THE BIG TIME
BIG PIG
CRIME
BILL

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Cincinnati
"This Is Not Wichita!
This Clinic Is Open!"

Sexual
Harassment:
It's a
Bourgeois
Thang
We received the following letter from some comrades who have been taking the RW subscription drive.

Dear Editors:

In our area we have been having out the RW sub drive, "become a co-conspirator," for several months. In the course of this there has been struggle between selling sub as a "more efficient" means of distributing the paper, and the sub drive as a component of the conspiracy, of building "networks of RW distribution, hidden from the powers and protected and spread by the creativity of the people..." so as to be "...prepared to battle the system, of co-conspirators, has begun" on receptive ears.

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Three Main Points

by Bob Avakian
Chairman of the RCP,USA

What do we in the Revolutionary Communist Party want people to learn from all that is exposed and revealed in this newspaper? Mainly, three things.

1) The whole system we now live under is based on exploitation - here and all over the world. It is completely worthless and no basic change for the better can come about until this system is overthrown.

2) Many different groups will protest and rebel against the system. Do not believe the propaganda that these protests and rebellions should be supported and strengthened. Yet it is only those with nothing to lose but their chains who can be the backbone of a struggle to actually overthrow this system and create a new system that will put an end to oppression and exploitation and help pave the way to a whole new world.

3) Such a revolutionary struggle is the only way the masses who then become the new leadership, and the organizational principles, can be based on a solid basis and a real chance of winning.
On October 22 the House of Representatives approved a new "crime bill" by an overwhelming vote. After some differences between the House and the Senate versions of the bill are ironed out, it will be sent to President Bush to be signed into law. The hype from the government and Congress is that this legislation will benefit people because it is "tough on crime." The truth is that the crime bill is a wide-ranging and dangerous attack on people's rights. It is part of the increasing moves by the big-time criminals who are in power to step up repression and tighten their control over society.

A Bill of Repression

The crime bill is a type of legislation called "omnibus," which means it contains various provisions for a number of new laws. A lot of the media focus has been on the debate about the part of the bill that deals with gun control. But there seems to be overall agreement among the top politicians and government officials about the parts of the bill that are direct assaults on political and legal rights. (See accompanying sidebar, "A Thousand Points of Repression," for explanation of key elements of the bill.)

A major feature of the bill is that it will virtually do away with habeas corpus review—the right of prisoners to challenge their state convictions in federal courts. This is used mainly in cases where prisoners are sentenced to death. The way the death penalty is applied in this country is clearly racist—over 40 percent of death row inmates are Black. (See the box "Deadly Inequality.") Currently at least two out of five state court death sentences reviewed by the federal courts are reversed because of unlawful conviction. What will be the effect of the elimination of habeas corpus review? According to an activist with the Movement Support Network, "It's like saying 'screw you' to people who are in prison or death row. In effect, a lot more people are going to be executed in this country based on this."

Another part of the bill would add to the number of executions. The bill calls for over 50 federal crimes to be made into capital punishment crimes—now there are only two. Some of these offenses are very political, like "treason" and "terrorism," and could be used against revolutionaries and radical activists.

The bill gives the state the ability to use evidence that was seized illegally by the police—so long as the cops were "acting in good faith." In other words, the police will be given even more freedom to plant and forge "evidence" and put people behind bars on the basis of this. The bill also doubles or triples the penalties for people caught dealing drugs near public housing. This is part of the whole reactionary offensive by the powers aimed at Black and other oppressed people under the cover of the "war on drugs." Hundreds of millions of dollars will go to local "anti-drug" programs and "community policing." People in the Black and Latino neighborhoods of Los Angeles know well what such programs mean. The LAPD's Operation Cal-de-Sac has brought on barricaded streets, snitch networks and more police brutality.

What it basically boils down to is this: The crime bill would give the police more power to round people up and put more people behind bars. At the same time, there will be more executions of prisoners.

A General Reactionary Offensive

Often the media portrays the crime bill and other "anti-crime" measures by the Congress as an attempt by the Democratic Party... Continued on page 4
A THOUSAND POINTS OF REPRESSION

The "crime bill" is a package of a wide range of repressive laws. The following is a summary of the key elements of this bill.

EXPANDING THE DEATH PENALTY

Right now the only crime under federal jurisdiction where a convicted person can be sentenced to death is murder or airplane hijacking resulting in death. The new bill adds about 50 crimes punishable by death, including certain drug offenses and certain immigration offenses.

Other new capital punishment crimes include major drug dealers involved in ai- getting the death penalty is "drug-related" and capital punishment for all murders committed within five miles of a federal border. This new capital punishment provision is called the "Alien Terrorist" provision. The Senate rejected a proposal allowing people sentenced to death in state courts to appeal to the federal courts. As pointed out earlier, the cutting down of the right to appeal particularly affects prisoners sentenced to death. Chief Justice Rehnquist has openly declared that he wants to speed up executions of prisoners on death row. The crime bill would codify, or make into official law, the Supreme Court decisions that specifically eliminated the death penalty as a constitutional right.

A Sign of the System’s Weakness

These repressive moves need to be met with determined opposition—by the people who are the major targets of these measures—by those who want to put an end to their petty privileges, who need to go along with this fascist class. There is nothing new about these measures, and the crime bill is not just a political ploy—it is part of a general offensive of repressive measures by the ruling class of this country.

The crime bill was proposed by the Bush administration. It included an extremely vicious provision called the "Alien Terrorist Removal Act" that would have allowed the government to hold both citizens and residents of the United States, including permanent residents—"aliens"—on the same basis as terrorists. This provision would have given the Executive branch unprecedented powers to arrest, deport and lock up people without the usual safeguards of being free from due process of law, or due process of law, or due process of law, or due process of law.

Under the proposal a "terrorist" was defined so broadly that it included all forms of activity—political, economic, cultural, ideological—which is the broad front of the propaganda offensive, and it also included all kinds of dissent. This provision was passed by the House of Representatives but was dropped in the Senate during the debate on the crime bill.

DEADLY INEQUALITIES

The House version of the "crime bill" originally included a provision giving state and local governments a six-month period to get the death penalty and the death penalty case as a constitutional right. The Senate bill permits the use of evidence illegally obtained through the use of a defective warrant, as long as the police acted in "good faith" in obtaining the warrant. The House version goes even further by allowing the use of evidence seized by police without a warrant if the cop acted in "good faith." This will make it much easier for police to plant stuff on people and other- wise manufacture evidence.

"WAR ON DRUGS"

The Senate bill doubles the penalties for dealing drugs near public housing while the House bill triples the penalties. The bill also calls for drug testing of most federal prisoners. Hundreds of millions of dollars would be given to local areas for programs like "drug enforcement" and "community policing." Such "war on drugs" programs already in effect at various cities show that they are not about stopping drugs but about stepping up repression against the people.
Pennsylvania Court Decision Targets Roe v. Wade

On October 21 a federal appeals court upheld most of the provisions of a Pennsylvania abortion law, putting serious restrictions on women's right to abortion in that state. The Pennsylvania law is one of the most restrictive laws against abortion in the country. This decision is only the latest attack in an overall offensive from the highest offices in the land against women's reproductive rights. And the stage has been set for an appeal to the Supreme Court that could mean the first direct test of the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision which said that women had a right to abortion.

Kathryn Koffen, lawyer for the ACLU Reproductive Freedom Project who argued the pro-choice side of the case against the new law in Pennsylvania, said, "For the first time since 1973, a Federal court of appeals has directly said that Roe v. Wade is no longer the law of the land."

The three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals overturned a Federal district judge's decision which had declared (two provisions of the Pennsylvania's Abortion Control Act of 1989—on parental consent and on "informed consent"—unconstitutional. The district judge had ruled that these provisions would impose an "undue burden" on women seeking abortions.

This U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a requirement in the Pennsylvania law that women under 18 must have parental consent before obtaining an abortion or a court ruling that parental consent is "required not only that parents consent to an abortion but also that they be present to hear information from doctors about "alternatives." The Court of Appeals also upheld a provision that requires women seeking abortion counseling explaining "all the alternatives," but what this means in practice is that if a woman wants an abortion, she has to sit and listen to arguments on why she should not have an abortion. And then she has to wait 24 hours after such counseling before an abortion can be performed.

The Court of Appeals did overturn a lower court decision that would have required women to notify their husbands before having an abortion. But the Pennsylvania attorney general and the Pennsylvania governor have already threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court the abortion notification if the Pennsylvania law goes before the Supreme Court. Governor Casey of Pennsylvania said: "I think the husband has the right to at least know that his wife is about to abort the child. I think that's very fundamental." And Casey has taken his reaction a step further, announcing in advance that if Roe v. Wade is overturned by the Supreme Court, he would sign a bill banning all abortions except in cases of "the life of the mother is at stake."

But the lives of women are at stake if any restrictions are placed by the state on a woman's right to abortion.

Deadly Precedents

The recent Pennsylvania case might be the first one to reach the Supreme Court. While other earlier more restrictive laws have been declared unconstitutional, the most recent decision shows that the Supreme Court may not make this decision, at least in the case of the Pennsylvania law. The justices in the Webster case—which gave the state the authority to put restrictions on abortion as long as the laws do not create "an absolute obstacle or severe limitation on a woman's decision to have an abortion."--in Webster, the Court upheld a Missouri law banning abortions in public hospitals and other institutions. Webster was a major watershed, unleashing more than 600 bills restricting abortion across the country. Louisiana, Utah, and Guam have now passed laws banning abortion, and Pennsylvania, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska have passed serious restrictions.

Pennsylvania law also shows the impact of recent Supreme Court rulings against abortion rights—in terms of both clamping down on women's reproductive rights under the Roe v. Wade ruling and setting legal precedent to pave the way for the overturning of Roe v. Wade altogether.

In the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals on the Pennsylvania law, the judges insist that in recent decisions of the Supreme Court, language has been used setting a different standard from the legal standard set in the Roe v. Wade decision. In Roe v. Wade the court held that abortion was a "fundamental right" of women under the U.S. Constitution. But the Pennsylvania decision argues that in more recent Supreme Court cases—Webster v. Reproductive Health Services and Hodgson v. Minnesota—Justice Sandra Day O'Connor has used different language, referring to abortion as a "limited fundamental right" and saying that state laws would be considered unconstitutional only if they caused an "undue burden" on a woman's decision to have an abortion. Furthermore, the Court of Appeals argues that Justice O'Connor has written that "an undue burden occurs when a regulation imposes an absolute obstacle or severe limitation on the abortion decision, not merely when a regulation may inhibit abortions to some degree." So the Pennsylvania court has now argued that since different language has been used by Supreme Court justices in cases since Roe v. Wade, lower courts are not bound to follow the results reached by the Supreme Court in the Roe v. Wade decision.

Thus, in the Pennsylvania decision, the Court of Appeals has tried an end run around Roe v. Wade. And by doing so, they have also paved the way for a direct legal challenge to Roe v. Wade if the case comes before the Supreme Court.

Down with Parental Consent

The Pennsylvania law follows in the footsteps of the Supreme Court decision on parental consent, (Hodgson v. Minnesota). This decision of June 23, 1990 gave states the right to enforce parental consent laws that require teenage women to notify their parents or get permission from a judge before getting an abortion.

What it means is that thousands of young women will be denied the right to have an abortion. Thousands of others will have to go through an ordeal and humiliating judicial process. Many women's lives will be ruined. The health of many teenage women will be at risk. Many hopes and dreams will be shattered.

As we pointed out in the RW in July 8, 1990, what the courts are upholding with such rulings is the ruling class's interest in regulating, controlling and repressing the actions of women and upholding the patriarchal structure which they see as the property of their parents and especially of their fathers. The masses of people have no interest whatsoever in supporting this oppressive system.

What is the reality for young women?

Continued on page 6
Sexual Harassment: It’s a Woman’s Job

"In the workplace, sexual harassment takes on the form of sexual advances and propositions from men, and is made to feel uncomfortable and even embarrassed. In the family, it can be sexual abuse, which has been found to be a major contributor to women's health problems. In school, it can be verbal or physical harassment, which can lead to low self-esteem and depression.

Power Relations

There is a lot of talk about how, when it comes to sexual harassment, men are the "first in" and women are the "last out." Some women talk about how they are made to feel inadequate and unworthy of respect. They may feel that they are not being taken seriously and that their voices are not being heard. They may feel that they are being treated as objects rather than as individuals. This is the case for many women in the workplace, where they are often subjected to sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment is a form of violence that affects women of all ages and backgrounds. It is a violation of their human rights and a form of gender-based discrimination. It is important to remember that sexual harassment is not just a problem for women; it is a problem for everyone. It is important for all of us to work together to create a world where women are safe and respected.

Pennsylvania Court Decision Targets Roe v. Wade

Continued from page 5

More than one million teenagers in the United States become pregnant each year. Of these, only 15 percent choose to have an abortion. The rest are at risk of having children who will have had at least one abortion before the age of twenty-five. Abortions are legal in all states, and there is no age limit on the procedure. However, the process can be difficult, especially for young women.

In the United States, abortion is legal for women who want it, but it is not always easy to access. Women must often travel long distances to find a clinic that provides abortion services. This can be especially difficult for women who live in rural areas, where access to abortion services can be limited.

Teenage pregnancies are a major concern for public health. They can lead to a range of health problems for both the mother and the child. In addition, teenage pregnancies can affect a woman's future educational and career opportunities. It is important to provide young women with the information and resources they need to make informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health.

The Roe v. Wade decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1973 established a woman's right to choose whether or not to have an abortion. This decision has been challenged many times since then, and the issue remains a hotly debated topic in American politics.

The rights of women to make decisions about their own bodies are essential to their autonomy and dignity. It is important to ensure that all women have access to safe and legal abortion services. This is especially important for young women, who are at risk of having children who will have had at least one abortion before the age of twenty-five.

In conclusion, sexual harassment is a form of violence that affects women of all ages and backgrounds. It is a violation of their human rights and a form of gender-based discrimination. It is important for all of us to work together to create a world where women are safe and respected.
Bourgeois Thang

Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, anyone who wishes to pursue a charge of sexual harassment, or any other form of employment discrimination, must file a charge with the EEOC. The agency then investigates and decides whether it will sue on behalf of the individual. But the EEOC actually files suits in only 50 of the 300 sexual harassment complaints it receives in the fiscal year 1990. In all the other cases, the woman must find a private lawyer and (come up with thousands of dollars to hire this lawyer) to bring the lawsuit. And if women file under Title VII they are generally not entitled to damages. Therefore, beyond back pay and reinstatement in their job. Some lawyers who handle sexual harassment cases estimate that, nationwide, no more than 100 women actually get to trial.

Many times sexual harassment goes on behind closed doors" and women know that if it comes down to their word against a man, especially a supervisor or boss, they won't be believed or will be accused of fantasizing or being a "tramp." The woman is threatened and intimidated into not taking her case to court by her boss. Women who protest are likely to be ostracized or fired. Many women tolerate harassment, even though it is debilitating and destructive. The willingness of women to tolerate a hostile work environment often has less to do with how badly the workplace is run and more to do with how badly they need their jobs.

This is another example of how capitalist society compels the people to act against the interests of the oppressed in order to survive, and another example of why the oppressed have to rise up and break with the whole bourgeois way of life in order to get liberated.

Struggle Now and in the Future

It will take nothing short of revolution to fundamentally deal with the oppression of women, including sexual harassment on the job. As long as society is based on private property, the economic structure in which people work is going to be organized in a way that promotes exploitative and degrading relationships. And as long as the bourgeois rules, an ideology and political program that systematically oppress women, it is going to be promoted and enforced throughout society.

Perhaps the recent furor around sexual harassment will help to bring it to the surface. There are a few women who have come forward and filed complaints in the last few years. This is a tremendous strength in the ugly part of this society. It is a good thing when people do self-criticism and change their male-dominant attitudes on these questions and struggle with men to do self-criticism to change their macho-oriented attitude and behavior.

The recent furor around sexual harassment has revealed a pervasive attitude on the part of many women and many men. It is a good thing that there is widespread debate about these issues and revolutionaries have a responsibility to enter into this debate and shed some revolutionary light on this subject. As all the different battles today against the oppression of women, there are real opportunities to bring forward the rage of millions of women who hate this system. This is a tremendous strength in the ugly part of this society. It is a good thing when people do self-criticism and change their male-dominant attitudes on these questions and struggle with men to do self-criticism to change their macho-oriented attitude and behavior.

From the RCP's Points of Discipline

Imperialism is based on the oppression of women. Positional relationships in this society are used to exploit other people—women are economically exploited by males. The relations of this society mean that women are viewed as sex objects and treated like the property of men.

The data reveals a connection between women's oppression and political violence. While this violence is not the same as ideological or cultural violence, the connection between the two is very real. It is a connection that must be understood in order to understand the oppression of women.

Women are equals of men in every respect. They should be treated as comrades in the revolutionary struggle, not as property or prizes. Surplus women are physically or verbally abusing women or treating them as sex objects are completely opposed to everything we stand for.

Point #6
Don't use your position as political leader among the masses for personal gain—financially, to take sexual advantage, etc.

Point #15
Practice criticism and self-criticism on these points and in general.
Special to the RW

WAR STORIES

RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA

Part 10

Michael Slate

In the mid-1980s a ferocious rebellion rocked the apartheid regime of South Africa—called Azania by the revolutionary people there. As the uprisings grew and intensified they drew in Black people from every part of the country and all walks of life. The South African government tried to bury the rebellions in prisons and in blood. And they failed. While the repression continued, the regime was forced to embark on a path that seemed unimaginable at the beginning of the decade. Many apartheid laws were formally repealed. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released from jail. Long banned political opposition groups were legalized and allowed to operate openly inside the country. And the apartheid regime began to carry out negotiations with its long-time opponents in the African National Congress and other Black opposition groups.

In the face of all this, the Azanian people continued to struggle for liberation. By mid-1989 the situation in the country was compared to the height of the nationwide uprisings in 1985. But the Western press continued to whitewash the struggle in South Africa. They presented a sanitized and wildly distorted picture of what was happening—a rosier picture of negotiations leading to fundamental change. Reports on the struggle of the Azanian people were limited to sensationalized stories of "black on black violence."

In late 1990 Michael Slate, correspondent for the Revolutionary Worker, made his second trip to South Africa to bring back the truth of what was happening there. His first trip in 1987 resulted in the extraordinary series "War Stories: A Report from South Africa." The stories Slate has brought back—and the voices that tell them—are never heard in the mainstream press. They are the voices of the youth on the frontlines of battle in the townships and of the peasants with revolution in their hearts in the countryside. In the coming weeks the RW will continue this new series—in the hope that it will hasten the day the racist South African regime is brought down and genuine liberation for the Azanian people from apartheid and imperialism is achieved.
fuel is going up. For some in this country the few cents it goes up will make no difference; but for us here it could be life-threatening. It is a very big thing—the bus fare and taxi fare will increase, and worse, the price of paraffin will certainly go up. In this area we need paraffin to live. It is a very big thing—the bus fare and taxi fare will increase, and worse, the price of paraffin will certainly go up. In this area we need paraffin to live. 

The comrade led us down one of the main dirt roads. The shack lining the road were so close in you could feel the density of the place. After about ten minutes the narrow dirt road led into a large open space. Vendors lined up around the space selling fruit, cloth and other assorted goods from carts and stalls. A group of about a dozen women stood over huge homemade barbecues. They were grilling and selling "smiley" to passersby. They laughed and joked among themselves, and every now and then one of them would start yelling to passersby. We were told we must eat our food, to buy clothes. Once, before the struggle, they tried to make us pay rent. They said we must pay Rand per month to live here. We said, "No, why must we pay rent when we come here to this spot and we build our own house and you give us nothing." We must even buy or find the materials we used to build our houses.

You know the struggle started this time in our country in 1984. I came here in 1984 and Soweto was still quiet. I was in school then and we went to the school every day. But then, when it came time to write our final exams, there were comrades who told us we must not write our final exams. They said this was a cruel government, this is Bantu education and we must not cooperate with them. They said we must drop everything and move forward for our liberation. So then we didn't write and then we entered 1985 and then in the struggle started here in Soweto.

It was rough here, we fought hard. And when the soldiers stood and shooting their machine gun, that was all you could hear—KAKAKAKAKA! Some youths were throwing stones at him and he was just shooting at them. Some of the comrades fell but others just came forward over them. Soon the comrades threw a petrol bomb and the soldier was set on fire. He was set on fire and he threw away the machine gun and he ran straight to his fellows, and when they saw this they all ran away. So the comrades came and took the machine gun. That is the best way to get our weapons.
War Stories: Return to South Africa

Continued from page 9

He talked excitedly about his current project—a play that took up many of the major questions confronting the Azanian people today, notably the opposition of the white man to women to negotiations.

Soweto by-the-Sea was one of the areas in which the old authority had been pretty thoroughly intimidated and the new “People’s Court” that I visited in the rebellions really began to take root. Literally every aspect of life in the squatter camps is affected by this—from culture to politics to home life. The People’s Courts were very strong in Soweto, and so I asked the comrade if he could tell me a little bit about them and arrange for me to meet some of the people involved in them.

The young comrade smiled shyly as he said, “You have been talking to one of the people all day. I am the leader of the People’s Court for my section of Soweto. I have been elected by my comrades and the people in the community. We are elected because of our contribution to the struggle. The Street Committees and the People’s Courts are only to make the struggle go ahead. We said that the white man must not have any say in our communities. We must organize ourselves and take care of our communities. For the Courts, we do many things from small to big. There is only one condition—that we must help the other people. There was a time when we saw that the big double-decker buses had been very bad effect on the people. It was open the whole of the day, from morning to next morning. Some of the people were drinking too much and they would fight or they might kill some things to the police. So we told the scooter owner that he must only operate these hours and then we made certain that he obeyed us.

“One very bad thing that happens in the houses burning with wind. We will not allow this. If we have a woman come to us to say that her husband or some other man is beating her, we act fast. We punish the man in different ways and sometimes we say the woman and other women must punish the man. This is our justice.

“Our justice is not like the white man’s justice. When the struggle was here every day we would see cases where people were arrested for being with the police or the government and harming the struggle. We had no mercy for these people if this was so. Now, when there is not too much fighting, there are people, even people in the movement, who say we must stop the People’s Courts. They say that we are just the kangaroo court and we must allow things to be performed for the people of Soweto.

Our Courts are to help to stop the struggles. So today we still are working, but at a main task. It is to prevent themselves from the police or the government and harming the struggle. So today we still are working, but at a main thing among the people that the people discuss. We try to bring together when two of our people have a disagreement. Sometimes we see a man who says that this organization results from politics. If we do nothing, they come to the other man guilty, we punish the man. We even help him to sell his wares. The man who is in prison.

We walked back through Soweto Square and on the far end of the square there was a vendor whose stall was filled with radio, tapes, tape decks, appliances, jewelry and so on. The vendor called out to the comrade in a friendly way. They exchanged greetings and joked for a few minutes. As we moved on the comrade continued, “You see that man? He is a thief. We do not tolerate theft when it is stealing from the people. But when someone goes to town or to a white area and he comes back to Soweto with all that he has stolen from the whites, then we do what we can to help this man. We even help him to sell his wares. This person is ‘Comrade Thief.’

 Searching

After a while we returned to the shack to plan the other youths and continue our discussions. Soon we were joined by some of the others and we began to talk over negotiations and whether this was the path to liberation. The discussion got a little tense here. The comrade, who had brought us into Soweto-by-the-Sea started things off, “Negotiations can do something if they are going to scale all of our demands. But if there are still some restrictions in the negotiations, I see no solution for South Africa. There can be no restrictions and everybody must be allowed to participate.”

Another youth broke in. “We are fighting for our rights. That is our goal, to have equal rights to the white man. This is all we want and there can be no restrictions. Our ancestors gave the land to the whites. That was long time ago and we cannot change that. What we want now is just the democratic right to have equal rights in our land. We want to have liberty right in our land. Today this is a government of the few. This is not the government of South Africa. It is the government for the part of the people of South Africa. This government only represents 20 percent or less of the people. What we want is we want civil rights. We want to enjoy the same rights as the whites here in South Africa. Look, they are living here, they are born here. So we have no chance of throwing them to the sea. They were not born in the sea, they were born in our country. We are the people of South Africa.

Mandela had no power to do anything about it today.”

The conversation continued and forth for a while until the comrade who had brought us to Soweto stood up. He was long times ago and we cannot change it. It is all I know, ANC was the only group I ever saw here in Soweto. But it is too difficult so I must speak personally now. I must say what I believe and what I feel about South Africa. South Africa belongs to the black people. The whites, they came and robbed the land from us and our country. In 1983 no one of us would talk of negotiations with the whites. We wanted our liberation and we must have new leaders. One thing that they say must change us is when the government released Mr. Nelson Mandela. They say that this shows we can negotiate. Comrades, it was not the government who released Mr. Mandela. It was us, we released him. The government did not release him, we, the black people released him. The government was afraid of us and so they put him out of jail.

“Mr. Mandela gave his life for the struggle. He spent so much time just for the struggle. So we are loyal to him. But I cannot do what he says. I disagree with him when he leaves the armed struggle and says we must negotiate with de Klerk. I disagree with him, but I am not to say a word because I am conforming to the code. I can’t do this. Mandela should never do what he is doing. The armed struggle must be the primary aspect of our struggle. Look at what the whites do to us. We are beaten, arrested, disappearing. We are shot, massacred even right close to us when they told us about our comrades and innocent in Liliesleaf. So, the idea that we do not need the armed struggle—I don’t go with it. I think it is case for Mandela and those who try to get rid of the way. I foresee a time when the youth will be very strong. Comrade Mandela and others for what they are doing today. I do not see the future be guided by any of them. Mandela is definitely wrong here. He is a weak leader and we must fight. I said we couldn’t. I liked Steve Biko very much, even though I was PAC or BC. Steve Biko was a leader of our people—he knew what he was fighting for, he knew what he was doing.”
This Is Not Wichita!
This Clinic Is Open!

We received this correspondence from Cincinnati:

With the rallying cry of "This is not Wichita!" students and young and some women from the movement decisively defeated another attempt of Operation Rescue to close down a major abortion clinic in Cincinnati. Operation Rescue thought they could come in with one of their "women-bashing blockades"—in a city where the National Organization for Women (NOW) and the Planned Parenthood (PP) Chapter are organized by pro-choice forces, they linked to defend the clinic. Operation Rescue had used to hit people and to get them not to come to the clinic. The PP director was quoted in the paper after Friday's defense saying, "We asked them not to come. They are not an extension of the clinic. The patients don't know who's pro and who's anti." But none of these views held back the youth from acting to defeat Operation Rescue in this heartland city; the youth took inspiration from other cities like Detroit, Chicago, New York and Iowa City where pro-life forces stopped OR from disrupting the clinics. As RCYB members and an RW reporter went down Clifton Ave.--a strip where youth hang out on Sunday—selling the Revolutionary Worker and talking to people about joining the RCYB, lots of youth and students told about their experiences in the last few weeks. Two of the student organizers in the Coalition said, "The government is overconfident and also desperate; coming off the Gulf war. They (the ruling class) realize that people's living standards are going down, lots of unemployment, so they have to be more repression to stop the people from revolting and rising up. I think the power has to lie in the masses (smiling), there needs to be a revolution. As long as we have a small ruling class, they are doing things in their interests as capitalists. We need to build this Coalition as part of a mass movement to beat back the attacks on women and blacks. We aren't just talking about keeping Roe vs. Wade but going beyond to free abortions for everyone.

The youth are confident and ready to mobilize even more people if Operation Rescue comes back in mid-November, when they claim they will return. The students are sure they will be met with even more repressive to stop the people from resisting. The spirit of these young fighters is reflected in their chant to the mobilization: "Reform Roe? Try it! We'll start a fucking revolution!"

A woman activist and RW reader from Cincinnati

summed up their spirit this way: "Now it's time for people to go on the offensive." Then OR made a break for the fence; they were met by a force stronger than the one onto the fence was made of. The students, numbered over 200, wholeheartedly challenged these bullies, fighting to keep them from going over onto the clinic grounds. They stripped away the altar cloths covering the real nature of OR in the process. These so-called "prayerful, peaceful, just-folks" began shouting, pushing, and menacing the clinic defenders. As one proud street youth said: "I told them 'come on with it' and we then got some punches in ourselves. That was good to do to show how much I hate their attacks on the rights of women to decide."

When over 70 Operation Rescue people made it over the fence, they were surrounded and the students formed a line in front of the clinic doors. Threatened with arrest, the students decided not to weaken their forces with arrest and replaced their comrades on the sidewalk. It took the police four hours to arrest 73 anti-abortionists. One clinic defender was arrested and put in a cell with OR forces. Later that day the chief of police went to the cell and praised the OR attackers for a job well done and gave them all box lunches, unheard of for inmates.

After this day, in which OR had the upper hand and in fact for a few hours the clinic was unable to function, pro-choice forces called on people from cities like Detroit, Chicago, New York and even the heartland city; the students and youth called on people from cities like Detroit, Chicago, New York and PP to defend the clinic. They were shoulder-to-shoulder strong in front of the fence, a powerful force to be reckoned with. Despite showing and hitting the defenders with ladders, which Operation Rescue had used to hit people and to get over the fence the day before, OR's attempts were futile. Except for eight attacks when they had behind some escort officers and patients, the clinic was functioning all day. The students and youth proudly challenged, "This is not Wichita! This clinic is OPEN!" and "Social, Racist, Anti-gay, Born-Again Bigots Go Away!"

Throughout the day the students and youth boldly carried their signs into the right-wing picket line and outnumbered their prayer and hymns. Prayers were backed up with choruses of "Blah Blah Blah, etc." And when the clinic officially closed on Saturday after seeing all scheduled patients, chants of "Operation Failure" and "Pray! You'll need it! Your cause has been defeated!" filled the air. A wonderful spirit of victory and defiance flooded the defenders and their supporters.

A rally of 200 people called by NOW the following day, NOW publicly congratulated the Coalition for their courageous and inspiring stand. The crowd erupted in cheers. A student leader addressed the students and youth in the crowd, "You have led the way for the women's movement to follow!" Truly, the Coalition had done the right thing and no one could deny it, and the more mainstream women's movement was deeply inspired.

This victory came through lots of struggle. Even up to the day before the Operation Rescue attack, NOW and PP were calling supporters on the phone telling them not to come to the clinic. The PP director was quoted in the paper after Friday's defense saying, "We asked them not to come. They are not an extension of the clinic. The patients don't know who's pro and who's anti." But none of these views held back the youth from acting to defend Operation Rescue in this heartland city; the youth took inspiration from other cities like Detroit, Chicago, New York and Iowa City where pro-life forces stopped OR from disrupting the clinics. As RCYB members and an RW reporter went down Clifton Ave.--a strip where youth hang out on Sunday—selling the Revolutionary Worker and talking to people about joining the RCYB, lots of youth and students told about their experiences in the last few weeks. Two of the student organizers in the Coalition said, "The government is overconfident and also desperate; coming off the Gulf war. They (the ruling class) realize that people's living standards are going down, lots of unemployment, so they have to be more repression to stop the people from revolting and rising up. I think the power has to lie in the masses (smiling), there needs to be a revolution. As long as we have a small ruling class, they are doing things in their interests as capitalists. We need to build this Coalition as part of a mass movement to beat back the attacks on women and blacks. We aren't just talking about keeping Roe vs. Wade but going beyond to free abortions for everyone.

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Israeli soldiers attack Palestinian women in the city of Betha.

Book Review

Gaza:
A Year in the Intifada

This book review was sent to us by a reader.

Earlier this year in April, the Israeli army forced the family of Munir Abdullah out of their home in the West Bank and told them that it was going to be demolished. For injuring an Israeli soldier, Mr. Abdullah was going to be punished by being prohibited from "exercising rights to the structure or land." Mr. Abdullah, a 33-year-old shopkeeper and father of six young children, was already dead. The day before he had been shot eight times at point blank range by an Israeli soldier after a minor traffic accident. A soldier was slightly injured in the accident, according to the authorities. Mr. Abdullah paid with his life—his family would continue to pay, forced into the street to watch their home destroyed.

The New York Times treated the story as something of a curiosity. "Odd Twist in West Bank Punishment," said its headline. But this was no oddity. This is standard operating procedure for Israel's gestapo. Since the Palestinian uprising, the intifada, began in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on December 9, 1987, thousands of Palestinians have had their homes demolished by the Israeli occupiers. They are forced into the refugee camps with tens of thousands of other Palestinians.

Gloria Emerson, in her sympathetic and moving new book Gaza: A Year in the Intifada: A Personal Account From an Occupied Land (Atlantic Monthly Press, 1991), tells us that the word intifada in Arabic means "shaking off." This spontaneous explosion of anger and rebellion by the Palestinian people has been a rising to shake off the chains of repression and enslavement. Like the Roman slave Spartacus, the Palestinians have struck back at their oppressors and shouted, "We are not animals!"

Life Under Occupation

Emerson recounts dozens of examples from the brutal, fascistic Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank. With equal clarity she illustrates the dignity and defiance, the unbroken spirit and continued resistance of the Palestinian people in the face of their oppressors. Tens of thousands of Palestinians have been jailed and many tortured as the Israelis attempt to crush the rebellion. One torture technique used by the Israelis is to put a hood over the head of a prisoner during interrogation. Emerson relates: "The Israelis found it a useful method to induce acute disorientation, so had the British in Northern Ireland. It was an easy way to inflict deep harm." She recounts the harrowing experience of one Palestinian prisoner: "The man was not allowed to sleep, barely able to breathe inside the hood smelling of old sweat and old vomit. "When they put this hood on your head, saturate with water and close it—well if it is closed for forty seconds you are deeply thinking you are going to die. They expect you inside it to die." Yet in these prisons, where nine or more people live in a 10 x 10 cell, the Palestinians have been steeled and have learned to strike back at their jailers. One Israeli author called Israeli prisons the Palestinians' universities.

The Palestinians compare themselves to the Vietnamese who fought against the U.S. imperialists. People in Jabalia, in the northern end of Gaza where the intifada began, call their refugee camp the Camp of Vietnam.

Women's Resistance

Emerson's descriptions of the attitude and role of the Palestinian women is striking. She reports: "The soldiers grumbled about the women in Gaza and the Strip, as if they were not behaving nicely and often grew quite heated about it. Surprised by their own surge of boldness, the women were not the serfs that Westerners often imagine inhabit each Muslim society. No one could describe them as dreary little worms. In Gaza they were coming to life in the invasion, while appearing to be the same in many ways, concealing their bodies and hair, staying home to take care of others, and walking as sedately as ever in the streets. But many were transformed, unforgiving of the soldiers, refusing to keep quiet about such trespasses, such injustice."

Emerson recounts the story of a 30-year-old midwife named Fatmam who was on duty one night in the maternity ward of a UN clinic in Khan Yunis, a small refugee camp in Gaza near the border with Egypt. There was a loud and insistent knocking on the door and Fatmam opened it, thinking it
was an anxious husband bringing in his wife, but it was not a patient.

“Israelis stoned stormed in, commanded on an urgent mission. Fathmah, with seven years of experience, was accomplished in a crisis and held her ground. There were only heavy, narrow little beds, with clean sheets and green and white blankets in the ward, hardly a place to hide. One woman, only eighteen, was in labor but not yet ready to deliver in a room by herself. Two weeks later Fathmah was cuffed in her recital of that nasty night but still looked perturbed. A carpenter was working to repair more than a dozen doors kicked in by the soldiers.”

Fathmah tells what happened next: “I was really shocked... But I tried to protect the women in bed who were so agitated. The soldiers ordered us not to move or speak. They were laughing when they left here. They went into all the rooms knocking in the doors. The noise! They wanted to know if there were any boys—here!—so they kept searching all the rooms.

“I tried to call the help. I was astonished to find the telephone line cut.”

Then there is the story of Naela Zaquot, an elderly parents. Abdul 11:30 p.m. soldiers were beating outside.

“Many Israelis, and Americans too, claimed that the Palestinian prisoners forced their children to be killed in Auschwitz; they did not need to be coerced or tortured,” writes the author. “All that they saw in their daily lives was reason enough and it was the children who were most eager for revenge, as if they were themselves the victims. Many parents, who had been taunted the Israeli occupation, were pleased by the children’s defiance but could not have kept them docile in any case; warnings went unheeded. The children believed they grew wings and would be too fast for the bullet, the club of the soldier giving chase. When caught, only the smallest were seen to be crying.”

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New facts have come out recently about Israel's nuclear weapons arsenal. It's been known for many years that Israel has nuclear weapons, although Israel—and Israel's main backer, the U.S.—has never admitted it officially. A new book by Seymour Hersh, The Samson Option, says that Israel's nuclear arsenal is even larger than what was estimated before and that Israel has gone on full nuclear alert three times, including during the U.S. war against Iraq earlier this year. This is coming out at the U.S. and its allies continue to threaten and commit aggression against Iraq, using the excuse of "stopping the nuclear threat."

Hersh, as known as the reporter who broke the story of the U.S. atrocities at My Lai in Vietnam in 1969. His latest book is based largely on information Hersh got from current and former U.S. and Israeli government officials and technical experts. It describes the long history and vast extent of Israel's nuclear weapons program and how Israel, with U.S. support, stands ready to use its nuclear weapons if it sees them as its enemies.

In 1985, Aerospace Daily reported that Israel had deployed nuclear-tipped missiles in the Negev (Nasib) desert and in the Golan Heights, a strip of Syrian territory seized by Israel in 1967. By April 1990, four months before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, U.S. government sources linked that Israel had begun to put some of its nuclear forces on alert and keep them in secret hardened silos. This was supposedly in response to Saddam Hussein's boast that Iraq could hit Israel with chemical weapons. At the time, former Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin issued a thirty-year nuclear threat against Iraq when he said, "It would be best for Saddam Hussein not to provoke Iraq. Israel is not out of our range to harm it severely. We have a smashing response, many-fold stronger than the threats of Saddam Hussein.

Israel officially was not part of the U.S. war against Iraq during the Gulf war. This helped the U.S. imperialists pull Arab states like Syria and Egypt into the war. But the Zionist state participated in the war in various ways. Hersh's book reveals that during the Gulf war in Israel placed its nuclear forces on the highest possible alert. He reports that after Iraq fired several Scud missiles at Tel Aviv, U.S. satellites detected that Israel's mobile missiles armed with nuclear warheads were moved out of their silos and pointed at Iraq. The full-scale alert continued for weeks.

Israel's nuclear arsenal is one of 69 that are buried by Israeli censors from public discussion. But in 1986 Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu supplied the London Sunday Times with details and photos of Israel's top-secret nuclear complex at Dimona in the Negev desert. Vanunu's information showed that Israel had acquired the ability to produce thermonuclear weapons with the explosive power of hundreds of thousands of tons of TNT—enough to level whole cities like Damascus or Baghdad. After these revelations, Vanunu was kidnapped by Israeli agents, convicted in an Israeli court and sentenced to 18 years of solitary confinement.

Intelligence sources in the U.S. had estimated that Israel had about 100 nuclear warheads. Varanasi's 3 report suggested an arsenal of 150 to 200 nuclear warheads. Hersh says that the actual number is 300 or more.

U.S. officials always claim that "if" Israel has nuclear weapons, they were acquired without U.S. knowledge or help and against U.S. wishes. This is a lie. For decades, U.S. intelligence has monitored Israel's nuclear development and knew about the Israeli nukes. But no U.S. administration has cut back on billions in military and economic aid to Israel. For Israel, the U.S. has waived the usual requirement that those receiving U.S. aid sign a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The U.S. military has approved the export of all kinds of nuclear technology to Israel, from supercomputers used for bomb blast simulations to key components used as bomb triggers.

The Samson Option describes how Israel came close to making Egypt and Syria during the October War in 1973. Faced with the possibility of crushing military defeat, Israel's top leaders met in an underground bunker and made the decision to use their nuclear forces. Israeli Launchers at Zachariah, a remote area in the foothills of Jerusalem, were armed with nuclear warheads and targeted. A squadron of F-4 jets loaded with nuclear bombs were put on alert at Tel Nof airbase in the Negev desert and issued target lists that included military headquarters near Cairo, Egypt and Damascus, Syria. At the same time, the U.S. mounted a massive airlift of military equipment to Israel. The airlift rescued the Zionists and allowed them the offensive against the Arab armies. U.S. President Nixon placed U.S. forces on Def Con 3 status, with the Strategic Air Command's fleet of nuclear-armed B-52s on alert. This move threatened the USSR with nuclear war if the Soviets landed troops in Egypt.

Israel's Dimona nuclear facility is a vast complex of at least nine buildings, known as Machon 1, and 2,700 employees. The most important parts are Machon 1, a silver-domed nuclear reactor, and Machon 2, a hidden six-level underground chemical reprocessing plant where Vanunu worked for several years, helping produce plutonium and other bomb materials around the clock. The complex is guarded by Israeli soldiers, electronic surveillance and U.S.-made Hawk and Chaparral surface-to-air missiles. Built in the later 1950s and early 1960s with French help, Dimona started making nuclear bombs by early 1968 at the rate of four or five a year. Vanunu reported that the facility began producing chemicals for thermonuclear hydrogen bombs in 1980 and for neutron bombs (which can kill masses of people while leaving property and land with little damage) in 1982.

Israel's first nuclear war plans were sometimes referred to as "the Samson Option," meaning Israel had the ability to "bring down the whole temple," as the Biblical figure Samson did, if it were to use a military defeat. But Hersh ends his book by noting: "The Samson Option is no longer the only nuclear option available to Israel.

Israel can now commit strategic nuclear offenses by using its nuclear warheads against far-away targets. This has been the case for over a decade.

Hersh writes that in the late 1970s and early 1980s the U.S. leaked spy satellite data to the Israeli military, enabling Israel to draw up target lists for nuclear bombing of Arab countries and even of Moscow and other Soviet cities. In 1981, the satellite data was used by Israel to plan its unprovoked jet bombing of Oujair, an Iranian nuclear reactor under construction in Teheran.

A few months later, according to Mark Galliford's book Dimona: The Nuclear Temple and others, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon formulated secret contingency plans to bomb and occupy various Arab lands.

The new revelations about Israeli nukes make even more clear how hypocritical the U.S. is in attacking Iraq for attempting to develop nuclear weapons of its own. The U.S. forces brought about 1,000 nuclear warheads of their own into the region during the Gulf war. And the U.S. government knew about the full nuclear alert in Iraq. Clearly, what the Western powers oppose is not nuclear weapons in general but those that could challenge Israeli and Western hegemony in the region.

The new exposures about Israeli nukes also come right before the start of U.S. or-organized Middle East "peace talks." Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, whose spokesman refused to comment on Hersh's book "since we are engaged in the important issue of promoting peace right now," More hypocritical: Israel's nuclear arsenal has much to do with what the Zionist state is trying to achieve through the "peace process." As a super-colonial state built on land stolen from the Palestinian people, Israel has fought repeated wars of aggression and conquest against the Arab states in a tiny, parasitic and militarized country that survives only with massive aid from the U.S. and other Western powers. Israel accords on nuclear weapons as an "economic" shortcut to maintain regional hegemony. In the wake of their Gulf war victory, the U.S. is trying to build a new "security arrangement" in the Middle East that includes more open ties with reactionary Arab states. But nuclear-armed Israel continues to be a very important part of U.S. power schemes in the region.
"The Chop Stops Here"

I court of AIM was quick to respond: "Do controversy continued any further. Venion Bcl-actually is a Native American—would be of tiiis history of oppression and trains the . the Native peoples. What kind of society "Braves Fever" thing makes a mockery out the Europeans that promoted it as a war U.S. army. The "Tomahawk" was original smallpox were given to the people by the Georgia, the Cherokee were driven cut and the Trail of Tears. Blankets infested with murder in a massacre-by-starvation called against the Native American people. In greasepaint and their heads with chicken celebrating when they cover their face in "war paint." and the feathers? 500 years of racism and genocide sive. But what kind of legacy are people tomahawk chop and cheer are not offen swarmed with letters taking both sides. matter who it hurl. Atlanta papers were opening here was that you h.id a bunch of I'd fee! pretty bad about that. This is pretty and an Afro running around with a spear, defended the right- alway if ridiculing another culture was ■'of the Workers World Parly joined tlic & Resist!, the RCYB, the RCP, ARISE entered the Fulton County Stadium to see three days of demonstrations as people throughout the World Series games be- change their name. The American Indian Movement explained that the protesters were saying. The stadium were filled with people—main ly Black youth—listening intently to what to build a house." "Go home! Co home!" Demonstrators re- When a crowd of "fans" started yelling. "First they tell us: 'We love the Indians' and 'We respect the Indians.' But when we say that were pointing at the management now, "Who should I vote for? Another racist? Another bigot? Another murderer? Think about that' you will join hands and Join humanity in the league of nations. I would like to call all of "I am standing In solidarity with my Indian brothers because I am just like them. Too long we "I am speaking on the continent of the United States of America. The American Indian Movement for us to survive. You would not have 'made It' if it were not for the Indian people. Many settlers came and could not survive under these conditions, and were aided by the Indians. Many of my people, my brothers and sisters, are still ignorant of the fact that they live In a land that cares nothing for us. Every time they go to the polls, they bring In a NEW oppressor. We just fought a war recently to take another land. How long can you do this? How long can you continue to take the land of the world for yourselves? Right here you have a statue of one of the baseball greats, Hank Aaron. "I'll claim that you love Hank Aaron. But did you really love him when he was In here? No! Did you love Jackie Robinson? No! So I say to you—stop being hypocritical! Stand up for what is true and what is right... There is no Master Race and there never will be—and we pray now that you will join hands and join humanity In the league of nations. I would like to call all of you my brothers and sisters. But I can't do that because we do not act like brothers and sisters."
I'm incarcerated. I support the RW and in doing so, I'll sure, those are just a few out of the many reasons why I support the RW and in light of the above, I feel that everyone should support the RW. And in doing so, they will be in for a consciousness raising experience.

In closing I'd like to say, even though I'm incarcerated, I support the RW in heart and mind.

I am currently receiving some weekly socialist papers and they write a lot about our struggles around the world against imperialist aggression and the newly formed anti-war movement in this country. I believe that your accurate coverage of the mass protests in the Persian Gulf war was unmatched and invaluable. My sincerest thanks to each and every one of you for giving us your readers, an unencumbered and objective look at what really occurred.

Lately, I have found your articles on the Rodney King beating are par-excellence, I agree in full with the "Gates Must Go" campaign, and also the coverage on the Washington uproar (the Mount Pleasant Rebellion) was excellent.

I am a 32-year-old prisoner serving time in one of King George's gulags for "crimes against the government." I am not afraid to speak out against the war, the "New World Order" and the desire and objective look at what really occurred. I am seeking something younger and more militant. Judging from what I've read in your excerpts, the RW/OR is what I am looking for.

I recently received a copy of the RW/OR to thousands of sisters and brothers behind bars. It is their vital lifeline. Heartfelt, courageous requests for new prison subscriptions constantly arrive. These prisoners are usually kept penniless by their jailers. This major project cannot function without your ongoing support.

The following letters to the RW are from readers inside prison:

Dear RW:
I don't feel that there is anyfatory discourse which can sufficiently express my appreciation and praise toward the profound contents of the Revolutionary Worker. However, in the words that I can turn up, I must say, the literarv of the Revolutionary Worker has had a tremendous effect on my social consciousness, educating me in a political front new to me. The RW mentally takes me to countries I've never been before, and at the same time makes one feel as though they were there doing all of the alarming factors expressed. The RW does not cut upon its readers. If the above can be appropriately deciphered, then know for sure, those are just a few out of the many reasons why I support the RW and in light of the above, I feel that everyone should support the RW. And in doing so, they will be in for a consciousness raising experience.

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I am quite sure that your collective efforts have helped countless people to wake up and see the light. The oppressive regimes must be stopped. I applaud your efforts in this struggle. Keep up the good work!

The following letters to the RW are from readers inside prison:

Dear RW:
I recently received a copy of the RW from a friend of mine. I'm currently incarcerated for a crime I did not commit. Henceforth I realize what we are up against! We all know capitalism has no long term solutions to its own inherent structural and economic problems. Yet we see the bourgeois media going on about the failure of "socialism" in Eastern Europe. Yet they don't go to places like Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, the Bronx, Watts, East LA, etc. and say the devastated economy is a result of the failure of CAPITALISM! People these days just don't seem to realize where their own class interests lie. I do! Furthermore, I realize the Revolutionary Worker doesn't! I am quite sure that your collective efforts have helped countless people to wake up and see the light. The oppressive regimes must be stopped. I applaud your efforts in this struggle. Keep up the good work!

Contributions, including anonymous donations, can be sent to:
RCP Publications, P.O. Box 3486, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.

The Revolutionary Communist Party
Fund Drive 1991

Capitalism is a dog-eat-dog, people-killing, spirit-crushing system. Something much better is possible. There is a REVOLUTIONARY way! Where the people work in common for the common good. We saw this in the high tide of the Cultural Revolution in Mao's China, and we can see it today in the mountains of Peru. It's a fact: when the common people get connected with revolutionary politics, the New World Order can be brought down. The Revolutionary Communist Party is out to make it happen here.

We are striving to make some very big leaps in the revolutionary movement, to strengthen the people's side in the battles being waged now and get in position for THE TIME.

We need your financial support to make this happen. Many more party organizers and agitators need to be trained and sent out to wherever people are fighting back—organizing, mobilizing, strategizing and getting ready to lead people in revolutionizing. Networks of readers of the Revolutionary Worker/Obrero Revolucionario newspaper need to spread everywhere—in the ghettos and barrios, schools, factories, on campuses and among all those fighting the outrages and abuses of this system.

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