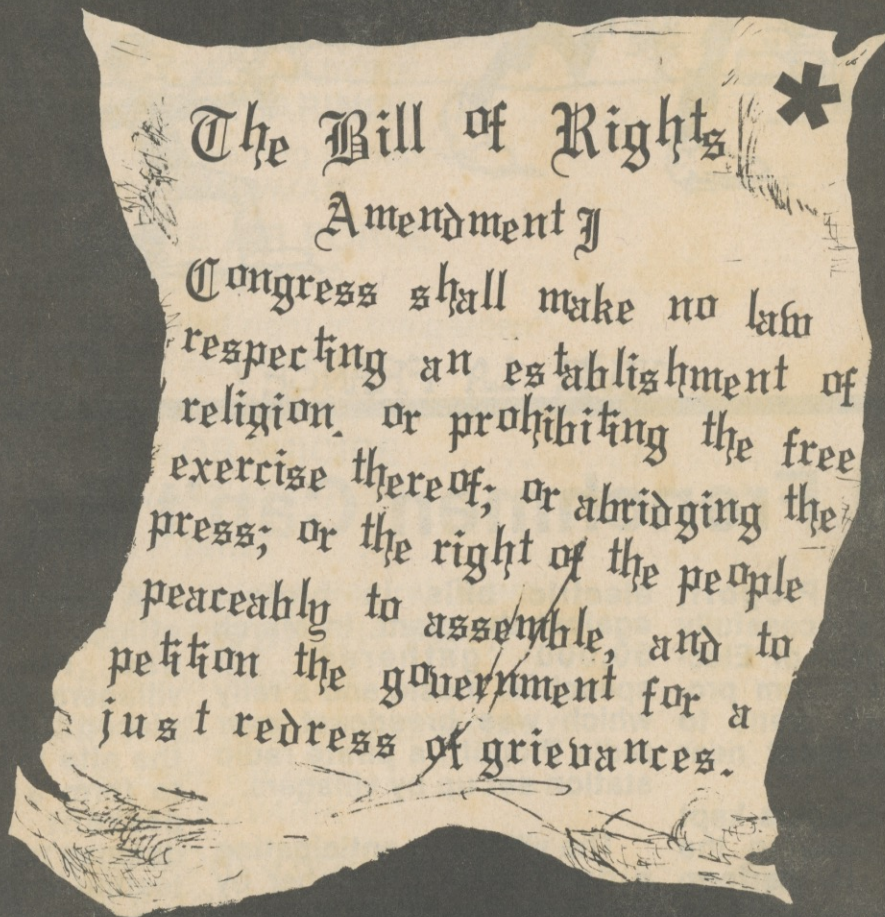


HARBINGER

"Something that comes before to give an indication of what is to follow"



***WARNING: Void Where Prohibited By Law.**

Emergency Powers: Blueprint for Dictatorship
Pressures on the Press
Thurmond on Death: Part II
The day the Air Force bombed Florence

HARBINGER

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HOOF

'N



MOUTH

"I asked the Lord just this morning, 'Would you have me say anything, Lord?' And what I would like to say is that Ronald Reagan is a beloved man and The White House is the defender of the Word of God for all nations," Alabama Governor Fob James' wife, Bobbie addressing the National Roundtable, a Christian Right Group.

"Let them take up their beds and walk, Britain is not a dosshouse (flopshouse)." Prime Minister Maggie Thatcher when informed

her economic programs would have a devastating effect on Britian's poor.

"Let them eat cake." Marie Antoinette when informed the French peasants had no bread--an issue she lost her head over.

"It's much easier for the Reagan people to blame their failures on a powerful archenemy (Castro) than admit that maybe their approach has been shortsighted or wrongheaded." A U.S. political officer in Latin America on Reagan's policy in El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Niceragua.

"Got that hungry feeling--join the Army" recent recruiting ad seen on television.

"They're trying to take all the fun out of this job." General Fredrick Kroesen, Commander of U.S. forces in Germany after his car was blown up by Germans protesting U.S. military presence in their country.

"You'll be making war, not love, in Germany." U.S. Army training manual issued to GIs in Germany.

"Reforger" is the time to show the world what kinda stuff American soldiers are made of and that your suit ain't green because it's moldy." The same manual as above on the purpose of an exercise strengthening U.S. NATO forces.

"This economic plan is as good as money in the bank and if I were a betting man I'd wager the rent money on it." Reagan on his economic plan after learning the stock market had reached its lowest point in 16 months and the U.S. dollar had declined 11 percent since August 10 on the world money market.

"I make a lot of mistakes because I make lots of decisions." James Watt, Secretary of Interior

Wrong on Human Rights

The prestigious Russell Foundation has condemned the United States for violating the same accords self-righteous U.S. diplomats have been berating the Russians for violating. The Russell Tribunal found the U.S. guilty of violating the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord.

Ironically, just three months before the tribunal met, the U.S. was roundly criticizing the Russians for violating the same accords during the European Security Conference confab in Madrid.

More than 100 representatives of Native American tribes in

South, Central and North America testified before a jury of international celebrities.

Representatives of both the Navajo and Hopi tribes in the Southwest testified how companies looking for coal and uranium took their land with the complicity of the U.S. government.

At the close of testimony the tribunal jury, which included Austrian psychologist Robert Jung, released a final document condemning six nations - the United States, Canada, Bolivia, Peru, Parguay and Guatemala for a string of violations of international agreements, among them

the U.N. declaration of Universal Human Rights, international agreements banning genocide and the Helsinki agreement.

The first Russell Tribunal was held in Dehmark in 1972 to discuss U.S. involvement in war crimes in Southeast Asia. The tribunal has no power to take action on its findings but has wide respect among leaders of European nations. The tribunal has called on the U.N. to take action and redress the violation of international agreements by the six countries. To date the United States still has not ratified the genocide articles of the U.N.

We Wonder Why

The same conservative politicians who campaigned against too much federal intrusion (mostly into industry and the economy) are now pushing the so-called Family Protection Act which will allow federal intrusion mainly into schools and the home?

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger thinks deployment of

the neutron bomb in Europe won't increase the threat of nuclear war, but lessen the threat of conventional war because the Russians will be afraid of getting nuked?

The same Moral Majority opposed to abortion won't allow the teaching of sex education in the schools when such education presumably would reduce unwanted pregnancies among teenage girls?

Moral Majority thinks kids won't learn about sex at all if its not taught in schools, thereby remaining chaste?

U.S. officials, who praise the

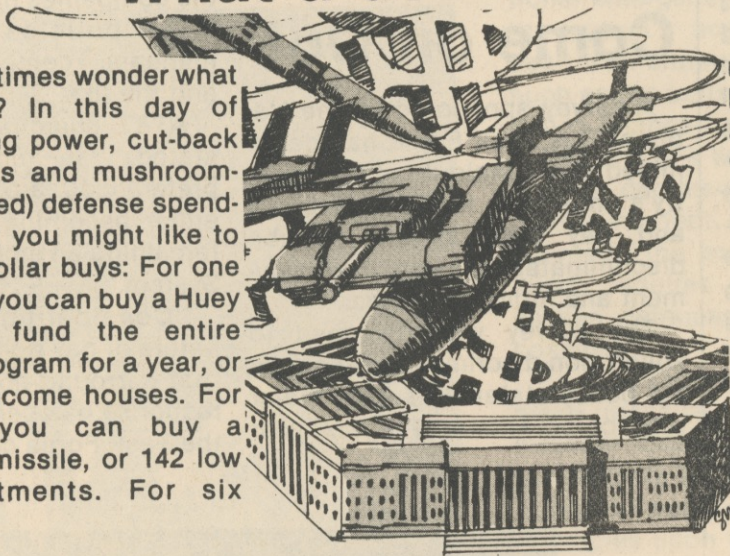
leaders of Poland's Solidarity Labor Union for their strikes against the government, throw PATCO strikers in jail for doing the same thing here at home?

John Wayne got a Congressional Medal of Honor even though he'd never been in a war, while disabled Vietnam Veterans get the bum's rush on Agent Orange claims?

A five year old black child can get indicted for accidentally shooting a white playmate while an adult white policeman can't get indicted for shooting a fleeing black 17 year old in the back?

What a dollar won't buy...

Do you sometimes wonder what a dollar buys? In this day of shrinking buying power, cut-back social programs and mushrooming (pun intended) defense spending we thought you might like to know what a dollar buys: For one million dollars you can buy a Huey helicopter or fund the entire special milk program for a year, or build 66 low income houses. For five million you can buy a Minuteman II missile, or 142 low income apartments. For six



million you buy an F-16, or build a high school. Or six million will also get you an A-10 fighter, or 618 CETA jobs for a year. For those of you with money, a mere 69 million, will buy two destroyers escorts or fund the child nutrition program for a year. For the price of one C-5A plane, a whopping 4.5 billion, hunger could be completely eliminated in this country. But when the decision comes between rumbling stomachs and rumbling guns, guess who wins?

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NUPIG

British Nuclear Fuels, the British Atomic Energy Authority has set up a public relations forum called the Nuclear Power Information Group. The group was promptly christened NUPIG, by British anti-nuclear activists.

Following Through

Update on stories previously reported
in the Harbinger

Eight former residents of the Wheeler Hill neighborhood have filed suits against the University of South Carolina and its officers to recover relocation benefits which they claim they are entitled to under state law.

As reported last month in *Harbinger*, the University, under the guise of the "private" Carolina Research and Development Foundation, displaced hundreds of persons in the Wheeler Hill area for expansion of University facilities.

The plaintiffs, as did the *Harbinger* article, claim the Foundation, which is managed solely by University employees and housed in University facilities, acquired their homes for University use and violated both the state and federal Uniform Relocation Assistance Acts.

The acts require that persons being displaced by a public institution, using tax funds, be paid for relocation and moved to adequate housing. The plaintiffs claim the University did neither and are seeking approximately four thousand dollars each.

The American Medical Association has decided to sell off \$1.2 million in tobacco stocks after voting to continue holding the stocks at its June convention. An AMA spokesman said the move came as a result of publicity generated by the vote.

"The publicity hurt," an AMA spokesman said.

Ironically many of the same newspapers which reported the AMA action, and criticized it editorially, refused to drop cigarette advertising when the AMA tried to persuade them to several years ago. *

study surveyed nearly 850 firms with more than 225 responding. The NGTF survey found that all of the top ten corporations in the Fortune 500 responded positively and 51 percent of the top 100 furnished positive policy statements.

The statements furnished by the 238 companies varied in their content as well as the way they were formulated into company policy. Some firms responded with strong policy statements, others tried to interpret existing policies prohibiting discrimination in general while some had statements incorporated in formal published policies.

Companies such as American Broadcasting, Bank of America, CBS, and Chase Manhattan Bank all responded specifically that they do not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation, and the companies have disseminated their policies in personnel manuals, company newsletters and the like.

AT&T chairman John DeButts stated, "an individual's sexual preferences are not criteria for either becoming an employee or remaining an employee of the Bell System."

"Considering the fledgling nature of gay rights and the myths that surround homosexuality, the response has been encouraging." the Task Force concluded. *

Come on Out

A survey sponsored by the National Gay Task Force has determined that a majority of the country's employers feel that lesbians and gay men should not be discriminated against in employment and hiring practices.

The survey was designed to solicit non-discriminatory personnel policy statements from major U.S. corporations. The six year

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Emergency Powers: Blueprint for dictatorship

By Elton Manzione

At this very moment the United States is in an official state of emergency. With a simple phone call Ronald Reagan or any one else who happens to be in the Oval Office, can authorize suspension of all travel, confiscation of private property, censorship of newspapers and suspension of broadcast activities. With the stroke of a pen thousands of loyal Americans can be sentenced to concentration camps without trial.

Each and everyone of the above actions can be taken without Congressional approval and with no recourse in the courts - it is a dictatorship at its most refined.



Since 1933 more than 400 laws conferring emergency powers on the president have been enacted including unbridled power to declare an area a "military zone" and arrest people without the usual safeguards of individual rights. If need be persons in the zone can be shot executed on the spot without benefit of judge or jury.

The two most frightening of these 400 laws were enacted some 20 years apart - the latter insuring continuation of the former and providing an organized framework for imposition of the "state of national emergency."

In 1950 the Western powers warily eyed consolidating Soviet power in Eastern Europe. The Soviets, in turn, closed the "Iron Curtain", shutting out their former WW II allies. It was in this atmosphere that President Harry S. Truman put his pen to the Internal Security Act of 1950. It was a landmark departure from previous emergency proclamations.

Since Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the first national emergency proclamation in 1933 to deal with the nation's economic woes, the proclamations dealt with either the economy or a "foreign" threat, such as the outbreak of World War II. Truman's 1950 action changed all that.

Declaring "a world-wide Communist conspiracy," Truman declared a state of siege which is still officially in effect. On December 16, 1950 Truman proclaimed "the existence of a national emergency which requires that the military, naval, air and civilian defenses be strengthened as speedily as possible."

Truman issued a call for farmers and industry to make massive efforts "that the full moral and material strength of the Nation may be readied for the dangers which threaten us."

Truman summoned "all citizens to be loyal to the principles upon which our nation is founded."

For all its rhetoric Truman's proclamation did nothing substantive to deal with the perceived threat. It was merely Cold War statesmanship. Its contribution was that it opened the door for unprecedented measures to be implemented.

With the proclamation of a national emergency Truman set in motion provisions of Title 50 of the U.S. Code, the War and National Defense Acts.

According to the code once a national emergency is declared the president may exercise such "powers or authorities" as he deems necessary by "specifying" the provisions of law under which he will act.

The provision was obviously designed as a

Continued on page 8

safeguard, but it had a large loophole.

"Such specification may be made by either declaration of a national emergency or by one or more executive orders published in the Federal Register," the act states. In other words the only thing the president need do to exercise emergency powers is to declare an emergency and issue an order.

Several such executive orders were issued following Truman's declaration but for the most part they were innocuous - establishing the Civil Defense Agency and providing for building and equipping the once popular bomb shelters.



It was Nixon who deleted reference to "war" in existing regulations and instead inserted the more general phrase "during any emergency that might conceivably occur."

Nixon with Joe McCarthy and John Kennedy at 1948 House Un-American Activities Committee meeting

It was not until Richard Nixon occupied the White House nearly 20 years later that any real powers were established to deal with the "national emergency."

On October 28, 1969 Nixon issued Executive Order 11490, the Emergency Powers Act. It might be termed a "blueprint for dictatorship."

The order consolidates the assignment of emergency functions to various departments and agencies previously contained in 21 executive orders and two Defense Mobilization Orders (for the Korean conflict and the Vietnam War.)

The purpose of Nixon's order is "assuring the continuity of the Federal Government in any national emergency type situation which might confront the

nation." Nixon might have added that the order also served to strengthen and define the *powers* of government in a so-called emergency.

Under the order, specific functions are assigned

to each of 28 federal agencies varying from the Department of Defense to the Railroad Retirement Board. The actions taken by the departments or agencies are subject only to the "guidance and evaluation" of the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Although there is a disclaimer that the order does not constitute an authority for taking the actions described, it notes they can be implemented by an "order or directive issued by the president."

The order also establishes the State Department as the agency to protect or control foreign diplomatic, consular, and other official personnel and property, or other assets in the United States.

As expected the Department of Defense is given sweeping powers to procure whatever material it deems necessary for carrying out its emergency functions including the allocation of critical materials and products. The department is given the authority to procure civilian plant facilities, and establish guards at those facilities. One subsection allows the department to seize other non-industrial buildings "in order to reduce requirements for new construction and to provide facilities in a minimum period of time."

The department is also required to develop plans for the protection and evacuation of U.S. citizens abroad, but in an apparent attempt to protect U.S. puppet governments, such as the former Shah of Iran, the authority is extended to the protection and evacuation of "certain designated aliens abroad."

Along with the Department of Transportation and the Federal Communications Commission the



...AND THAT'S ALL THE NEWS WE CAN BE BOTHERED WITH. HAVE A NICE EVENING!

Pressures on the Press

ZARDO

By Elton Manzione

"Freedom of the press belongs only to those who own one," A.J. Leibling, the noted press critic, once observed. Understanding who owns the press goes a long way to understanding why they behave as they do.

In the past several decades the number of free voices has gradually diminished against an onslaught of publishers seeking to add another pearl to their necklace of chain-owned newspapers. In the process, previously local, independent voices have become pipelines of a homogenized version of the news as seen through the eyes of the "brass in the office."

The image of the crusading editor, sleeves rolled up, typing out a story of graft and corruption and hurrying to the press room to have the story set is an image like the horse and buggy - long gone. Today's publisher is more likely to be an accountant than a journalist. The only balanced reporting he generates is in the financial books.

Today, nearly three-fourths of America's largest cities have only one newspaper to turn to. In cases where more than one newspaper is published, such as Columbia, both are owned by the same company. And concentrations of information power such as Greenville, where Multimedia Corporation owns both newspapers, a television station, AM radio and FM radio, are common.

In cities with two "independently" owned papers, such as Nashville, one company owns the production, billing and advertising facilities for both.

In 1970, only four percent of the nation's cities had two or more separately owned newspapers; often one or more of these journals were owned by a na-

tional chain.

Multiple media owners in one city often branch out to buy up other properties. Columbia Newspapers, Inc., owner of both city papers, also controls newspapers in Biloxi and Gulfport, Mississippi, the Myrtle Beach paper and a Charleston T.V. station.

This concentration of the power of the press in the hands of a few has served to limit coverage of the news to those events deemed "important" by a few assignment editors or their bosses.

An average evening of network or local news illustrates the point. All three networks will run the same stories, in essentially the same order and often running the same length.

Shuffling over to the print media, the main stories are usually the top ones sent over the two wire services. It's like a snake devouring its own tail. The network takes its cues from the wire services, who in turn watch the networks, who look through major dailies, who run wire service stories. If AP, UPI, the three networks, or *The New York Times* and *Washington Post* don't pick up a story, it didn't happen.

Much of the media's bias stems from the fact that the press is, in the main, a big business. The three major networks turned profits of more than \$268 million in 1969. During the same year newspapers grossed \$5.4 billion in advertising revenues.

Many radio and television stations are owned by giant corporations such as RCA, ITT, Westinghouse and General Electric. The networks themselves have substantial international investments, owning stations throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

Continued

It's easy to see the major communications conglomerates preside over vast information empires. What is not apparent is the power behind that throne.

The major media, which controls large segments of the public information process, are in turn controlled themselves by even larger corporate interests.

The CBS network might well be called Capitalist Broadcasting System not only because it is itself a major corporation, but because of its real ownership. Nearly 40 percent of the network's stock is in the hands of 10 major banks, with Chase Manhattan controlling 14 percent of its stock.

Time, Inc., which owns five television stations in addition to its vast publishing empire, has 25 percent of its stock in the hands of eight large banks, with Morgan Guarantee Trust holding the largest block.

The New York Times' largest stockholders are Chase Manhattan Bank, Prudential Insurance and Pittsburgh National Bank.

The ABC network has 35 percent of its stock in the hands of eight banks. Bankers Trust controls the largest blocks of 10.7 percent and is also the largest stockholder of Knight newspapers.

RCA Corporation, which owns the NBC network has Chase Manhattan Bank as its largest shareholder.

Ridder Newspapers (before the merger of Knight-Ridder) had six percent of their stock in the hands of Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

Gannett Newspapers' largest stockholder is United States Trust.

The Senate Committee on Government Operations noted, "these few banks have major voting positions in broadcasting and communication."

The Washington Post which owns *Newsweek* and five broadcast stations is controlled by Morgan Guarantee Trust.

While most banks own this stock as trustees -making no profit - much of the broadcast and newspaper stock is held for voting rights. The Senate Committee on Government Operations noted "these few banks have major voting positions in broadcasting and communication."

The merger of Knight, Ridder and Gannett has

served to give banks with control of voting stocks in those companies a tremendous leverage on information which is presented to the public.

The combined corporation has revenues of over \$1 billion yearly, employs more than 30,000 people and reaches more than 6 million people with its 107 daily newspapers alone. The conglomerate controls eight percent of daily newspapers in the U.S. and 11 percent of total newspaper circulation.

Even though a bank or corporation may own only five percent of a newspaper's stock, that block represents a significant exercise of power over corporate decision. The other 95 percent of stock is generally spread among thousands of small shareholders - diluting the power of the actual "majority" shareholders.

In the case of Multimedia, owner of the Greenville Newspapers and WFBC, this voting power is in the hands of three major banks - Chase Manhattan, Mellon Bank and Trust (Gulf Oil) and Harris Trust and Savings.

Multimedia Corporation alone, in just its cable T.V. operations, will reach 225,000 homes in the U.S. In the process Multimedia will make more than \$40 million. Multimedia is considered a "small" chain in the newspaper business.

Additionally the media often share their directors with the banks who control them and corporations who are also controlled by the same banks.

Multimedia shares directors with the Duke Endowment, South Carolina National Bank, which also owns six percent of Multimedia's stock, Liberty Life, People's Bank, Dan River Mills and Howard Johnson.

Gannett, one of the chain giants with \$300 million in revenues, has interlocking directorates with six banks, Kerr-McGee Corporation, American Motors, Sperry-Rand and Rochester Gas and Electric.

The New York Times corporation shares its directors with such industrial giants as Merck & Company, American Can, Con-Ed, Macy's and United Airlines, along with three banks, including one of its major stockholders Morgan Guarantee Trust. The Time corporation rakes in almost \$400 million a year.

Knight Newspapers, which owns the *Charlotte Observer*, interlocks with three banks and the Southern Corporation, a utility holding corporation which supplies customers in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi - areas in which Knight, coincidentally, owns newspapers.

The Columbia Newspapers, Inc. shares directors with South Carolina National Bank, Branch Banking and Trust and C&S Bank. The Columbia Newspapers' chairman, Ben R. Morris is married to former president Ambrose G. Hampton's daughter and serves on a liquor control and regulation "foundation."

V.C. Summer Hearings: A nuke waiting to happen

By Sue Bowman

Dr. Michio Kaku was finally allowed to testify before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB), which reconvened for three days in a second set of licensing hearings for South Carolina Electric and Gas Company's V.C. Summer nuclear station near Columbia.

Kaku, a nuclear physicist at the City College of New York, appeared as a witness for Intervenor Brett Bursey, but not without a long and feverish struggle from representatives of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff and SCE&G.

Kaku stated that, according to government figures, a moderately severe accident at V.C. Summer could result in over 600 fatalities within the 10 mile emergency evacuation zone, given a postulated 50 percent evacuation within the first two hours of the accident.

SCE&G argued there would be no fatalities because they would recognize they had lost control of the reactor within six minutes, state and federal officials would concur with an evacuation order in 12 minutes, and the 1100 people living in Bursey's neighborhood would be completely evacuated in 113 minutes. Bursey pointed out that it took 3½ hours to declare a general emergency at TMI, and evacuation was debated for three days.

It is understandable that they did not want Kaku to testify. V.C. Summer is the first plant to reach this stage in the licensing proceeding since the accident at Three Mile Island, which completely revised government regulations for emergency planning. This is the first time a licensing board has had to entertain

testimony and debate on the probability and impacts of a major accident.

Kaku, an expert in theoretical physics, used recently declassified government and industry documents to point out the discrepancies between what the public is told about the dangers of nuclear power and the realities those figures represent.

Kaku outlined in his testimony the scenario for a PWR 3 accident. A PWR is an accident categorization, developed after TMI, which refers to accidents "greater than design basis," now accepted as possible by the NRC. The worst conceivable accident would be a Class 1; TMI was a Class 9; Kaku postulated a Class 3.

Kaku's accident scenario came under fire by NRC and SCE&G attorneys, who continued to characterize it as "stylized" and too improbable to consider.

Kaku, however, feels that such scenarios and the statistics they generate are important. "I think the industry should use more probability statistics, and I think they should be humble - should be willing to say 'frankly, we don't know' "

"A PWR exists independent of physicists' wishes....," he asserted. "What we're doing here is establishing objective criteria against which to judge evacuation plans."

With these criteria as a measure, Kaku told the licensing board that the emergency person-

...600 fatalities within 10 miles, given 50 percent effective evacuation - within two hours.

nel responsible for the plant were, in his estimation, "totally inadequate to handle a Class 9."

Bursey's questioning of NRC and SCE&G emergency witnesses established that the sirens relied upon by the utility as the primary means of public notification of an accident are powered by electricity, with no back-up power.

Another argument emerged when Intervenor Bursey questioned SCE&G's two rebuttal witnesses as to the fees they had received to testify in the hearings. The Board ruled that the utility must reveal those figures, over the protests of the utility and the witnesses themselves.

It was confirmed that the two received \$8 thousand and \$9 thousand for their two hour appearances as consultants. Dr. Kaku appeared for the cost of his expenses. *

Earth Shaking News

Should a recent review of the V.C. Summer plant's seismic qualification prove accurate, a source within SCE&G noted, "...we're in trouble."

The report, commissioned by ASLB Judge Herbert Grossman and done by seismologist J. Enrique Luco, indicates that the stress which could be generated by earthquake activity in the Monticello Reservoir area is much higher than the utility had figured.

The source said that the plant was not designed to handle the stress drops calculated by Dr. Luco and associates.

The discrepancy could delay granting of an operating license for V.C. Summer, thus pushing back the start-up date. The licensing board is expected to follow through on its vigorous questioning of the Summer plant's seismic qualification.

The Day the Air Force Bombed Florence

By Steve Hoffius, special to Harbinger

On March 11, 1958, an American bomber from Hunter Air Force Base in Georgia dropped a nuclear weapon near Florence, S.C. It was a mistake.

The bomb had been carried by one of four B-47s which were heading to an overseas base. The bomb was complete, except for the atomic warhead. However, its high explosive material detonated on impact and damaged at least a dozen houses and a church. Portions of the weapon were found 700 yards from the crater. Several people were injured, though none seriously.

This accident was one of 27 involving nuclear weapons now acknowledged by

“A portion of one weapon, containing uranium,” explains an official government report, “could not be recovered despite excavation...to a depth of 50 feet.”

the Pentagon to have taken place between 1950 and 1980. It is called a Broken Arrow.

No Broken Arrow, we are told, has resulted in nuclear detonation. However, several of the accidents have scattered nuclear material, including plutonium, over large areas.

In 1966, for instance, a B-52 and a KC-135 collided in midair during a refueling operation. Both planes crashed to the ground near Palomares, Spain. The B-52 carried four nuclear bombs. Two were found. According to the Pentagon, “two of the weapons’ high explosive materials exploded on impact with the ground, releasing some radioactive materials. Approximately 1,400 tons of slightly contaminated soil and vegetation were remov-

ed to the US for storage at an approved site.” That “approved site” was the Savannah River Plant, near Aiken, SC.

Accidents in any business are inevitable. But the nuclear weapons industry, like nuclear power, deals with materials sufficiently deadly that accidents can be catastrophic. They must not happen. Yet, they still do.

In February of 1958, a B-47 from Hunter AFB collided in midair with an F-86. The B-47 released a nuclear bomb five miles southeast of the mouth of the Savannah River in Wassaw Sound off Tybee Beach. The weapon, which landed near the city of Savannah, was never found.

In January of 1961, a B-52 involved in an airborne alert mission crashed in eastern North Carolina near Goldsboro. Two nuclear weapons were released. “A portion of one weapon, containing uranium,” explains an official government report, “could not be recovered despite excavation ... to a depth of 50 feet.” On that weapon were six interlocking safety triggers. According to government reports, five of those six safety devices failed.

In January of 1968, a B-52 crashed in Greenland, carrying four nuclear weapons. All were destroyed by the resulting fire. In all, 120,000 cubic feet of contaminated snow, ice, water and air-

craft equipment had to be removed. It was all shipped to SRP in 535 containers.

And, of course, last September, a Titan II missile exploded in Arkansas when a dropped socket wrench punctured a fuel tank.

Accidents such as these happen all too often. They are inevitable when so many nuclear devices are produced around the world (our own Savannah River Plant has produced enough nuclear material to build 10,000 weapons) and are frequently moved from one site to another.

Many accidents we may never hear about. The Pentagon refuses to reveal some because of “political and national security reasons.” About still others, even the Pentagon claims ignorance: “We feel confident that there are fewer than 10 accidents for which we do not yet have summaries.”

And then there are the Bent Spears. Broken Arrows are classified accidents; Bent Spears are incidents, less serious, less threatening.

One example: on August 31, 1967, the Polaris submarine Simon Bolivar crashed into the target ship it was supposed to be attacking, seventy miles southeast of Charleston. And in January of 1970, the Polaris missile sub Nathaniel Greene ran aground on Sullivans Island, one of the most popular swimming beaches in the Charleston area.

Incidents, like accidents, do happen. They’ll continue as long as we maintain nuclear weapons on the scale we have them. To produce more is to invite unprecedented disaster *

In a search through the night the Air Force recovered hundreds of small fragments of the bomb from the muddy crater and surrounding countryside. Souvenir hunters carried off several larger pieces, so many that the Air Force issued a plea for their return. One man who lives nearby sheepishly produced a bag full. He said his children picked them up and had played with them. The Air Force assured him there was no danger. -The State, March 11, 1958

"It Landed Right in the Garden!"

The following article originally appeared in the Wednesday, March 12, 1958 edition of the Florence Morning News. It was written by Robert McHugh of the Associated Press, and has been cut for space requirements.

It was a quiet afternoon.

Walter Gregg was using it to fix a bench in an improvised work shop in the garage about 50 feet to the rear of his frame house in the Mars Bluff community, some 10 miles east of Florence.

"I looked around and my living room was gone. It was falling all to pieces. The garage started to fall apart too. I got out of there..." - Gregg

Overhead the lazy drone of an airplane engine could be heard. It grew louder, Gregg observed, as he worked.

"Must be flying pretty low," he mused.

Nearby his three children played with a cousin. Inside his wife was sewing. A quiet afternoon.

Then suddenly a deafening explosion rent the air, a vast crater erupted in the garden, mud flew, his house collapsed and beams from the garage roof fell around him.

The airplane had dropped a bomb.

"Daddy, daddy, what happened?" Gregg heard his six-year-old son Walter Jr. cry.

"I don't know, sonny, I think an airplane exploded," said Gregg.

"It must have been a minute before the air cleared from the dust and I could see," he told the Associated Press in an interview from McLeod Infirmary here.

"I looked around and my living room was gone. It was falling all to pieces. The garage started to fall apart too. I got out of there."

"That bomb or whatever it was landed about 100 yards from the house right in the garden. It left a hole about 40 feet in diameter and I don't know how deep."

"My wife has a bad cut over

her ear. They're sewing her up now. My niece, Ella, had a pretty bad cut on her forehead."

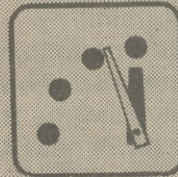
"You should see the car. It was parked in front about 30 feet from where I was working. The glass is gone, the hood is gone, the top is bent."

Postscript: Walter Gregg's niece Ella spent the night in the hospital. Concerned about possible radiation poisoning, the hospital staff took the only precautions they knew of: They bathed her.

Such limited knowledge of the effects of radiation was common. A Morning News reporter, hot on a scoop, edged toward the bomb blast before Air Force officials arrived. "I

felt no burning sensation," she wrote the next day, "nor any of the feelings we're told one has in the presence of radioactivity. So we ventured further."

*The next day, the Air Force officially apologized to the people of Florence. Mayor David McLeod accepted the apology, saying, "We all realize that we live in perilous times." **



Tic...Tic...Tic...

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists has moved its "Doomsday Clock" forward the biggest jump ever. The clock, reflecting the Bulletin's view of how close we are to nuclear holocaust, moved from seven minutes to four minutes before midnight, the closest it has been since the cold war scares of the 1950's. The latest shift means the clock has been moved ahead the past two years in a row--the first time that has ever happened.

With midnight as the end, the clock reflects how close the major powers are to unleashing nuclear weapons. The Bulletin cites Reagan's attitude toward SALT, European deployment of the neutron bomb, and increasing political and social pressures in Third World countries as the reasons for its action.

Nuclear Weapons: Salvation or Suicide

by National Resources Defense Council staff

Having all but abandoned any pretext of arms control, the Administration is launching a new arms race, calling for the production of over 14,000 new nuclear weapons during the next 8 to 10 years.

Many of the new warheads will utilize plutonium rather than uranium for the fissile component.

The Administration also recently decided to produce over 1,000 enhanced radiation, or neutron, weapons, which will utilize plutonium and tritium.

All of America's plutonium and tritium for nuclear weapons presently comes from the Savannah River Plant (SRP) near Aiken, S.C.

To meet the new warhead requirements, the Department of Energy (under the guidance of former S.C. governor James Edwards) has launched a major effort to increase production of nuclear materials that poses a special threat to those living around SRP.

During the next three years DOE must rely on its three existing production reactors at SRP. In addition, DOE has already commenced making weapon-grade plutonium by blending supergrade plutonium produced at SRP with existing stocks of fuel-grade plutonium previously earmarked for the breeder program.

Plans are to also convert and upgrade two weapon-grade plutonium facilities in Hanford, Washington.

These initiatives will enable DOE to more than double the rate of weapon-grade plutonium and tritium production.

An even more serious nuclear weapons proliferation threat is posed by several other measures DOE is considering which involve commercial nuclear spent fuel. Approximately 70 metric tons (MT) of reactor-grade plutonium are presently stored in pools at commercial nuclear reactor sites. This amount is projected to grow to some 400-500 MT of reactor-grade plutonium by the year 2000.

The DOE Defense Program has proposed to modify the Savannah River fuel processing plants to enable them to process this commercial spent nuclear fuel.

The Savannah River Plant can currently recover only plutonium from DOE production reactors. DOE officials claim that this modification is needed to obtain plutonium to meet Research and Development needs for the breeder program. Yet DOE Secretary Edwards recently stated that it makes sense to use commercial spent fuel for weapons as well as for the breeder program.

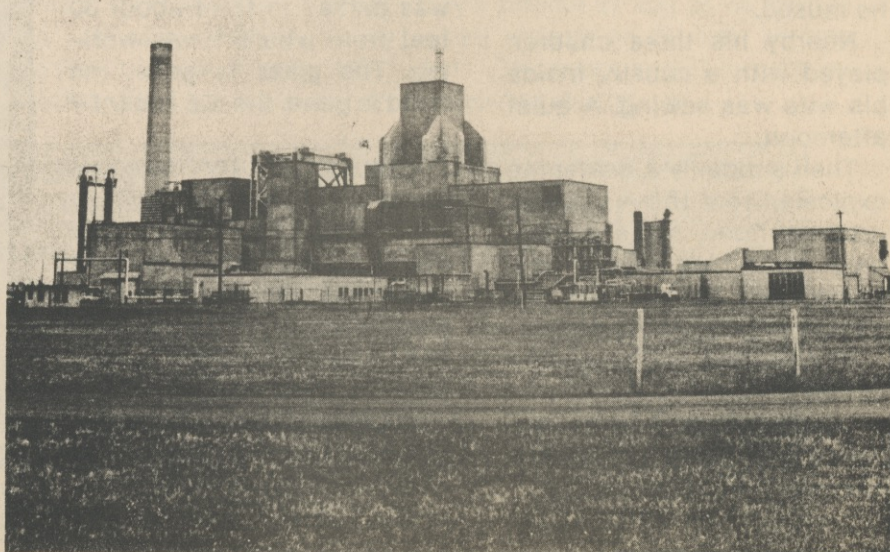
Second, DOE is exploring

means to join with the nuclear industry in putting into operation the partially completed Barnwell, S.C., reprocessing plant. It is claimed that the recovered plutonium would be used solely for breeder research and development purposes. Barnwell, however, is capable of recovering plutonium at a rate almost nine times that needed for the breeder program. Eighty-five percent of the Barnwell output would thus be available for enrichment, and could make available 7 MT/year of weapon-grade plutonium.

By mining the plutonium currently available in commercial nuclear spent fuel, DOE would be able to increase the plutonium inventory in the U.S. stockpile by about 50 percent, or enough for some 5,000 additional warheads. The cumulative increase, if DOE were to utilize the commercial reactor spent fuel generated through the year 2000, would be 300 percent, or enough for 30,000 additional warheads.

This rate is vastly greater than that produced during the Carter Administration. The new production rate, utilizing DOE's combined proposals, would be sufficient to equip about 1,000 new weapons, such as cruise missiles, per year.

Continued on page 15



Department of Energy

Fuelling a debate

The Department of Energy is looking for a source of weapons-grade plutonium to supplement production from defense reactors like this one at its Savannah River plant.

The DOE proposal to mine commercial spent nuclear fuel for use in weapons could lead to a militarization of the entire back end of the fuel cycle and also serve as a massive subsidy to the faltering commercial nuclear industry.

By turning commercial nuclear reactors into weapons production facilities, DOE would also be able to evade the more stringent licensing review the NRC would otherwise require of transportation and storage of commercial radioactive wastes. Yet, if SRP processed commercial utility fuel, the reprocessing would not be licensed. The resultant high-level waste would be considered "defense waste" rather than commercial waste. As such, it would not be subject to the NRC criteria for transportation and interim storage now applied to commercial waste.

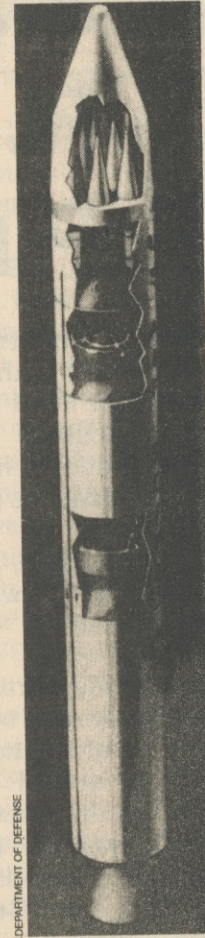
Furthermore, although at present any permanent repository for defense waste must be licensed, the House and Senate Armed Services Committees have made it clear that they are opposed to NRC licensing of DOE defense activities. If these committees are successful in repealing licensing requirements for defense program sites or activities, such a repeal would enable DOE and the nuclear industry to avoid completely NRC licensing of the back end of the fuel cycle.

Finally, the DOE proposal to mine utility spent fuel for weapons is likely to severely curtail public access to information on utility management of commercial reactors and the decisionmaking process regarding the nuclear fuel cycle. It will lead to an increase in police surveillance of workers and groups opposing nuclear power, and to other infringements on civil liberties.

DOE has already proposed legislation, recently approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee, that would allow DOE to prevent the dissemination of a broad range of unclassified information regarding atomic energy defense programs.

.....
Ed. note: The recently announced Administration proposal to reprocess commercial nuclear fuel for nuclear weapons production is contrary to 25 years of global non-proliferation efforts. The proposal to use the Barnwell Nuclear Fuels Plant for military purposes has sent shock waves through the domestic and international nuclear communities. Such a move would violate the basic principle of the 1978 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (signed by over 100 countries) that civilian nuclear materials and facilities never be used for military purposes.

*If America, the world's leader in nuclear technology and production, abandons this principle, the entire international non-proliferation structure may collapse like a house of cards. Our efforts to restrict third world countries like Libya, India, Iraq and South Africa from producing nuclear weapons from commercial reactors will become hollow rhetoric. **



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MX missile.

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Save Our Planet

"America has always been the big kid on the nuclear block. Every day our Administration persists in 'cowboy language and jungle law' brings us closer to World War III."

Anti-nuclear activists from across the Southeast gathered at the Savannah River Plant on Oct. 11 to show opposition to the Reagan administration's move to increase nuclear weapons production.

SRP, located at Aiken, S.C., is the sole producer of weapons grade nuclear material in the nation.

Participants in the Caravan for Human Survival joined the protest. The caravan of weapons opponents stopped at SRP on its way from Miami to the United Nations to present a "human manifesto", calling for disarmament, to the UN General Assembly.

The Department of Energy rejected the demonstrators' request to hold a "picnic" on the front lawn of the DOE headquarters building at the plant site but allowed a protest and attempted (unsuccessfully) to limit it to an hour.

Among the speakers were George Mace, a veteran who had been exposed to 35 experimental bomb blasts during the government's atomic testing in the mid-fifties. Mace acted as spokesperson for the National Association of Atomic Veterans.

Modjeska Simkins, a human rights activist for over five decades, inspired the crowd to carry on the struggle against what seemed to be insurmountable odds.

Steve McMillan, an Allendale county farmer, spoke of the

dangers to the local population due to the intense concentration of nuclear activities in the SRP area.

Don Gilbert, organizer of the Caravan for Human Survival, urged listeners to address their responsibility as planetary citizens.

Rally organizer Brett Bursey told those assembled, "The real race that threatens the planet is the blind rush for profits by the multinational corporations that produce weapons. The Reagan Administration is more concerned about DuPont, Westinghouse and Chase Manhattan than the safety and well being of the American people."

"America has always been the big kid on the nuclear block. Every day our Administration persists in 'cowboy language and jungle law' brings us closer to World War III," Bursey said. "If we are strong enough to win the nuclear race, we are strong enough to end it. The American people must send a message to Washington that the only politicians who will survive 1984 will be those in a 'peace race'."

Organizers indicated that the event at SRP marked the latest phase in the effort to educate the people living around the facility that the waste from the nuclear weapons program is the bomb that is being dropped on those it is intended to defend.

"One bomb dropped on SRP would do the job of nuclear warheads targeted on every city on the east coast," Bursey asserted. He cited Dr. John Goffman, noted nuclear physicist, who has stated, "The nuclear complexes at Barnwell pose the greatest threat to national security I know of; a release of 5 percent of the radiation on hand after 5 years of operation of the Barnwell plant would amount to the radiation of a full scale nuclear war."

Barnwell III

After the rally a council attended by representatives from organizations across S.C., Georgia and Florida voted to return to SRP in June of 1982. June was chosen to coincide with a United Nations session on nuclear disarmament.

The action will incorporate the Barnwell plant should Reagan's plans to operate it proceed.

The council was optimistic that a "Barnwell type" action with international support can be organized in the next seven months. The proposed action would include civil disobedience as well as a mass rally.

The first planning meeting for the action will be Saturday, November 21, 1 p.m., at the GROW building in Columbia.

For more information call (803)254-9398.

Knee deep in Slush



95008-44

While it took Richard Nixon more than four years to set up his infamous slush fund, Ronald Reagan has apparently lost little time in misusing campaign funds. A preliminary audit by the Federal Election Commission says Reagan's 1980 campaign committee may have misspent \$1.5 million in federal campaign funds.

Just how, or if, the money was actually misspent may have to wait to be determined, since the

Reagan campaign has brought suit to block release of the report. FEC chairman John McGary said the commission has made no decision on the report and has not determined if there was any violation. The FEC has also not decided if the funds must be repaid. If such a decision is made it would be the largest repayment ordered by the FEC since it was founded.

The Reagan campaign claimed the FEC was prepared to order the \$1,583,000 repaid without allowing time for a response, leading to the belief the audit found violations in the campaign expenditures. No further details of the case were available, since information about violations of election law remain confidential until the FEC reaches a final ruling.

The FEC was prepared to release its audit last month, but was blocked by the Reagan camp which said release of the material would damage the reputation of several unnamed officials.

department would also "control all devices capable of emitting electromagnetic radiation."

Under the last provision the military is guaranteed full control over virtually all broadcast facilities including CB radios.

Under the order the only broadcasts available would be government controlled, effectively cutting off any opposition opinion on public airwaves. Newspapers, too, would effectively be muzzled by a provision for use of a national censorship board. Those radio stations not commandeered by the government would be shut down by a provision allowing "discontinuance or reduction of common carrier facilities." The last provision would also mean an end to an individual mode of communication - the telephone, since common carrier is defined as any "interstate or foreign communications facilities by wire or radio."

...the phrase "emergencies of various magnitudes" makes it clear it's not just the Russians we are worried about.

The Department of Defense's authority is bolstered by a provision of the order which would allow the FCC to "close any radio station or devices capable of emitting electromagnetic radiation or suspension or amending any rules or regulations applicable to them except for those belonging to or operated by any department or agency of the United States Government.

Both the FCC and Department of Defense are directed to work with the National Security Council in developing plans for the control of communications. With an effective news blackout the stage would be set for the implementation of other powers granted to other federal agencies.

The Justice Department, for example, is provided with sweeping powers under Executive Order 11490. As the legal arm of the federal government one of the department's first duties will be to "review and develop legal procedures" for the implementation of other provisions of the order.

The department would make sure the government could "institute extraordinary measures with respect to vital production facilities, public facilities, communications facilities, transport systems or other facility, system or service essential to national survival."

Like the term "national security" the phrase "national survival" covers a lot of ground. The department will also maintain a liaison with federal courts to assure a "mutual understanding of federal

emergency plans and legal powers during emergencies of various magnitudes."

Were the provisions of the executive order designed to deal specifically with an aimed attack on the country they might be excusable, but the phrase "emergencies of various magnitudes" makes it clear it's not just the Russians we're worried about.

One of the most shameful episodes in American history was the imprisonment of thousands of loyal Americans who happened to be of German or Japanese descent during World War II. The camps became part of history at the close of hostilities and the supposition was that such a travesty of justice could never occur again - until Executive Order 11490.

Along with the Department of Treasury and State, the Justice Department will "develop emergency plans for control of alien enemies and other aliens within the United States."

If an alien citizen of a country which became involved in hostilities with the U.S., wanted to return home he would be prevented from doing so by a provision dictating the "control of persons attempting to leave the United States."

And it is not only aliens or potential enemies which would be held hostage inside U.S. borders. The provision merely states "persons." Alien or native-born, you or me, any person would be subject to the provision.

Native born Americans would also be subject to the same concentration camps as "alien enemies" or "other aliens" under the terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

After going on about "worldwide communist conspiracies" for 16 paragraphs of the Act a final paragraph provides one of the most ominous sections of American law.

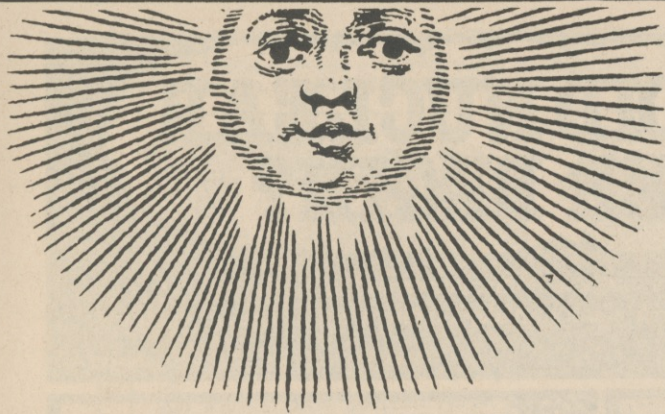
The section allows detention of persons "who there is a reasonable ground to believe probably will commit or conspire with others to commit" a range of offenses perceived as espionage or sabotage. The act further states that these acts of espionage or sabotage could be "evasive" of existing law.

In other words the least suspicion that somebody will "probably" commit an act which may not be illegal is enough to have a person "detained."

The Act, once again passed during the anti-communist hysteria of the McCarthy era, is still on the books to haunt legitimate dissent.

Once legitimate dissenters are detained, communications cut off and travel restricted other provisions of Executive Order 11490 would come into play.

The law provides that any declared national emergency will terminate on the anniversary of the declaration "providing the president does not publish a notice stating that such emergency is to continue in effect after such anniversary."



Save Energy & Money Now!

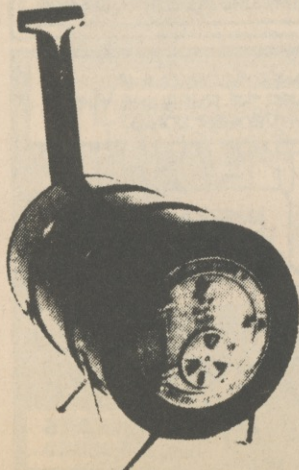
Are you tired of paying higher and higher utility rates, even as you reduce your energy consumption?

Are you sick of seeing your hard-earned money being taken by SCE&G and tossed down the "nuclear drain"?

If so, check into the Grass Roots Organizing Workshop Alternative Energies Program. We offer...

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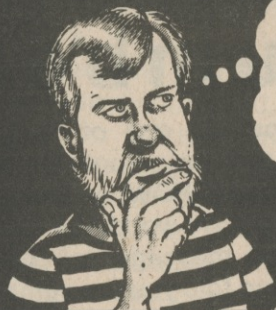
Wrong Number?

If you are one of those who called the Grass Roots Organizing Workshop (GROW) on October 13, you may have wondered about the recorded message you heard. A recording told you the number had been changed to a Barnwell exchange. The curious who called the new GROW number found it answered by 'Chem Nuclear', the nuclear waste dump in Barnwell. GROW has had an adversary relationship with Chem Nuclear dating back before the civil disobedience at their gates in 1979, which GROW helped to organize

A Bell System representative told Harbinger that GROW was behind on their phone bill and the computer put the wrong message on the line. They attributed the anti-nuke to pro-nuke switch to a coincidence.

A spokesperson for GROW would not comment when asked if they had infiltrated Chem Nuclear or the Phone company. GROW did seem to share some amusement at the existence of a sense of humor somewhere within the system.





... HOW DID NUCLEAR POWER BEGIN?

Where we look at the birth of atomic power and find splitting the atom to create electricity and to make a bomb are too close for comfort.

ILLUSTRATED BY S.B. Whitehead

1941 ALLIED SCIENTISTS AND THE MILITARY WORRIED ABOUT NAZI RESEARCH INTO THE ULTIMATE WEAPON PERSUADED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO APPROVE THE MANHATTAN PROJECT - SPLITTING THE ATOM TO CREATE A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION.

1945 JULY - GERMANY HAD SURRENDERED BUT THE MILITARY SCIENTISTS, EXCITED ABOUT THEIR RESEARCH, TESTED THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB. SECRET JAPANESE REQUESTS FOR PEACE WERE IGNORED.

ALAMAGORDO, NEW MEXICO

"OURS IS A WORLD OF NUCLEAR GIANTS AND ETHICAL INFANTS."

GEN. OMAR BRADLEY
ALLIED COMMANDER - WORLD WAR II

HIROSHIMA, AUGUST 6, 'LITTLE BOY' ATOM BOMB DROPPED BY THE U.S. KILLING OVER 100,000 IN THE EXPLOSION, FIRE-STORM AND RADIATION. NAGASAKI, AUGUST 9, MORE SOPHISTICATED 'FAT MAN' PLUTONIUM BOMB DROPPED KILLING MORE THAN 80,000.

I WAS A RESOUNDING SUCCESS.

THAT DEPENDS WHAT YOU MEAN BY SUCCESS.

SCIENTISTS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS WANTED THEIR WORK TO BENEFIT HUMANITY, NOT JUST TO DESTROY IT. A POWERFUL LOBBY FORMED TO PUSH THE CIVILIAN USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY.

1953 PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SCORED A PROPAGANDA VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS WHO HAD JUST TESTED A HYDROGEN BOMB.

ATOMS FOR PEACE

AMERICA WILL GIVE NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO ALL WHO USE IT FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

THE PANDORA'S BOX WAS OPENED...

1974

INDIA TESTED A BOMB WITH RADIOACTIVE WASTE FROM A CANADIAN AID PROJECT - A SMALL RESEARCH REACTOR.

IT DIDN'T STOP CANADA FROM SELLING THE SAME TECHNOLOGY TO DICTATORSHIPS IN ARGENTINA AND SOUTH KOREA.

THE FIRST COMMERCIAL REACTORS WERE OPENED IN FRANCE AND BRITAIN IN 1956.

AND THE U.S. AND U.S.S.R. IN 1957.

OTHER COUNTRIES LIKE GERMANY AND CANADA SOON FOLLOWED. NONE OF THEM CONSULTED THE PUBLIC.

1965-75

THERE WAS A HUGE UPSURGE IN BUILDING NUCLEAR REACTORS BECAUSE THEY WERE SEEN AS ...

CLEAN

POLLUTION FROM OIL SPILLS AND BURNING COAL COUPLED WITH FEARS OF FINITE FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES PROMPTED PEOPLE TO SEE URANIUM AS A NEW CLEAN ENERGY SOURCE.

RELIABLE

WHILE MIDDLE EAST OIL SUPPLIES WERE ENDANGERED BY WAR, URANIUM WAS IN SAFE AREAS LIKE AUSTRALIA, CANADA, THE U.S. AND... SOUTH AFRICA.

CHEAP

OPEC PRICE HIKES AND COAL MINER STRIKES PUSHED UP THE COSTS OF TRADITIONAL ENERGY SOURCES.

1975-80

BY 1980, 36 COUNTRIES WERE BUILDING OR OPERATING NUCLEAR PLANTS.

THE GROSS OVERESTIMATE OF ELECTRIC NEEDS AND UNDERESTIMATE OF NUCLEAR PLANT COSTS DIDN'T STOP THE POWERFUL ALLIANCE OF GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR AGENCIES AND PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION INTERESTS. COMPANIES LIKE WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL ELECTRIC IN THE U.S. HAVE BEEN HELPED BY \$37 BILLION IN SUBSIDIES AND RECORD LOANS TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS SALES.

SAFETY CLAIMS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY LOOK THIN. ACCIDENTS AND RADIATION LEAKS HAVE CLOSED SOME PLANTS AND SOARING COSTS HAVE LED TO CANCELLED ORDERS.

SO:

- NUCLEAR ENERGY IS INTIMATELY LINKED WITH AND THE PRODUCT OF WAR RESEARCH.
- GREEDY FOR MORE ENERGY INDUSTRIAL NATIONS SOUGHT TO REPLACE DWINDLING FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES
- POWERFUL GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATE INTERESTS PROMOTED AN EXPENSIVE TECHNOLOGY AS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Thurmond on Death: Part II

By David Bruck

In the last edition of Harbinger David Bruck reviewed several death penalty cases handled by Strom Thurmond when he was a circuit judge. This installment deals with Thurmond's attitudes toward the death penalty and its effectiveness in reducing crime.

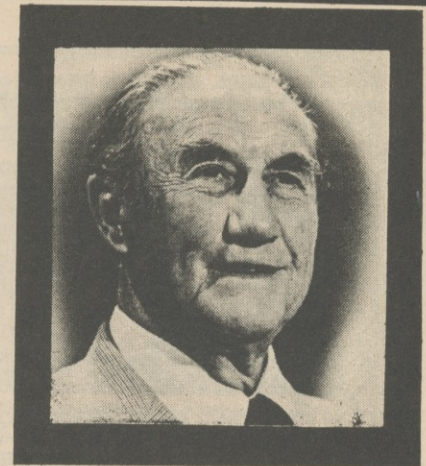
An unusual aspect of Sammie Osborne's execution was that it had been delayed by appeals for more than two years from the time that Strom Thurmond first passed sentence. More typical was the case of another black sharecropper named George Abney, who was tried in July, 1940 for the murder of his employer's wife. Abney was indicted and given a lawyer on a Monday, tried that Wednesday, sentenced to death by Judge Thurmond at noon on Thursday, and executed exactly forty-three days later.

Since no one appealed George Abney's case, no transcript of his trial was ever prepared, and outside of a dozen sheets of paper filed away in the courthouse of the sleepy farming town of Saluda, South Carolina, and a one-line entry in the executioner's logbook at the state prison headquarters, there exists no record of what happened to Abney, or why. But in an office across the street from the county courthouse, there is an old lawyer who remembers.

Billy Coleman is sixty-five now, slightly stooped but still vigorous. There's directness and energy in his voice, but in his eyes is the wary shrewdness of a conservative country lawyer. "Mr. Billy" has been practicing law for forty years, but on that hot July morn-

ing in 1940 when Judge Thurmond called him up to the bench from the back of the courtroom and appointed him to defend George Abney, he was "just brand new" out of law school, and didn't know much about arguing cases.

He knew George Abney though. Abney's father had sharecropped for Coleman's father, and the two boys had grown up together on the Coleman farm. George was a few years older, and the old man remembers the rabbit traps that



George used to build for him, and their horseback rides together, the black boy sitting in front, the small white boy clinging to him from behind as they rode through the gently rolling fields and pine woods of that red clay county.

Continued on page 23

NOW
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VOTE!


Vote AGAINST— the Invasion of States' Rights Proposed by Truman, Dewey and Wallace.

Vote AGAINST— the vicious FEPC that will create a police-state in free America.


Vote AGAINST— all those who are trying to centralize all government in Washington.

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HONORABLE STROM THURMOND
Governor of South Carolina
States' Rights Democratic Candidate for President of the United States



HONORABLE FILMORE L. WRIGHT
Governor of Mississippi
States' Rights Democratic Candidate for Vice-President of the United States

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LEON HARRIS
HARRY M. ARTHUR
E. CLYBURN WILSON
THOMAS R. MILLER

This is the official ballot of the South Carolina Democratic Party.

A 1948 newspaper ad for the State's Rights Party. Strom Thurmond was its presidential candidate.

The Abneys moved off the Coleman place during the early 1930's. George married, and in the early spring of 1940 he was sharecropping six miles out of town on a two-horse farm belonging to a white man named Reardon. By then, Coleman recalls, George Abney was suffering from an advanced case of syphilis. "He was just eaten up with it. His teeth were falling out.

Mrs. Reardon and George's wife insisted that he take that medicine, and when he refused, they tried to hold him and force it down.

and it was starting to affect his mind."

"Instead of getting him proper treatment like he should have had, [his employers] carried him to a Negro root doctor in town. And that old fellow had fixed up this concoction in a longnecked green bottle. I remember that bottle was in evidence at his trial. Mr. Herlong, the mailman, he delivered that medicine to the Reardons' mailbox. And Mrs. Reardon took the medicine out of the mailbox and carried it across the field to George Abney's house."

"Well, the stuff in that bottle was just scummy, green, slimy stuff like what you would get off the top of a stagnant pond, and it smelled awful. Mrs. Reardon and George's wife insisted that he take that medicine, and when he refused, they tried to hold him and force it down. His shotgun was hanging on the wall, and he just grabbed it and shot his wife, and then he shot Mrs. Reardon."

"That's how he told me it happened when I went to see him at the jail right before the trial. And you could see where there had been a terrible struggle in that house. Everything was in

shambles when they found the bodies, and there was that bottle, and his wife lying there with the spoon still in her hand."

After the shootings, Abney walked the six miles into Saluda, still carrying the shotgun. The local magistrate noticed "a darky on the street with a shotgun," and arrested him near the county courthouse. "I asked him several questions," the magistrate testified at the coroner's inquest the following night, "but he did not answer me, just mumbled. I could not understand anything he said." Abney was taken to the jail, and when the bodies of Mrs. Reardon and his wife were discovered a short time later, he was rushed to the state penitentiary to avoid the possibility of a lynching.

At the inquest, a neighbor testified that Mrs. Reardon had been having trouble with Abney before the shootings, and that she had "requested George Abney to work regularly and this did not suit him." A local doctor testified that Abney "impressed me as a man feigning insanity and making a poor job of it."

"But back in 1940, you couldn't say that. It would have been dangerous to say anything like that. You're talking about white people and black people. I'd have been run out of town if I'd said that."

Four months later Judge Thurmond arrived in Saluda, and Abney was brought back to stand trial for Mrs. Reardon's murder. (He was also charged with his wife's murder, but never tried for it.) Thurmond appointed Billy Coleman to defend his childhood friend on the first day of court, and

the trial began two days later in a packed, sweltering courtroom.

Coleman remembers the atmosphere was charged with rumors of a lynching. He wanted the jury to understand that in Abney's wretched, half-deranged condition, what Mrs. Reardon had done was a provocation to him, and that she really hadn't had any business being in his house in the first place.

"But back in 1940, you couldn't

"About the only way I could make myself feel better about it," Coleman remembers now, "is that if he hadn't gotten the chair he'd have gotten lynched."

say that. It would have been dangerous to say anything like that. You're talking about white people and black people. I'd have been run out of town if I'd said that."

"It was just lynching time. That's the way the public felt." And pausing a moment, he adds, "I guess I just wasn't man enough to stick up for what I should have."

It took Wednesday and a little of Thursday morning to select a jury of twelve white men, hear the testimony of thirteen witnesses, and complete the lawyers' jury arguments and Judge Thurmond's instructions. The jury deliberated for forty-five minutes and returned a verdict of guilty, without a recommendation of mercy. Judge Thurmond imposed the automatic death sentence immediately upon receiving the jury's verdict, and went on to the next trial.

"About the only way I would make myself feel good about it," Coleman remembers now, "is that if he hadn't gotten the chair he'd have gotten lynched. My neighbors were coming to me and

saying, 'You going to defend that nigger?' That crowd was about ready to do some lynching."

Abney was taken back to the state penitentiary to wait for his execution, which Thurmond had set for September 6. An appeal to the State Supreme Court would have automatically stayed his execution, but the young lawyer didn't know whether he had any grounds to appeal on, or even how to go about filing an appeal, so none was filed. As far as Coleman knew then or remembers now, Judge Thurmond conducted the trial exactly the way such trials were supposed to be conducted, and that left no reason to appeal.

On September 6, George Abney was strapped into the electric chair at the state penitentiary in Columbia, precisely on schedule. A short item in a Columbia newspaper relates that his last request was to see his mother; when that was denied, he said, "Then I gives up," and the switch was pulled.

Billy Coleman insists today that he's a supporter of the death penalty. "But if the same thing had happened today, George Abney wouldn't have been electrocuted. And I don't think he should have been electrocuted." Coleman says he's not sure that the changes in the South since 1954 have necessarily been for the better, but you have to understand how different everything was back then.

"It was strictly segregation. That was before there was even talk about integration." And George Abney had killed a white woman. Billy Coleman says again that he's not criticizing Thurmond. It was just the times.

The list of people executed by sentence of Judge Thurmond includes one white man, an alcoholic 27-year-old mill worker named J.C. Hann who was electrocuted for killing his ex-

"My neighbors were coming to me and saying, 'You going to defend that nigger?' That crowd was ready to do some lynching."

girlfriend with a razor. The transcript of Hann's trial is presently unavailable; the attorney has been dead for many years. According to the State Supreme Court's decision in denying his appeal, Hann admitted at his trial that he'd been angry at his former girlfriend because he blamed her for a case of gonorrhea which (in that pre-penicillin era) was interfering with his plans to marry another woman. He said that she'd been taunting him about his predicament when he lost his temper and killed her, and he begged for mercy on the witness stand. Hann was executed on February 7, 1941, along with three other men who had been convicted of rape in an unrelated case from another county.

Although Thurmond constantly cites this series of executions as some sort of evidence of the deterrent value of capital punishment, the FBI's annual crime reports show that in 1941, the year in which Judge Thurmond's death sentences were imposed on Sammie Osborne and carried out on J.C. Hann, South Carolina's murder rate was more than four times higher than that of the country as a whole. The year before, it had been three times higher. And although South Carolina would continue for the rest of the 1940's to execute people at a far greater rate than would the rest of the nation, the state's homicide rate during the decade was never to fall below twice that of the United States as a whole.

But it's not statistics that win or lose elections. Thurmond had become a popular judge, known for his tireless politicking as he travelled the judicial circuits all across the state. His long campaign from the bench paid off in the fall of 1946 when he was elected governor of South Carolina. And in 1948, outraged by the National Democratic Party's endorsement of federal anti-lynching and fair employment legislation, Thurmond gained national attention by running for president on the segregationist States' Rights ticket.

Thurmond now stresses that, while he happens to have agreed with the jury's death verdict in each of his four capital cases, he was required by law to impose death sentences in all such cases. But, as governor, Thurmond enjoyed an unrestricted legal power to commute death sentences. It was a power which Governor Thurmond used sparingly: in the first year of his administration, more people were executed than in any twelve-month period before or since.

That's not to say that Thurmond showed no concern for the people whom he could have saved but chose not to. Writing to one Talmadge Haggins on April 17, 1947 to say that he had decided to let Haggins' execution proceed as scheduled the next morning, the governor took the time to suggest "that you confer with the chaplain and get right with God." A total of

Continued

twenty-one men would be executed during Thurmond's term of office, all of them black.

Thirty years after the men sentenced by Strom Thurmond went to their deaths, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the legal procedures by which they and thousands of others like them had been selected to die violated the constitutional ban on cruel and unusual punishment because they included no rational guidelines for deciding which crimes or criminals merited the death penalty and which did not. Like most other states, South Carolina subsequently enacted new sentencing laws which specified the particular circumstances under which a crime was sufficiently serious to justify the death penalty. Of the four men sentenced to death by Judge Thurmond back in 1940 and 1941, not one could have been executed under the revised South Carolina law.

But it is not only in hindsight that the death sentences which Strom Thurmond meted out were illegal. For the wholesale exclusion of black people from jury service had been condemned by the United States Supreme Court in a series of decisions stretching back to the 1880's. And just two months before Judge Thurmond empaneled an all white jury to try George Thomas for the rape of a

white woman in a county that was nearly two-thirds black, Justice Hugo Black of Alabama had written for an unanimous Supreme Court that racial discrimination in jury selection "not only violates our Constitution...but is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."



So it can't be said that judges like Strom Thurmond had no way of knowing in 1941 that there was anything wrong with the all-white judicial system over which they presided. Judge Thurmond and his colleagues did what they did, not because they didn't know any better, but because there was not yet anyone to stand up to them.

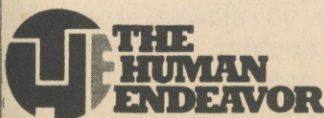
Effective forces of opposition would develop only later, in the civil rights movement, the growth of black electoral strength (particularly after the 1965 Voting Rights Act), and the increasingly frequent intervention of the federal courts. Of course, as Judiciary Committee chairman, Thurmond is finally in a position to do something about both the Voting Rights Act and the "activist federal judges" against whom he has railed for so many years: his death penalty legislation is only a small part of the changes which he may have in mind.

In this strange era when politicians pander to the public nostalgia for the good old days, the details of Senator Thurmond's executions might serve to remind us of what the good old days were really like. And to remind us as well of who Strom Thurmond really is, what he represents in our national life, and where he would lead this country if given the chance.

But Thurmond may be right when he suggests, as he has done again and again, that there is something else to be learned from these obscure and long-ago death sentences. The lesson isn't the one which he might have us draw but it is, which Congress might do well to consider as it evaluates Thurmond's proposal, to put the

Continued

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Thurmond continued from page 25

government of the United States back into the business of executing its own citizens. The judicial system which condemned and executed Sammie Osborne seemed fair enough to the people who administered it in 1941. Forty years later, it's clear to almost everyone that he shouldn't have been executed, nor perhaps even convicted. But it wasn't clear to everyone then, when he was still alive and could have been spared; and now it's too late by far.

So it is, in greater or lesser degree, with each of the four men whom Judge Thurmond sentenced to death. Our country's sense of what is fair and what is not has not changed in forty years, and will no doubt change again. The most up-to-date and safeguard-laden death penalty law may well seem as barbaric and unfair to our grandchildren as the trials of George Thomas and Sammie Osborne do to us.

So if Senator Thurmond's four executions can teach us anything, it's that we should have the foresight and the decency not to let him lead us down that road again. *

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Networking for Survival

The Network for Survival is a loose coalition of social service/action groups across South Carolina who realize we must face the coming hard times together - if we are to survive. The Network is serving as a communications tool and has been likened to the "Committees of Correspondence" that preceded the first American revolution. Representatives from participating organizations have been meeting and sharing strategies and tactics since January of this year.

Some of the participants are from agencies who have previously felt restrained from "coming out" because their jobs and budgets may well have been cut. Now that everybody's budget has been cut, many people who have been quiet are realizing that they must become active. If the job they deemed important is to be done - if Health and Human Services are to exist for all - we are going to have to raise hell, get together and organize.

We are working to come up with creative ways to meet our most basic needs - working *within* existing budgets. There are more creative and productive ways of applying our tax dollars toward "community development" and basic services, cooperative ventures that will truly improve community self reliance and individual opportunities for those low income South Carolinians (we are 30 percent of the state population and growing.)

Tax dollars can best be used to help hungry people by helping them organize gardens, food coops and grocery stores. A few food stamps to spend at inflated prices in corporate grocery stores

(the state's biggest advertisers) won't solve the problems we face.

Giving "energy coupons" to a few thousand cold people to give to SCE&G won't keep us warm in the coming winters. The utilities will use the tax dollars to build unnecessary nuclear power plants to drive up the power bills. The money could be best spent setting up energy cooperatives, building low cost energy systems (solar, methane, wood, alcohol) that families can use.

We have requested a meeting with Governor Riley, on behalf of the thousands of people we represent, to discuss creative and democratic ways to deal with the budget cuts. We need to form a grass roots advisory board (or Network steering committee?) to responsibly represent our best interest. We hope you feel the hopefulness of this effort, and see how you can be a part of the Network we must build to make it strong and effective.

Please contact the Network with your ideas and make sure to come or get a representative to the next congress (an assembly or meeting for the discussion of problems and possible solutions.) We will have a statewide meeting prior to the appointment with the governor. We have requested two weeks' notice and will let you know the dates if you write or call in your address to the **Network for Survival, Renee Bursey, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, S.C. 29201, (803)254-9398.**

The following is a Grass Roots Manifesto drafted by one of our members:

We the citizens of the 1980s, residents of the United States of America, assembled in Columbia, South Carolina for the pur-

pose of declaring a new compact with each other and our society, hereby declare that:

1) **THERE** can be no perfect union, no domestic tranquillity, no common defense, no securing of the blessings of liberty **UNLESS** the first purpose of this society is the establishment of social and economic justice for all.

2) **THE** providing of social and economic justice demands that governments acknowledge the social costs of decisions made and not made, taxing the beneficiaries and aiding those deprived.

3) **THE** providing of social and economic justice demands that corporate citizens be held accountable for criminal acts just as private citizens would be held accountable.

4) **PUBLIC** and private programs to assist the less privileged should concentrate on promoting self reliance rather than dependence and that this should be accomplished through training, education, and physical assistance, rather than subsistence rations of financial assistance alone.

5) **IT** will be the goal of society to disperse the blessings of a free society as widely and as equitably as possible, and to this end, concentrations of public or private power, governmental, economic, or political are to be viewed as threats to the simple decency of life.

6) **THE** real test of our society is the opportunity, justice, education, and consideration given to the least fortunate among us.

7) **THE** real test of individuals as citizens is the tolerance, attention, justice and consideration given to neighbor and stranger alike.

8) **And** to these ends we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, that we and our posterity might live with pride and dignity in a land of prosperity, justice, and liberty for all, and that our resources will not be used to harm or enslave others whose views may be different from our own, and all persons might know that they have nothing to fear from us.

Various organizations will move in to allocate and stockpile vital commodities and products.

The Departments of Commerce and Interior are charged with the "management, control and allocation of the water resources of the nation."

The Department of Agriculture will handle the "allocation, distribution and control of essential food resources."

The Department of Commerce will handle the "production and distribution of all materials." Commerce will also establish the "priorities and allocation of vital materials."

Transportation will be regulated to gain "control of the total civil transportation capacity" of the nation. The Department of Transportation will also regulate "the control of the movement of passengers and cargo by all forms of transportation."

The economy will also be placed under control by both the Department of Treasury and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

One provision allows the USIA to engage in "psychological operations with special attention to overseas crises short of war." The agency is also responsible for the "psychological aspects of defense."

The FDIC will regulate the withdrawal of currency and the transfer of credit, while the Treasury will issue "stamps, coins and currency" to insure "stabilization of monetary credit and the financial system."

The FDIC will also regulate money and credit "in accordance with the needs of the economy" including "emergency supplies of currency."

The Department of Labor will move in to quash labor unrest and ban strikes under its mandate to "maintain effective labor-management relations."

With such sweeping powers and stringent measures in effect the U.S. Information Agency will be attempting to sell the world on our government's actions.

The USIA will be issuing programs designed to "promote an intelligent understanding abroad of the status of the emergency within the United States." The agency will also be sampling "foreign opinion and its implications for United States policy, programs and official statements."

One provision allows the USIA to engage in "psychological operations with special attention to overseas crises short of war." The agency is also responsible for the "psychological aspects of defense."

If citizens are upset by all the "emergency" measures they will quickly be quelled by a Justice Department task force "preparing for the conduct of intrastate and interstate law enforcement operations to meet the extraordinary needs that would exist for emergency police services."

Under a proposed Reagan Executive Order the CIA will be allowed to infiltrate and influence any domestic group.

The provisions outlined already existed under myriads of orders, directives and laws before Richard Nixon put his pen to Executive Order 11490 in 1969. It took Nixon to place the various functions under the direction of the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The FEMA director is not an elected official, yet he now possesses almost unlimited powers to implement direct orders of the president.

It was again Nixon who deleted reference to "war" in existing regulations and instead inserted the more general phrase "during any emergency that might conceivably occur." As the past decades have made apparent, "emergency" can mean anything from hostages to oil shortages, from legitimate dissent to dimming re-election hopes.

It is probable that provisions of Executive Order 11490 violate the Bill of Rights, federal and state law and principles of basic fairness but, as Nixon once noted, "a president cannot let himself be paralyzed by the strict letter of the law."

So 11490, the Internal Security Act of 1950 and Eisenhower's original "emergency" declaration stand poised to be used - subtly or overtly, in a limited or sweeping fashion by whomever sits in the Oval Office, be he populist or dictator. Illegal? Probably, but as Nixon noted, "when the president does it, that means it's not illegal." *



Shall we pray?

Pardon Me, Mr. Lincoln

by Mahlon R. Hagerty

Three Score, and three years ago
 our grandfathers helped bring forth upon this planet
 the First World War,
 conceived in nationalistic fervor
 and dedicated to the proposition
 that some people are more equal than others.
 Now we are engaged in a vast Cold War,
 testing whether our nation or any other nation
 is more devoted to deceived and so frustrated can long endure.
 For many years international leaders
 have been conducting conferences and meetings,
 presumably in efforts
 to halt the insane, irrational, immoral and suicidal
 condition
 that threatens with extinction all living organisms.
 But, in a larger sense, they cannot obliterate, they
 cannot eradicate,
 they cannot save us from the ultimate folly of nuclear
 war.
 We are the courageous, selfless and consecrated persons,
 living and dead,
 who over the years struggled, bled, and died
 in pursuit of peaceful solutions to international
 misunderstandings
 we are the only ones who can show us the way to save
 ourselves from the extinction.
 The world's people seldom note nor long remember
 the unspeakable horrors of past wars,
 but they will not survive an atomic holocaust.
 It is for those of us now living to dedicate ourselves
 completely
 to the unfinished task which peace-makers, living
 and dead, thus far so nobly advanced.
 It is for those of us who for so long have buried our
 heads in the sands
 to be here dedicated to the great unfinished task re-
 maining before us
 that this nation and the entire world, under God,
 shall at last emerge from the scourge of war;
 and that government of the military, by the military
 and for the military,
 shall vanish from the Earth.



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Charles Batson, chairman of Cosmos Broadcasting, is also chairman of the Liberty Corporation and serves on the board of C&S Bank. While serving on these boards, the men who run the state's media rub elbows with other bank directors such as Arthur M. Williams and V.C. Summer of SCE&G, James Self of Greenwood Mills, Fred Dent of Mayfair Mills, Buck Mikel and Currie Spivey of Daniel Construction and Joseph T. Newton of Piggly Wiggly.

It's easy to see the owners and directors of the media often share honorary board membership, and presumably similar interests, with the heads of the same companies which are their largest advertisers.

If, for example, Piggly Wiggly Stores were found to be short-weighting their customers, would Ben R. Morris' paper report it even though Morris rubs shoulders with the Piggly Wiggly president and takes his advertising dollars?

When unionization of workers in the state is a major issue, can newspapers and television stations, who share their directors with anti-union companies such as J.P. Stevens and Daniel Construction, be expected to give labor's story a fair shake?

The answer to the last question should be readily apparent to anyone who reads the Columbia newspapers - they have been viciously anti-labor and anti-union. And why not; their directors sit on the same boards with directors of Greenwood Mills, Mayfair Mills, Daniel Construction and Phillip Fibers - none of these companies are noted for their pro-union attitudes.

The influence of big business is reflected in the political content of the media, locally and nationally. They are given over to the trivialized features and gossip items or oriented toward events and personalities. Whatever "comment" is offered is usually conservative or simply banal.

The media have little to say about poverty, pollution, bad housing, inflation, low wage scales. You

don't see a mention of the role of multinational corporations in shaping foreign policy. What we see and hear, the way we see and hear it and what we do not see and hear are for the most part determined by those who control the media.

When it was learned that Griffin Bell, former president Carter's appointee as Attorney General, belonged to an all-white private club, a howl went up in the media. When former President Nixon lied, the press was outraged. When milk producers conspired to fix prices the media fumed. It was a little like the pot calling the kettle black, when the press pulled the same stunts there was nary a wimper.

Although the press railed against the large oil companies buying up smaller refiners to gain control of the market, the press was strangely quiet during hearings on "The Failing Newspaper Act."

The act, which was passed, gave newspapers a total exemption from anti-trust laws and many loopholes in regard to unfair business practice regulations.

Two "independent" newspapers, for examples, can establish a joint advertising department charging the same prices for both papers. In any other business this would be price fixing - but for newspapers it would be perfectly legal.

Two newspapers can establish a joint circulation and distribution department - restraint of trade in any other business but quite all right for a newspaper. A newspaper is free to gobble up as many competitors as possible - monopoly trust in any other business.

The media can offer a political candidate or officeholder hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of free air time or editorial space. Other corporations are limited by law to contributions of \$1,000.

Many people feel the media has been their friend because of traditional opposition to property tax hikes, but a review of tax-subject property held by most publishing companies indicates their opposition is merely self-serving.

Continued

Attention Earthlings!

Don't forget the Natural Guard SRP/Barnwell III planning meeting, November 21, 1 pm at the GROW building, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia. Call 254-9398.

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Legal

The media is also quick to jump on the closing of court records - unless it's in the case of a media scrape with the courts.

Last year the S.C. Attorney General's Office investigated Banner Publishing, Inc. for 15 violations of the state's Unfair Business Practices Act including false circulation statements, altered documents and lowering advertising rates below cost to eliminate competition.

The chain, formerly owned by Governor John C. West, settled out of court for a \$40,000 fine and promptly requested the record be closed - it was. At the time of the case the chain was owned by Morris Newspaper Corporation, a multi-million dollar firm which owns 32 newspapers in eight states as well as a television station in Macon, Georgia.

When the media lambasted Griffin Bell for his membership in a whites-only private club they should have looked within their own ranks.

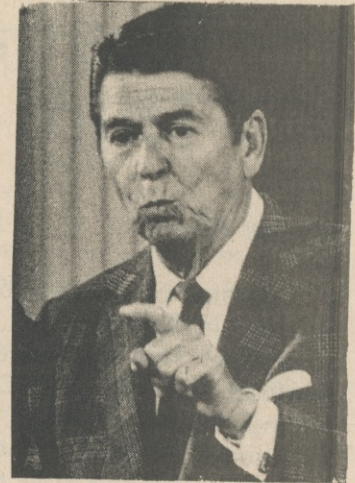
Cosmos Broadcasting chairman Charles Batson, Columbia Newspapers vice-president Paul Barringer and Columbia Newspapers chairman Ben R. Morris all belong to the private whites-only Summit and Palmetto Clubs. Morris also holds membership at Atlanta's Piedmont Driving Club, the very club Bell was chastised for his membership in.

Ironically Batson, while enjoying membership in an exclusive all-white club, was active in organizations such as the Urban League, Community Relations Council and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

If, as A.J. Liebling noted, freedom of the press belongs only to those who own one, it is a freedom enjoyed mainly by white, upper-class males. This goes a long way toward explaining why the press is more concerned with interest rates than wage rates. It goes a long way toward explaining why the press is more concerned with productivity than pollution, rates of return than rates of unemployment, and import quotas than job quotas. It goes a long way toward explaining why the press has consistently ignored the problems of the poor, minorities, women, radicals and workers. It may well explain why people trust the press less than politicians and only slightly more than used car salesmen. It certainly explains why the company's right to make a profit has always come before the people's right to know.

"In a period of interlocking directorates and financial interests that seriously affect political and economic policies, communities should at least know who controls their news and what other interests they have." *

Ben Begdikian



Can you guess which one is the vegetable?

They Just Don't Fit In

The Society Hill Civic Association, which represents many wealthy and well-known Philadelphians, has asked a federal judge to halt construction of a tiny public housing project, alleging the poor can't live with the rich.

"It is exceedingly difficult for those who have less to live harmoniously with those who have a great deal," said the civic association's lawyer, Olan B. Lowery, a Temple University law professor.

"Their vacations cannot be taken in the same place. The same type of automobiles and clothing cannot be worn or utilized. The same furnishings are not available.

"The disparity in Christmas presents and other gifts is phenomenally great at every point of the year," Lowery added.

"As a practical matter, where the natural selection process is permitted to operate as it has in a free society, those of substantial wealth do not customarily live in the same sectors as those without," Lowery said.

(from the Philadelphia Daily News)

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Reagan and the Third World

By Bill Kovarik

One side of the coin bears the motto: "In God We Trust." The other side might well be inscribed: "Let Them Eat Cake."

The second phrase was attributed to Marie Antoinette who, shortly before the French Revolution suggested the peasants eat cake since they had no bread. It aptly describes the arrogant and near-sighted way conservatives are preparing to gut foreign aid in Congress this fall.

Although conservatives have conducted a running battle over foreign aid for years, a massive assault on their old bugaboo, led by President Reagan, is in the works.

Central to the controversy is a proposed 50 percent U.S. funding cut for the World Bank, which is an international bank representing 122 nations. It was founded 35 years ago to channel aid to a devastated Europe, but has since become the linchpin for efforts to relieve the grotesque poverty ravaging the Third World.

The World Bank gives out only one percent of the financial credit that the Third World gets on private markets each year. But its skill in funding key development projects that become profitable, -despite the risks - is impressive. Its ability to plan and package projects, give technical assistance and leverage private funds has extended the World Bank's influence deeply into international affairs.

Led by former defense secretary Robert MacNamara, the World Bank has evolved into an institution with a conscience over the past 12 years. About half of all

current projects are targeted at the world's most desperately poor people on the theory that benefits of modern development are not "trickling down" far enough to reach the truly poor.

But conservative U.S. critics say the bank's reach extends too deeply into international affairs. Let the private sector do it, they say. The bank has not served U.S. political interests as well as direct U.S. aid could, and not enough project contracts are awarded to U.S. businesses, critics say.

The bank's liberal defenders, such as Robert Ayres, point out that 5 of the 10 largest recipients of World Bank loans are also 5 of 10 at the top of the direct U.S. aid list. Ayers notes in a recent article in Foreign Policy that 25 percent of all World Bank contracts have gone to U.S. firms, while 27 percent of the bank's total financing comes from the U.S.

Conservative critics like Reagan transition team analyst Edwin Feulner also claim the bank has "subsidized utopianism" and "little experiments into so-called social progress." Even worse, some projects smack of "welfare" and "socialism."

The charge that the bank provides welfare is absurd on the face of it. The loans, after all, must be repaid. And welfare, to use a simple analogy, is when someone is given a fish. Development is what happens when people are taught to make nets and fish for themselves.

The critics' cry of "socialism" is akin to foxes crying "wolf" as they guard the chicken shed. The ex-

Die or Starve

Siskiyou County in North California has come up with novel plan to reduce welfare rolls. With the unemployment rate the county hovering at 12 percent, welfare recipients are required to try to join the military. Only if recruiter certifies they are eligible for military service they be able to continue to collect welfare. The edict applies to men and women between ages of 18 and 35 who receive general assistance. And thought involuntary servitude outlawed by the Constitution! maybe Siskiyou County won't alone. A recent Army recruitment advertisement proclaims "that hungry feeling, join Army." Presumably, the ranks the Army will be swelling since the ranks of the hungry certainly are!

The high priced spread

The U.S. government is selling 110,000 tons of butter to New Zealand at 70 cents a pound, the promise that New Zealand won't resell it to Russia, which had bid \$1.05 a pound. The government got stuck with all the butter when it bought it at an average price of \$1.40 a pound in order to keep retail prices at \$2.00. This apparently Reagan's "Free Enterprise" at work, although it looks like "corporate welfare" to some of us. One thing to be thankful for - at least we're selling butter, guns, somewhere in the world.

Western Goals Foundation

By Elton Manzione

Congressman Larry McDonald, the Bircher urologist from Georgia, has proposed a new method to protect the nation against commies, perverts and the assorted threats he and his ilk perceive hiding behind every bush.

McDonald, and the Western Goals Foundation which he heads, are in the process of getting a new computer of their very own to set up files on "subversion and terrorism" data.

"Acting on the advice of professionals, the Foundation has begun computerization of thousands of documents relating to the *internal* security and the protection of government and *institutions* from Communist-controlled penetration and subversion," (emphasis added) a recent Foundation brochure proclaims.

The Foundation claims the move is necessary because of the "serious undermining of our intelligence capability through the Freedom of Information Act."

The Foundation claims its board of advisors includes "the most experienced in the United States in the field of Marxism, terrorism and subversion."

The "experts" read like a Who's Who of American paranoids.

Along with McDonald, two members of the Foundation advisory board are members of the John Birch Society. One of them, Sherman Unkefer III, served on its board and once acted as advisor to the CIA installed military dictatorship of General August Pinochet in Chile. He is described as the Foundation's "youth director."

Robert Stoddard, another board member, was one of the founders of the Birch Society and remains a member of its board. He has served as director and trustee of Raytheon, a prime defense contractor, and is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers.

There are two other congressmen on the Foundation board, both, like McDonald, with close ties to Intelligence and Armed Services committees. Con-

...the American Ordinance Association (which) describes itself as a group of "concerned citizens and military personnel who wish to maintain "industrial preparedness for the defense of the United States."

gressman John M. Ashbrook serves on the Intelligence Committee and also served on the House Internal Security Committee and its infamous predecessor the House Un-American Activities Committee. He is also the ranking Republican member of the Intelligence Oversight Committee which is charged with reigning in the more rabid elements of the CIA and FBI.

Congressman Bob Stump serves on the House Intelligence

Committee and its Armed Services Committee. The Foundation also has its share of military types.

General John Singlaub is noted for being fired by President Carter for suggesting publicly that Carter's foreign policy would "lead to war." Admiral Thomas Moorer is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was a member of the Strategic Bombing Survey team which assessed the damage to Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the two atomic bombs were dropped on those cities. He also served on the long range objectives group which plans future naval weapons and strategies.

General Lewis Walt and General George S. Patton III are also listed as board members.

A-bomb proponents too, are in abundance on the board. Both Edward Teller and Eugene Wigner are on the board. Teller is acknowledged as the father of the bomb and Wigner has been involved in defense nuclear physics research at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories. Wigner has served on the AEC and the NRC. Teller is currently a member of the American Ordinance Association which describes itself as a group of "concerned citizens and military personnel" who wish to maintain "industrial preparedness for the defense of the United States." The Association absorbed the former Armed Forces Chemical Association, which represented manufacturers of ordinance chemicals such as napalm and Agent Orange.

In the arts, the Foundation claims both author Taylor Caldwell and broadcaster Dan Smoot as board members. Caldwell is noted for such rousing books as *Never Victorious, Never Defeated* and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion and the National Republican Women's Club. She once served on the Board of Special Inquiry of the Im-

migration and Naturalization Service, which sought to deport foreign born "communists" during her tenure of 1924 to 1931.

Smoot is a former FBI agent described by the Foundation as an expert in "communist investigations" and served as an administrative aide to J. Edgar Hoover. Following his FBI career, Smoot went into broadcasting on the program "Facts Forum" and later with the "Smoot Report." He lost all journalistic credibility as the result of a series of rabid red-baiting broadcasts he aired at the height of the McCarthy era.

South Carolina's own Roger Milliken, a supporter of conservative causes and anti-union campaigner, also serves on the board of the Foundation.

Milliken has served on the boards of W.R. Grace Company, Westinghouse, Citicorp and is a long time financial supporter of Senator Strom Thurmond.

Other arch-conservatives on the board include Mrs. Walter Brennan, wife of the late actor and Hans Senholz, a gold-base economist who is a member of the Citizens Cabinet of the Conservative Caucus and the Mount Pelerin Society of conservative economists.

Along with its computer the Foundation has a publishing arm which generates books designed to inform the public about the "forces of inhumanity." Titles released by the Foundation include *Ally Betrayed*, an analysis of the Sandinista Revolution or the "loss of a Western civilization ally." A book entitled *Red Tide Rising in the Carolinas* "draws a parallel between the tactics of (the CWP and Greensboro Coalition) and the Red Brigades in Italy and other terrorist cadres." *Broken Seals* accuses the ACLU, National Lawyers Guild and the American Friends Service Committee with "seeking to undermine the intelligence gathering

capabilities of the FBI and CIA." *Broken Seals* also cites the North American Conference on Latin America, the Institute for Policy Studies, author Lillian Hellman and the Center for Political Justice with having "a common purpose that is to the benefit of the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police."

But before any of our liberal friends get nervous about the Foundation's record keeping, it might be noted that they refer to the Leonard Pelletier Defense Committee as the "Leonard Felletier" committee. McDonald once referred to Columbia activist

Brett Bursey as "Brett Percy" in the *Congressional Record*. If they can't spell the name they may not be a threat.

Although the Foundation publishes an annual report, information about it is scarce. The report is filled with repetitious descriptions of the Foundation's "programs" and has little substantive information. One thing is noted--it receives nearly one third of its money from corporations and another 20 percent from "other foundations."

Since it is a private foundation it is impossible to determine who these other foundations and cor-

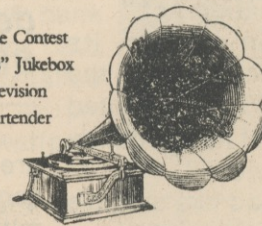
Continued on page 35



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NOTICE: Don't miss Richie Havens Tuesday, November 17, 7 pm, at the Garden Theatre Opera House in Charleston. Tickets: \$6.50 & \$8.50. Available at GROW in Columbia and the Gilliard Auditorium in Charleston. For more information call 254-9398.

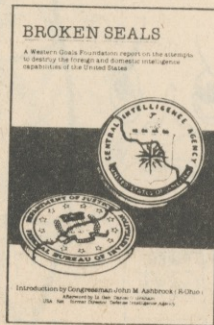
porations are.

The Foundation brags it has accumulated more than a thousand volumes to assist with the "internal security program." The Foundation's first seminar on Security and Terrorism, held this April, was attended by "more than 30 experts" a brochure notes.

In light of the Foundation's board, funding and proposed programs it is ironic that it should have as its stated purpose "to make any merger with totalitarians impossible."

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Editor's Note: The Western Goals Foundation will be the subject of continuing scrutiny by *Harbinger* because of the threat we feel it represents to individual liberties and because of its ability, as a private foundation, to circumvent the traditional political and oversight functions applied to public institutions and arms of the government. *



Publications of Western Goals

You can get some of the most outrageous reading material available by writing Western Goals, 309 A Cameron St., Alexandria, Virginia, 22314, and reporting a commie under your bed.

amples they give of bank-funded socialism are commonly small scale agricultural projects in Guatemala and Tanzania, where groups of small land-owners have obtained loans to develop marketing cooperatives.

These cooperatives encourage small business or farming, and provide a place for small capitalists in the market. They contribute to a free and diverse marketplace, which falls more under the heading "capitalism" than "socialism."

Even this, however, is uncomfortable to the conservatives, who want to protect the business of American corporations overseas. The truth is that many corporations' dominance of one-crop or one-industry regions is in question like never before. It is protection of these monopolies, not capitalism, that is behind the smear campaign.

These one-crop areas resemble nothing so much as giant plantations. In Guatemala, for example, workers are treated like animals, getting little food or pay, no medicine, no clean drinking water and no sanitary facilities. It is common for landlords to forbid banana and coffee workers a garden, for fear they will grow too independent.

Is it any wonder that there is revolution brewing? It's strange that conservatives don't recognize the bank's underlying political philosophy, which is the pursuit of political stability through reform. Reform, says Ayers, lets off steam and "prevents the occurrence of full fledged revolutions." Could the conservatives be consciously courting revolution, or are they unaware?

Perhaps the most ironic aspect of the controversy is that the conservatives who are preparing to gut foreign aid are the first to proclaim their Christianity, are the loudest in describing their relationship with The Lord.

For some unfathomable reason, they refuse to equate their religious beliefs with their actions, exhibiting an aversion to helping the poor that is reminiscent of Marie Antoinette.

If an end to meaningful development and reform results in widespread revolution and U.S. military intervention, as many think it will, the Reagan administration will bear a heavy moral responsibility for blighting billions of lives.

It is the kind of responsibility no Christian would want on his conscience on the way to meet his Maker. But it is said that Marie Antoinette never understood why the people couldn't eat cake.

.....

Ed. note: It is not the position of *Harbinger* that the World Bank should be considered a panacea for the world's ills. The Bank is in the forefront of industrializing the Third World to the immediate benefit of corporate industry. Most nuclear reactor sales to Third World countries have been underwritten by the World Bank. The reactor in the Phillipines is being opposed by the locals of rural Bataan, where it is being built to create an "industrial free trade zone" to take advantage of the cheap labor. *

Position Available

The Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons is seeking a director for its Columbia-based South Carolina Criminal Justice Project, to coordinate/administrate citizen action, advocacy programs on prison, jail and anti-death penalty issues.

The South Carolina Criminal Justice Project is a private, non-profit organization affiliated with the Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons. The SCJP is a Southwide organization committed to the abolition of the death penalty, to the preservation of the human rights of prisoners and to a moratorium on prison construction.

Applicants must have experience and demonstrate skills in communication, community organizing and have some knowledge of criminal justice issues.

We strongly encourage applications from women and members of all minority groups.

Salary is \$12,500 plus certain benefits. Send resume to Rick Reed, Georgia Clearinghouse on Prisons and Jails, 88 Walton Street, NW, Atlanta, GA 30303. Deadline for applying is November 15, 1981.

Dear Readers: *Harbinger* is for you, so use us. One of our goals is to develop an *Unclassified* section, filled with information you would like to share - items for sale or trade, personal notices, etc. For only \$5 per inch you can say anything you want (well, almost anything). Send in your unclassified to *Harbinger*, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, SC 29201.

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Unclassified: notices of items for sale or trade, personals - \$1 per line (\$5 per inch).

Display ads: 1/8 page - \$20; 1/4 page - \$35; 1/2 page - \$60; full page - \$110.



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Donations to **Harbinger** are tax deductible and necessary to help spread the word. Donations should be made payable to the **Natural Guard Fund**.

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GRASS ROOTS ORGANIZING WORKSHOP

The Grass Roots Organizing Workshop (GROW) is a Columbia based organization that has been providing grassroots organizing assistance for the past five years. GROW wants to help people organize themselves, their communities and their workplaces. This is a necessary step if the vast majority of people in South Carolina are to ever build a strong state wide organization capable of making the common sense changes we need for economic democracy, peace and justice to become a reality in our life time. We must organize to take control of our country

away from the giant corporations and their political servants who profit from the nuclear madness, chemical poisoning and social chaos that threaten the planet.

.....

GROW meetings are held every other Wednesday night. We have planned discussions on important topics and take some time to determine any actions we can take on the problems we face.

Upcoming meetings for grass roots political education will be held at 7 p.m., November 11th and 25th, at the GROW building, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia.

This month we will be dealing with political problems that are current for South Carolina.

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A HISTORIC APPEAL

Just before his death, twenty-six years ago, Albert Einstein along with Bertrand Russell, issued an appeal, raising his voice on an issue that has become even more urgent since his death.

Einstein and Russell outlined the inevitable horrors that would follow the use of nuclear weapons. And they said:



There lies before us, if we choose, continual progress in happiness, knowledge and wisdom. Shall we, instead, choose death, because we cannot forget our quarrels? We appeal, as human beings, to human beings: Remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death.

In view of the fact that in any future world war nuclear weapons will certainly be employed, and that such weapons threaten the continued existence of mankind, we urge the governments of the world to realize, and to acknowledge publicly, that their purposes cannot be furthered by a world war, and we urge them, consequently, to find peaceful means for the settlement of all matters of dispute between them.*

CALLING OUT THE NATURAL GUARD

The Reagan administration is plummeting the U.S. into a nuclear arms race from which there is no return. Weapons production at the Savannah River Plant is being dramatically increased, while plans for operating the Barnwell reprocessing plant are in the making.

Attend the 2nd planning meeting for SRP/Barnwell III on November 21, 1 p.m. at the Grass Roots Organizing Workshop (GROW building), 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, S.C. (803)254-9398 See related article, p. 16.

What is the Natural Guard?

The natural guard is not an organization, but rather a reflection of the ideals that we find in our hearts and minds. Anyone, anywhere, can become a part of the natural guard by promising yourself to abide by the principles we must hold true if we are to survive:

"As a member of the natural guard I pledge my life, my fortune and my sacred honor to the non-violent defense of the earth and its inhabitants against those entities seeking to dominate and control our lives, our environment, and our economy to the detriment of this and future generations."

To be informed of Natural Guard activities send your name and address to the Natural Guard, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, S.C. 29201, or call 254-9398