

THE WREE-VIEW OF

WOMEN

FOR RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY

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1987

Challenge

for Change



Revisions Decided for WREE'S WOMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

WREE women from the East Coast region met in Monroe, New York, in early October for the second annual WREE Retreat, (or, as some call it: the WREE-treat). The fall sun was warm and golden as our families enjoyed the woods and outdoors while we held spirited discussions on WREE's campaigns, the plans for 1987, our 10th anniversary year, and a proposed update to WREE's program, the Women's Bill of Rights.

For several months prior to the Retreat, a committee had reworked the Women's Bill of Rights to prepare a draft for discussion at the Retreat. The twelve individual points of the Women's Bill of Rights, which since WREE's founding have offered a sound program of struggle for racial and economic equality, were restructured to reflect changes that have occurred in the past ten years, without weakening WREE's critical and unique focus on issues of concern to working women, minority and white.

For example, the growing threat to world peace by the arms race and the specter of nuclear war made it imperative that the "right to live in peace," the first point in the Women's Bill of Rights, be expanded and made explicit.

The committee proposed a preamble to introduce the Women's Bill of Rights and the explanatory text that accompany the WBR were rewritten to include specifically those women who are especially vulnerable to discrimination because of their special circumstances, such as national origin, religious beliefs, sexual preference, age, disability, or refugee status.

The proposed Women's Bill of Rights has been approved by consensus of WREE National Council members and chapter leaders. The campaign for the updated Women's Bill of Rights will be launched in January 1987. The Women's Bill of Rights is a tribute to WREE's growth in the past 10 years and will provide a basis of action for WREE women in the next decade.

The U.S. Declaration of Independence states that "all men are created equal" as a self-evident truth. Some truths are not self-evident. One of these is that women's equality is contingent on women's economic security--not only the right to work, but the conditions that make it possible to get and hold a job. These conditions then become basic rights for women. Another not-so-self-evident truth is that the struggle for women's rights has to be based on and include the fight against racism, since racism is the most effective weapon of those who would keep women from recognizing their common interests and keep them divided and unable to be effective in their fight for equality.

Thus the WOMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS is a statement of the demands that will enable women to achieve equality. When we translate these demands into national legislation, we will have a foundation for eliminating discrimination against women in every area of life, eliminating the racism that profoundly distorts white women's lives and bitterly attacks the lives of African American, Latina, Asian, and Indian Women, and thus achieve a better life for all women, men, and children.

1. The right to live in peace means nuclear disarmament, non-intervention by the U.S. in other countries, and an end to militarization of our economy and society.
2. The right to live in a peace-oriented society, redirecting the military budget to a budget for human needs and converting military production to civilian production.
3. The right to employment at a living wage, including affirmative action to end discrimination, equal pay for equal or comparable work; paid parental leave and safe working conditions.
4. The right to organize without interference into trade unions to enable the labor movement to represent the interest of all workers.
5. The right to a decent standard of living through Social Security benefits, pensions and a guaranteed income.
6. The right of every child to nurturing and full development including federally funded, nonracist, nonsexist childcare and public education from preschool through college.
7. The right to a federally funded national health care system, based on preventive medicine to include pre- and post-natal care, geriatrics, and industrial medicine.
8. The right to reproductive freedom including federally funded birth control and abortion upon demand, sex education, and an end to experimentation and sterilization abuse.
9. The right to live in decent affordable housing including government-funded construction and subsidies.
10. The right to a safe environment, free from toxic wastes and industrial pollution.
11. The right to a culture that reflects our multinational history and multilingual character and to a society free from racist and sexist violence and degrading images of women.
12. The right to participate fully in the democratic process guaranteed by the Constitution, especially the right to vote.

EDITORIAL



WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS IT, ANYWAY?

1987 is going to be the year of challenge and change for WREE. It is our Tenth Anniversary year, and it will be a year of national selection and decision making that will determine the next occupant of the White House.

It is a year of possibilities and hope. We have a new Congress to work with and work on. WREE women every where campaigned for progressive candidates and issues. That same intensity of effort must now be directed to achieving a halt to the headlong rush to destroying our planet.

The new year must see, too, an intensification of our demands for decent homes for the homeless of jobs for the jobless, for food and health care for every human being.

The Reagan administration has been an unmitigated disaster for Afro-Americans and all minority peoples. We WREE women must be among the groups organizing the poor and homeless, initiating and supporting coalitions to support legislation that will change the lives of the most oppressed: women and children.

The illegal arms shipments to Iran and the Contras are indeed cause for alarm. But perhaps the most frightening aspect of these revelations is the invisible government that the Washington cabal has set up to run this

country. The Reaganites have subverted the U.S. Constitution, broken our nation's laws, and violated international treaties and agreements such as SALT II and decisions of the World Court. This handful of military-industrialists are determined to control developing countries and destabilizing governments they oppose.

The Iran-Contra deal is only the latest in a long string of deceptions, covert atrocities, bullying tactics, and underhanded dealings that characterize this administration: the disformation (read "lies") about Libya and the bombing of its capital, the mining of Nicaragua harbors, the invasion of Grenada, the breaking of the PATCO strike, and on and on.

As the disclosures pile up, the administration and the inner circle are shaken. At this writing, the polls show two-thirds of the people believe Reagan lied when he said that he had no part in the Iran dealings. It is good that the American people are looking behind the pleasing facade and actor's smile.

Turn Policies Around

Most fearsome of all is the realization that Reagan & Co. assume they are above the law, can act outside and in contradiction to the Constitution and laws if they feel those controls hamper their own plan of operation.

Our democratic form of government is at stake if the Executive Branch can usurp the powers of the Legislative Branch with impunity. As the disclosures reveal the American right-wing control of our government, the American people will react to protect our democracy, to demand our rights. The scandal is not only weakening the Reagan agenda, it is presenting us with unprecedented opportunities to turn the nation around.

Congress began to stand up to Reagan before the elections. The new Congress, with the added strength and courage it will get from our demands, can change this nation's priorities. Congress can be made to deny this further aid to the Contras in Nicaragua. Star Wars can be defeated because people know now that Reagan used it to destroy an opportunity to move the world away from the brink of nuclear disaster. Now is also the time to demand that the Senate ratify (as they have never done) SALT II, and it is certainly the time and opportunity to demand and win from our government a ban on all nuclear testing.

It is a time of hope, a political atmosphere that we can make work for peace. We can involve more women in political action now — in our unions, community groups, religious centers. We have the numbers, and if we are organized, the millions of decent working people in our country can put an end to Reagan's agenda.

Right now we must demand that the new Congress uncover the secret network that links the CIA, the National Security Council, and the FBI with the extreme right wing and the war corporations. We must guarantee that these ties are dissolved so that the 100th Congress will adopt policies of respect for the sovereignty of other nations, and the U.S. will enter meaningful and constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union on a nuclear test ban treaty, reestablish SALT II, and eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Our Sisters Say:

Dear Friends,

Here it is nearing the end of the year once again. Our daughter from USA has been down here for two and a half months on a family visit, and sadly for us, she flies home this evening. Still receiving your excellent paper...hope you are getting our Tribune. I am enclosing this poem, which you are at liberty to print. When the 'monarch' came down here earlier in the year, two women activists threw an egg at her—apart from necessitating a dry cleaning, there was no damage done. Amazingly, they are sentenced to six months in prison...and des-

pite appeals through the court, and protests from various groups, there they remain. So much for justice!! These parasites are still plaguing society, and conning the working class. We see that Ronnie has made another faux pas with the business in Iran. Maybe this will be the catalyst to rid yourselves of him. Anyway, despite them all, we hope to have a happy Xmas and New Year, and we hope you all will also.

Kia Ora
Best Wishes
Gloria Stanford
Auckland, New Zealand

WREE:

Just got the new brochure you put out. Looks very nice, but how am I to use it in my work as secretary of my local union? It has no union bug! This is a major oversight and should not be repeated.

Sincerely,
Joyce Wheeler
Washington, DC

(editor's note: You are absolutely right! It was printed in a union shop, of course; and we even pointed out where we wanted the union label to appear. That we did not check it out is our fault, and the brochure is being reprinted.)

Would you like to write for the WREE VIEW of WOMEN? We are looking for WREE people to write occasional pieces, regular columns, feature articles, etc. For 1987, we would like to institute a regular column on Women and Health, and another on Women and Sports.

We can supply you with current information and background material for each column; your pieces would be due once every two months, and could be mailed Special Delivery.

If you are interested, write Norma Spector, WREE, 130 E. 16 st., New York City 10003, or call 718-622-0763, and let's discuss it.

WE ARE NOT AMUSED!

*Don't the defendants know,
Grumbled the judge
That eggs are not for throwing
At royalty, for queens
Can have no way of knowing
What hard-boiled activists can do
With an egg or two!*

*Don't the defendants know,
Thundered the judge
That an undeveloped chicken
Tossed randomly at queens
Will not be finger-lickin',
And may be frying both of you
With a volt or two!*

*Don't the defendants know
Fretted the judge
That laws can't be unscrambled
For citizens—but queens*

*For centuries have rambled
Around the world with folk they knew
For a bob or two!*

*Don't the defendants know
Worried the judge
That cleaning clothes is costly,
Especially for queens,
If security is lost we
Won't have a royal tour to view
For a month or two!*

*Don't the defendants know
Summed up the judge
That Her Majesty is forgiving,
(will subjects all bow low),
She's decreed you go on living
If we make a small example of you,
Six months each will do!*

GLORIA STANFORD



IMPORTANT NEWS FOR KIDS!

The Samantha Smith Foundation has started a Newsletter. It will cost \$6 for 5 issues. They want children, ages 10 to 15, to write articles, stories, and book reviews, and to send in questions. They are also looking for children to be on their editorial review board.

Please write them at: NEWSLETTER, Box 60, Manchester, Maine 04351, Tel. (207) 623-1306.

Do you agree this is a great paper?
Then help spread its circulation!

Visit your local bookstores, newspaper stands and distributors, libraries, unions, churches, and women's centers. Show them the paper and urge them to take bundle orders of five to fifty papers each issue to sell or to distribute to their members, customers, visitors, and congregations. Use the form below to sign them up.

Help double our circulation in 1987!

CONTRACT FOR BUNDLE ORDERS THE WREE VIEW OF WOMEN:

We agree to take _____ copies of each issue of THE WREE VIEW OF WOMEN, the bimonthly newspaper of WREE, to be sent to us by UPS.

We will pay the retail price of 75c per copy, less 40% discount. We will return unsold papers and deduct the appropriate amount from payment for the next bundle.

We may terminate this contract at any time, providing we inform WREE of such termination a month prior to the following issue.

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The current debate over a proposed ordinance that would make pornography an illegal form of sex discrimination has become one of the angriest internal conflicts that feminists have faced in many years, and has created some strange and worrisome alliances between some feminists and the conservative right. Out of the anger has emerged an apparent polarity of viewpoints that seems impossible to resolve and has left some people believing that they have to choose between feminism and civil liberties. The debate has produced paradoxical and unproductive questions: Are you against pornography and in favor of censorship? Or, do you give a higher priority to protecting free speech than you do to protecting women against sexism and violence? The political confusion does not stop there--it gets even worse. If you oppose pornography, do you support the recent Meese Commission Report? Are feminists and the conservative Right saying the same thing?

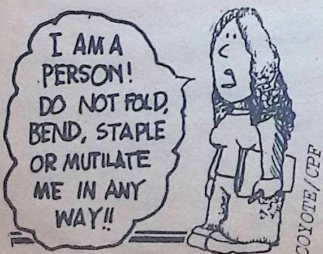
For those of us who are feminists, abhor violent pornography, and believe deeply in the value of free speech, these are unacceptable questions. The polarized debate has obscured some of the important issues concerning violence against women, and has unreasonably simplified the possible solutions. A brief review of the arguments may help make the problem clear:

Contents of Ordinance

The model ordinance, created by Catherine MacKinnon and Andrea Dworkin, would make pornography an illegal form of sex discrimination, and would create the opportunity for individuals who feel that they have been harmed to sue the producer and/or the seller of the pornography. The authors describe pornography as a "systematic practice of exploitation and subordination based on sex which differentially harms women." They explain that the "harm of pornography includes dehumanization, sexual exploitation, forced sex, forced prostitution, physical injury, and social and sexual terrorism and inferiority presented as entertainment."

The ordinance defines pornography as the "graphic sexually explicit subordination of women through pictures and/or words" that includes one or more of the following: women are presented 1) as dehumanized sexual objects, things or commodities, or 2) as sexual objects who enjoy pain or humiliation, or 3) as sexual objects who experience sexual pleasure in being raped, or 4) as sexual objects tied up, cut up, bruised, or mutilated, or 5) in postures of sexual submission, servility or display, or 6) as whores by nature, or 7) as being penetrated by objects or animals, or 8) as body parts such that women are reduced to those parts, or 9) in scenarios of degradation, injury, torture, shown as filthy or inferior, bleeding, bruised or hurt in a context that makes these conditions sexual. Following this long definition, a clause is added which states that when men, children or transsexuals are used in place of women, the material may still be considered pornographic for purposes of this law.

The supporters of this ordinance argue that this legal approach is not censorship because there is a firm legal precedent for declaring some forms of speech "unprotected" if they are clearly dangerous and harmful. Acutely aware



Dialogue

...a regular WREE-VIEW feature

Should Pornography Be Outlawed?

WREE VIEW readers are invited to write in: Do you agree? Do you disagree? What are your arguments for or against Leslie Brett's position?

of the power of words, members of the pro-ordinance faction have labelled themselves "pro-empowerment" to suggest that this law will give women some of the power to fight back against images and an industry that hurts and silences us.

Arguments Against Ordinance

The anti-ordinance faction, led by feminist groups such as the Feminist Anti-Censorship Task Force (F.A.C.T.), some lesbian and gay groups, and the ACLU, argue that the ordinance is a dangerous strategy that will lead to a form of censorship that is more likely to hurt women, lesbians and gays than to hurt pornographers. First, they make the point that words and images of violence are not the same thing as violence itself. What if, they ask, a legitimate artist wants to write about or depict scenes of violence and degradation in order to document it, discuss it, or express anger about it? What about images of power, anger and violence as artistic expressions of genuine human emotions and sexuality? Given the conservative trend within the judiciary, would educational materials about sexuality, contraception and abortion be judged pornographic? Would some les-

bian and gay literature be the first to be "censored" under the definition above? Once the power to monitor expression is given to the state, who will decide how to apply the words and the standard of the law to social conditions? Are the potential losses to women and other less powerful constituencies, the possibility of losing our power to speak, greater than the potential gains?

Meese Commission: Different Agenda

If these are the two sides of the argument, where does the Meese Commission fit? It is important to understand that the Meese Commission is not saying the same thing about women and pornography that "pro-ordinance" feminists are saying--even though, in some cases, conservative and fundamentalist spokespersons have coopted the language of the feminist critique. The conservatives and fundamentalists are against explicit sexuality and sexual freedom; the feminists are against violence and the degradation of women. In its sweeping condemnation of sexuality and sexual freedom, the conservative position on pornography ultimately leads to anti-women perspectives on reproductive rights and sexual preference. Conversely, as Gloria

Steinem has explained, it is not "nakedness" or explicit sexuality that feminists oppose, but the "celebration of domination" that pornography represents.

The debate can become particularly angry and confused when some representatives of the "civil liberties" point of view argue passionately for freedom of speech without an awareness of the sexism and violence contained in pornography. Like a mirror image of the conservative right, these spokespersons of the left may even romanticize and praise pornography as an expression of "sexual liberation" enjoyed equally by both men and women. A civil libertarian perspective that is uninformed by the feminist analysis of sexual violence against women is naive, at best, and misogynist at worst.

So, where does that leave those of us who are feminists, work to end violence against women, and are concerned about preserving our right to speak? In my opinion, it is a very close call as to whether the proposed ordinance would work to our advantage or not. I know that I support the sentiments--the outrage, the wish to fight back--out of which it was drafted. The surest path for us to follow is to focus always on the issue of violence, and to separate it again and again from sexuality. It is the fusion of violence and sexuality as an expression of male power which has hurt us--and sometimes confused us--in the past. At this historical moment, I would not choose to ask the courts to judge the images that are harmful to women. I would prefer to work against the violence against women in the home and on the street--not on the printed page.

Leslie Brett is Research Director for Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF). For more information, or to receive CWEALF's newsletter, write to 22 Maple Ave., Hartford, CT 06114.

RAPE

My lungs are exhausted
From your anger.
My hands behind my back
Cannot stop yours,
The spread of thin fingers
Between this cot and morning
Cannot protect me from this noise:
The thrashing sweat of ruin,
The dangle and peeling of youth.

You turn this room into a cage,
Your back - a wall
That traps me here in this narrow space.
When you go
I will be gutted and soiled.
I will state
Where I have been opened and cut.
But you will leave,
Without hesitation,
you will clean up and stop thinking about me.
I hate you
For the nights I will not sleep.
I hate you for the years I will spend
Finding a safe place to keep.

Janet S. Johnson
Huntsville, AL 35803



Women demonstrate in the Netherlands against pornography.

Nurses Offer New Options

Some nurses are fed up with kowtowing to doctors, with the frustration of the lack of caring by the hierarchy of the medical profession. According to a story in the Wall Street Journal, some are doing something about it: They are setting up their own independent practices!

In Elmira, New York, for example, two nurse-partners make house calls to elderly patients who would otherwise have to sit in a hospital emergency room to get routine care. For \$25 per visit, the two nurses do physicals, run tests, and advise patients on their physical and mental health care needs.

The trend of "nurse-controlled nursing" is catching on, according to Cathryn Welch, Executive Director of the Foundation of the New York State Nurses Association, who says, "There's far more activity like this going on in this country than anyone has a handle on. A lot of it is underground activity, very humble, very modest."

And as for the concern that this trend may be some new idea that hasn't been fully developed, Welch points out that before the rise of institutionalized health care, independent nursing was the norm.

Director John Milius's new movie, "Red Dawn," deals with an invasion of the U.S. by Cuban and Russian forces and their defeat by eight -- yes, eight -- Colorado teenagers. The film is actually an expansion of his own teenage fantasies, says Milius, who explains he and his friends were "always talking about taking our rifles and heading off to the hills, where we could bump off the Russians one by one." Says Milius: "We wanted to be mountain men, living a life of rape and pillage."

Another film, "Once Upon a Time in America," includes 2 rape scenes. Sergio Leone, the director, sees these acts of violence as a "desperate cry for love." He said he was confused "at all the fuss" about the rape scenes. "I think when women object to a scene like this, they actually like it, and are trying to hide that fact by saying it shocks them. This is only a love scene, like any other love scene."

U.S. & S.U. Kids Perform Together

by Kathy L. Perschmann

"Peace Child," a play by David Woolcombe and Vladimir Alenikov, was performed at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis in September. The cast included 12 American and 12 Soviet kids, and a choir of 350 children from the metropolitan area, which joined with the Soviet rock group, Stas Namin (who--together with David Gordon--wrote the music for the play).

The local Peace Child organizing committee did an incredible job--from the welcome at the airport (about 70 kids singing, "May There Always be Sunshine" in Russian and English), to the reception at the State Capitol with both Gov. Rudy Perpich and Mayor George Latimer of St. Paul, to the events and meetings planned with local young people. We can hope that this is the start of many more youth exchanges.

Besides the 350 kids who sang in the choir, about 8000 people saw the play here in Minneapolis, and the press coverage was excellent. Stas Namin gave a benefit rock concert for Peace Child on Saturday evening that was electrifying (about a third of the audience was dancing in the aisles) and they also performed at a popular night club.

I shall never forget the finale--the cast and choir singing, in Russian, "We Wish You Happiness," with the audience roaring its approval, clapping, cheering, and dancing. My 7-year-old daughter, Julia, was in the choir. I know she'll never feel anything but friendship for the Soviet people. She said, "It made the audience happy to see Soviet and American kids working together, learning each other's languages, and being friends and liking each other."

Kathy Perschmann is on the editorial board of the Newsletter of the Minnesota Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

There are three "Peace Child" tours planned for next year for children ages 13-15 in the USSR and eastern Europe. If you are interested, write: Peace Child Foundation, 3977 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia, 22030.

Women Who Want War!

Women's peace groups and the work they do must be effective; Phyllis Schlafly is organizing again!

A new women's coalition to support Star Wars has formed (with the help, incidentally, of the Heritage Foundation--Reagan's think tank bosses--which helps fund and house the pro-war coalition). The Washington-based group, called Women for a Secure Future, says they have a million members. Six groups are included in the coalition: Schlafly's Eagle Forum, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Federation of Republican Women, Concerned Women for America, the National Association of Pro America, and Renaissance (!) Women.

The ladies are given much support from friends at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and are invited to sit in on Star Wars briefings at the White House, too.

As for the Coalition's reason for being, its director--a man, who also runs the conservative Center for Peace and Freedom--says it's "natural for women to support a strong defense to protect hearth and home." That sentiment is echoed by group member Nina May, who says, "It is a myth that women are anti-defense."

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The Great Peace March for Nuclear Disarmament covered 3000 miles across the United States from Los Angeles to Washington in just under nine months. A tough core of about 500 marchers braved the sun, the wind, and the storms to carry the message of peace to the people along their route.

Children March for Peace

About 500 children marched for peace in the third annual peace parade in July from City Hall to Queen's Park, the legislative buildings of the province of Ontario, in Toronto. The parade was organized by Central Neighbourhood House, a group that runs day camps for children during the summer holidays. The children carried signs with their own feelings

about peace. "Rambo is a jerk." "Peace means not fighting and sharing toys with your sisters." "Peace means no more wars." "Peace means giving kisses to my mom and dad." "Boys like to fight. Peace means no fighting with other children." The children were met by the mayor of Toronto which is a NWFZ.

A People's Appeal for Peace

Whereas the nuclear arms race brings the world closer to war, and both President Reagan and Secretary-General Gorbachev have declared, "Nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought," and

Whereas the destructive power of nuclear weapons makes war suicidal and war is no longer a means of settling international disputes, and

Whereas strict observance of existing arms control agreements (such as SALT II and ABM) and new practical steps to limit and reverse the arms race are urgently required, and

Whereas development and deployment of space-based weapons would be a mortally dangerous escalation of the arms race,

Now, therefore, We the people of the United States and the Soviet Union, in order to advance peaceful relations between our peoples and improve the security of our countries and of the peoples of the entire world urge

- A verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban
- A freeze, phased reduction and eventual elimination of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons
- A transfer of resources from military to human needs
- An increase of people to people contact

NAME

ZIP CODE

1

2

STOP INSANE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

by Cecelia McCall

The knowledge that the whole planet is at risk of imminent annihilation from a nuclear accident, a run-away missile, or a regional conflict that could escalate into a global tragedy now resounds from pole to pole. We have learned, at last, that this marvelous planet belongs to all those who use its resources, and if it is to survive into the twenty-first century it must be protected by all. The determination to protect the Earth and all who dwell thereon impelled a gallant group of people to traverse the breadth of this land from California to Washington, D.C. with an appeal to Ronald Reagan to negotiate in good faith with the Soviet Union.

Though the Great Peace March halted in front of the White House on November 15, 1986, bilateral and multi-lateral international and national grassroots organizations are continuing to formulate actions that demand that their governments disarm. Once such activity is the *People's Appeal for Peace*, a bilateral petitioning campaign in the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to the organizers, this is the first time that the people of the United States and the Soviet Union are working together directly. It began August 8, 1986, when thirty U.S. and Soviet citizens signed the *People's Appeal for Peace* at the United Nations.

The campaign counts among its endorsers Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen of Seattle; Congressman George W. Crockett of Detroit; City Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander of New York City, and many organizations such as Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy, Gray Panthers, and Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

WREE, one of the initiating organizations of the petition drive, has made the drive for signatures a priority activity for its chapters. It has called upon its chapters to form local coalitions for that purpose and to popularize the demands of the Appeal: a verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban; a freeze; phased reduction and eventual elimination of all nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; a transfer of resources from military to human needs; and an increase of people-to-people contact.

We urge every WREE-VIEW reader to sign the petition below and return it to WREE and request copies of the printed petition to circulate among friends and co-workers.

ПИСЬВО НАРОДОВ К МИРУ

Поскольку гонка ядерных вооружений приближает мир к войне, а президент Рейган и Генеральный секретарь М.С. Горбачев совместно заявили, что "Ядерная война никогда не должна быть развязана, и в ней не может быть победителя", и

Поскольку разрушительная сила ядерных вооружений превращает войну в самоуничтожение, и она, таким образом, не может являться средством урегулирования международных споров, и

Поскольку необходимо неукоснительно соблюдать существующие соглашения о контроле над вооружениями (такие как ОСВ-2 и Договор по ПРО) и предпринимать новые практические шаги, чтобы остановить и обратить вспять гонку вооружения на Земле, и

Поскольку разработка и размещение вооружения космического базирования ведет к опасной эскалации гонки вооружения

Мы, народы Соединенных Штатов и Советского Союза, для развития мирных отношений между нашими народами, для укрепления безопасности наших государств и народов всего мира настоятельно просим вас:

- добиться подлиннейшего прекращения всеобщего и полного запрещения ядерных испытаний;
- заморозить, постольку сократить и в конечном счете ликвидировать все ядерное оружие, а также химическое и биологическое;
- переклассифицировать ресурсы с военных на гражданские цели;
- развивать контакты между людьми.

CLUW Congress Plans for Future

by Margo Nikitas

"We should never take for granted issues of concern to working class families of this country," said Katerina Davis, speaking to The WREE-VIEW of WOMEN at the 4th Biennial Convention of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) held in November in St. Louis, Missouri. There were over a thousand women at the convention, representing assemblyline workers and telephone operators, teachers and airline stewardesses, childcare workers and nurses' aides, computer operators and secretaries, farm workers and miners, truck drivers and garment workers - unionized women in all fields of work, including many CLUW women who are also members of WREE. In the thirteen years of CLUW's existence, female union membership has grown to almost a third of the organized labor movement.

High on the list of concerns at the Convention was support for peace and disarmament, full employment through passage of the Hayes-Conyers Jobs & Income Act, affirmative action and pay equity, affordable childcare and parental leave, national health care and workplace safety, and an end to industrial homework and sexual harassment on the job.

Top Priority: Organize the Unorganized

Convention delegates approved a plan for a major CLUW conference next year on the top priority issue of organizing the 36.5 million unorganized working women.

Katerina Davis, a business representative for the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), a member of the CLUW National Minority Task Force, and of the Labor Network on Central America, is a Chicana. Katerina emphasized organizing as "a live or die situation," and confirmed the

importance to all working women of the issues of peace and justice. "Right here at the 1986 Convention of CLUW," she said, "we have taken an official stand that we are in absolute opposition to Reagan's military plan and to its impact on particularly women, but certainly on all the society here and of course societies throughout the world."

The Convention delegates took strong stands against Star Wars spending, against intervention in Central America, and apartheid in South Africa. They also expressed support for the locked-out USX and striking Marvel workers, the 5000 laid-off TWA stewardesses, and for the grape boycott by the United Farmworkers Union.

Unionization and Women's Equality

In her report to the convention, CLUW President Joyce Miller stressed the fact that "a union contract is the only sure way for working women to gain equality." President Miller stressed the importance of a job to ever larger numbers of women because "the bottom line to family security is economic security." She deplored the growing impoverishment of new generations of Americans "while the arms buildup increases and the President threatens world peace with his crazed attachment" to Star Wars.

The struggle for women's equality is an international one, said keynote Shirley Carr, President of the Canadian Labor Congress, emphasizing that women want our share - "half the world, half the politics, and half the labor movement."

Lynn Cutler, Vice Chair of the Democratic National Committee, reported on the outstanding role played by women, particularly Black women, and by the labor movement as a whole in turning the tide against Reaganism in the November national elections. In race after race, Cutler said, there was a substantial difference in the male and female vote, with the women giving decisive support to the more progressive candidates. "It was particularly notable in Louisiana and Georgia," she commented, where "there were Black women who came into the electoral process in unprecedented numbers."

"You are the future of the resurgence..."

Male heads of major unions who addressed the convention stressed the importance of continuing political and electoral involvement. "We haven't even begun to exercise our real political clout," said Owen Bieber, President of the United Auto Workers of America. "You are the future of the resurgence of the labor movement..." said Morton Bahr, President of Communications Workers of America.

Re-elected to national office were President Joyce Miller (Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers), Executive Vice President Addie Wyatt (United Food and Commercial workers), Treasurer Gloria Johnson (International Union of Electrical Workers), Recording Secretary Lela Foreman (Communications Workers of America), and Corresponding Secretary Elinor Glenn (Service Employees International). All other vice presidents were re-elected, and Bettye Roberts of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers was elected vice president, replacing Georgia McGee, who retired. Marsha Zakowski of the United Steelworkers joined the National Officers Council as a new vice president.

--United Mine Workers
Journal, October 1986



WREE members Joanna L. Amusa, St. Louis, and Margo Nikitas, New York, at the CLUW convention.



LOCKOUT At USX

The nation's largest steel company has not only locked out 22,000 workers, but has also chosen to undermine the nation's economy!

That company is USX, formerly known as U.S. Steel.

Although it is the most profitable steel company in the nation, USX has demanded that its employees give back \$3.30 in wages and benefits; combine or eliminate jobs so that 6000 workers would be discharged, and drop three holidays and a week of vacation.

All this comes on top of the workers' givebacks of some \$2 billion since 1983.

The Union had offered to continue

working under the old contract while negotiations went on. And four of the six major steel companies signed new pacts, while the fifth agreed to an extension.

Only the biggest profitmaker of all, USX, refused!

Not only that, the union-busting company has also signed with a South Korean manufacturer for the import of semi-finished steel coils.

More Jobs Lost!

It is estimated that this will erase another 3000 steelworkers jobs.

And while other steel companies sold off assets and used the funds to modernize, USX once again put profits ahead of patriotism:

They used their asset-selling income to buy an oil company!

Meanwhile, labor supporters nationwide are calling on USX to respect its workers and the collective bargaining process and are signing onto the AFL-CIO's National Citizens Committee.

815 16th St., N.W., Room 807, Washington, D.C. 20006.

VDT looking over your shoulder

About 9 million people who work at video display terminals (about 2/3 of total VDT employees in this country) are being monitored by their computers! Some of them even have messages flashed at them suggesting they work faster or be fired. These were the findings of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

By its very nature, computers can be used by bosses to measure a worker's output by counting keystrokes per second, timing customer service transactions, or even adding up the daily numbers of errors the operator makes.

Automation thus places greater stress and pressure on the operator. Claims processors' workloads at Blue Cross/Blue Shield increased 40% after automation; at AT&T they doubled, according to 9to5 National Association of Working Women. Black women, said the Association, are twice as likely as white women to work with production quotas.

Pressure of Monitoring

A 1980 federal study found that closely monitored Blue Cross/Blue Shield clerical workers exhibited a greater degree of depression, anxiety, fatigue, and anger than did a control group. At AT&T, at least 25% of the workforce is being counseled for work-related emotional disorders.



Florence Reece Dies Wrote Labor Songs

Florence Reece, writer of the labor anthem, "Which Side Are You On?", died of heart failure last August in Knoxville, Tenn. She was 86.

Reece was raised in a Tennessee coal camp by her musical, hymn-singing mother, and her coal-miner father, who died in a roof fall when she was 15.

At 14, Florence married Sam Reece, a 20-year-old rank-and-file organizer. In 1922, the Reece family and other union organizers were run out of Tennessee by company gun thugs. They settled in Harlan County, Ky.

During a 1931 mine strike, Sam Reece was arrested and taken to jail. Shortly after the arrest, the infamous sheriff J.H. Blair and his deputies raided the Reece home, poking rifles into furniture and closets, scaring the

In Sweden and West Germany laws were passed requiring employers to use group rates of productivity rather than individual measures. The Federation of Metal Workers in Italy have an agreement with IBM to prohibit individual work monitoring, according to 9to5. In the U.S., IBM has made no such agreements with workers.

Unions here have had little success in fighting computer monitoring though the Newspaper Guild has a contract prohibiting employers from using electronic supervision to set production quotas. The Communication Workers of America has negotiated contracts forbidding remote telephone surveillance of its workers without notice.



children and making threats.

After they left, Florence Reece wrote the five short verses that became a rallying cry for all of labor.

"Florence Reece was a true heroine," said United Mine Workers Union President Richard Trumka. "We mourn her death, but know that her song will live on forever."

"Which Side Are You On?" helped build the UMW during the organizing drives of the '30s, and it bluntly states the choices coal miners are forced to make even today."

Florence Reece can be heard performing "Which Side Are You On?" on the album "They'll Never Keep Us Down," distributed by Rounder Records.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS Women's Role Described

by May Fisher

Living for Peace became the theme of a five-day World Congress for Peace in Copenhagen, Denmark, this October. From 130 countries came 2500 delegates representing churches, labor and community organizations, peace and antinuclear movements. Among the 160 delegates from the U.S. were three WREE sisters, Dorothy Burnham, Maria Perez, and this writer.

As stated in the opening keynote by Hermod Lannung, President of the Congress, the aims of the meeting were:

- * To foster the objectives of the Program of the International Year of Peace as adopted by the United Nations;
- * To bring people together to discuss the possibilities and necessary conditions for greater international action for a peaceful world, cessation of the arms race, and progress toward disarmament;
- * To provide a forum for the different streams of public opinion, East and West, North and South, to exchange experiences and to discuss the present state of the world and basic requirements for creating conditions that will allow the peaceful development of humanity.

Women Find Unity

The Women's Center drew women from the different countries to talk

about ways to promote the aims of the UN Decade for Women, "Equality, Development and Peace." Foremost on the agenda was how women can prevent nuclear war and promote disarmament.

Women voiced great disappointment and anger that the historic opportunity at Reykjavik to reduce armaments was blocked by Reagan's insistence on developing the frightening new technologies associated with Star Wars (SDI). Over and over again, women from capitalist, socialist, and developing nations stressed how war madness was preventing gains in social justice in their cities and villages, and how for many women this madness means the difference between life and death on an hour-to-hour basis.

At the Women's Solidarity meeting, sisters from the Sahara, Sudan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Chile, South Africa, spoke urgently of the need for all women to join in struggles for justice. They thanked everyone for the material aid received from women around the world and urged it to continue. The dignity of these heroic women was reflected in their emphasis on the struggle in their particular homeland as a struggle for women everywhere.

Speaking informally with these women, their awareness and respect for WREE's activities and love of WREE

sisters taught this reporter how important and urgent is our work in the U.S.

Throughout the Congress, the urgency of stepping up peace and disarmament activities was stressed. The U.S. delegation caucus meeting made clear that new and immediate efforts must be made to unite the many peace voices in our country into a more unified powerful force to reverse the Reaganite war policy.

The new theme, "Living for Peace," rose in the Congress like a dove released from a cage. Speakers stressed the need to counterbalance the constant listing of the results of the destruction of war by describing what peace would mean to our everyday lives. If the war budget in the U.S. were cut by only 10%, said many, think of what those billions could do to provide full employment, build affordable housing, improve education. We are a very practical country and we must begin to say loud and clear that peace is a practical, everyday matter.

At the meeting, "Towards the Year 2000--Implementing the Aims of the UN Decade for Women," sisters from around the world described their large and small campaigns. We talked about WREE's work and were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

A women's meeting on SDI was very well attended and the presentations and



WREE's delegation: May Fisher, Maria Perez, and Dorothy Burnham (seated).

responses were so well informed and so convincing that this meeting could easily have been the heart of the whole Congress.

Small workshops and video presentations were offered by women from many delegations on topics ranging from education to health, to children's needs, to social justice. Gifts and posters were exchanged as well as buttons and much love. Plans were projected for WREE meetings with sisters from Great Britain, Vietnam, Cuba, and Ethiopia.

This Peace Congress successfully reflected the many levels on which peace struggles are conducted as people spoke about improving literacy, massive demonstrations, electoral work, liberation struggles. The Women's Center related these struggles to the special needs of women.

There is still much discussion and planning needed and everyone is looking forward to the World Congress of Women to be held in Moscow next June. The U.S. delegation must be large and representative. The words of these important congresses must be forged into local, national, and international campaigns. Time is short.

For copies of the final documents of the World Congress for peace, write to Clergy and Laity Concerned, 198 Broadway, New York City, 10038.

Closing Session Women's Center

Last night I looked into the beautiful sky above Copenhagen and observed the full moon, which last month I saw shining above my own home in New York. I thought about our planet and the space we share with other living organisms on this Earth.

I am grateful that I have been associated in the past week with friends who have dedicated their lives to the struggle to preserve this Earth, the vantage point from which we look out upon the stars, our sun, and the moon.

Meeting with sisters from around the world in these rooms has been a great experience and a reward. I have the sense that although we speak different languages and know different lands and customs, we have communicated to each other our need to work together for peace and justice for ourselves and for our children.

Space and Inspiration

The Women's Center has provided the space and the inspiration for our planning and conferring. I have been able to touch, to embrace and greet and discourse formally and informally my ideas, my problems, and suggestions with my sisters from around the world.

I have seen how hard some of you have worked to provide this warm and creative environment. We truly appreciate this and can say that we will go home to our country more determined than ever to work for peace.

As you know we women from the United States face a difficult situation. The peacemakers and their message are not always welcome there. And many, like Reagan and his associates, masquerade their war drive under the guise of defense and peace.

You have provided strength here at the Women's Center. It is our hope that the next time we meet, we will have moved some steps forward in gathering ever larger numbers of women of the United States into our worldwide movement for peace and nuclear disarmament.

-Dorothy Burnham, WREE representative, at the closing session of the Women's Center of the World Congress for Peace.

The WREE-VIEW of WOMEN page 6



Vassie Welbeck and Kay Shaw, delegates, in front of U.S. flag whose stars are replaced with peace doves.

Farm Women Meet

Twenty-five farm women leaders attending the United Farmer and Rancher Congress in St Louis, Missouri, in September, met to discuss how to share their skills and knowledge in confronting the farm crisis. They described their various roles in resisting the effects of the crisis on their families and communities: running hotlines, organizing local support groups, distributing food, lobbying for higher prices, and reaching out to urban friends.

Discussion focused on plans for a national conference for farm and rural women to be sponsored by the North American Farm Alliance in February or March of 1987. Meeting participants described several workshop topics to help them develop their leadership skills: direct actions; helping advocates cope with stress; integrating home life with political activism; educating coalition partners; women over 50; and single parenthood. Funding to include transportation costs for participants will be sought.

Meeting convener, Carol Hodne, executive director of the North American Farm Alliance, agreed to send out follow-up information and to expand the number of resources on farm and rural women in the Alliance's Farm Movement Information Clearinghouse. She called for contributions on pertinent policy analysis, actions, history and organizing skills.

Dear WREE Sisters,

...This was the first time in my life that I have attended something of that magnitude. I was overwhelmed with all the activities, the information, the women, the warmth, the love, the reaching out to women all over the world, and all the cultural events that follow the forums.

I knew that there were times during the experience that I wanted to cry because of the joy of seeing people from all over the world, from all walks of life, having different cultures come together for peace.

In Copenhagen I tasted life to the fullest and I am overjoyed to say that I was not alone in the experience. My experience was shared by thousands upon thousands of people, and they came from all over the world.

The main thing in my mind was Little James. This international peace movement was not for me, but for my grandson and all the grandsons/granddaughters in the universe. Peace should be as important as the air we breathe. If we stop breathing we die, and if we stop fighting for peace we will be dead.

Let us make a collective effort to make the Moscow event in June an unforgettable experience. Let it be something that our children, our grandchildren, our great grandchildren, and our great-great grandchildren, will sing about for decades to come.

Sincerely Yours,
Maria Perez
Harrisburg, PA

World's Five Billionth Person Born

The five billionth person on Earth was born on Monday, July 7th, 1986, according to the Population Institute in Washington, D.C.

It took the world from the beginning of time until 1850 for the human population to reach one billion. It took another 80 years to hit two billion, then only another 30 to reach 3 billion in 1960.

Just 14 years after that, the population crossed the four billion mark, and it took a mere 12 years more to hit five billion.

One third of all the world's people are under fifteen years of age, according to new statistics released by the UN information division.

WREE Sister Tours Italy Speaking for Peace

by Dorothy Burnham

In October, immediately after the World Peace Congress, the Italian women's organization, *Donne in Lotta per la Pace*, convened meetings against Star Wars in four cities. As a member of the Peace and Solidarity Committee of WREE, I was invited to participate, along with Elena Kamenetskaya, who is a member of the Institute of State and Law, USSR, and a specialist in space law. Carla Francone, coordinator of *Donne in Lotta per la Pace*, accompanied us on the tour as we spoke to women from the local peace movements and the trade unions. Women who had been involved in the Resistance against fascism shared the platform and were featured speakers.

The first meeting, in Milan, was held in the Hall of the Resistance Fighters, and a large part of the audience were men and women who had fought and won the struggle against fascism in the 1940s. We were meeting just a few days after the Reykjavik Summit conference and the subject of SDI or Star Wars had assumed a new political focus.

Fears Are Universal

Reagan's insistence on maintaining the right to research and development of SDI had caused the summit conference to end with no agreements on nuclear arms limitations. We discussed the real danger posed by the desire of the United States to achieve military superiority in outer space. One of the speakers, a general in the antifascist Resistance, outlined the threatened offensive capabilities of SDI. Others spoke about the tremendous financial costs of SDI to both the American people and the poor and oppressed around the globe. The audience was particularly concerned that the Italian government had once more given in to pressure from the U.S. military machine by agreeing to cooperate in the SDI research and development program.

From Milan, we moved on to Viareggio where our delegation was welcomed by the mayor and the village administration. Everywhere we went in Viareggio, there were peace posters and announcements of the coming October 25th demonstration in Rome.

Speakers at the Viareggio meeting included Ada Donna, editor of *Iride*, the paper of *Donne in Lotta per la Pace*, and a nun from the Order of Mantellate. As at the first meeting, the questions directed to the speakers showed the great interest in building the worldwide peace movement in support of nuclear disarmament.

From Viareggio we traveled to Livorno. On the way south, we were able to see how the war policy of the present U.S. administration has affected our friends in Italy. For, not far from the beautiful Plaza of Miracles and the

Leaning Tower of Pisa, are the acres and acres of the American military base. Behind the miles of barbed wire fences enclosing the base, we could see thousands of army trucks and equipment and the housing for the military hardware. The base would obviously be a prime target in war. Like the hundreds of American bases around the world, it offers, not protection, but a threat to the lives of the hundreds of thousands of people who live in the cities and villages nearby.

Explains Space Law

In Livorno, we were greeted by members of the USSR-Italian Friendship Society who were cosponsors of the meeting. There was particular interest in the presentation of Elena Kamenetskaya, who spoke on the violations of outer space treaties by the SDI program. Since 1963, there have been agreements to limit the possibilities of nonpeaceful uses of outer space, and to ban the use of nuclear weapons and militarization of outer space. It is clear that the survival of the world as we know it is dependent on the U.S. respecting and honoring these agreements. Kamenetskaya pointed out that the Soviet Union had brought to Reykjavik fundamental proposals to limit and eliminate nuclear arsenals in the interests of humanity as a whole. The Soviet union has made important concessions and has nothing to gain from war. Her family, she said, as well as every family in the Soviet Union, had suffered losses in World War II and the people of her country were dedicated to finding peaceful solutions to world conflicts and problems.

From Livorno, our delegation went to Rome to participate in the October 25 peace demonstration. The Italian people's intense desire for peace had been demonstrated to us by the attendance at our meetings; but the turnout of over 500,000 people at the Plaza di Populo on that Saturday was overwhelming. Young and old, trade unionists, and many different political parties and peace movement activists organized and took part in the meeting and the march. Speaker after speaker spoke of the imperative to become decisively and actively involved in the common struggle for peace, disarmament, detente, and against Star Wars.

We left Rome inspired by the devotion of our sisters and brothers to building a peaceful world for our children. We were welcomed at our last stop by the women of Lecce. Our first meeting with them was at an informal lunch prepared with love by our sisters in the organization. We talked about the problems of building the women's movement and the peace movement. That day was a holiday from school, declared a day of prayer for peace by the Pope. So there were two young high



WREE's Dorothy Burnham (3rd from left) poses with Soviet space specialist Elena Kamenetskaya (left) and Italian hosts at Sant'Anna di Stazema memorial to martyrs killed by the fascists in August 1944.

school students who came to our meeting and acted as interpreters for their parents and the visitors.

Culture For Peace

Our open meeting in Lecce was held in a cultural club. The artists and musicians for peace performed before and after our talks. The issues raised were similar to those that we had discussed with other groups: how to work most effectively to build the international peace movement and how to involve the women of our countries in these movements. In Copenhagen, at the World Peace Congress we had seen thousands of delegates representing millions of others around the world dedicated to work toward a peaceful world. In Rome there were one-half

million Italians demonstrating for an end to the nuclear threat and Star Wars. Now in Lecce we were meeting personally the artists and performers giving their professional support to the peace movement. We were talking to the young people and their parents who were in the day-to-day work of organizing for peace.

In Lecce as in Milan, Viareggio, and Livorno we were welcomed as representatives of organizations whose goals are freedom, peace, and disarmament. At each meeting we were reminded to bring back the message that there are women all over the world who share these goals. Our work together is essential to bring an end to Star Wars projects, people-destroying military budgets, and the threat of nuclear war.

WREE
130 East 16 St.
New York, NY USA

MEETING WITH KAMENETSKAYA-BURNHAM CONCLUDED. MUCH SATISFACTION EVERYWHERE. GUESTS WELCOMED WARMLY. FRIENDLY DEBATE. HIGH LEVEL. THANKS FOR PRECIOUS HELP. DETAILED REPORT FOLLOWING.

DONNE IN LOTTA PER LA PACE

The Nuclear Test Ban History

- 1945 The first atomic explosion ever detonated, 16 July, was a test. It was used to develop the weapons which killed hundreds of thousands of people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki less than one month later.
- 1958 US, UK and USSR began negotiations on a test ban and agreed to suspend all tests and review the situation each year.
- 1959 In December President Eisenhower ended US participation in the test ban process, declaring "We consider ourselves free to resume nuclear weapon testing."
- 1960 France conducted its first nuclear test, then followed with three more.
- 1961 USSR resumed testing after the test ban process broke down.
- 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty concluded by the US, USSR and UK banning tests in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space. The treaty committed the parties to "achieving the discontinuation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end."
- 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons signed by the US, USSR and UK. Reaffirms the determination of all parties to seek an end to nuclear testing.
- 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty signed by the US, USSR and UK restricting the yield of explosions, about six Hiroshima bombs. Unratified by the US.
- 1976 The Peaceful Nuclear Explosions treaty signed by the US, USSR and UK set the same limit for underground tests and arranged for information exchanges and on-site inspections. Unratified by the US.
- 1977 Talks began between the US, USSR and UK with the aim to conclude a nuclear test ban.
- 1980 After 12th round of talks in November, and after most points agreed, the newly elected Reagan administration ended US participation in the negotiations.
- 1982 The US announced officially that it has no interest in resuming the talks, since a comprehensive test ban was only a distant goal.
- 1985 In August USSR declared a unilateral test ban to 1 January 1986.
- 1986 USSR extended the unilateral test ban four times, to the end of the year. Reiterated calls on the US to join a test ban process. Made provisions for on-site verification of a ban. The US House of Representatives voted for a suspension of US nuclear tests for one year. Support growing for a comprehensive test ban.

MILITARY DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH NERVE GAS

After 3 years of study, the Army is still unsure that it can safely dispose of 500,000 leaking rockets containing 30,000 tons of nerve gas stored near Pine Bluff, Ark., Aberdeen, Md., Pueblo, Co., Salt Lake City, Ut, Lexington, Ky, and elsewhere. The military's bind is that the rockets can't be safely moved, can't

be safely stored, and the special incinerators the military wants will leave open the possibility of accidents that the Army admits would cause "significant casualties."

The Pentagon sees a bright side: the "perfect" argument to get Congress to let them build new "binary system" nerve gas weapons is the sorry and dangerous condition of these old ones. Brilliant logic!

—Action Bulletin 11
CCHW



U.G. Sato
(Japan)



UN Crisis Reveals U.S. Crisis

Crisis of US Identity

The following was published before the recent U.S. decision to honor a part of its financial obligation to the U.N. The thinking of the Reagan administration, however, which continues to threaten to withhold support and even to drop out of the U.N., remains in place, a threat to world order and to world peace.

by Jim Hug, SJ

The UN faces the most serious financial crisis in its history. It is, in fact, threatened with bankruptcy. Some people are even warning that the next four to six months are critical for the survival of the organization.

The most significant factor is the sudden, unexpected withholding by the US of an additional \$80 to \$120 million. This could amount to nearly 15% of the UN's regular program budget for 1986 of \$820 million and cut deeply into its special programs. The bulk of these cuts is due to the combined impact of the Kassebaum Amendment and the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act.

(The 1985 Kassebaum Amendment demands a reduction in the US contribution to the regular UN budget from 25% to 20% unless voting on budgetary matters is weighted according to the size of a nation's financial contribution to the UN. That change would require a modification of the UN charter and is highly unlikely.)

Money Is Excuse

It is clear, despite our massive deficit, that the problem is not the money. The proposed cuts in the UN budget would fund the New York City Police Department for only one month; they would purchase only 1/24th of one nuclear-missile submarine; or they would make up the US contribution to the war in El Salvador for two or three months. They would profit each US citizen the equivalent of two postage stamps. Meanwhile, the administration is investing over \$300 billion--more than 50% of federal income tax revenues--in military spending. The problem is not the money. It is the definition of what constitutes US interests.

It has been clear for several years that the Reagan administration favors bilateral relations over multi-lateral ones and places a high priority on military solutions to international problems. Both policies manifest an ing over \$300 billion--more than 50% of federal income tax revenues--in military spending. The problem is not the money. It is the definition of what constitutes US interests.

It has been clear for several years that the Reagan administration favors bilateral relations over multilateral ones and places a high priority on military solutions to international problems. Both policies manifest an understanding of "US interests" in global affairs.

It is true, too, that the UN generally supported the US vision of world order in its early years. But by the mid-1950s,

a major unexpected change was sweeping the world: the end of the colonial era. One UN official, Erskine Childers, speaks of it as "the Bastille Day of Planet Earth--the liberation of over half of all humanity within twenty years from the entrenched imperial power-structures of some four hundred years."

UN membership surged from its original 51 nations to the current 159. By 1958 Third World countries constituted a majority of the General Assembly and official US disenchantment with the UN began. Today the Third World holds a two-thirds majority.

History Changes

Inevitably these nations came with a different agenda, a different analysis of the problems, and a different set of priorities from those of the industrial nations. Criticism of the US grew in volume and stridency. Demands for a New International Economic Order and a New International Information Order in the 1970s were rejected by the developed world as "unrealistic" and constraints on freedom. To the Third World they were efforts to secure their own freedom from the imposition of a *de facto* US empire in economics, communications, and popular culture.

In recent years the US delegation has tallied UN votes to discern its "friends" and "enemies." The results are published in the State Department's *Blue Book* and are used to allocate foreign aid. Without drawing out the similarities between this procedure and bribery or blackmail, I would merely suggest that it confuses friendship with agreement and issues a clear call for pliant vassals. There seems to be no sign that the administration is willing to face honestly the deeper questions about why US policies and positions seem to be contrary to the interests of so many nations in the world so often that it cannot entrust itself to global democratic procedures. The *Blue Book* may be as useful a tool for questioning US policy as it is for enforcing compliance with it.

Will the UN survive? It is hard to imagine a world without it, and yet the danger is real. Unless there is an outburst of public support and the Senate restores UN funding in late September, the crisis will deepen. Lobbying efforts are being planned; mass support is essential.

Will The Real Terrorists Please Stand Up!

While our President is trying to explain away his on-again, off-again terrorist affairs, and cover up his attempt to bypass the Constitution and laws of the United States, some very real terrorists are alive and well right here in our midst. The government's myopia allows it to see terrorists only in countries it would like to invade; the homegrown variety remains invisible.

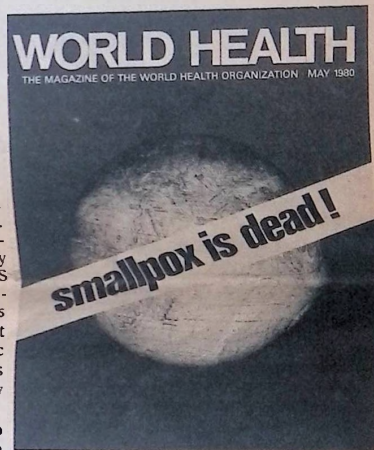
Another bombing of an abortion clinic, this time in New York, brings these terrorist attacks to 85 so far this year. The Reagan administration encourages such attacks by its refusal to order the FBI to investigate, and by suggesting that the bombers were "mandated" by their consciences.

According to the slanders and stereotypes in the media and movies and TV, Arabs are all terrorists. But, the real story is quite different.

According to the *FBI Analysis of Terrorist Incidents and Terrorist Related Activities in the United States 1985*, Jewish extremist groups last year car-

In the end; though, this crisis may say more about the decline of US dreams and values than it does about the UN. When the US, under a flag-waving, law and order administration, withdraws from the jurisdiction of the World Court, turns its back on the carefully negotiated Law of the Seas Agreement, demands greater UN decision-making power for the wealthy nations, and shirks its treaty obligations to the UN on the transparent excuse of "budget austerity," we are opting for a world order in which wealth and power dominate, not law, representative government, and justice. We are proclaiming that we are not ready to support on the global level the democratic values and institutions which we claim as our most prized national heritage.

The complete text of Jim Hug's article (from which these excerpts were taken) appeared in the *Center Focus* #74, August 1986. For copy of that newsletter, write to Center of Concern, 3700 13 St. NE, Wash. DC 20017.



Eradicating smallpox from the world cost some money--but saved much more. World Health announced the campaign's success in May 1980.

Photo WHO

JDL Brags of Role

The Jewish Defense League (JDL) drew FBI attention September 2 of this year when callers to news services claimed JDL credit for a tear gas explosion during a performance of a Soviet dance troupe at New York's Metropolitan Opera House. At a press conference held the following day, New York JDL chief Victor Vancier, using the pseudonym Chaim Ben Yosef, said the JDL applauded the action as a protest against U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges. Vancier served 16 months in federal prisons for firebombings of Egyptian diplomatic installations in New York, Maryland and Virginia.

Ultra Right Film Coming to TV

by H. Sherman

Early in 1987 the ABC television network is planning to air a 12-hour miniseries called "Amerika," which promises to be the new ultimate in anti-Soviet, warmongering, mindless propaganda.

Also, in concert with U.S. administration's campaign against the United Nations, the TV series smears that organization's peace-keeping efforts with the same brush.

The series shows life in 1966 in a mid-Western town 10 years after the Soviet Union took over the U.S., which is now called "Soviet United Nations Amerika" and is occupied by UN puppet forces directed from the Kremlin. The action takes place against a backdrop of assumptions which include "nonlethal" use of nuclear weapons and Central America as the backdoor to a Communist invasion.

ABC has denied charges that "Amerika" was concocted to appease American right-wingers who ranted about ABC's "The Day After," a moving portrayal of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, in a nuclear war. The UN has not decided yet if it will bring legal action against ABC for its "defamatory treatment of the United Nations, its emblem, and its peacekeeping operations, which does a particular disservice to the memory of those UN soldiers who gave up their lives in the cause of peace." In "Amerika" the UN's name and emblem are displayed frequently to represent the raping, pillaging, murdering occupation forces.

Lies May Reach Millions

If the "Amerika" series is a hit, its national TV audience could number 100 million. What will be the effects of this mass brainwashing on the American peace-sentiment majority?

Petitioning aimed at ABC has begun calling for equal time. Petitions are available through Equal Time, P.O. Box 1462, Madison, WI 53701-1462. WREE urges people to write and telegram Brandon Stoddard, Pres., ABC entertainment, 2040 Ave. of the Stars, Los Angeles, CA 90035, and/or ABC Public Relations, 1330 6th Ave., New York City 10019, demanding the program be cancelled, or at least, in the name of balanced programming, that equal time be given to counteract the filth of "Amerika."



Mary Lou Sudor, in "The Witness"

VINIE WINS EQUITY AWARD

Vinie Burrows, vice president of WREE, Permanent UN representative of WIDE, actress, producer, writer... and much more... was honored by her union, Actors' Equity Association, on October 17. Vinie received the 13th annual Paul Robeson Award at a national membership meeting of Equity; the presentation was made by Equity President Colleen Dewhurst.

The criteria for the Award are:

- Concern for and service to fellow humans.
- Respect for the dignity of the individual.
- Freedom of expression and of association.
- Universal brotherhood of humankind.
- The artist's responsibility to the profession and to the greater society.

Speaking for the Paul Robeson Citation Committee, Frederick O'Neal explained that the governing Council of the 37,000-member performers' union created the Paul Robeson Citation Committee in 1971. The Committee established the award to recognize "the individual or organization who has best exemplified and practiced the principles and ideals to which Mr. Robeson devoted his life.

Vinie's History Meets Criteria

Colleen Dewhurst, presenting the award, gave a brief biography of Vinie's work as an artist, and as a political activist. She said, "Vinie Burrows, who has been called the Queen of Black Theatre, began her career as a child on Broadway with Helen Hayes. She has gone on to appear in six other Broadway shows, Off-Broadway, at European theatre festivals, in motion pictures, on television, radio, and over 2000 college campuses.

"She created and has performed her own one-woman show, *Walk Together Children*, since 1968. The show is an exploration of the Black presence in America, using the poetry, prose, and song of Afro-American writers. Other solo productions she has conceived, produced, directed, and performed are *Africa Fire*, a retelling of African myths and legends; *From Sword to Plow-Shares*, an anti-war concert; *A Child Is Born*, the fears, joys and fantasies of childhood and youth, and *Sister! Sister!*, a salute to women of the world.

"In addition to a full touring and performing schedule, Ms. Burrows serves as an NGO (Non-Government Organization) Permanent Representative to the United Nations for the Women's International Democratic Federation. She has addressed the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women; during the 38th General Assembly, she was a major speaker at a celebration of South African Women's Day; during the 39th General Assembly, the Centre Against Apartheid invited her to address a meeting commemorating Sharpeville Day. During April 1985 Ms. Burrows was part of a four-person fact-finding mission, sent by the United Nations and headed by the Ambassador from Ghana, which visited the Frontline States to ascertain the condition of women and children as victims of apartheid. She met with women leaders and government officials in Angola, Zambia, and Tanzania and visited refugee camps of the liberation movements. Throughout the U.N. Decade for Women, Ms. Burrows participated and played a role at Copenhagen and at the Nairobi Conference in organizing women and disseminating information."

Previous recipients of the Paul Robeson Award have included: Paul Robeson in 1974; Ossie Davis and Ruby Dec, 1975; Lillian Hellman, 1976; Pete Seeger, 1977; Sam Jaffe, 1978; Harry Belafonte, 1979; Alice Childress, 1980; Studs Terkel, 1981; Ed Asner, 1982; John Henry Faulk, 1983; Lena Horne, 1984; and Arthur Mitchell, 1985.

At Award Ceremonies: Paul Robeson, Jr., Vinie Burrows, Colleen Dewhurst, and Fred O'Neal.



Fred O'Neal
Actors' Equity Assoc.
165 W. 46th St.
New York, NY 10036

Dear Mr. O'Neal:

The members Women for Racial and Economic Equality are especially pleased that Vinie Burrows has received this year's Actors' Equity Paul Robeson award. Like Paul Robeson, Vinie's talents are enormous and she has made invaluable contributions through her profession and her work at the United Nations to better understanding among people and for an end to racism and inequality. For several years, Vinie has selflessly served WREE as its Vice President of International Relations, inspiring the many women whose lives she touches. She is dedicated to her work on the stage, in the public eye, always working in the spirit of Paul Robeson.

We who know Vinie greatly admire her work which brings so much to life for us--Winnie Mandella, a mother on welfare, a young school girl; but more important we admire her as a person whose love for humanity has contributed so much.

The selection of Vinie Burrows to receive the Paul Robeson award is an important contribution of your union and its members to the struggle for a peaceful world.

In Solidarity Cheryl Allen Craig, President
Women for Racial and Economic Equality



When Women's History Week was first initiated in 1980 there was so little information available on women's history that some teachers wondered if there was, in fact, enough material on the subject to fill an entire week. Over the past six years, however, women's history has come to be accepted as a valid academic field, extensive research has been undertaken on a wide variety of its topics, hundreds of books have been published at every level, and the contributions of women to the building of our communities have been rediscovered and celebrated widely.

National Women's History Week celebrations have taken many forms in schools, communities, and workplaces, honoring women who have participated in history whether in ways grandly eloquent or steadfastly ordinary, and in so doing made their contributions to our shared history.

Week Becomes Month

In fact, the wonderful programming ideas and the wealth of information that have been generated to recognize the unique multicultural history of women in the U.S. have made it impossible to contain the celebration within the confines of a single week. For the past several years, many states and cities have been celebrating March as Women's History Month, with community programs, museum exhibits, media pieces, and school events occurring throughout that time. Many people had urged Congress to expand the observance to the entire month of March because of the logistical problems and expense of organizing exhibits, programs and events for just one week, though March 8, International Women's Day, remains the focus.

This year National Women's History Month encourages us to recognize all of the women in our communities and our nation, now and in the past, who have been beacons of compassion, courage, and conviction--often of all three at once. National Women's History Month provides an opportunity to balance the historical record, to create a public awareness of women's contributions in every sphere of our shared history and contemporary life.

The National Women's History Project, originators and primary suppliers of women's history materials, will encourage schools and communities to expand their program planning into the whole month of March. Their catalog of materials will again be available for \$1; P.O. Box 3716, Santa Rosa, CA 95402.

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION

Designating the month of March 1987 as "Women's History Month"

Whereas American women of every race, class and ethnic background helped found the Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways as servants, slaves, nurses, nuns, homemakers, industrial workers, teachers, reformers, soldiers and pioneers;

Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural and social role in every sphere of our Nation's life by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working in and outside of the home;

Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout our history by providing the majority of the Nation's volunteer labor force and have been particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic and cultural institutions in the country;

Whereas American women of every race, class and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major progressive social change movement, not only to secure their own right of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor union movement and the modern civil rights movement; and

Whereas despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the body of American history:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the month of March, 1987, is designated as "Women's History Month", and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Indian Women Honored

Maggie Wachacha, a 92-year-old Cherokee woman, and Ruth Dial Woods, a Lumbee Indian, received gold medals from North Carolina Governor Jim Martin recently, in ceremonies honoring five women from the state with Distinguished Women Awards.

The honorees were chosen from 91 nominees from individuals and organizations throughout the state.

Wachacha has been clerk since 1937 for the Cherokee Tribal Council, transcribing the minutes of each meet-

ing into the Sequoyian Syllabary which is the written "alphabet" of the Cherokee language. She grew up speaking only her native tongue until she was in her late teens. She has taught the Cherokee language to both children and adults in the local school system and community college. Maggie has been acclaimed among the Cherokee as a midwife and herbal medicine healer and was given the title "Beloved Woman" by the tribe.

Ruth Dial Woods is an Indian activist,

educator, advocate of women's issues and rights, and community leader. She is assistant superintendent of the Robeson County Schools. She was the first woman to receive an at-large appointment to the University of North Carolina Board of Governors. Ruth was also an organizer of the state consortium on Indian education, a founder of a national network of Indian and Alaska Native educators, and active in many other organizations.

--The Eagle, Summer 86

Solidaridad con la lucha de las mujeres chilenas

Veronica de Negri, chilena, estuvo recientemente en Nueva York en busca de apoyo para la lucha de las mujeres chilenas contra la dictadura de Pinochet. Su hijo Rodrigo, junto con la joven Carmen Gloria Quintana, fueron quemados vivos por las fuerzas de seguridad del régimen fascista cuando participaban en una demostración de rechazo al gobierno de Pinochet. WREE-VIEW tuvo la oportunidad de dialogar con Veronica. Publicamos a continuación apartes de esa entrevista, que estaba conducida por Gloria Quiñones.

WREE-VIEW: Recientemente se unieron las distintas organizaciones de mujeres chilenas. ¿Cómo se logró esta unión? ¿Cuales son sus logros? ¿Qué demandas las unen?

de Negri: Desde que asesinaron a Allende y se dió el golpe de estado en 1973, la mujer fue la primera en organizarse. Respondiendo a las desapariciones se organizaron para buscar los cuerpos de sus hijos y maridos. Cuando se le desaparecen los hijos y sus maridos, es a ellas que les toca buscarlos y luchar por librarlos; atenderlos cuando los hayan mutilado y golpeado. En estas condiciones se hace más clara y fuerte la importancia de la unidad.

Las mujeres entienden que la división no ayuda en nada para sacar a Pinochet. Ellas saben bien quién es el enemigo. La organización Mujeres por la Vida une a toda la oposición femenina que está contra el régimen de Pinochet.

WV: ¿Qué impacto ha tenido el reciente atentado contra Pinochet en el movimiento femenino?

N: La reacción de la opinión internacional denunciando el acto de quemar vivos a estos dos jóvenes, mi hijo, Rodrigo, y Carmen Gloria Quintana, una joven de 18 años, al igual que la asistencia del embajador de EU al entierro para distanciar a su país de este crimen, sirvieron para hacerle sentir a Pinochet que estaba aislado. Cuando la corte militar declaró que Rodrigo había muerto como resultado de violencia excesiva aumentó la protesta popular. Pinochet sintió que estaba perdiendo control. Inmediatamente inventó el atentado contra su vida, proporcionándose así el pretexto para imponer el estado de emergencia y reimponer su control.

WV: ¿Qué impacto tiene la dictadura sobre la mujer chilena? ¿Cómo demuestran éstas su resistencia?

N: Como dije anteriormente, somos víctimas de tortura, también nuestros hijos y maridos son arrestados y torturados. Para poder defendernos y defender nuestras familias nos vemos obligadas a unimos, a organizarnos.

Desde los primeros días del régimen de Pinochet hemos llevado a cabo manifestaciones masivas, huelgas de hambre; mujeres se han encadenado frente a la corte. La dictadura destruyó las uniones, hoy día se está tratando de revivir los sindicatos y las mujeres son parte integrante de esta lucha.

WV: ¿En qué ha parado el caso de la muerte de su hijo?

N: La corte militar declaró que Rodrigo murió a consecuencia de violencia excesiva. Se supone que el fiscal tiene el deber de inves-

tigar la culpabilidad por este crimen hasta los más altos rangos militares. En vez de esto, está persiguiendo a los testigos, la iglesia y los abogados de los testigos. Ha intentado obligar a los testigos a cambiar su testimonio; a la vez que impide que puedan presentarse ante el tribunal para dar su testimonio, les formula cargos criminales por no haberse presentado a testificar. Les han amenazado con sus vidas a los testigos y sus abogados; a estos últimos los han amenazado con quemarlos, y les han formulado cargos por calumniar a las fuerzas armadas.

WV: ¿Cree que Pinochet al recibir ayuda militar de EU para mantenerse en el poder facilita la militarización de la región con el propósito de proteger los intereses de EU?

N: La política principal de Pinochet es la "seguridad nacional". Sus amigos son los asesinos y los enemigos son los que desean la democracia.

Los EU apoyan al gobierno de Pinochet. La intervención terminará cuando dejen de hacerle préstamos y cuando denuncien las violaciones de los derechos humanos.

WV: ¿Qué podemos hacer las mujeres de EU para apoyar la lucha de las mujeres



chilenas?

N: El gobierno de EU tiene que parar toda forma de asistencia a Chile, ya sean préstamos, armas, etc. Tiene el deber de denunciar las violaciones a los derechos humanos, la represión y la tiranía de esta dictadura. Yo no les puedo indicar de qué manera van a lograrlo, ustedes saben lo que tienen que hacer tal como la mujer chilena sabe lo que le corresponde hacer en cuanto a las condiciones que enfrenta en Chile.

Reagan no está siguiendo la voluntad de la mayoría del pueblo de EU, tienen que obligarlo a cumplir y hacer caso.

El miedo y el dolor no debe impedirnos que seamos fuertes y sigamos luchando por lo que creamos justo. El miedo es el mejor amigo de nuestro enemigo. Necesitamos apoyo para que podamos tener justicia.

Se pueden enviar contribuciones a:
Rodrigo Rojas Fund/Youth Project
1800 Belmont Road NW
Washington, DC 20009

Marcha pro derechos boricuas

Especial para WREE-VIEW

El pasado mes de octubre, más de tres mil personas marcharon en Washington DC, para expresar su respaldo a la lucha de la comunidad puertorriqueña por mejores condiciones de vida. La demostración, organizada por el National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, es la primera acción de carácter nacional que se realiza para denunciar los problemas que aquejan a la comunidad puertorriqueña en Estados Unidos.

La marcha contó con la participación de organizaciones sindicales, de ancianos, juveniles, de mujeres, así como de activistas y líderes de las comunidades puertorriqueñas de todo el país.

Después de los indígenas, los puertorriqueños son la comunidad con el más bajo nivel de vida en los Estados Unidos. El 42 por ciento de las familias puertorriqueñas viven por debajo del nivel de pobreza, en comparación con el 12 por ciento de la población total del país.

El 85 por ciento de los jóvenes puertorriqueños abandona la escuela secundaria. De cada 100 niños de dicha nacionalidad que entran al primer grado, menos del 40 por ciento termina la escuela superior y alrededor del siete por ciento recibe una carrera universitaria.

Un estudio realizado recientemente señala que los puertorriqueños, al igual que otras minorías han sido sistemáticamente excluidos de las industrias que pagan mejores salarios y tienen mejores beneficios y posibilidades de ascenso. La tasa de desempleo entre los boricuas es de 14.3, casi el doble de la nacional, mientras que el desempleo entre los adolescentes fluctúa entre 40 y 60 por ciento, situación que los empuja a las filas del ejército.

El aburguesamiento de los vecindarios, mejor conocido como "gentrification" (desalojo sistemático de las familias pobres de las viviendas que ocupan para darle cabida a personas de más alto nivel económico) ha afectado enormemente a la comunidad puertorriqueña en diferentes estados de la nación, así como la reducción de un 63 por

ciento en el presupuesto de subsidio para alquileres que ha hecho Reagan.

Entre los oradores en la marcha a Washington estuvieron Jesse Jackson, quien recaló la importancia de la unidad para derrotar el reaganismo y reafirmó su apoyo a la independencia de Puerto Rico.

Hilda Hidalgo profesora de Rutgers University, en New Brunswick, quien ha estado activa en la lucha de los derechos de la mujer puertorriqueña, catalogó de "lunáticos los planes militares de Reagan... mientras reduce el presupuesto de los almuerzos de las escuelas, causando la desnutrición y raquitismo de nuestros niños".

También habló el vicepresidente de la local 1199 del sindicato de Trabajadores de Hospitales, Denis Rivera, quien hizo hincapié en la necesidad de participar en los sindicatos, como una paso importante en la lucha por lograr mejores condiciones de trabajo.

El asambleísta José Rivera, de Nueva York, señaló la importancia de apoyar otras luchas como la del pueblo sudafricano contra el apartheid. Rivera es miembro de Latinos contra el Apartheid.

La presidenta del National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, Diana Caballero, denunció la situación de los puertorriqueños y los ataques racistas de que son víctimas en Estados Unidos. Criticó al mismo tiempo la total indiferencia de la administración Reagan ante esa situación.

Dirigentes sindicales y de diferentes organizaciones expusieron la situación de los puertorriqueños en las diferentes áreas como la vivienda, educación, salud, desempleo, etc. La intervención de poetas y grupos musicales mantuvo un ambiente entusiasta durante la actividad.

Para más información de cómo hacerse miembro del NCPRR, o si desea adquirir el folleto próximo a publicarse con fotos de la marcha, puede escribir a:

NCPRR
160 W Lippincott St
Philadelphia Pa 19133

Petición por la paz

Por Cecelia McCall

El hecho de que nuestro planeta corre el riesgo de una total destrucción como resultado de un accidente nuclear, el escape de un misil o la escalada de un conflicto regional a una tragedia global, es una realidad en todos los rincones del mundo.

Finalmente, hemos aprendido que este maravilloso planeta le pertenece a todos los que viven en él, y que si queremos que sobreviva hasta el el siglo 21 tenemos que protegerlo por todos los medios posibles.

La determinación de proteger la tierra y a todos los que vivimos en ella, fue lo que motivó a un grupo de personas a recorrer este país desde California a Washington, D.C., para pedirle al presidente Ronald Reagan que negocie de buena fe con la Unión Soviética.

Si bien es cierto que la Gran Marcha por la Paz finalizó frente a la Casa Blanca el pasado 15 de noviembre, a nivel nacional, internacional, bilateral y multilateral, las organizaciones de masas continúan llevando a cabo sus actividades para exigirle a sus gobiernos el desarme total. Una de esas actividades es la llamada People's Appeal for Peace, a través de la cual se está efectuando una campaña bilateral de peticiones en Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética.

De acuerdo con sus organizadores, esta es la primera vez que los pueblos de Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética están trabajando directamente juntos. La actividad se inició el 8 de agosto de 1986, cuando 30 ciudadanos norteamericanos y soviéticos firmaron la People's Appeal for Peace en la sede las Naciones Unidas, en Nueva York.

Entre los que apoyan la campaña figuran Raymond Hunthausen, arzobispo de Seattle; George W. Crockett, congresista de Detroit; Miriam Friedlander, concejal de Nueva York; y una gran cantidad de organizaciones tales como el Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy, Gray Panthers, y Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

WREE, una de las organizaciones que inició la campaña de peticiones, ha convertido la misma en una de sus prioridades. También ha hecho un llamado a sus diferentes capítulos en otros estados para que organicen coaliciones con el propósito de dar a conocer las demandas contenidas en la petición. Esas demandas son: el establecimiento de un tratado amplio y verificable que prohíba los ensayos nucleares; el congelamiento de las armas nucleares; la reducción y eventual eliminación de todas las armas nucleares, químicas y biológicas; la transferencia de los fondos militares hacia aquellos programas que contribuyan a satisfacer las necesidades humanas; y el incremento de las relaciones y el contacto entre los pueblos.

Instamos a todos los lectores de WREE-VIEW a que firmen la petición que aparece en la página 4 y se la envíen a WREE a vuelta de correo. También pueden pedir copias de la petición para hacerlas circular entre sus amigos y compañeros de trabajo.

It's as if someone said 'put the bricks over there, pile railroad ties here,' in Wallace, where Faith lives out the story Northwest women are weaned on, right down to the 'he left me for.'

Faith, in black uniform skirted with white lace and gathered in back to a pair of white ruffled panties.

She pours coffee, three cups and I know names, ages of her children, her ex-husband, and that Wallace was best known for prettiest prostitutes, richest mines.

Smells of grease and coffee smatter the air.

She asks where I'm going, how long I'll be staying. Tells me she'd like to start an ERA club but there aren't enough women around Wallace anymore.

Laughter and the clatter of dishes.

A table of two men in white t-shirts-- the signals of leaving, sucking at a tooth, smiling, you sweep three dimes and a nickle into your apron pocket.

I think of Faith, wonder if she's still staked out part-way between Missoula and Seattle, her grey eyes the color of the garage doors that line the main street through Wallace, like half-open, sleeping mouths.

Kelly Jean Beard
Missoula, MT

Our Lives — Our Choice

The Legislation

In a major setback to anti-choice forces, the U.S. Senate, on October 3, voted 64 to 34 that an amendment offered by Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-NH) was not germane to the "omnibus" appropriations bill. The vote effectively killed the Humphrey Amendment.

The Humphrey Amendment, if enacted, would have ended charitable tax-exempt status for organizations which "perform, finance, or provide facilities for abortions." Also, it would have revoked personal tax deductions for contributions to organizations that perform or finance abortions.

Had the amendment passed, the impact on women's lives would have been devastating. It would have decreased access to abortion services, and substantially increased the cost.

National Abortion Rights Action League Executive Director Kate Michelman stated, "The defeat of the Humphrey Amendment, by a nearly 2 to 1 margin, was a resounding victory for the pro-choice movement. The political tide is clearly beginning to turn in our favor."

Sen. Humphrey threatened to offer the amendment to another piece of legislation next year. Humphrey said that the amendment offered to the "right piece of legislation" with the President's backing, stands a very good chance of gaining passage.

An 11-year-old Ohio girl has been told by her pastor that she cannot return to St. Agnes Roman Catholic School in Toledo because she had publicly supported the right to abortion. The girl, Sarabeth Eason, is the daughter of Conception Eason, assistant director of a Toledo abortion clinic that was firebombed in May 1986. Sarabeth had signed a newspaper advertisement commemorating the 13th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision that made abortion legal. She was also interviewed by a television reporter at a demonstration against a bill requiring that parents be notified before birth control counseling could be given to minors.

The pastor, the Rev. Richard Miller, said that the only remedy was for the girl to write a letter to her principal saying she personally does not support abortion, but the girl said she would not sign such a letter. The girl's mother called the move "anti-American," saying "the Catholic Church has placed itself above the Constitution of the United States by giving out punishment for the simple exercise of our First Amendment rights."

Frances Kissling, executive director of Catholics for a Free Choice, said, "This young woman has taken a position on public policy no different from the position taken by Mario Cuomo and Geraldine Ferraro. We all have a right to hold a position different from the bishops."

Only 1% of men accused of sexual abuse of a girl ever does time in prison. Sixteen percent of men accused of sexual abuse of a boy will do time in prison.

A judge found a respected middle-aged man "not guilty" of sexually abusing a toddler because, in the judge's view, the man's (alleged) 3-year-old victim was "seductive."

The CIA wins NCTE's top Doublespeak award

In a year that gave us "part-time career associate scanning professionals" instead of checkout clerks, "nail technicians" instead of manicurists, and "social expression products" instead of greeting cards, the CIA won the Doublespeak Award from the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) for its *Psychological Warfare Manual* that explains to Nicaraguan rebels how to 'neutralize' government officials.

According to NCTE's *Quarterly Review of Doublespeak*, the manual suggests hiring professional criminals to perform "selective job" and to arrange the death of a rebel supporter to create a "martyr" for the cause. Asked about the manual, CIA Director William Casey said its purpose is "to make every guerrilla persuasive in face-to-face communication" and that its "emphasis is on education."

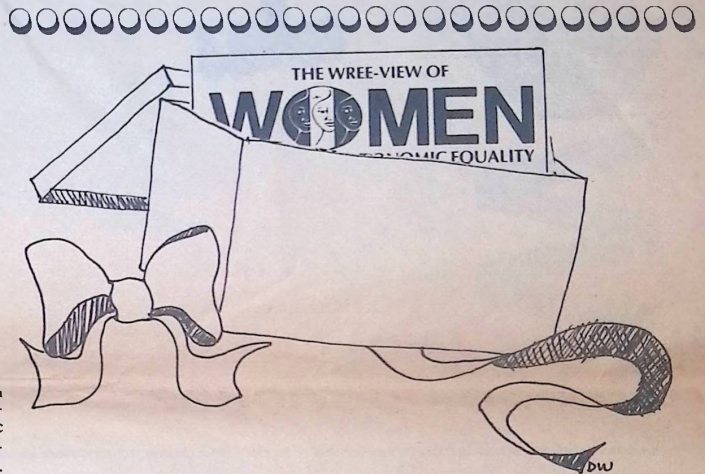
Every year, the NCTE singles out examples of language that is "grossly deceptive, evasive, euphemistic, confusing, and self-contradictory."

NCTE also gave an award to the Pentagon, for a series of statements about an incident with a Soviet missile. It began when Caspar Weinberger said, "The So-

viets demonstrated their defense against cruise missiles a couple of days ago when they shot down one of the errant missiles they shot down one of their errant missiles that was on its way into Finland." Later that day, he said, "Soviets have already demonstrated one method by shooting down their cruise missile that somehow got away from them..." Still later, spokesman Michael Bruch said that Secretary Weinberger "did not mean to imply that the missile was shot down. The Soviets didn't shoot the missile down. It ceased to fly."

Another winner was Dewey Claridge, former head of CIA clandestine operations in Latin America, who said that CIA-backed contras who killed "civilians and Sandinista officials in the provinces, as well as heads of cooperative, nurses, doctors, and judges," did not violate President Reagan's order that forbids assassination. He said, "These events don't constitute assassinations because as far as we are concerned, assassinations are only those of heads of state. I leave definitions to the politicians."

—Simply Stated 63, Feb. 1986



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The WREE-VIEW is the publication of
WOMEN FOR RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

Bundle rates are available on request. Membership in WREE is based on agreement with the principles embodied in the WREE National By-Laws. Membership includes a subscription to the WREE-VIEW.

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The WREE-VIEW. Enclosed is \$5.

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THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF)

WIDF unites 131 organizations in 116 countries. It has Consultative Status (I) with ECOSOC, Consultative Status (B) with UNESCO, and Consultative Status with UNICEF and is on the H.O Special List.

WIDF organized the World Congress of Women (Prague, 8-13 October 1961), attended by 1,000 participants from 133 countries representing 275 national organizations and 96 international organizations, as well as 18 representatives of the UN system.

WIDF originally proposed International Women's Year, proclaimed unanimously by the UN General Assembly in 1972 that resulted in International Women's Year 1975, and then became the "UN Decade for Women 1976-85 Equality, Development & Peace."

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