at Jack Malinowski's, 606 W.

Upsal, Philadelphia, GE8-2334.

PUTNEY, VT—Clamshell Alliance Fall Conference on Saturday and Sunday, September 17-18 at Windham College in Putney. Anti-nuke workshops, discussions, planning. For more information, contact: Southeast Vermont Clam, (802) 257-0072.

ST. PAUL, MN—Four-day Training Program in Nonviolent Social Change from September 21-October 2 at the Twin Cities Friends Meetinghouse in St. Paul. Sponsored by Plowshare Network Organizing Committee. For more information, contact: Nancy Okerlund 612-825-8644.

SAVANNAH, GA—Southeast Movement for a New Society gathering on September 23-25 in Savannah. For further information, contact: Mark Reeve, 517 Maupas Ave., Savannah, GA 31401.

UTICA-ROME, NY—Organizational meeting of area people interested in forming a Mobilization for Survival group will be held on October 1. For more information, contact: Barbara Stanford (315) 797-4677.

WASHINGTON, DC—Counter Recruiting Conference on September 16-18 at the William Penn House, 515 E. Capitol. Sponsored by AFSC, Friends Peace Committee, CCCO and others. For more information, contact Friends Peace Committee 215-241-7230.

WASHINGTON, DC—Episcopal Peace Fellowship conference on Nuclear Disarmament on October 1 at St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Agenda includes presentations on SALT Talks, moral theology and nuclear war, the B-1 campaign and resistance to nuclear war. Open to non-Episcopalians. For more information contact Dana Grubb, 16600 South Westland Drive, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760.

WHEATON, IL—Rev. Al Schmidlein will speak on agrarian socialism and his work in Tanzania with President Julius Nyerere on Friday, September 23 at 8 pm at 107 W. Indiana, Wheaton. Sponsored by Peace & Justice Center. For more information, call: 682-3844.

"READ ANY GOOD BOOKS LATELY?"

LOOSE CHANGE
Sara Davidson
Doubleday / 1977 / \$9.50

In the 1950's Rona Jaffe cornered the market on books about young women. She wrote eminently readable stories that evoked the correct mixture of tears and laughter. They crescendoed, usually with the help of wedding bells, to a happy ending for all the characters whose high moral standards merited them such.

Then about ten years later, a new crop of women writers began telling stories. These, however, concentrated almost solely on Jewesses and focussed inward on the characters: instead of simply recounting their activities in an interesting way, they described their angst, aggravation, and anger in the kind of full blown detail which makes the reader reach for a Valium along with the heroines. The 60's novels—written by Kaufman, Gould, Roiphe, et al—dealt with the traumas of living the American dream as Jaffe saw it and wished it on her characters. In *New York Magazine* Elin Schoen christened them JAWN—the Jewish American Woman's novel. Though most of the books were not satirical enough to be taken as serious social commentary, too flip to even expose a social problem, and too badly written to provoke extensive analysis, they did earn a whole lot of money for some women. Otherwise these hopeful writers would have been grinding out Gothics or, worse yet, spending even more time on their psychiatrists' couches, regaling him (God forbid any of them should trust a woman with their *mishugos*) with the tales no book company would publish.

The 70's brought forth a new and younger wave of women novelists, many published as a result of the feminist publishing companies that cropped up to give another sounding voice a chance to be heard.

Wendy Schwartz is a member of the WIN editorial board who frequently reviews books for WIN. She just got a dog. Henry Bass is an economist living in Boston who just moved into a new house.

These writers dealt honestly with their confusions and contradictions, producing books whose literary value was subordinate to their cathartic effect on readers. Marge Piercy, one of the few such writers commercially published, epitomized the mode with *Small Changes*, an epoch which traces the awakening of several women (and men) to the women's movement. Piercy's is a brilliant, if flawed, book which not only offers support to struggling feminists, but demonstrates mass marketability of a more erudite genre.

Then along came Sara Davidson. A fairly good feature writer for some respectable rad-chic magazines and a competent evaluator of social currents, she realized that the public was ready for an amalgam of the above-described genres, neatly blended in a Cuisinart for maximum digestibility (and sales). Thus we have *Loose Change*, the story of "three women of the sixties." They are Jewish native Californians, attending Berkeley immediately before the dawning of the Free Speech Movement, free of financial worries and attractive enough to never lack male companionship. They are based on actual women—Davidson herself and two classmates—with details supposedly changed only to protect privacy. Each conveniently chose a different path to follow so most readers could identify with at least one of them.

Tasha remained the straightest. She parlayed her knowledge of art into a lucrative career in the jetset world of New York's Upper East Side galleries. And she capitalized on her exceptional beauty to win a string of attractive and creative lovers who occasionally were loved by her as much as her dog was. Tasha's portrait is the most shallowly drawn, either a function of her personality or because Davidson is no more able to cope with such obvious privilege than am I. Suffice to say that Tasha got all she wanted, once she figured out what it was, with hardly a ruffling of her waist-length natural white-blond hair.

Susie is the radical among the three, converted overnight by Jeff, a charismatic campus leader. He taught her the antiwar and anticapitalist slogans which she trucked out during her interview with Davidson to demonstrate an understanding of the

values that governed her life. Susie married Jeff in a traditional ceremony and reception, attended by relatives and freaks, that crystalized the ongoing dichotomy of her life. While subscribing to Jeff's ever-developing politics and increasing commitment to movement work, she tried to establish a middle-class home, become a good mother to their son, and sublimate a growing awareness of complete frigidity that had characterized her sexual relationship with Jeff from the time he deflowered her. When she finally left Jeff, for all the reasons which have broken up so many "ideal" movement marriages, Susie and son returned to mommie for some more nurturing and financial security. If she and her parents had any deep difficulties because of her radical politics, they remain unchronicled. Similarly, her growing number of sexual escapades, a searching for both orgasm and respite from loneliness, got only mild reproach from her parents who bankrolled them and welcomed her back when she grew tired of the latest man. Despite all of Susie's seemingly thoughtless metamorphoses, it is she who emerges as the most directed and the most committed feminist. Perhaps it took all the wild experimenting to create a sense of purpose within her and a self-respect that doesn't need a man's nourishment. As the chapter on Susie concludes, she is working in a health clinic for the poor, preparing for medical school, getting involved with a man who respects her freedom, and is high on the accomplishments of the last decade. She is a woman who would do Rona Jaffe proud!

If Tasha and Susie embody the extreme of women-growth in the 60's-70's, then Sara reflects the middle. Sexually liberated, career-oriented, chicly radical, she seeks the freedom of the "new woman" while retaining what was best for the "old woman." Thus she uses her attractiveness to land good job assignments and get good interviews, drifts from man to man until she finds one she can't dominate and marries him. It's vaguely evident why she takes certain career steps, though God knows how she can justify writing some of the pseudo-sociological drivel her editors thrive on, and still maintain her avowed allegiance to the movement. In fact, one of the most telling segments of the book is an account of Sara's meetings with some Boston feminists. She is intent on doing an article for *Life* about the burgeoning women's movement, and they are bent on exposing her as a pig media person who just happens to be the same sex as they. All are locked into defenses, terrified of having the holes in their fragile new identities exposed. The resulting article satisfied no one except the editors: the feminists feel exploited and Sara thinks she copped out by omitting the ways in which she found the Boston women obnoxious.

Both Tasha and Susie had chosen men for poor reasons at times in their lives: for vicarious power, to be forced into a new lifestyle she was too insecure to try alone, or out of sheer immaturity. Why Sara chose to marry Michael remains unexplained: the interviewing techniques she successfully used to draw out her friends' analyses of their decisions did not work on herself, despite years of analysis the other women did not go through. Or is it that Sara chose to keep herself hidden while exposing the foibles of her

friends? If so, not only has she betrayed that which she cites as best about new journalism, but she had taken old journalism a step backward as well, for if the former deals with feelings, the latter at least does not cover up truths.

In either case, her marriage to Michael becomes fascinating to the readers as we search futilely for its *raison d'être*. Michael was a well-known FM disc jockey in New York, one of the breed who propelled sensitivity into a saleable art form. His monologues between records and commercials were personal and carefully chosen to evoke just the right amount of feeling without exposing too much of the raconteur. When I was 20, I liked listening to him. Sara, though several years older than I, also responded to his sensitivity — "psychological perception" she called it. And she found that "sex... had a radically different texture" from her past experiences, an observation she went on to graphically substantiate. (I do believe Sara could have spared readers the description of her initiation into oral sex.)

The other side of life with Michael were his numerous eccentricities and a proclivity for violent outbursts. One could only describe life with him as living on top of an active volcano. Still, Sara pressured him to marry her — living together wasn't her style — and he finally agreed to a quick wedding to which he refused to invite her parents. On her wedding day Sara was afraid of two things: that Michael would run off if he noticed that her hairdresser had cut off more hair than Michael had announced he would allow, and that Michael wouldn't run off and she'd be legally bound to a "lunatic." The subsequent fights, extramarital affairs, separations and reconciliations, and ultimate divorce are lively if painful to read. Is it too arrogant to suggest that a good rule of thumb is that one should not marry a man who calls a woman a "condescending cunt, or am I being too arbitrary?"

Sara Davidson's writing is at times too precious: she adopts the speaking style of the person she's writing about, often obscuring her characters' points with poor grammar or jarring colloquialisms and dialects. The rest of the time her writing is adequate. She is lucid but has a penchant for clichés of the 60s and imitation of the most pedestrian of the singer-songwriters. Her book moves quickly, however, and I read all 367 pages of it in only two sittings. Perhaps I was anxious to reach Davidson's ultimate insight into the lives of at least one of the three, the overriding reason which compelled her to choose the lifestyle and partners she did. Perhaps I was looking simply for the point of the book — besides, of course, that it be just titillating enough for sale to Hollywood. I found, however, that the last page contained little more than a note that Sara had learned to juggle.

— Wendy Schwartz

WINNING IS EVERYTHING AND OTHER AMERICAN MYTHS

Thomas Tutko and William Burns
Macmillan, 1976 / \$8.95

In *Winning is Everything* Thomas Tutko, professor of psychology at San Jose State, and William Burns, former sports editor of *Life*, show how sports for kids

have been spoiled by a hyper-competitive ethic. Under the influence of America's "winning is everything" myth Little League baseball, Booster basketball, and Pop Warner football have become little more than the first rungs in a farm system of big time athletics. No sport is left unaffected; some communities even have highly competitive ice hockey leagues and swimming tournaments for four and five year olds.

With the exception of the teaching of math the greatest failure of American education is perhaps teaching kids sports. Sports ought to be a joy but many kids develop a life long aversion to them because of the uptight, hyper-competitive way they are taught by schools, little leagues, and over-eager parents. Bill Musselman, former University of Minnesota basketball coach, posted this message over his team's shower entrance: "defeat is worse than death because you have to live with defeat." Tutko and Burns show how this attitude has filtered all the way down to the pre-school level. They back up their argument with numerous quotations such as the comment of a Queens County Little League official who boasted, "This is not an instructional league. We're here to win."

Little League officials even put winning above the safety of the kids. In the late 1960's Dr. Joel Adams studied the x-rays of 162 baseball players between the ages of nine and 14. All 80 pitchers, plus a few catchers, showed some evidence of injury to the growth line of the elbow. To reduce the incidence of "Little League elbow" Dr. Adams recommended rules changes such as changing the method of pitching or limiting pitchers to two innings per game, but the recommendations have been generally ignored.

Perhaps the greatest harm done by kids' sports programs is the psychological hurt to the poor kids who are always left on the bench by the "winning is everything" attitude. A Pop Warner football coach in Los Angeles recently used only his best players in a game and still lost. Afterwards he was confronted by an angry group of parents whose kids had not played. In an interview with *Los Angeles* magazine he defended himself and attacked the parents for

wanting their less-than-athletically gifted kids to play, saying, "That's not what Pop Warner is all about. The kids want to win, too, and if you play everybody and keep losing its demoralizing."

Surveys of the kids, however, show that they are not so hung-up on winning. One study of Pop Warner football players showed that almost three-quarters of them would rather see action with a losing team than sit on the bench with a winner. And I would not be surprised if lots of those who voted for the bench were not kids who know from personal experience what its like to spend whole games on the bench.

Despite the generally grim picture there are some people working to put the fun back in kids' sports. Bob Cupp, who coaches a kids football team near Palm Beach, Florida has adopted rules assuring that every player gets to play part of every quarter. Positions rotate so all youngsters get a shot at a ball handling position and everyone takes a turn as an interior lineman. Most revolutionary of all Cupp advocates more games and fewer practices. On this Cupp said:

"(Kids) should be playing more and practicing less... playing three or four games a week instead of seven or eight a season. Practicing one-on-one, hitting dummies — that's a drag. A kid wants to play. Lord knows he's going to find less time for it later on."

Unfortunately, there are formidable obstacles to reform. High school coaches, whose jobs depend on winning, have come to use Little League and Pop Warner as their farm system. With some justification parents worry that if their kids do not start sports at this level they will never catch up in high school. Kids whose parents aren't pushing them get sucked in because their friends are playing or because they feel they have to if they are going to have a chance to play sports in high school.

Also, trying to reform kids' sports is a little like trying to reform the American Legion. Most radicals and liberals wouldn't be caught dead at a Little League meeting. The price their kids may pay for this lack of involvement could be high. If you want to see how serious the problem is read **Winning is Everything**. It is calm and well researched and quite disturbing.

— Henry Bass





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PUBLIC NOTICE

ANNUAL GUARDIAN PICNIC—Sunday, Sept. 18 at Arrow Park in Monroe, NY. Workshops, cultural program, swimming and other sports activities. Tickets \$4. For transportation and other information call 691-0404.

RADIO ACTIVITY is WBAL's ongoing coverage of the fight against nuclear energy. Tune into 99.5 fm on the first and third Thursday of each month at 8:30 PM.

If you are interested in disarmament, feminism, war tax resistance, nonviolence or organizing a WRL local chapter and you live in the South, then please contact the new War Resisters League Southeast Regional Office, 108 Purefoy Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. 919-967-7244.

Mobilization for Survival group in central New York (Utica-Rome area) is looking for people interested in disarmament, peace conversion and nuclear non-proliferation to join us. For more information, contact Barbara Stanford, 315-797-4677.

New **BOOKSTORE** now open, 104 S. Jefferson, Lewisburg, WV 24901. New & second-hand books.

Larry Gara will be editing the 1979 WRL Calendar on the theme "Prisons." Most of the entries will be brief, many of them quotations by prisoners or former prisoners on various aspects of prison life. Other entries will describe nonviolent prison actions, well known political prisoners, and movements to bring change such as the campaign against the death penalty. Suggestions and material, including good visuals, will be much appreciated. Write: Larry Gara, 21 Faculty Place, Wilmington, Ohio 45177.

WORLD EDUCATION, November 11, 12, 1977: The Association for World Education and the Global Survival Freshman Year Program, University of Massachusetts will have a conference November 11, 12, 1977 in Amherst, Massachusetts—IMPLEMENTING WORLD EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. For information write to Barbara M. Stone, AWE Program Office, School of Education, U-32, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

PUBLICATIONS

SYNTHESIS—an anti-authoritarian newsletter of citizen-worker self-management ideas and activities. Current issue on rebirth of anarchism in Spain, discussion on libertarian socialism, letters, reviews. Write Synthesis/PO Box 1858/San Pedro, CA 90733 for sample.

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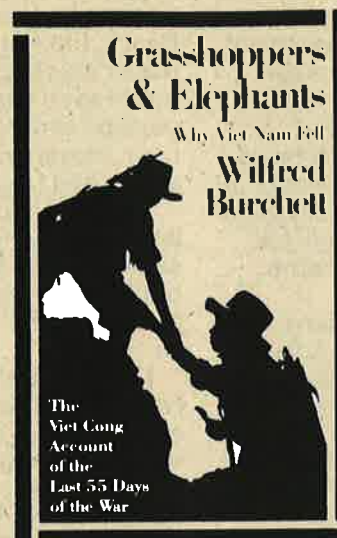
LAZARUS' CUE one-act ritual play about Magdalene today \$2.00 Music \$1.00. Peace Creativity, Rt. 1, Box 4, Tannersville, NY 12485.

SERVICES

The Brandywine Alternative Fund is a group of

Delaware and Chester County, Pennsylvania citizens working to reorder priorities away from military programs of war and war production to a greater emphasis on people's needs and social develop-

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ment. Besides sponsoring educational and action programs, the group is making a small yet positive step to reorder priorities with the "alternative fund." This fund, comprised of refused war taxes, personal savings, and group investments, makes interest-free loans to social change and service groups (primarily working in Chester and Delaware counties). For information about Brandywine Alternative Fund loans contact: The Brandywine Alternative Fund, 302 S. Jackson St., Media, PA 19063. (215) 565-0247.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Teach-in Organizer needed for Mobilization for Survival national office in Philadelphia. Contact the Mobilization, 1213 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19107, 215-563-1512.

Alternative Sources of Energy, Inc. is currently seeking a person to fill the position of Director. The Director will act as general coordinator of A.S.E. and will also be involved in program development. The position offered is full-time. Send resumes and inquiries to: Director, ASE, Inc., Rt. 2, Box 90A, Milaca, MN 56353.

Military Counselling Program of the 15th St. Monthly Friends Meeting in NYC has an opening for a part-time counsellor. Previous experience helpful but not necessary. Please contact: Jean Walling, c/o 15th St. Meeting, 15 Rutherford Place, NYC 10003.

The Washington Peace Center, a 15 year old local organization for peace education and action in Washington, DC, has a position open on its staff for an experienced peace activist to work with one other staff member on ending the arms race, building a just foreign policy and a counter-recruitment project in the DC public schools. The position will be filled in late October. Applicants should send a one-page description of their experience, goals and financial requirements by October 15 to: Washington Peace Center, 2111 Florida Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008.

Koinonia, an intentional community and ecumenical

center for education and spiritual growth near Baltimore needs full-time staff: child care person, cook, office person, canning and freezing (for 2 months), maintenance person, housekeeper. Must be willing to participate in community following a spiritual path. Write: Jane Bishop, Koinonia, PO Box 5744, Pikesville, Md. 21208 or call 301-486-6262.

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