

AGENDA

ANN ARBOR'S ALTERNATIVE NEWSMONTHLY

Newspaper in exile

Editor of Voice of Solidarnosc speaks on U-M campus

by Fred Chase

ANN ARBOR--On May 19, Marek Garztecki, editor of the London based Voice of Solidarnosc, the journal of Solidarity in exile, spoke to a small gathering at the University of Michigan on the status of and prospects for Solidarity, the Polish labor union. The event was sponsored by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Solidarity grew out of strikes in Gdansk in August of 1980. The Polish government was forced to give the union legal recognition from September 1, 1980 until December 13, 1981, 16 months which Garztecki described as a "festival of freedom."

Garztecki was a sociologist and journalist in Gdansk when striking workers began the negotiations which ultimately led to the legal recognition of Solidarity. He was among a group of intellectuals who offered their expertise to Solidarity in determining what the Polish government could actually afford to give the workers.

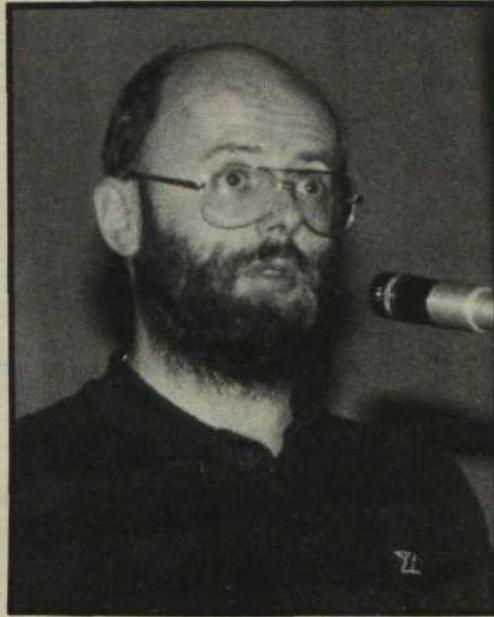


photo by Laurie Wechter

He described Solidarity as a movement toward a worker self-managed economy, a concept which in Poland far pre-dates the establishment of Solidarity. Polish workers had a taste of self-management following World War II, when the German owners of Polish industry fled. Workers' committees set up distribution networks and ran the factories for two years until the Soviets consolidated their power and took control.

(see SOLIDARITY, page 17)

THE PRESS and CENTRAL AMERICA

Journalist Alexander Cockburn speaks at Rackham

ANN ARBOR--On Thursday, April 24, Irish-born journalist Alexander Cockburn lectured a large audience in the Rackham Amphitheater on the University of Michigan campus. Mr. Cockburn is currently a columnist for The Nation and Wall Street Journal. The introduction as well as the speech was very long, and thus we are

Introduction by Alan Wald, Professor of English Literature, U-M:

Today's meeting is very much like the one we held for Noam Chomsky about a year-and-a-half ago in that no official departments or programs at the University of Michigan would contribute financially to help this meeting come off. We are grateful to the Program in American Culture once again for going against the current and becoming a co-sponsor and securing this nice amphitheater for us. The groups that contributed the money to make this meeting possible are all essentially student-based groups with the sole honorable exception of the Faculty Committee for Human Rights in El Salvador and Central America, FACHRES C.A., which is the initiating sponsor of this event. We are especially indebted to the Latin American Solidarity Committee, to our good friends in Guild House, the Michigan Alliance for Disarmament, the National Lawyers Guild, Rackham Student Government, New Democratic Movement, Hispanic Law Students, Arab-American Association of University Graduates, and the Detroit Left Unity Committee.

Finally, I will just say that when we learned that our sponsorship and financial report for today's meeting were turned down by what seemed to us to be the appropriate departments and programs here at the University, on the grounds that Cockburn was "not a good role model," at that point I knew at once that we were going to have a fine afternoon, and I'd like us to welcome Alexander Cockburn.

Alexander Cockburn:

The other day I wrote in The Nation that, since people I met seemed to have concluded from my prose style that I'm incredibly old, I was going to reveal that I was born just about the time that the Germans invaded the Soviet Union. A reader

(see THE PRESS and CENTRAL AMERICA, page 12)

SANCTUARY

National Gathering held in wake of convictions

by Cinder Hypki

TUSCON--On May 1, in a trial watched closely by the entire country for its precedent setting impact, eight of eleven Sanctuary workers were proclaimed guilty in Circuit Court of various counts of conspiracy and aiding, abetting and transporting illegal aliens. Ten days later, over 500 people from across the country have gathered here to rally against those guilty verdicts, and to reaffirm our commitment to the Sanctuary movement.

We are nuns, lawyers, priests, Central American refugees, and laypersons of many faiths and political ideologies. We have come together to make a statement to our government, to the American people and to each other. The statement: we will continue. After two years of government harrassment and intimidation, an unfair trial will not stop our movement, a movement deeply rooted in moral and religious convictions.

Sanctuary and the U.S. government: Conflicting views

During its six year history, the Sanctuary movement has brought to light the plight of political refugees from Guatemala and El Salvador who after fleeing war and terror in their own countries are denied asylum in the U.S. Fearing for the lives of the refugees should they be deported, over 225 churches and synagogues, some 20 cities, several universities and the state of New Mexico have declared themselves Sanctuaries, and offer safe haven for these Central Americans.

Accused by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of entering the U.S. solely for economic reasons, the refugees are being deported by the hundreds each month, most of them without ever receiving legal aid. Despite the well-documented reports of human rights violations in these countries by respected groups such as Amnesty International, the United Nations and the International Red Cross, less than 3% of Salvadoran applications for political asylum in the U.S. are granted each year and less than 1% of Guatemalan applications are accepted.

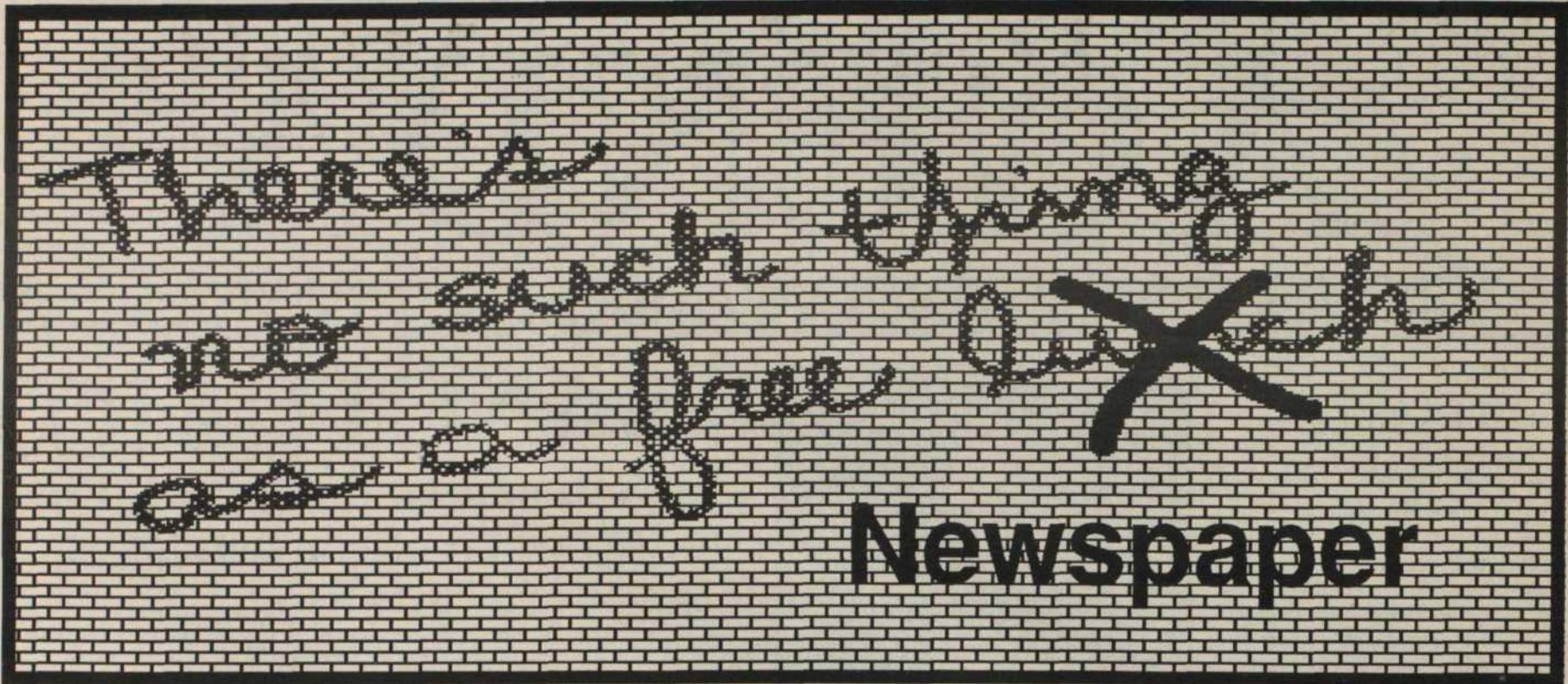
(see SANCTUARY page 15)

"We are nuns, lawyers, priests, Central American refugees, and laypersons of many faiths and political ideologies."



photo by Cinder Hypki

Protesters gather for rally in front of Federal Building in Tuscon.



We're all in this together

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Readers Write

The view from Managua

May Day in Managua. It happened to be a Thursday, which is the day we gringos hold our regular vigil in front of the U.S. Embassy, protesting our country's acts of terrorism in Nicaragua. It's one of those weekly reminders of what my country is about these days, one of the things I really do not look forward to because I get all depressed about being an American. But May Day was different.

It began in front of the U.S. Embassy when a visitor from California gave a short talk about the meaning of the Latin American custom of calling out the names of fallen comrades, after which, everyone shouts "presente". The Spanish presente doesn't mean simply present, but rather, "among us," "will never die," or "alive and well." What a shame, I thought, that Americans have no such traditions.

But then the speaker suggested that we, in honor of May Day, honor ourselves by participating in this Latin American tradition. Names started coming from the audience, "Martin Luther King" and we all shouted "Alive and well!". "Harriet Tubman", "Alive and well!" "Susan B. Anthony", "Alive and well!" "Eugene Debs", "Alive and well!" "Fred Hampton", "Alive and well!" It went on for ten or fifteen minutes and changed my outlook on that day considerably. With all those heroes and martyrs, how can we continue to let Ronald Reagan drag us through the mud. America is great, not because of Ronald Reagan, in spite of him.

We then marched to the plaza to join about 100,000 Nicaraguans in a May Day celebration. And there, chills went down my spine at the sight of Nicaraguan militiamen and women carrying placards with pictures of the heroes and martyrs of Chicago, my heroes and martyrs that were erased from my history books, my heroes and martyrs of whom my government finds the memory too dangerous to teach my son, our heroes and martyrs who will, by god, someday come back to haunt Reagan and his buddies.

Realizing that I had been born and raised in Chicago and only as an adult had learned that the most celebrated holiday in the world (May Day) was in memory of an event that happened in my city. My eyes began to tear as I looked at the pictures of the heroes and martyrs of Chicago. It was the first time in my life I had seen their pictures. I was getting a history about my own country, even about the city in which I was born, from Nicaraguans who probably learned to read only five years ago.

And then, Nicaraguan President, Daniel Ortega, made his May Day speech, part of which was a history of what happened in Chicago in May of 1886, of how heroic had been those Chicagoans who lost their lives in the struggle for justice, of how their martyrdom is recognized almost everywhere in the world, except the U.S., and how rightfully proud we Americans must be of such a noble heritage. How proud we must be? But I started out this day feeling ashamed to be an American! How come I feel proud now? It took a history

lesson in the streets in front of the U.S. Embassy, a column of Nicaraguan peasants, and Nicaragua's President to make me realize that we Americans have a lot to be proud of.

I guess that means we have a lot to fight for too. "Heroes and martyrs of Chicago?", "Alive and well!"

JOHN VANDERMEER
MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

Chernobyl fallout

If you ever have a bit of time and space for it, please get down on nuclear reactors. I'm fed up. All we need is a couple more accidents in Europe and we all won't reach the age of 40. Vienna has between four and ten times the normal radiation and it seems (what else is new?) that officials are understating the problem.

In Vienna, it's mostly the air that's contaminated since luckily it hasn't rained much since the disaster. In Luxembourg the air is halfway clean, but the soil is contaminated (much rain).

I'm trying to decide whether Luxembourg wouldn't be a bit healthier than Vienna and I'm somewhat depressed. Besides, I haven't eaten any veggies for two weeks and the situation is getting ridiculous. I mean, hell, so now the veggies that were rained on aren't edible and in a couple of months it'll be the stuff that's growing in contaminated soil. Eat rice?

Please, put your foot down on nukes wherever you can, because else we won't live to see the fruits of your other political struggles.

A LUXEMBOURGIAN FRIEND
LIVING IN VIENNA
LUXEMBOURG, MAY 9, 1986

Are there any wise people anymore?

Last week my letter was printed in my Florida Newspaper. I thought it was one of my best. It was just a few sentences about how killing Libyans with bombs from airplanes was using terrorist tactics. My letter ended with the words: "Blessed are the Peacemakers. They are not us."

It was the only letter among the seven they printed that day about the Libyan bombing episode which had that point of view. It is the ONLY letter that has been printed in that paper which had that point of view.

I have gray hair, two grand-children, and a great many questions about my fellow man. What appears to me to be common sense is not the common sense of my fellow Americans. To see the hatred on the faces of raging mobs of Iranian and Libyan men on television and in the papers is to make me ask "why?" I truly don't know if my country deserves this condemnation. It seems sensible to me to try to change those conditions and situations which brought forth that hatred and that need for revenge on

the part of those people whose lives are so much different from my own. We need so desperately to begin to understand how Moslems feel offended or insulted. We need to understand how Arab men save face or lose face. We need to have a president who is knowledgeable enough not to call a Moslem leader a dog. It would probably even be helpful if we could manage not to kill and injure that leader's children.

How can I, a little old lady in Florida, stir up some support for the peaceful resolution of conflict? Where are the wise people now that we need them? Are there any wise people anymore? Help!

KATIE BROWN
LUTZ, FLORIDA

One World

The impetus for this letter was the realization that under the Reagan Administration major constructive topics which we ought to be thinking and talking about get crowded out of the picture altogether. Officials place so much emphasis on what is viewed as being critical at the moment that it becomes implied that the public need be concerned with nothing more. And those who would earnestly wish to move forward in the world scene tend to have their energies dissipated in continuous struggles against the worst of what the President wants to do.

In an earlier period when it definitely could not be said that "The world is our oyster, let us crack it," the forward-looking steps were being taken and the United States became a great nation. In those days it was central to most people that we had to build for the future.

Today it is equally true that we have to build for the future--except that what we have to 'build' now is so different from what was needed before that there is no clear view. What now is needed requires intensive studies, great efforts and public participation and discussion, and finally the following of paths which have not been trod before.

We do not go very far in examining the type of projects which are required before it is seen that our efforts must begin with the concept of one world. This is equally true even if we have narrow ideas of human welfare and desire principally to seek the welfare for our own citizens. The idea is not at all new, that for the United States to prosper peoples throughout the world must in considerable measure see some signs that conditions are improving for them.

ROE GOODMAN
YPSILANTI, MI

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Update

Nelson Mandela Honored

by Barbara Ransby

ANN ARBOR--On Saturday, May 3, more than 400 students, faculty, parents and members of the Ann Arbor community gathered on the University of Michigan Diag at 10 a.m. to participate in an alternative graduation ceremony to honor South African leader and political prisoner Nelson Mandela and to express solidarity with the struggle against Apartheid.

The alternative ceremony, organized by the Free South Africa Coordinating Committee (FSACC) and endorsed by a long list of campus and community groups, protested the University's refusal to award an honorary degree to Mandela and the fundamentally undemocratic manner in which the decision was made.

The event represented the culmination of a year-long campaign by faculty, students and alumni to persuade the University to honor Mandela. The campaign overwhelmingly demonstrated popular support for the Mandela nomination, and included the collection of more than 2,000 signatures on a petition supporting the nomination; the submission of letters of endorsement from prominent political, academic, and cultural figures; numerous testimonies before the Board of Regents; and a 24-hour occupation by more than 100 students of the Flemming Administration Building on April 17-18.

In mid-April, seven months after Professor Tom Holt had submitted the Mandela nomination, the University community was informed by President Harold Shapiro that Nelson Mandela could

not even be considered for an honorary degree, because of a Regents bylaw stipulating that degrees cannot be awarded in absentia; since Mandela has been imprisoned by the South African regime for the past 24 years, it was clear that he would not be able to come to Ann Arbor to receive such an honor. It was sadly ironic that the University would decline to give Mandela an award because he was in jail, since he was in jail precisely for the reasons many had chosen to honor him--his courageous and unyielding opposition to Apartheid.

Students and faculty were outraged, not only by the University administration's decision, but the unprincipled way in which the nomination was handled. Certainly, concerned parties could have been informed from the outset that Mr. Mandela was deemed ineligible for an honorary degree. It was this anger and disappointment that led FSACC and others to organize the alternative ceremony and to express our strong opposition to Apartheid, even if the University administration would not.

The keynote address at the alternative commencement was given by U.S. Congressman George Crockett Jr., member of the Congressional Black Caucus, alumnus of the U of M Law School, and activist in progressive struggles for the past fifty years. Crockett, who was awarded the Nelson Mandela Award for his human rights activities by the Association of African Jurists, was sharp in his criticism of the University's failure to pay tribute to Mandela. He commented that "Mandela's



photo by Peter Odom

U.S. Congressman George Crockett Jr., addresses the crowd

voice has been silenced and his pen has been crushed by laws which threaten imprisonment for anyone who repeats his words or publishes his speech. It is therefore not only ironic, but downright hypocritical that his imprisonment should be seized upon by this university as a justification for refusing to honor him."

After the keynote address, Sociology Professor Aldon Morris of the Center for African and Afro-American Studies presented a symbolic honorary degree to Mandela, in absentia. The degree was accepted by Ms. Thabi Nyide of the African National Congress (ANC), a South African exile and activist currently living in Atlanta. In her comments, she urged student activists in this country to continue their supportive efforts and to be inspired by Nelson Mandela's principles of courage no surrender. Behind the speaker's podium was a huge banner which, reiterating Nyide's message, read "Amandla, Free South Africa."

In the center of the platform was an empty chair, draped in a ribbon of green, black and gold, the colors of the ANC, with

Nelson Mandela's name written on it, and a yellow rose on the seat. This display was intended to symbolize the fact that Mandela was there in spirit, if not in body.

At the main commencement ceremony, despite the University's efforts to quiet the issue, the people's desire to honor Mandela was made quite clear. Two thousand "Honor Mandela" stickers were handed out at graduation and were visibly worn by hundreds of graduating seniors and their guests. Even the University's own keynote speaker, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, saw fit to mention in his speech the situation in South Africa and the importance of working to free Mandela. Organizers of the alternative ceremony had invited him to at least make mention of the issue in his remarks.

Overall, the organizers of the May 3 event considered it a success. We also look forward to an even more intense and expanded struggle against racism and Apartheid next year, including a revitalized effort to win an honorary degree for Mandela.

Task Force To Hold Public Forums

by Jim Burchell

ANN ARBOR--Ann Arbor's Central America Sister City Task Force has begun the job of selecting sister cities and continuing the community education efforts begun by the campaign for Proposal A, Ann Arbor's ordinance to establish local initiatives for peace in Central America.

Their first project will be a series of public forums on each Central American country, at which speakers will inform the Task Force and general public about conditions in each country and make recommendations about possible sister cities and aid projects.

In their meeting on May 15, Task Force members discussed the many major issues they will have to resolve during the next year. Among them are: Defining a process by which sister cities will be selected; formulating a strategy that will involve a broad spectrum of the community in the work of the Task Force; devising ways to make amends for the human misery caused by U. S. government policy in the region, both through material aid and by changing our government's policies; and continuing to educate the community on the realities of Central America which are often cast aside by the federal government's attempt to cast problems in the

region as part of the great East/West duel for world domination.

The eleven member Task Force (with seven official and four ex-officio members) began the educational process by tapping into one of Ann Arbor's resources: A well travelled community (especially when it comes to Central America). Many people in Ann Arbor have not only traveled but have worked in Central America, and thus can offer direct testimony on conditions, the need for aid, and what areas might be more suitable for sister city relationships. The Task Force will ask these people and others to come to the forums to make presentations.

The Task Force has set a tentative schedule for the forums, subject to availability of speakers and suitable meeting places. Nicaragua will be the subject of the first forum to be held during the week of June 9 through 14. Conditions in El Salvador will be the topic on June 23 at 7:30 PM in the Michigan Union Ballroom. And, Guatemala will be the focus of the third forum during the week of July 7 through 12.

Father Jose Alas, a Jesuit priest who works with peasant communities in Central America, was also in town on May 15. Several members of the Task Force were fortunate to receive a briefing by him. Originally from El Salvador, from whence he was forced to flee in

1977 after threats from the Salvadoran military, Father Alas now works in Nicaragua with the San Francisco-based Capp Street Foundation, which organizes self-help health and agricultural programs.

Father Alas suggested several communities as possible sister cities, including the city of Comayagua, Honduras, the site of a U. S. military installation. Anti-American tensions have risen in the community due to allegations that prostitution and instances of child molestation have increased due to the presence of U. S. marines. He also mentioned the difficulty of establishing a sister city in El Salvador and Guatemala due to the continuing government repression in those countries.

The Task Force will meet every Thursday evening at 7:30 for the next few months. Most meetings will be in the 2nd floor conference room in the Ann Arbor Fire Station, 111 North Fifth Avenue, right across from City Hall, (where there should be plenty of free parking on those evenings). The Task Force will make every effort to announce the exact date, time, and place of each meeting.

All meetings are open to the public. Interested persons are invited to come and participate. The Task Force needs the active involvement of more people than its eleven members if it is to fulfill the many promises of Proposal A made by the community. For more information, see the CRD.

Food, Politics and Hunger

Frances Moore Lappé

This is the conclusion of a March 27, 1986 speech by hunger activist Lappé. The first part was published in last month's Agenda.

What we have to do is to give change a chance, and my own feeling is that this should be the very birthright of the American people. This is our birthright because when our nation was born, it was considered madness. It was considered utter madness. A British official wrote at the time of the Declaration of Independence, he said, "A more false and atrocious document has never been fabricated by the hands of man." It was idiocy to think that people could govern themselves. And when James Madison was on his deathbed he said that America has proved that which before was believed to be impossible. So now Americans, it seems to me, should draw on that birthright to believe that, indeed, all revolutions are not the same. Something new can emerge under the sun and our responsibility is to give people the same chance that we had.

What is required of us then, to give change a chance? There's one key ingredient. It is not compassion, although compassion is necessary. But I think that compassion comes rather easily to human beings. It is another ingredient, another quality that doesn't come as easily to human beings, and that ingredient is courage. Courage to say the unpopular. And since I'm getting so preachy, I think I'll quote Scripture. I will quote Luke, who said, "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." What I'm suggesting is that moral courage is the ingredient required to allow us to say the unpopular, to say what is not being said, to say that the emperor wears no clothes, to say that our president is lying through his teeth.

You here in Ann Arbor are very fortunate because you have many groups. You have WHEAC [World Hunger Education Action Committee], the group that invited me, among others. You have L.A.S.C. [Latin American Solidarity Committee]. You have many organizations with many people who have this kind of courage. You have many opportunities to say, "O.K., the moment has come. I can discover this courage within myself." In fact, I was informed by many people before I got here that on April 7th, you have the opportunity to take the initiative to vote, to say to Washington, D.C., that Ann Arbor does not approve of illegal, unconstitutional militarism in Central America. You can vote for Proposal A.

I want to close with words of Nicaraguans. I think that it's absolutely appropriate that we hear from the mouths of Nicaraguans. I'm going to quote from two people I met in Nicaragua. As you listen to their words, remember that tonight what Nicaragua is facing would be the equivalent of this, just extrapolate in terms of population, ours and theirs, a million troops located right across the Canadian border about to receive \$10 billion in aid from the Soviet Union. This is the quote from a member of a cooperative in rural Nicaragua:

Newly planted corn is very delicate. Too much or too little rain, insects, diseases, cows on the loose, all kinds of problems can come up and ruin your crop. It's the same with our baby revolution. Too many attacks on our cooperatives, too many workers taken out of production for our defense, not enough food for our people. This war could wipe out everything we worked for. Like the corn out there, we need peace in order to grow.

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Interview

with Lorenzo Cardenal

Director of the Nicaraguan National Park Service
and President of the Nicaraguan Association of Biologists and Ecologists

Interviewer: John Hough
Translation: Cinder Hypki

Q. Lorenzo, what are the major environmental problems that you see in your country today?

A. The environmental problems of Nicaragua are very similar to those of other countries in Latin America and the Third World [in general], because they have been produced by similar social, economic and political phenomena.

Q. What are the manifestations of these phenomena in the environment?

A. Practically speaking, all of our natural resources have suffered the impact of the historically bad use which has been made of them. The richest agricultural soils of the country are extremely eroded by the wind and rains. Our forests have been cut in order to use the land for agriculture and cattle grazing. Between 1952 and 1984, more than 3 million hectares of land were deforested in Nicaragua; an annual deforestation rate of 100,000 hectares. In other words, Nicaragua has been losing 2% of its entire forest cover each year.

Q. What are the results of that deforestation?

A. The deforestation in humid tropical forest watershed areas has caused an alteration in the water cycle of some of the largest rivers in the country. It has caused the sedimentation [siltation] of rivers, which are now contaminated with soil particles. This in turn has resulted in the loss of potential fishing resources in these rivers. Deforestation has also caused the loss of agricultural lands when the rivers flood each year [because deforested lands in the watershed areas have less capacity for absorbing the torrential tropical rains].

In addition, the level of the groundwater table [subterranean water supply] has diminished in some areas of the country. Many estuary ecosystems have been destroyed due to the buildup of the sediments, which the rivers carry out to the river mouths.

Q. In addition to these problems, is it true that there have also been problems with agricultural chemicals?

A. Of course. The intensive use of pesticides on the huge plantations of monocultures [single crop areas] for the agro-export industry have had a terrible impact on our soil, groundwater, and the standing water in our lakes and rivers. This has caused the disappearance of many species of local fauna.

Q. In addition to the effects on the animals, what are the effects of this environmental degradation on the people of the country?

A. Obviously, the pesticides become integrated into the food chains; upon doing so, they contaminate human food sources. In the past, there was not an adequate control over the use of these chemicals, and many farmworkers who used pesticides were poisoned.

Q. What sort of strategies are being adopted now to reduce these problems?

A. In the first place, the Nicaraguan government declared sovereignty over its natural resources. This means that the decisions concerning the use of our natural resources are made in the interests of the Nicaraguan people, and no longer in the interests of outsiders. This is important because it now permits us to initiate programs to recuperate our natural resources, for example, integrated pest management programs, the protection of wildlands, planning for the use of watershed areas, reforestation, the improvement of genetic forest resources, projects to clean up our bodies of water. Others are aimed at improving the environmental conditions of the population in order to reduce the incidences of infectious diseases, infant mortality rates and unsanitary conditions, as well as the initiation of a type of popular environmental education which is indispensable in creating understanding of and support for these projects.

Q. What has been the public reaction to these sorts of projects in terms of people's traditional resource management activities?

A. The majority of the Nicaraguan population continues its traditional forms of land use because the Nicaraguan government has not yet been able to change the ways in which people think about the relationship between man and nature, between people and the environment. Many of the environmental projects of the Sandinista government have enjoyed much popular support from the Nicaraguan people, but there are many which are not yet fully understood by the population.

Q. One of these environmental projects which you are proposing is to set aside up to 18% of the country's land area as national parks. Will this land be exclusively designated as national parks, or does this include other forms of protective land use?

A. This doesn't exclusively mean national parks by any means. The designation of lands as national parks ensures an area the



photo courtesy of EPOCA

highest degree of protection. We are trying to create areas with other types of criteria for protection so that a wise use and management of these areas will be possible with the support of the people.

Q. What sort of benefits do you see coming from these protected areas then?

A. Besides the traditional benefits like recreation, environmental education opportunities, rest areas etc., which are derived from protected areas, we would like them to also contribute to the national economy. Our natural [forested] areas protect the soils from erosion, they protect the sources of rivers in the watershed areas and the genetic resources of flora and fauna.

Q. Who do you see being the main beneficiaries of this natural resource protection and management?

A. Definitely, the primary beneficiaries are the Nicaraguan people and all the generations of Nicaraguans yet to come.

Q. Are you referring to the people living in the rural areas or the urban areas? Who specifically?

A. The benefits of a truly good system of natural areas conservation must be the entire population. Possibly, the *direct* economic benefits derived from natural areas will be to the surrounding local communities. But the entire population would benefit as well, from having a well-organized system of protected areas.

Q. Are there any popular conservation or environmental groups in the country which might support these environmental policies of the government?

A. The preoccupation about natural resources in our country is truly a very recent phenomenon; because of this, the environmental groups in the country are just beginning to get organized. By way of illustration, I should mention the Nicaraguan Association of Biologists and Ecologists, which brings together the professionals dedicated to biology, ecology and other related fields. There is also a student group called Collective Habitat, which brings together ecology students at the University of Central America in Managua and works in disseminating

(cont. on next page)

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The Huron River: "Urban Nonpoint Pollution"

by Mark Mitchell

The Huron River is inseparable from the land through which it flows. How people care for the lands that comprise the Huron River watershed greatly influences the health of this river system. The Huron River flows clear and cool in its marsh-dominated headwaters. Streamside vegetation shades the water from the warm sun, provides nourishment for aquatic insects, and prevents erosion. There are few cities in the upper reaches of the watershed.

Through its midreach, the Huron River becomes a chain-of-lakes near Hamburg. As it flows past Dexter, the river is still relatively clear, the water quality relatively good.

When the Huron River reaches Ann Arbor, its nature changes; this is the beginning of the lower reaches of the river. The water quality of the river decreases as it flows past Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti through impoundment after impoundment.

Why the somewhat abrupt change in water quality? Although many people have labeled the Huron River "the cleanest urban river in Michigan" there is still room for improvement.

The primary obstacle to better water quality in the Huron River is the cumulative effect of "nonpoint source pollution". "Nonpoint" refers to the pervasive nature of this pollution that arises from many sources. It is unlike "point source pollution" which is a single identifiable discharge point, usually from industries and wastewater treatment plants.

Let's explore nonpoint source pollution as a consequence of urbanization and the implications of this type of pollution to the Huron River.

Urbanization is a change in land use from generally extensive, open uses (agricultural) to more intensive uses (residential, commercial, and industrial). Major characteristics of urbanization include: (a) conversion of permeable land to impermeable surfaces (concrete, roofs, asphalt), (b) construction of a drainage system (storm sewer) to handle increased stormwater runoff, (c) enclosure of natural creeks and their transformation into storm drains (Allen Drain), (d) removal of natural riverbank vegetation, (e) development of flood plains, (f) increased construction, and (g) greater concentrations of people, their cars, their homes, and thereby, a greater concentration of pollutants.

The implications of urbanization for the health of the Huron River can be understood under the following conditions: nutrient enrichment, sedimentation, bacterial contaminations, and heavy metal and toxic compounds contamination.

Implications of Urban Nonpoint Pollution

Nutrient Enrichment: Nutrients, like nitrogen and phosphorus, enter rivers and lakes via rain and melting snow. These nutrients originate from overapplication of fertilizers to lawns, golf courses, and urban parks, leachings from leaves and grass clippings, urban wildlife and pet wastes, illicit sanitary connections into untreated stormwater systems, and poorly functioning on-site septic systems.

Nitrogen and phosphorus stimulate rooted aquatic plant and algal growth. Too much phosphorus can lead to profuse algal growth, called an algal bloom, which colors water a pea-soup green. Algal blooms



photo by Gregory Fox

usually occur in the spring and fall and afflict some of the river lakes near Hamburg and Belleville Lake. Dead algae is fed upon by bacteria that also consume dissolved oxygen during decomposition, thereby robbing dissolved oxygen needed by aquatic invertebrates and fish. Recreational activities, such as swimming, fishing and waterskiing are restricted in waters thick with aquatic plants and/or algae. Some algae can also impart an unpleasant taste and odor to water, restricting its use as a source of drinking water.

Sedimentation: Sedimentation refers to two physical events related to urban runoff. These are: deposition of sediments and particulate suspension. Sediment refers to dirt, silt and organic particles (small pieces of leaves and other debris). Heavy metals (lead, zinc, chrome, etc.) and fecal coliform bacteria may be attached to these organic particles. Sediment comes from urban runoff carrying dirt and heavy metals from streets and parking areas, construction sites and combined sewer overflows.

Deposition of sediments smothers the eggs of fish, aquatic insects and their homes among the rocks, mollusks and attached algae. A rainstorm monitored in August 1979 discharged 212,000 pounds of sediments from five storm drains in Ann Arbor into Geddes Pond on the Huron River.

Sedimentation is an even greater problem in impoundments and results in loss of storage capacity (increasing the potential for flooding), restricted boat use

containing pet and wild animal waste; combined sewer overflows; illicit connections of sanitary sewers into storm sewers; and on-site septic systems.

Because fecal coliform bacteria are common and are associated with pathogenic bacteria and viruses in affected individuals, a high fecal coliform level is an indication that risks to human health are also high.

In Ann Arbor, fecal coliform contamination to Geddes Pond from stormwater runoff has been linked to animal wastes and as yet unknown factors that may contribute to bacterial growth in storm drains. Fecal coliform levels of 200 colonies/100 ml or above are considered unacceptable for total body contact recreation, like swimming.

Heavy Metals and Toxic Compounds Contamination: Cars are responsible for most of the heavy metal transported by urban runoff. Examples include lead from exhaust (leaded gasoline), zinc from tire wear, iron from vehicle rust, and copper from metal plating and brake lining wear.

Heavy metals are also derived from some commercial and industrial sites, deposition of industrial air pollutants, and pesticide applications around homes, businesses, golf courses and urban parks.

Because of the pervasiveness of heavy metals, it is a more significant problem than many believe. Between August 17 and August 27, 1979, the five storm drains in Ann Arbor discharged 4,620 pounds of iron, 45 pounds of lead and 220 pounds of zinc into the Huron River (NURP Study, 1981). Most of these particles become trapped in bottom sediments. However, biological activity in sediments and changes in water chemistry can lead to re-suspension of heavy metals. Heavy metal contamination can disrupt natural food chains and bio-accumulate in organisms, like fish.

It seems clear that technological solutions alone will not be enough to curb nonpoint pollution. It will ultimately require a change in values as to how we see ourselves in connection with the land.

For more information, contact:
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scientific information and carrying out popular environmental education.

Q. What sorts of activities does the Association of Biologists and Ecologists engage in?

A. At the present time, the Association is attempting to organize a meeting of biologists and ecologists throughout Central America, to be held in November of this year, tentatively. This meeting has as its objective the opportunity for representatives from environmental organizations all over Central America to discuss the major environmental problems of the region. We will attempt to design

together a possible action strategy to find solutions to these common problems. Other projects of the Association for this year include organizing the first meeting on Fisheries at the national level and participating in the world-wide Earth Day campaign. In addition, the Association provides consultation to governmental ministries involved in development projects which have an environmental impact.

Q. What is the relationship between the Association and the government?

A. The Association is an independent, autonomous organization which depends financially on dues from the membership,

which is made up of professionals. It is part of the National Federation of Professional Associations, which has 22 member organizations from distinct professions. This Federation has a representative in the National Assembly.

Q. Does the government listen to suggestions from the Association of Biologists and Ecologists regarding its development projects?

A. On some occasions the government itself has approached the Association for advice on its projects; the Association is well respected within the country.

Q. What is the impact of the war on these environmental issues in Nicaragua?

A. We could say that there are three types of impacts. First, the *direct* impacts caused by direct military activity on the natural resources. This has not yet manifested itself in Nicaragua with the same intensity as it has in Vietnam or in El Salvador. Another effect of the war in Nicaragua on the environment is the damage it has done to the the government's environmental projects--assassinating environmentalists, destroying equipment, and impeding the development of the projects. Lastly, we can speak of the *global effects* of
(see CARDENAL, page 20)



Photo by Peter Odom

ANN ARBOR--On Saturday, April 26, over a thousand people gathered for a rally on the steps of the Federal Building and then marched through the streets in a protest against rape. The "Seventh Annual Take Back the Night March and Rally" was sponsored by the Ann Arbor Coalition Against Rape.

A member of Agenda's volunteer staff carried a tape recorder and asked people two questions: "Why are you here?" and "How do you think it is going so far?"

Wendy Martin

I'm here tonight because I'm sick of living in a rape culture and I'm sick of living in a culture that practices terrorism against women. I'm sick of not being able to walk home from the library at night when I want to. I'm sick of the repercussions that those inabilities have on my life.

How do you think it's going so far?

It's really energetic, huge crowd and there's an incredible energy here. I'm really enjoying it.

Suzanne Cohen

I'm here because I think there are problems in our society, not only our city of which I am a part of, which we really have to start being aware of. I am a person in this society and I feel threatened because of what type of a person I am: a woman. I feel there are certain things that really need to be brought to people's attention, and something like this, I feel, is one way to enlighten people, to heighten their awareness, to say: "Hey, this is a problem we are having." I don't feel safe out at night. I go out at night, but I don't feel safe. That fear is always there. Look at these streets we are walking down now. They're all dark, lights on the corners on the poles but none of them work. What good is that? And I need that, I need the lights there to feel safe, to feel comfortable in coming out. How was that?

How do you think it's going so far?

I think it's nice. I love meeting people coming out of their houses and checking us out. I think that's a step, I feel

just being here. It's a nice turn-out. That's really good. It's a good feeling. I feel this is going very nicely and it was dealt with really well. That's all. The organizers of this program really deserve a lot of credit too.

Isabella Nebel

I'm here to show solidarity with other women who have, who have come to the realization that there is a lot of abuse and mistreatment of half of the population on this earth. And we have to be aware of it and we have to try and change it and we'll only be aware of it and change it when we can come together and show that we have experienced it. There is a lot of denial that goes on and this is meant to be a process of becoming aware. And we have to be aware that rape, rape happens all the time. Rape is one of the most horrible crimes--and it happens all the time, to everyone. Every woman has a chance of being raped.

How do you think it's going so far?

Well, I came with very much hesitation, to be honest, because I was very much wary of my own personal feelings being, being very overwhelmed, and now I realize that this is a very positive thing and that the most wonderful thing that women can do is make other women aware of their situation, and be here, to show each other that we care. And the men that were at the rally, too, they are aware of the situation. So, it's positive, it really is. It's all positive. There is no men hatred here, just hatred of a crime that's happening. And we all need to show solidarity to each other.

Sondra Moore

I'm here because I think it's an important cause and I was afraid that not enough people would show up. Every little bit helps, you know.

How do you think it's going so far?

So far it seems to be going pretty well. I think there are more people here than I expected. I'm pretty pleased. It looks pretty good.

Beki Minhier

I'm here partly for myself and partly for my daughter, but the main reason I'm here is for her. I know the streets

probably won't be safe for me in my lifetime but they may be for her. And if we educate young people, young boys and young girls about the rape culture, what that means, define it for them and show them ways of achieving a different kind of culture, and having social attitudes that are responsible for themselves.

When they were talking about the self-defense for girls, it really hit me how boys are trained to be aggressive and to be forceful and to get their own way and then that is interpreted on a patriarchal consciousness level of 'power-over' instead of 'cooperative-existence' kind of power. And we need to change it, and we need to start with people who are four years old like my daughter. And that's, basically, why I'm here and how I feel about it.

How do you think it's going so far?

I think it's terrific. This is wonderful. This is my first rally in Ann Arbor. I've been in Bowling Green, Ohio, at rallies, campus-kind-of Take Back the Night rallies, and this is really encouraging to see this many women and to see all this anger that is being put forward in a show, a real public display of attitude, and how they want to change things. I think it's wonderful. This is great.

Phyllis Atkins

Well, because I believe in this cause, for one thing, believe very strongly in this. I think that this has been really important to me because since I've been eleven years old, I've not been able to walk out in the street at night, OK? I was assaulted, along with my brother, when I was ten. We went to a restaurant about this time of night and this guy came over and kissed me and my brother tried to fight him and I tried to fight him. We ended up running for our lives and that's why I'm out here. I'm now thirty-four, and it's important. It's very important. I think we ought to be able to walk the streets, like they do in other cultures; women are protected, you know, and we can't depend on men to protect us. We have to depend on ourselves.

Carrie Bruck

I've come here every year for the last six years. It's an increasing problem. It becomes an increasingly important for me to come to this every year because every year... it's very emotional for me. It's just very bad. It's a very bad situation and there are so many people that just don't understand. We need to have women march in the streets in order for them to understand. You have to yell or no one understands.

How do you think it's going so far?

Great. I was really impressed with the opening. They did a great job. I'm really proud of them. It's great, really great.

Diane Rucknagel

I'm here to combat my sense of powerlessness, the feeling that rape is not only something that happens to people walking home at night, but is something that can happen to you while you're working. Take back the night!

How do you think it's going so far?

I'm a little disappointed with the

turn-out from the dorms. We don't seem to be getting much of a response in terms of people joining us. But there's probably over a thousand people here which is, you know, POWERFUL! That's all I can say. I'm really out of breath.

Julia Bayha

I'm here because I want to show solidarity for those of my sisters who cannot walk at night as I can.

How do you think it's going so far?

I think it's the biggest one they've ever had. I've been here for every one and it looks to me like a bigger crowd. It's got a lot of age ranges which is good. It's the first time I've seen so many children and you've got both a vocal crowd and a silent majority.

France Schrom

I'm here to protest rape and to stand up for women and women's rights and my own rights and not to be violated anymore.

How do you think it's going so far?

I think there's a pretty big turn-out. I'm from San Francisco and I participated in a march about three years ago in San Francisco and I'm glad to be participating here in Ann Arbor. I think there's a pretty big turn-out and I hope that the community is receptive to it. I hope, I really hope that these people understand what's going on and that women are trying to take back their own power and refuse to be violated anymore.

Flo Burke

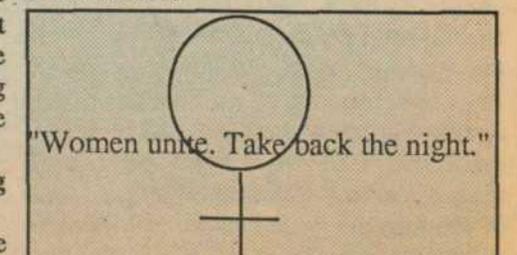
Well, as a mother of three teens and a friend of some of the Ann Arbor young people, I think it's important for those that are out of college and into our older years, you know, to also show support for the women's movement and for freedom of choice, you know, women in the city.

How do you think it's going so far?

I think it's very nice. It's a very big crowd and an enthusiastic crowd and I think the more of us there are telling each, the better. I've talked to young people these days that don't actually know what the feminist symbol stands for. You know, I've worn a little one, occasionally, and they didn't know what it was. They didn't know why some women might be offended by the term "lady", for example. And I started to say to myself, I had sort of gotten bored with marching, but I thought, well, maybe there are some people out there who still need to know that there are reasons to march and the things we stand for. I think that's about all I have to say. I'm about worn out.

Frank Jenkins

Well, I'm here because I am totally in sympathy with the purpose of the march, to make safe streets and to combat rape and sexist attitudes.



Viewpoints

NOT JUST "ANOTHER VIETNAM" Escalation Dominance in the Middle East

by Justin Schwartz

The recent U.S. military provocations and attacks upon Libya recall Reagan's May 1984 avowal of his belief in the immanence of the Battle of Armageddon prophesied in the Bible. Reagan said, "I turn back to your ancient prophets in the Old Testament and the signs foretelling Armageddon, and I find myself wondering if--if we're the generation that's going to see them come about. Believe me, they certainly describe what we're going through." "Armageddon," literally, is the Megiddo Plain in northern Israel.

Reagan's belief is not as utterly loony tunes as it might appear. The Middle East is perhaps the most likely place in the world for a nuclear war to start. There, pre-existing regional conflicts intersect with the U.S.-Soviet rivalry in a particularly lethal way. The Middle East is both strategically valuable to both sides and wracked by local conflicts fought with a high and increasing level of military technology. In this volatile context, the U.S. policy of nuclear first use in a conventional war is reckless, to say the least. And such actions as the recent Libyan operations do little to reduce the risks. U.S. policy in the Middle East, unlike Central America, is a standing invitation not just to another Vietnam, but to a man-made Armageddon.

The Middle East contains nearly half of the world's known oil reserves. In 1945 the State Department called the region "a stupendous source of strategic power and one of the greatest material prizes in history." In 1978 General Maxwell Taylor, former Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that it is "the jugular vein of Western capitalism." As a matter of fact, the U.S. is not energy-dependent on Middle East oil. Today the U.S. imports only 3% of the oil it consumes, from the Persian Gulf. Most U.S. oil imports are from Mexico and Venezuela. But U.S. companies reap

spectacular super-profits from control of Middle Eastern oil, and Western Europe and Japan are heavily dependent on it. Thus U.S. control of the oil enables the U.S. to exert economic pressure on its allies.

To protect these interests and to "contain" (that is, to coerce!) the Soviets, the U.S. maintains the 6th Fleet and the Central Command (formerly the Rapid Deployment Force), now more than 300,000 strong - that is, larger than U.S. forces in Western Europe. It has directly intervened regularly, as in Lebanon in 1958 and 1983, and it regularly threatened to start a nuclear war. Reagan has reaffirmed the "Carter Doctrine" announced in the 1980 State of the Union Address: "Any attempt by any outside force to gain control of Gulf oil supplies will be repelled by any means necessary," a thinly veiled nuclear threat, and one much more dangerous, as I shall explain, than the NATO doctrine of using nuclear weapons in a conventional European war.

The U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient in oil. However, geographically, the Middle East is the Soviet's Carribean, bordering on Soviet territory for 1200 miles from Turkey through Iran and Afghanistan to Pakistan. Turkey is the Soviets' Cuba, a NATO thorn in their side. Indeed, the Islamic Central Asian Soviet Republics are culturally Middle Eastern. Accordingly, U.S. military deployments in the Middle East are faced by the Soviet Mediterranean fleet and the military bases along the southwestern U.S.S.R.

The region is torn by deeply felt local conflicts. The most severe and long-standing of these is between competing Israeli and Palestinian claims to the land in Israel and the occupied territories. This has provided the pretext for a series of increasingly brutal wars between Israel and the Arab states, most recently in Lebanon in 1982. Since 1980, Persians and Arabs have

been slaughtering each other in the Iran-Iraq war, and in Lebanon the civil war between Arab Christians and Muslims has been raging since 1975.

All of these conflicts are independent of U.S.-Soviet rivalry. But the rise of "Islamic nationalism," virtually the only unifying factor in the region, is not. It is a conflict between the Middle East peoples and the U.S. government. The Islamic revolutions that have swept the Middle East since the mid-1970s, of which Iran is only the most spectacular example, is religious expressions of Middle Eastern desire for freedom from U.S. interference and control. Egypt's President Sadat was assassinated by Islamic fundamentalists because of his closeness to the U.S., as reflected in his part in the Camp David Egyptian-Israeli settlement.

Although the U.S. unilaterally runs the region's diplomacy, and has had some success at overthrowing governments, neither superpower has clear control in the Middle East. As Michael Klare of the Institute for Policy Studies observes, this makes superpower meddling in regional affairs quite risky. Central America, by contrast, is a U.S. "protectorate" where the Soviets have no significant influence. In Indochina, the reverse holds. Despite heavy militarization in Central Europe and the Far East, the demarcations are clear and unambiguous. But the Middle East seems up for grabs. Today, Syria and Libya are seen as Soviet aligned; fifteen years ago, their respective neighbors (and enemies) Iraq and Egypt played those roles. Iran, formerly the U.S. regional cop, has been hostile to both sides since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Superpower involvement in these shifting local conflicts always carries the risks of escalation to direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation. For example, during the Israeli invasion of West Beirut in the 1982 War, the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon was shelled and "heavily damaged" by Israeli forces, which then actually occupied parts of the Embassy for two days (*New York*

Times, July 8, 1982; *Los Angeles Times*, 18 Sept. 1982). The Soviets acted with restraint at this provocation by a U.S. client. Should the Israelis move against Syria, where the Soviets have troops deployed, we might not be able to count on the Soviets' just taking it calmly.

A full-scale U.S. intervention in the Middle East would not be just another Vietnam from a military point of view. Vietnam started as a low-level war against peasant guerillas with rifles. Conflicts in the Middle East, by contrast, are already fought by highly trained armies with the most advanced weapons in the arsenals of the superpowers, approaching the level of sophistication of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This April, the Libyans fired advanced Soviet SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles at U.S. fighter-bombers. U.S.-trained Iranian pilots fly the same planes as the U.S. Air Force, provided by the U.S. to the Shah.

This proliferation of advanced weaponry does not stop at the nuclear firebreak. The U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency reports that Israel has close to 100 nuclear weapons (*Los Angeles Times*, 4 Dec. 1984). Pakistan may have exploded a nuclear bomb in conjunction with China, according to Indian intelligence, (*Boston Globe*, 27 Mar. 1984), and at any rate has the capacity to produce nuclear weapons. The Iraqi Orisak reactor, destroyed in a 1981 Israeli raid, was widely thought to have been capable of producing weapons-grade uranium.

But it is the U.S. which is the main nuclear threat. Too few people understand that the U.S. does not view nuclear weapons as a deterrent only against Soviet attack. U.S. doctrine is nuclear *first use* to escalate conventional conflict. General David Jones, former Chair of the Joint Chiefs, explained the doctrine clearly in a Pentagon report:

Theater nuclear forces pose the direct possibility of theater nuclear response to hostile conventional or nuclear attack, (continued on next page)



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SLY FOX
by Larry Gelbart

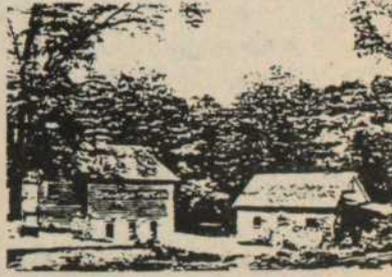
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and thereby raise uncertainty about the degree of force the enemy could expect the U. S. and its allies to use against military aggression. If deterrence fails, TNF (theater nuclear forces) provide a wide range of options to allow the U.S. to deny the enemy his objectives at conflict levels below all-out nuclear war, while at the same time threatening escalation to a general nuclear response (U.S. Military Posture, FY 1982: 15).

With the level of escalation as high as it always is in the Middle East, any Middle East conflict takes the world to the brink. The Carter Doctrine merely institutionalized this policy of "American roulette." Here it is worth noting that the NATO cruise missiles deployed in Cosimo, Sicily, are within range of the Middle East, but not of targets in the Soviet Union. Philip Margate, in Middle East (Dec. 1984) argues that their purpose is to allow "nuclear surgery" in the region. Margate says that Richard Nixon confirmed this in

an interview with the West German press.

This is not just "doctrine." The U.S. has repeatedly planned or threatened to start a nuclear war over the Middle East. In 1958, Eisenhower ordered the Joint Chiefs to prepare nuclear weapons, if necessary, to defend the oil-rich Kuwaiti monarchy against revolution "spreading" from neighboring Iraq. During the 1973 Yom Kippur War, the U.S. called a full nuclear alert to prevent Soviet intervention on behalf of Egypt. Barry Blechman and Stephen Kaplan of the Brookings Institution, who analyze these incidents in detail, conclude that "there was a serious threat of military conflict" between the superpowers on this occasion.

A particularly instructive case was in 1970, when Jordan's King Hussein seemed threatened by Syrian-backed PLO fighters. Nixon dispatched nuclear-capable aircraft carrier task forces to the region. "We could not allow Hussein to be overthrown by a Soviet-inspired insur-

rection," Nixon wrote in his memoirs. "It was like a ghastly game of dominoes, with a nuclear war waiting at the end." (The U.S.S.R. was not, in fact, involved.)

"We put everything on the line with the Soviet Union and they didn't blink until the last day," Henry Kissinger later said of this incident, according to New York Times reporter Seymour Hersh. Kissinger complained that if he was unable effectively to threaten the use of nuclear weapons, then "We weren't getting our money's worth out of them." He asked planners to develop new options "to be sure America's strategic forces really did cast a shadow on peripheral situations" (The Price of Power: 246n), an unusually frank statement of the real purpose of the U.S. arsenal.

The Reagan administration policy in the Middle East, most recently manifested in Libya, is clearly in this dangerous tradition, and does absolutely nothing to reduce the conflict or pull back from the brink of nuclear war, quite the

reverse. Secretary of State George Schultz's rationale for this latest contribution to the "peace process" is particularly disturbing. "If you raise the costs," he said, "you should eventually have something which should act as a deterrent." This raises the question: which is more frightening: evil or stupidity?

1 "A policy of containment. . . is in effect a policy of calculated and gradual coercion," admits National Security Council Document 68, April, 1950. Historians consider NSC-68 to be the basis for the Cold War.

Reprinted from The New Democrat, magazine of the National New Democrat Movement, June 1986.

Justin Schwartz teaches a course on the arms race at the University of Michigan. He works with the Michigan Alliance for Disarmament and the national New Democratic Movement.

SHOAH

by Judy Brown

"SHOAH" (meaning Annihilation) is a film which attempts to instruct on the experience of the Nazi death camps. It was shown in Ann Arbor by the Hillel Foundation over several weeks in April of this year. This film deals with how it was possible for the Nazis to slaughter so many. It also considers the issues of how those who knew of the atrocities responded to this knowledge and how the lessons of the Holocaust affect the present.

I approached the viewing of this movie as one sometimes approaches requisite cultural or educational experiences. I felt that I "should" see this film, that I had an obligation to be familiar with its contents, to understand its intentions. I had no lack of actual concern or interest in the topic, yet I felt that it might be difficult to view. Having some familiarity with films made when the Allies liberated the death camps, I expected to undergo some of the nauseating, riveting horror one experiences when viewing the footage of piles of thousands of people who have been starved and brutalized to death. "SHOAH" does not approach the topic in this manner.

The French filmmaker, Claude Lanzmann, created this film over a ten year period. There is no footage of war time scenes and there are no clear pictures of gross atrocities. He presents only current interviews with the perpetrators and victims of the Holocaust. He presents current views of the sites of the former camps.

The film runs for 9 and 1/2 hours. As one views it, the immediate shock and horror of the newsreel footage is not experienced. Rather, a more pervasive and inescapable understanding develops.

One of the most chilling realizations one experiences is that so many knew what was happening to the Jews. Although the Nazis went to great lengths to hide the evidence, even grinding into powder the few bones left after the incineration of the bodies, there were many thousands of people who were acutely aware of the massive killings. These people did nothing to intervene. Lanzmann interviews contemporary Polish peasants who acknowledge that they lived within feet of the camps. The stench of the burning bodies is described as well as the massive numbers of people arriving, never to leave. Although the horrors of the camps are now well known, the faces of the peasants are remarkable in their impassivity. The peasants assert quite blandly that the Jews were killed because they were the "richest." Several of the women declare in jealous tones that the Jewesses

were "very pretty."

It may be that the human psyche is incapable of understanding such massive atrocities, especially when to acknowledge them means such guilt and such a necessity for action. The killing machine was so huge and so efficient that individuals may have felt powerless. The knowledge may have been so overwhelming that people could not contend with its true implications. Denial is a very powerful human defense. This is one possibility. It must be considered in light of the fact that a recent survey in Austria revealed that one in four Austrians remains anti-Semitic.

The noted historian, Raul Hilberg, who is featured in the film, states that he has a "fear of probing 'big' questions about the Holocaust for fear of coming up with 'small' answers." The answers to why and how this could have happened are indeed small when the individuals are considered. Each person wished to protect him or herself and would not see that by doing so they supported the Nazis, they encouraged them.

The bureaucratic use of language perpetuated this sort of attitude. Benign terms were used to describe their grisly tasks. The Jews were transported in large trains with the people referred to as "pieces" or "cargo." One of the functionaries who was in charge of the German railroad describes the large numbers of Jews and others who were transported to the camps. He speaks to the enormous task and seeks to sympathize with the horror. Although he denies knowledge of the fate of his passengers, he neglects to address why he did not notice that none of the thousands ever left the camps as they came. This governmental use of language and its acceptance by the people is frightening when we consider that the recent attack on Libya by our government was described on the nightly news as "defense suppression." As one man relates in the film, if you tell lies enough you start to believe them. It also becomes clear that the orders and the planning were acceptable if one didn't "utter the words appropriate to the acts."

The shallow nature of the perpetrators' or Nazi "technicians" denial is skillfully revealed. Director Lanzmann interviews some of the former SS Commandants. They do not realize that they are being filmed. Several of them are adamant that they did not comprehend the extent of the killing. Lanzmann then asks specific questions about the massive technology of death which these men helped to create. They then unwittingly reveal their pride in their accomplishments. They eagerly describe their success at killing huge numbers of people in

the shortest amounts of time. One of the Commandants bursts into a spirited rendition of the camp song. Even so, they seek to exonerate themselves and to make a human connection with the interviewer by acknowledging some of the atrocities. By doing so they merely testify to their own culpability.

There is a tendency when considering history to disavow the current possibilities for such events. Perhaps this is why Lanzmann focuses on the actors--victims and perpetrators--in the present. Many Nazis and some survivors live today. The Holocaust is not an event remote in time. Its effects remain. Richard von Weizsacker, the president of the German Federal Republic, delivered a speech last year on the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. In this speech Mr. Weizsacker stated, "Anyone who closes his eyes to the past is blind to the present. Whoever refuses to remember the inhumanity is prone to new risks of infection."

This statement is particularly forceful when one considers that Helmut Kohl, the current Chancellor of West Germany, is now supporting the candidacy of Kurt Waldheim for the Austrian presidency. The evidence is mounting that Mr. Waldheim was one of the actors in the drama of the Holocaust. In Waldheim's recently discovered war diaries, there is clear evidence that he accepted and fulfilled orders to murder hundreds of partisans. He has made campaign speeches in which he has stated, "We were not doing anything but our duty as decent soldiers."

Mr. Waldheim has chosen to deny the lessons of history. One must consider whether this can be the result of his denial or the callousness of one who has a conscience which permits him to hate so many in such an unreasonable and desparate manner. One European diplomat was heard to say "Waldheim's skin is so thick that he doesn't need a spine." The testimony of the Polish peasants would also seem to indicate such bland unconcern for the horrors of the Nazi regime.

Primary questions which these responses raise are what could possibly cause such hatred for the Jews and such an unimaginable solution to be generated? How is it possible that these feelings and ideas still exist after the tragedy of the Holocaust?

Victims and perpetrators alike, witnesses to the Holocaust, live among us. The horrors are exhaustively documented. The citizens of Europe were unavoidably faced with the attempted annihilation of the Jews. There are clear indications that Waldheim is the favorite of the Austrian people and that he will win the presidency. There is clear evidence that Waldheim was a Nazi perpetrator. The events of the 1930's and 40's are not yet past.

Judy Brown is an MSW working in Washtenaw County.

Is Peace Patriotic?

by Dave Buchen

In the recent debate over contra aid in Congress, one of the main arguments of the Reagan administration has been that those opposed to U.S. intervention in Nicaragua were un-American and not patriotic. Offended Democrats and peace activists responded that this is not true. Some say that they are as patriotic as Reagan. Others say that they in the peace movement are the real patriots. This has been a "theme" of the peace movement in recent years. Red, white and blue bumperstickers with a billowing flag declare that peace is patriotic.

Before we in the peace movement wrap ourselves in the flag we should ask ourselves a few questions: Is there reason to be patriotic about the United States? Are peace and patriotism compatible and, What will be the effect of the peace movement calling itself patriotic?

Patriotism means pride in one's country, an allegiance to the state. Many liberals call themselves patriotic because they see the U.S. as a free nation or perhaps even the best one. Others say that it has "lost its way" but it was based upon principles of freedom and even revolution. Is America a free nation however, or is it an image? The US has always been based upon, more than anything else, the privilege of rich white men. Capitalism and "free enterprise" make where one lives, how one eats, how "much" free speech one has, how much leisure time one has, and how healthy one can be, all dependent upon how much money one has. Large corporations attempt to control the necessities of life which make us dependent while telling us we are free. The nation is plagued by (and operated on) sexism, racism, classism, militarism, and heterosexism.

The right to dissent, held dearly by liberals and conservatives alike, is severely limited by those in power. Only certain kinds of protest are truly permissible in this country. Calling for reform is permitted, but acting for real change is not. Those stepping outside of accepted and controlled channels receive resistance and harassment from protectors of the status quo (eg the media and academia) and repression from the state.

Think of all the people shot down at labor strikes or for being black. Think of all those jailed for speaking out or for being poor; all the people thrown out of the country or denied entrance because their politics didn't fit the mold; all the people put in mental hospitals because they found the roles prescribed for them too confining. Think about Angela Davis, Joe Hill, Eugene Debs, Kent State, Jackson State, Margaret Randall, Emma Goldman, Charlie Clements, the Haymarket martyrs, and the thousands of people whose names we don't know because our history ignores them.

I don't wish to go on a year by year odyssey of US history, so let me just ask a few questions. When has the US ever been free or a just place to live for women, for people of color, for the poor, for the working class, for Native Americans? When has the US ever valued justice over profit,

freedom over military and corporate aspirations, equality over privilege for a few?

Perhaps the question of peace and patriotism is more basic than a judgement of the U.S. Is the concept of patriotism even compatible with peace? The most "progressive" view of patriotism is that one loves one's country enough to change it. An assumption behind this is that the country is worthy of reform rather than revolution. There is no reason to be patriotic about something you want to get rid of. Patriotism is allegiance to the state (remember reciting the pledge in grade school or at City Council meetings!), not to the people living within it.

The end result of patriotism is nationalism, which is also the root of war. The need for nationalism and patriotism has always been seen by presidents and generals in times of war. It is not a coincidence that the flags are flown and stirring speeches given and anthems sung as troops march off or as bombs are dropped. We must ask ourselves if war is more likely when people are pledging their resistance or pledging their allegiance.

Finally, what will be the result of the peace movement declaring itself patriotic? These days in America the propaganda is thick and steady saying that "America is back and standing tall." The newspapers and TV report that there is pride about America again. The armed forces and ROTC are "back in style." The macho ethic of being number one is the mood of the nation. And while all this goes on the peace movement waves the flag and says peace is patriotic. The motive seems to be, if not based entirely on patriotic feelings, to use

the flag and other trappings of patriotism to get peace. Yet by declaring its patriotism the peace movement gives support to the state that fights the wars. It plays the same game of nationalism and competition that the state plays. The flag it waves is the same flag carried to battle, flown at half mast, and draped across a coffin.

Besides giving support to the state, patriotism on the part of the peace movement makes co-optation easy, if not inevitable. Any military action carried out by the U.S. government will be declared defensive. As we can see by the example of Nicaragua, the media will certainly gobble up anything that the president and State Department tell it. When this call for defense of country goes out, the cry for patriotism will also be in the air. And wouldn't a patriot support the defense of the country one loves? Of course we in the peace movement should fight these lies and propaganda. But while we tell the truth about U.S. aggression and injustice, why develop a sense of patriotism towards it?

Obviously, I feel that the peace movement shouldn't say that peace is patriotic. I believe that peace is unpatriotic and we shouldn't hide it. Working against the military establishment and for freedom, justice and equality are subversive acts. As we work for the rights of all peoples to have power over their own lives, we undermine the powers of the state. I don't think it is cynical to say that it is in the best interests of the U.S. government to make war in Nicaragua. But the interests of the state are not mine and they shouldn't be the interests of the peace movement.

Let us build a movement without borders or flags. Let us dedicate ourselves to

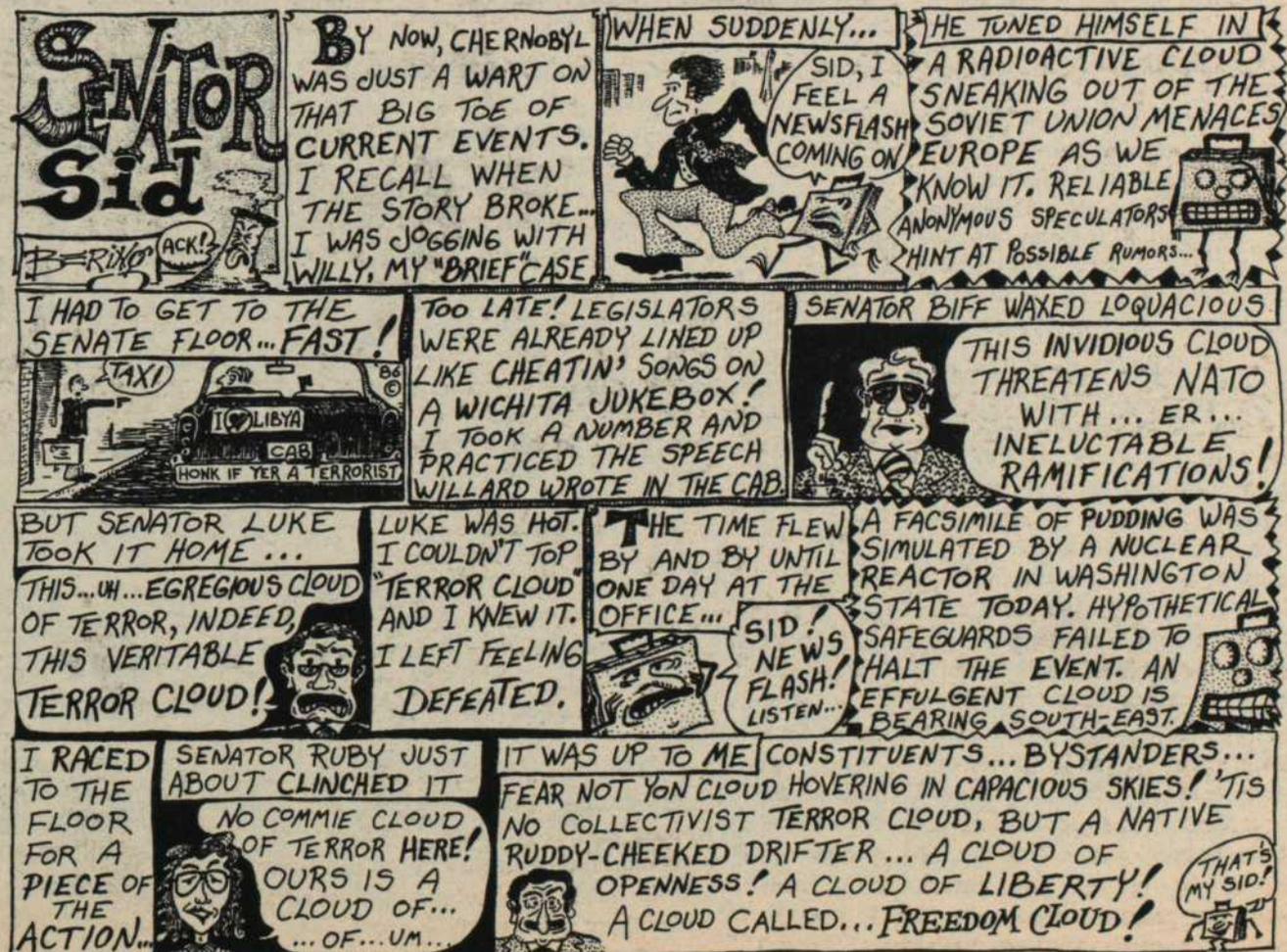
each other and a better world rather than to the state. If the reason we want to be patriotic is merely to appeal to what the nation supposedly wants to hear then we have sold out. One does not win through compromises; one wins compromises. A misguided alliance with the state can only serve the interests of the state which are antithetical to what we are striving for. Only through an honest struggle to do away with the powers over us will be bring about a better world. We should proudly declare ourselves unpatriotic and un-American.

Dave Buchen describes himself as a dropout, an un-American, an anarcha-feminist, and a general nuisance upon society.

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The Press and Central America

ALEXANDER COCKBURN

(continued from page one)

promptly wrote in that it wasn't because of my prose style that people thought I was old, it was rather that someone so filled with hate must have lived a long time. Press critics have to be filled with hate.

Well, when we talk about the press coverage of Central America, like the press coverage of almost everything else in Reagan's America, we're talking about unreality. So I'd like to begin by talking about the fundamental pattern in terms of the press reaction to the propositions of the Reagan Administration, which pattern summed up satirically, shows how the press comes to agree with the President that black is the same as white.

What happens is as follows: The president gives a press conference or makes a speech in which he says that in his judgement, matured over many years, he has come to the general view that white is the same as black. The first reaction of the press is usually not immediate acceptance. They say that while the president is very insistent on emphasizing this position and has made it a major priority of his administration, there are many experts backed by widespread public opinion who believe that white is not the same as black and indeed is different. They will even quote a few authorities to that effect.

Reagan's genius has been to understand that this kind of resistance is not deep, and he promptly insists in even more dogmatic terms than before that, contrary to disinformation campaigns by the Soviet Union and the Nicaraguan government and the like, white is very definitely the same as black. At which point the press begin to waver. They say that on second thought, there first of all seems to be widespread and growing popular support for this position. They then say that in the view of some experts, black is somewhat akin to gray, gray is somewhat akin to white and so you could say—in a way—that black and white are more or less the same thing.

Then they need to have a validating poll. The use of the poll is very important at this point. ABC news actually do it while the president is talking. They say that now the position that black and white are the same and not different seems to be held by the majority of the American people. At this point dissent becomes harder and harder to find. Of course MacNeill-Lehrer has a couple of programs about it, so does Ted Koppel, but after a three or four days the black-different-from-white position becomes a minority one and then is exiled into the op-ed pages, the letters column and that's it.

That is the basic pattern of the press under Reagan and has been from the word go. I think the quality of difference between Reagan and his predecessors, or at least his immediate predecessor, is his realization that if you emphasize something long enough and loud enough the press will certainly cease to question in any fundamental sense what



photo courtesy of Jeffrey Cardenas

you've been saying, and antagonism to your position will be rapidly marginalized.

Cartographic Genocide

The press approached Central America with its familiar first attribute, which of course is profound ignorance. They barely knew where it was. The first engagement of the U.S. press in some new area of imperial exploitation usually takes the form of a small and rather bad map. In this case the map of Central America actually has been more creative than usual. You'll remember that in the efforts to show that Nicaragua has been supplying El Salvador over the years, many press maps actually performed cartographic genocide—they removed Honduras altogether, and Nicaragua and El Salvador came to enjoy a common border. I've actually got quite a good little collection of about ten maps to this degree.

This is in the early Reagan phase, you remember, of the "big arrow" school of political analysis. The whole world was having these swooping red arrows. I remember a Libyan one, a red arrow that went right down into Angola, a crescent of catastrophe right down. And then you had the arrow going from Nicaragua, or from Cuba to Nicaragua, and then of course the abolition of Honduras which simplified matters greatly, since if you removed Honduras, with its U. S. Surveillance Center, advisers, etc: it was easier to argue that Nicaragua was smuggling arms to the FMLN.

Left is Right

El Salvador was the first major preoccupation of the press in the Reagan period and the press's first major and ongoing failure. In the first two years of the Reagan administration, the main activity in El Salvador was that of the death squads who managed to murder somewhere between thirty and forty-thousand people. This is the phase

of journalism when you heard a lot about "the violence of left and right alike." Very well judged formulation of journalism. Journalists like it because it keeps them in the supposed middle—and journalists love the middle, however you define it. Of course the middle has been defined further and further toward the right. Which leaves the left in a "mad dog" role. I'm often asked to go on TV and be a mad dog. That means you're meant to defend murdering small children. "What are you going to say?" they ask. You say, "I don't know. I'm going to say that the Reagan administration should have read the UN charter." They look very distressed and say, "But aren't you going to justify terror?"

The journalism from El Salvador in that period was "the terrorism of the left and right alike." You may remember when Archbishop Romero was killed on March 24, 1980, shot by someone probably hired by Roberto D'Aubuisson. The press couldn't come out flatly and say that the left had done it. What they did say was that the left was "benefitting from the chaos." Which of course somehow indicated that—in a way—the left had been behind it. This is a trusted journalistic technique.

Here is another good example of this I just read the other day. These are reports from Honduras about the growing popular indignation over the behavior of U.S. troops stationed there. This is a report from the Boston Globe: "The local school teacher in Honduras reported finding evidence that boys in her class had been sexually molested by soldiers,—that's U.S. soldiers—"and several children were found to have VD." Listen to the next sentence: "The story was quickly broadcast in Managua, Cuba, and European countries critical of the U.S. military presence." Another report said that the U.S. was conducting chemical warfare tests in remote areas causing "yellow rain" to fall on peasants.

Said a U.S. spokesman: "These reports are entirely untrue, just as it's false to say that the U.S. spread chemicals in Vietnam." You'll remember that the U.S. dropped more chemicals on Vietnam than at any time in the history of the world previously.

Career Fear: The Case of Raymond Bonner

This phase of the "terrorism of left and right alike" as terrorists really came to an end with the murder of the nuns, when Ambassador Robert White said: "They," meaning the right, "are not going to get away with this." And thereafter followed a period where the coverage of El Salvador was, from the point of view of the left, actually not too bad. It was the period when the Reagan White Paper, essentially claiming Soviet, Cuban, and Nicaraguan sponsorship of the Salvadoran revolution, was effectively discredited in fairly quick order. It was the period when Ray Bonner of the New York Times was doing excellent reporting from El Salvador.

It was excellent to the extent that he went to El Salvador, he actually went into the hills, he actually looked at a group of guerrillas and came to the sound investigative conclusion that they weren't Russians. But you have to be highly "professional" for that kind of thing. His reports aroused fantastic indignation, as you might remember, and that fantastic indignation fairly rapidly resulted in the rather abrupt departure of Raymond Bonner from El Salvador, charged with unprofessionalism in sources.

At this time, with the case of Bonner in mind, it would be appropriate to raise the issue of the intimidation and fear of journalists in Central America. I'm not talking about the fear of getting shot, which of course is another risk, but the fear of career. Newspapers in general are incredibly authoritarian organizations, much more authoritarian in terms of ability to protest than the government, and I suspect, even the armed forces. In the government, after all, you can blow a whistle, and although your career usually suffers, there are legal remedies you can take if you think you're being victimized. If you see something that's not so hot on your newspaper and choose to go public with it, your career will usually suffer, and usually not in a way that you'll be able to challenge, because all your superiors need to do is reassign you to progressively more and more unpleasant beats. So from the glory and privilege of your foreign assignment, you can then be reassigned to the night rewrite desk, which is not a very romantic place to be.

Bonner was there in a period when there was a very well designed right-wing onslaught against what was perceived to be liberal reporting, particularly from Central America, spearheaded by Accuracy in Media and involving a lot of other right-wing groups. The precedent they always raised of course was that of Herbert Matthews, who was the New York Times reporter usually regarded by the right as being almost entirely responsible for the Cuban Revolution. The right has an enormous reverence for the power of the press. They thought that Matthews was responsible for the Cuban Revolution because he went to Cuba in the late 50's, interviewed Fidel Castro in the Sierra Maestra and failed to report to the readers of the New York Times, and presumably to the President, Secretary of Defense and the Director of the CIA, that Castro was a dedicated Marxist-Leninist, and thus the Cuban Revolution triumphed over unprepared, unforewarned imperialism. This is the right-wing view of the situation.

Similarly, Shirley Christian wrote a very influential piece in the Washington Journalism Review in 1982 asking the same question: "Who Lost Nicaragua?" Now there are many answers to that question and I'm sure you've probably got them. But you probably haven't got the one she came up with, which was that this dastardly deed was the doing of Alan Riding of the New York Times and Karen DeYoung of the Washington Post. And what had they done? Well they had done exactly what Matthews had done, same ghastly plot. They'd failed to reveal that the Sandinistas were dedicated members of the international Leninist-Marxist conspiracy and thus once again American imperialism had been deceived.

You might think this is preposterous but it was taken extremely seriously in newsrooms and by foreign editors around the country. It was certainly taken seriously by journalists being sent to Central America. For those who follow the career of someone like Stephen Kinzer of the New York Times

and ask themselves how the fellow who co-wrote *Bitter Fruit* (rather a good account of the coup against Guatemala in 1954 organized by the CIA, which he did with Stephen Schlesinger), how could this guy have ended up as the cowardly hack who now sits in Managua? And the answer I think is that Kinzer knows very well that in the current political context of the *New York Times*, in the current political context of mainstream journalism in America, he cannot afford to give what might be perceived as positive coverage of Nicaragua in the *New York Times*.

Bonner made the mistake that he quoted only one source—can you imagine, only one source—to the effect that a U.S. advisor may have been present when torture was inflicted on a guerrilla or a guerrilla sympathizer, by a member of the Salvadoran military. They said, "Why haven't you got two sources? This is a pretty serious accusation here, Bonner. You probably should have ten sources. You probably should have the whole platoon, you know, get them all to tell you." Of course it's probably difficult to get even one person to tell you that a U.S. advisor was present. But that was the perceived blunder for which Bonner was recalled and reassigned to the financial pages and finally really realized that he hadn't a future at the *New York Times*.

The fall of Bonner had a very chastening effect on the reporters in the area. Thus when it came to the elections of March, 1982 in El Salvador, you had a U.S. mainstream press almost unanimously complicit with the process of a demonstration election. I don't know how many of you have read the book *Demonstration Elections* by Ed Herman and Frank Brodhead, which is about how every now and again the U.S. sponsors an election in a third world country and makes much of it as a demonstration election in which very familiar patterns of press coverage always occur.

In the case of El Salvador, the image was of enormous lines of Salvadorans rushing excitedly to the polls, with guerrillas scolding the democratic process. Very hard to find the fact in the mainstream press, the fact I'm sure most of you know, that the guerrillas didn't join the democratic process because there was no guarantee they

wouldn't be slaughtered if they did. The long lines of voters were not explained by the fact that people who didn't vote would not have their passbooks, their registration books stamped, and that this failure to vote might actually mean a sentence of death, because it could be perceived as being hostile to the government.

The demonstration election, accepted with rapture by the U.S. press, inaugurated the "extreme popularity" phase of Duarte. In the following two years the U.S. press managed to totally ignore (with the exception of two reporters) the heaviest bombing campaign ever conducted in the Americas, a campaign which started in 1983, continued in 1984, declined somewhat in 1985, and still goes on today. They absolutely ignored it even though they could lie in bed in the hotel in San Salvador and hear the distant vibrations of the bombs falling on the [Guazapa] volcano. That takes a lot of talent to do that, or a lot of intimidation, or a lot of self-censorship.

Nicaragua: The Sun Also Rises

So far as Nicaragua is concerned in the same period, the fundamental feature of mainstream journalism is an absolute inability to perceive or accept the reality of the revolution as an event beneficial to the bulk of inhabitants of Nicaragua; certainly an inability to report it. I'll give you a rather amusing quote by that same Stephen Kinzer from a chap down there who wrote to me. He said he had interviewed Kinzer and asked him about his failure to report the gains made in health care and education in Nicaragua. Kinzer answered: "It's just not news. Sure they're important and the people appreciate them, but the sun also comes up every morning and the people are happy about that. I don't go file a story about the sun rising though."

Now that extraordinary statement is basically reflected throughout the mainstream press. You occasionally get articles saying "There would appear..." Journalists love the word "appear." It's a sort of gauze you can place between yourself and reality. It's become increasingly popular throughout the Reagan period. You get "perceptions." So you will

hear of "the perceived similarity of white with black." That means you can write those words without feeling that you have subscribed to the lunacy of President Reagan by saying that white actually is black. You can say there's a "perceived similarity" because it's certainly perceived thus by President Reagan. In the same way you get the "perceived" superiority of the Soviet Union in all forms of conventional and nuclear weaponry, the "perceived" threat of Colonel Khadafy to Western Civilization, and the "perceived" failure of the Nicaraguan revolution to live up to expectations.

So that is the fundamental reality of mainstream press coverage in Nicaragua. But obviously the record has been marked with conspicuous failures from the word go in very specific and important areas. One was the failure to accurately report the Nicaraguan elections. To compare the coverage in the U.S. press of the Salvadoran elections of 1982 with the Nicaraguan elections of November, 1984 is to move between two extraordinarily different worlds. The fact that this was the first election in Nicaraguan history, that the turnout was extremely large, that the victory of the Sandinistas was extremely impressive, that the view of observers was unanimous that the elections were fairly conducted—all of these facts were virtually concealed in the U.S. mainstream press.

Vietnam, Libya, Nicaragua, and Pat Buchanan

How many people in this room have been to Nicaragua? I would like to discuss a more positive aspect which I think makes the current situation with Nicaragua different from Vietnam and why I think there are reasons for optimism. The inaccurate coverage by the mainstream press is contradicted daily on campuses and in towns across the country by the experience of a great many Americans who have actually been to Nicaragua. This was not the case in Vietnam. A lot of people of course went to Vietnam, but they didn't go to spend long hours examining the achievements of the Vietnamese revolution, quite to the contrary.

Though I think the Reagan Administration and press propaganda about the Nicaraguan Revolution have had substantial successes, in the sense that I doubt very much that there is a popular knowledge in the U.S. of what the Nicaraguan revolution has achieved. I think that the Reagan Administration has failed so far to inculcate the same degree of "knee-jerk" hostility as has been successfully done in the case of Libya.

With the case of Libya, there's been cultural preparation for almost a decade, of converting Colonel Khadafy into a superfiend, into a monster, and this effort has gone on at almost every level of reporting. The racist Arab stereotype of the Khadafy mold has been around in the culture for a long time. You can conclude that the level of fantasy and delirium about Khadafy permitted the raid against Libya, while I think that is not true so far in the case of Nicaragua. President Reagan is making many attempts to cash the check of Libya in Nicaragua. He's doing it almost every day now. He's saying that the terrorism he'd tried to extirpate in Libya is the terrorism we have to extirpate in Nicaragua. But I don't think that has taken, for a number of reasons.

First of all I think there is a level of popular knowledge about Nicaragua that did not exist in the same way in the Vietnam era. Secondly, the Reagan candidates, the contras, have so far presented the Administration with a series of insoluble problems. They are politically a catastrophe and militarily a failure. The contras are very hard for the mainstream U.S. press to buy for very long. I think it's a case where Reaganite hyperbole actually helped. The day when one of Reagan's speechwriters called the contras "freedom-fighters" was a great day for the Nicaraguan revolution in my judgement, because it was such a preposterous statement that journalists who had been to the contra camps, or had seen the contra commander named "Suicide" order his troops to rape and mutilate people, would really find it very hard to refer to them as "freedom-fighters," or even accept that premise, or to do anything other than to try to disprove it.

(see page 14)

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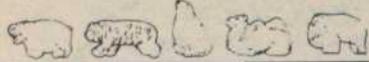


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(continued from previous page)

Similarly, I think Reagan's last major speech in support of contra aid was from their point of view another tactical mistake. It was written by Pat Buchanan. Pat Buchanan is really a very important figure in U.S. political history. It was Pat Buchanan who wrote the speech for Nixon during the invasion of Cambodia. The same man wrote the speech for Reagan on Libya. The same man wrote the speech trying to get the money to invade Nicaragua. That's quite a record. But anyway, the Reagan speech, in which I counted 43 major errors of fact, was so egregious in its lunacy, that even the press had begun to accept the Reagan speech for what it was—fantasy.

Presidential Campaigns: Why Not Just Build Sets?

To understand the symbiosis of the press and the President you should know how presidential campaigns are really conducted, because we're about to get into them again. If you remember, the candidate speeds around the country in an airplane and then every now and then you see on the seven o'clock news the candidate with some appropriate backdrop. If he's talking about the Rust Belt, there's the Rust Belt, or if he's talking about the Pacific Basin you see a picture of the Silicon Valley. The whole point of the exercise is to get to a place by about twelve o'clock so that film can be taken of the Rust Belt background or the Silicon Valley and rushed back for the seven o'clock news. So the plane lands, the Secret Service get out and clear the area, the network cameras get down in position, the candidate gets out and makes the speech. The shots are taken, rushed off to the studio, and everyone gets back in the plane.

I once suggested to Reagan's press guy, "Why don't you just build sets? Then you would save this fantastic expense!" On one such plane trip, the candidate had suddenly decided he wanted to make a statement on the farm crisis, so instead of flying from Washington to Bloomington, Indiana, we were all flown to Nebraska, which was very expensive because it's so much farther. And I said, "Why don't you build it in Washington? You could have a grain field there and we wouldn't have to run like this all over the country, the candidate wouldn't get so tired, and we wouldn't have to spend so much money." He said, "That would be very deceptive, how could you suggest that?"

The Fog is Lifting?

The press were totally deceived and deceiving by the beginning of the second term, but I think at the present, though not in crisis situations, press coverage is not as bad as it was two years ago.

I'll just give you a little smattering of newspaper headlines from the past few days. For example, from the Boston Globe of April 11, you have: "Group's Aid to Contras Probed." The lead here is: "The U.S. Attorney's office in Miami is investigating allegations of extensive criminal activity by a group of Western mercenaries working for the Nicaraguan rebels." A damaging story. Another story, April 11, from the Christian Science Monitor: "Top Contras Under Scrutiny for Corruption." A picture of Calero, the "freedom-fighter" He says that "charges his group is involved in drug trafficking, terrorist activity and gun-running are absolutely false." That's a pretty good statement—I like that. Here's a story: "Nicaraguan Indians Move to Honduras," from the Boston Globe again. It's a story about 3,500 Miskitos crossing the border

into Honduras, but in the third paragraph you have something that you would not have had two years ago: "Their arrival in several refugee camps was orchestrated by U.S. officials to benefit the Miskito exile cause and to bolster the Reagan Administration's portrait of Sandinista repression."

These stories indicate that reporters feel it basically reasonable for them to be filing such stuff. When you look at mainstream journalism and talk to reporters and ask why didn't you do this? If you knew about that cocaine story [an unpublished AP story which linked the contras with cocaine smuggling], why didn't you do it? The first answer is they actually did it, which these guys are now doing. The next question is, why wasn't it published in the paper? So far as I know that story about cocaine smuggling was not published. There is where local pressure on papers, local pressure on the media is extremely important. I think there is a lot to be done in local areas by way of countervailing pressure from the right which has not been done by the left. The press is to a certain extent, on some issues, vulnerable to pressure, vulnerable to a carefully planned campaign of information, a certain amount of harassment, and a certain amount of pressure from local coalitions. And the same is true of television.

The Eagle and the Swastika

One of my favorite pieces of stupidity lately is from Fred Barnes in The New Republic. Some of you may follow his writing. He went recently to visit the contras. I think one of the reasons the right like the contras and right like "guerillas" like Savimbi is that for years they've watched the left have fun visiting guerrilla campaigns. It's a lot more fun than working at the American Petroleum Institute. You get out in the field, wear some kind of military uniform, maybe get a helicopter if you're lucky and it's fun. Above all it's fun. Which is why I think Jeanne Kirkpatrick called Jonas Savimbi "one of the truly great men in the world today." They've got their guy just like we've got our guys.

Anyway, Barnes went down and with no apparent sense of irony described meeting in the contra camp a fellow named Frank. "Frank said he was a designer of coral jewelry which he made in Managua and sold around the country. 'A year ago I got in trouble with the Sandinistas, they searched me, found money, and said I'm a counter-revolutionary because I have too much money.' After a week in jail—that's not Stalinism is it?—"he headed for contra territory. Frank had a tattoo of a swastika on his arm. He was sheepish about it. It's very bad, I know, but it don't mean nothing. I'm going to put an eagle over it."

How Barnes can write about the eagle holding the swastika in its claws without realizing that maybe he's not saying a very clever thing—well, no one said he had brains.

The Moment of Unanimity

If you look at the Libyan case, you have the press in those crucial first two days accepting every proposition of the Reagan Administration and indeed associating themselves with it and promoting themselves. For example, they picked up the President's quote: "irrefutable evidence of Libyan implication" in the blowing up of the Berlin discotheque. Well they may have or may not have had such evidence, but the

one thing you think they might have learned after all these years is that the Reagan Administration is composed of fanatical liars. To say the evidence is irrefutable as I heard Sam Donaldson and all these people say, is to breach the most elementary rule of just saying "it is the administration that is saying this."

Initially, the press accepted all the arguments about "surgical precision." The first rule of journalism is whenever you see the words "surgical precision" you know that nonsense is about to follow. It's always true without exception. The press is still reluctant to approach the fact that the bombing raid was an attempt to kill Khadafy, which of course is illegal under U.S. law. But what happened in those first two days was that you had this unanimity where normal sentinels of mainstream liberalism such as Anthony Lewis were going along with the raid, saying it was a fine idea.

Two days later amid some efforts to climb down the tree, he still said it was perfectly OK to attempt to kill Khadafy, by which logic yhe was really implying it's perfectly OK to kill President Reagan, so the Secret Service should have arrested him. In exactly the same way, Tom Wicker came out for the invasion of Grenada. And Bill Moyers, to complete the trilogy of liberals of this variety, was the major point man against the Soviet Union in the Geneva meeting last year. That is the fundamental utility of those people. They are like the cattletick in Bleibtreu's The Day of the Beast that waits 20 years and then jumps on a cow. Its only function in life is to jump on the cow and have a little hit of blood and then do down. These liberals wait for that all important leap in the service of evil.

The Moment to Watch

So that was the moment of unanimity. Now I think the moment to watch, the moment of maximum peril is that moment when the administration tries to engineer it in Nicaragua, because that is quite clearly their intention. You can see very, very clearly what the strategy is because it's just been unfolded for us over Tripoli and over Bengazi.

First of all, the cult of terrorism has been an operating political concept over the last six or seven years in which politics, context, meaning, history, and reality is thrown aside and you get the undifferentiated image of terror and the abolition of reason. In the space opened up by this abolition of reason, you can expect a statement by Reagan that Nicaraguan terror is suspected—perhaps a Nicaraguan hit squad crossing the border (remember the Libyan hit squad coming down from Canada?). This would be followed by the statement that a U.S. preemptive strike on, say, the deep-water port on the Atlantic Coast at El Bluff has been launched, Congress has been consulted, and planes are in the air. At that moment—despite all the activities, all the organizing one's done—at that moment the game can be lost or at least the situation can get very bad.

That is the entire policy of this administration in terms of news media manipulation, in terms of the concepts under which it's been operating. So I think it behooves us at all moments when these news spasms occur to be doubly vigilant and doubly critical in whatever ways we can because those are the moments when the press will perform what is obviously its fundamental role, which is to lend a cheer to the administration and its enterprises.

SANCTUARY

(cont. from page one)

To the consternation of the U.S. government, the Sanctuary Movement has not been content to deal merely with the symptoms of the refugee problem, it has become increasingly vocal about its root causes. Sanctuary workers and the refugees themselves are speaking out about the U.S. funded air war and the para-military death squad activity in El Salvador. They are denouncing the virtual genocide of the indigenous peoples of Guatemala and their forced relocation into Vietnam style "strategic hamlets" controlled exclusively by the military.

Although the Sanctuary Movement has received a fair amount of national media attention, many related issues have not. The situation in the border areas, INS treatment of refugees and related "disinformation" campaigns, reveal a blatant disregard for human rights on the part of our government and some very disturbing flaws in our legal system.

The border situation

According to the Wall Street Journal recently, there has been a 40% rise in the arrest of illegal aliens by the INS and a large increase in the number of patrolmen at the border. Much of the work of apprehending the immigrants is being accomplished with sophisticated war-related technology: helicopters, devices which can detect heartbeats in trailers and car trunks, and sensors developed for combat use in Vietnam which are implanted in fields along the border and trigger computers at Border Control Headquarters. Captured refugees are taken to prisons or INS detention centers to await trial or deportation on "death flights" as they are known.

Many of the refugee support people that I met in Tucson spoke of overcrowding and abusive conditions in the detention centers, insufficient legal and social services, and inhumane treatment of refugees. They described the common scenario in which jailed refugees, so traumatized that they can barely speak their own language, are confronted by armed INS officers who hand them a pen and a paper written in English and motion to them to sign their own orders for deportation. Refugees have reported beatings, robberies, isolation and even torture.

Since Sanctuary workers began posting bond for refugees, the government has steadily raised the average price from \$500 to \$4000 per adult. The usual bond for a baby or a small child is \$1000. At these prices, Sanctuary can only help a tiny fraction of the flood of refugees who enter each month.

As part of the overall escalation of INS border activity, a huge Federal Alien Detention Center, to be jointly operated by the Bureau of Prisons and the INS, has recently been constructed in Oakdale, Louisiana. Oakdale is close enough to Texas to "process" refugees entering the Rio Grande Valley. Three times the size of the average INS detention center, the Oakdale facility houses eight courtrooms and has a holding capacity of 1000; an adjoining

contingency tent site could hold 5,000 in case of an "immigration emergency". It is predicted that 800 refugees a week, will pass through the Center, a staggering 35,000 to 40,000 annually. Refugee service organizations and immigration lawyers fear that the isolated location of the Oakdale facility will greatly inhibit the provision of legal and Spanish-speaking services for refugees and result in denial of asylum and mass deportations.

Disinformation

INS tactics for dealing with the refugees work hand in hand with a massive disinformation campaign to instill fear and hatred of Hispanic refugees. Media accounts tell of a massive escalation in drug smuggling and criminal activity on the border. A recent Wall Street Journal article claimed that terrorists are infiltrating America through the Mexican border in response to the U.S. attack on Libya. Another common argument is that increased job competition is due to immigration in areas which are already suffering from unemployment. These stories, whether real or fabricated, are used to heighten tension between refugees and townspeople in border communities, as well as to drum up support for INS policies.

In the face of government attacks, in the face of the massive injustices perpetrated against refugees, in the face of the enormity of the entire problem, Sanctuary struggles on. It has sent out an urgent call to all of us: educate yourself, educate others, take action! Human rights must be upheld individually, as an act of faith, an act of conscience.

Suggested Actions

In preparation for the sentencing of Sanctuary Workers on July 1st in Tucson, Arizona:

Send personal letters to:

Judge Earl Carroll
Room 6000
Federal Building
230 North First Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85025

Suggested points to include: 1. Your background and reason for concern. 2. Remarks about how you've been moved by the defendants actions. 3. Religious roots of Sanctuary and caring for the needy. 4. Your own understanding of what is going on in Central America.

Send copies to:

1. Attorney General Edwin Meese
U.S. Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. and 10th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
2. Your local Congressperson
3. Senator Dennis DeConcini
3230 Dirksen Senate Office
Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20510
4. Rep. Joe Moakley
221 Canon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
5. Local newspaper

(see page 20 for more "Actions")



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paratransit (pā-rā-trān'sīt)
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Child Care for City Employees

by Cathy Edgren, (D) Ward 5

ANN ARBOR--On May 5, City Council unanimously passed all but two recommendations from the report of the Advisory Committee on Child Care for City Employees. The recommendations came from a two and one-half year old local effort by the City of Ann Arbor to explore low or no cost ways to assist city employees with child care. It consisted of city employees, resource people from the child care community in Ann Arbor, and Council members.

The Committee surveyed city employees twice regarding their child care needs and desirable options and found a significant interest in child care assistance. The Committee's report included costs, key benefits and proposed implementation of the specific recommendations.

Passage of the Committee's recommendations reflects bipartisan recognition of the need to address the problem of child care in this city. As the initiator of the Advisory Committee and this study of child care needs, and as a participant on the Committee, I am very glad to see Council take some significant action in this direction.

Why should the city assist city employees with child care? Employers have found that providing child care assistance



PHOTO BY GREGORY FOX

can enhance the well-being of the work force. It is a sensible way to increase productivity and decrease stress, it leads to lower absenteeism, and aids in recruitment and retention of employees.

An explosion of interest in finding solutions to child care problems for working parents is taking place. The two-parent nuclear family, with one parent working outside the home, represents a minority of families today. Furthermore, child care is expensive. Noted researchers estimate that child care costs are the fourth highest cost in today's family budget, behind shelter, food and taxes. Demographic trends point to a growing need for child care. In 1982 almost one-half of all children under six had mothers in paid employment.

A U.S. Department of Labor report stated that the fastest growing segment of

the labor force today is the category of mothers of pre-school children. Between 1970 and 1982 the participation of this group in the labor force grew by 55%. It is projected that by 1990, 75% of the labor force will be women who will have a need for child care if they choose to have children.

Many employers across the nation now provide some form of child care service for their employees. In sixteen states, local governmental agencies provide child care in their own buildings. Government employees with children can obtain flexible work schedules in forty-two states, job-sharing in twenty states, and part time jobs with child care benefits in thirty-five states.

At the federal level Congress has recognized the changing nature of the United States workforce and is striving to meet demands of the working parent. Congress is presently considering Parental and Medical Leave Acts in order to make new provisions of child care, flex time, and other benefits for working parents.

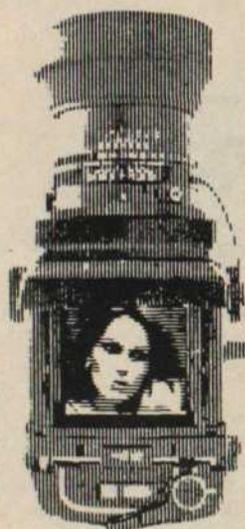
As an employer it is in the City's interests to provide child care assistance to its employees. Over half of all city employees are parents, and of these almost 50% require child care. It is equally important for the City of Ann Arbor to take a leadership role in this area and to serve as a model for other employers.

Some of the key provisions to be implemented are: purchasing an Enhanced Child Care Information and Referral Service that will provide comprehensive, personal service in helping parents select and retain quality child care arrangements at a cost of

\$17,000 to the city; the development of a Career-Family Assistance Brochure/Handbook for current, newly hired, and prospective employees that highlights city policies and practices of special interest to employees trying to balance career and family responsibilities; emphasizing to city department heads and city employees that flexible scheduling, flexible work place and job sharing options are available; continuing to work with the Joint Chamber/City Child Care Committee to survey needs and develop a child care project in the Downtown Development Area (DDA) to further enhance the downtown as a vital place for working people; revising the Employees Assistance Program (EAP) to help with child care problems; and ongoing advocacy for quality child care services, especially for low and moderate income families in the community.

The two recommendations tabled to the June 2nd Council meeting to allow for further study are the Voucher Program and the Space Dedication Program. The Voucher Program would allow an employee to spend benefit funds on a child care voucher, rather than on another unwanted or unneeded benefit. The Space Dedication recommendation asked the City Planning Commission to evaluate three options for providing on-site day care facilities in major new developments.

NOTE: The final report and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Child Care for City Employees is on file with the City Clerk at City Hall and can be purchased at a minimal cost.



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Mark Twain

The man who does not read good books has no advantage over the man who can't read them.

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SOLIDARITY

(continued from page one)

He said the Solidarity model for self management was striving for a decentralized economy to counteract the wastefulness of centralized planning. He described the current inefficient bureaucratic structure, in which people were rewarded management positions in factories without regard for their skills, rather based on their support of the Party. He commented that any worker could run a factory better than a Party appointee, simply by virtue of their experience in the plant, (which the appointees rarely had).

Under Solidarity, management candidates were tested for their skills by self-management committees in the plants and were elected by all workers in the factory, including Party members. The factories were viewed as being "leased" from the State, rather than owned by the workers. Worker ownership was considered for the future; but the experiment ended before that could be achieved.

In contrast to Solidarity, Garztecki described the government sponsored Polish Unions as "company" or "yellow" unions. They do not provide workers with contracts, health and safety inspections, or any of the protections which could normally be expected of unions. Major strikes by workers are not new to Poland either. They have occurred in Posnan in 1956, on the Polish coast in 1970, and in 1976 and 1980 with no support from the government unions. He said workers only go to the government unions to obtain the few perks they can provide, such as vacations in government built holiday houses.

On December 14, 1981, martial law was declared by the head of the Polish government, General Jaruzelski, in the face of Solidarity's growing demands for increased freedom for workers. The government's rationale for declaring martial law was to stave of a possible invasion by the Soviet Union as had occurred in Czechoslovakia in 1958.

At the time of the declaration of martial law, Garztecki was in London on a speaking engagement. He received word that his name was on a list of Solidarity members "wanted" by the Polish government. He has been unable to return to Poland or see his daughter since.

In the days following the declaration of martial law, 11,000 Solidarity activists were imprisoned. Only 300 of the Union's leaders escaped. Garztecki described the period of martial law as "quite brutal." Workers in numerous factories responded with strikes. The strikes were broken by military assaults on the strikers. Beyond the killings and beatings that occurred, Garztecki spoke of the even more insidious psychological shock experienced by the populous in the face of a curfew and the elimination of all phone and telex communication. Months passed before people were able to find out what had happened to friends on the other side of the country.

Garztecki described Jaruzelski's martial law as a "benevolent dictatorship," not nearly as brutal as the situation in Hungary in 1956 when thousands died. Initially, rumors of mass killings were widespread. Garztecki suspects this is a

tactic employed by Communist governments, as during the recent nuclear melt-down at Chernobyl in the Ukraine. By preparing people for the worst with rumors about thousands of deaths, the government can then create a sense of relief, instead of outrage, among the people, when it is discovered that the government is responsible for the deaths of relatively few.

At its peak, Solidarity had 10 million members. Garztecki estimates its present active membership to be about 1 million. In April of 1982 a Solidarity congress established the structure for Solidarity underground. Five or six leaders were elected to coordinate activities in each of several regions of Poland. Solidarity's subgroupings are territorial rather than being structured around branches or professions. The structure is federal and decentralized.

Solidarity has now been underground for 4 1/2 years, the longest any underground movement has survived in any Soviet Bloc country since the Bolshevik revolution. Garztecki's estimate of the current size of the Union is based on the amount of activity being carried out in Poland. He gave numerous examples. One leader in Gdansk has managed to remain out of prison, work, and even organize press conferences which appeared on both French and British television. Garztecki said the Union has underground representatives in virtually every major Polish factory.

The London office of Solidarity has copies of 600 issues of underground newspapers printed and distributed in Poland. A typical issue will focus on reports of health and safety violations in a factory. The papers are distributed by Solidarity activists. Distribution of 50 copies is considered the maximum for maintaining the safety of the individual. So a great number of people are involved in the production and distribution of any given issue.

Union dues are still being collected. The money is used mainly to provide assistance for political prisoners and their families.

Garztecki described what he referred to as Solidarity's "underground radio," which amounts to cassette recorders with timing devices and messages urging resistance. The recorders are placed at the tops of tall buildings, and broadcast until their location is discovered by the police. There have even been instances of Solidarity activists tapping into the national TV network and broadcasting brief messages, such as "Solidarity is alive."

All of this continuing activity in the face of hundreds of secret police, means that there are still hundreds of political prisoners. A worker can get a 1 to 5 year sentence for an activity as simple as exposing health and safety violations in a factory. Garztecki said that arrests are normally accompanied by beatings, in which broken teeth and bones are commonplace.

Western media interest rises occasionally to cover an event, such as the murder two years ago of the Polish priest, Father Kozpiusco by the Polish secret police. But Solidarity can site 50 similar

cases that the media has not covered, in which well adjusted activists have been found hanging in the woods with suicide notes attached to their bodies, or drowned in rivers and ditches. The Polish death squads are not as active as those in Central America, Garztecki concedes, but they do exist. He says they don't go after visible leaders, rather those whose deaths will generate less publicity.

The Polish government is learning effective methods of stifling public dissent without generating publicity in the West. Thousands were arrested in the first Mayday demonstrations following the imposition of martial law. Now, rather than making immediate arrests, police simply film demonstrators. Later the demonstrators are arrested for the non-political charge of hooliganism and fined two to six months wages, which they must pay or go to prison. Garztecki pointed out that a political prisoner can at least expect support and publicity from groups like Amnesty International. "Hooligans" get no such support. Plus, the fines have the effect of depriving the activist's family of food. The Polish government thus engages in subtle terror.

Garztecki feels that workers revolution in Poland is prevented by such state and police brutality. He commented that "there is no terrorism (among the populous) in Communist countries because they are the countries where the terrorists have taken over."

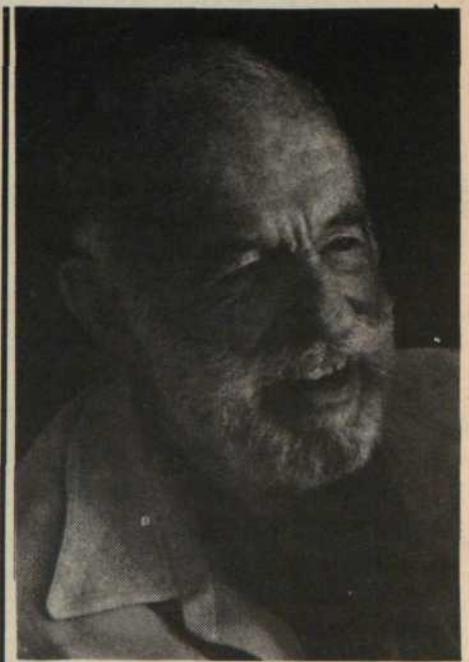
What can be expected of Solidarity in the future? Garztecki states: "We always fought for basic dignity, justice, human rights, and freedom. We will continue to fight until these rights are realized."

Garztecki believes it will take a rising from some organization similar to Solidarity in another Soviet country to bring Solidarity back to the forefront of Poland. The first Solidarity Congress sent messages of solidarity to workers in other Soviet Bloc countries. The union received indications that it had sympathetic supporters in other Soviet countries but no allies similarly fighting for their rights. He cites as examples the Russian Jews who are fighting only to leave, not to change the Soviet Union, small pockets of resisters in the Ukraine and Lithuania, the Czech Charter 77 movement that has only about 50 members, an unstructured single issue anti-war movement in East Germany, and Hungary with only three underground papers. Until a similar ally develops in another Soviet dominated country, Garztecki

feels Solidarity can only wait and preserve itself.

"It will happen again when people feel a need for it. People didn't need to be persuaded to join Solidarity. They only need to be convinced that things can change, that change is needed, and that they have the power. You can't create it. People need to feel it. All we can do is cooperate when something happens and until then provide information and moral support."

Fred Chase is President of the Southeastern Michigan Branch of the IWW. For more information about the union and how you can give aid to Solidarnosc, see the IWW listing in the **Community Resource Directory**.



Dr. Spock to Speak on Parents' Responsibilities in the Nuclear Age

by Michael Steinberg

Dr. Benjamin Spock, the famous pediatrician, author and peace activist will be coming to the Power Center on Saturday, June 14 at 8 pm, to give advice on raising children in a world threatened by nuclear annihilation. The event is being sponsored by the Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control - Second District, and is free to the public.

Dr. Spock became world reknown in 1946 when his book *Baby and Childcare* was published. It has sold over 32 million copies and has been translated into thirty-one languages. In the early 1960s, Spock became concerned about the continued atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons and spoke out in favor of a test ban treaty to "protect children from the radiation of fallout." Spock was elected co-chairperson of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and was an effective spokesperson for the peace movement.

In 1967, Spock resigned from medical school teaching to devote full time to campaigning against the Vietnam War. He was arrested along with the Reverend William Sloan Coffin, Marcus Raskin and Michael Ferber for helping to circulate a statement against draft registration entitled "A Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority." In 1972, Dr. Spock ran for President under the People's Party, a coalition of pacifists and populists.

In Ann Arbor, Dr. Spock plans to address the responsibility of parents in the nuclear age: *How parents can counter the psychological impact and the values taught by the nuclear arms race*. He will also speak about the movement to stop nuclear warhead testing.

There will be a special fundraising dinner with Dr. Spock and the current Executive Director of SANE, David Cortright at 5 pm. Tickets are \$25 and there is limited seating. A \$10 contribution is urged for those attending the reception following the talk, or \$5 for Senior Citizens, students and those on a fixed income. For more information, call 663-3913.

CALENDAR

Sunday, June 1

Women's Crisis Center Potluck: Women's Crisis Center
New volunteers will be welcomed and Board of Director elections will be held. Bring a veggie dish to pass. 12-2 pm, 306 N. Division in St. Andrew's Church.

Grand opening of Leslie Science Center: Ann Arbor Parks and Recreation

A public "educational conservation laboratory" and beautiful new park where the Ecology Center will house its education program and classrooms, along with other resident organizations. 6:30 am birdwalk and breakfast, opening including music, film and fun 1-4 pm, 2-3 pm workshop for all ages on "Bugs, Grubs and Larvae." 1831 Traver Road, Ann Arbor.

Buddhist Service: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Meditation, chanting, a talk, and tea. 1214 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

Monday, June 2

Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice Campaign Meeting: WHE/AC
7 pm, room 4202 Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Lesbian/Gay Pride Week Planning Meeting: Coalition for Women's Rights
7 pm, room 238A, West Engineering, U-M, Ann Arbor. For information: 763-4186.

Steering Committee Meeting: MAD
Meet at the MAD office. This is a good place to come to get an overview of MAD's activities. For information: 995-5871.

A Step Toward Reason: WTBS
The second in a three-part series nationally-televised series on nuclear disarmament. Narrated by Paul Newman. 10:30 pm, cable channel WTBS.

Tuesday, June 3

General Meeting: AIDS Action Alliance A5
Michigan Union, 7 pm. The room number will be available on a list at the main floor desk. For information: 763-4186.

Wednesday, June 4

Bean and Rice Dinners: Various groups
Dinners are held every Wednesday from 6 to 7:30 pm. A \$2 donation is requested (\$1 for children from 6-12 years). Proceeds from the dinner go to direct aid projects in Central America.

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Format

Date

Event: Sponsor

1 to 2 sentence explanation

Time, Place, Telephone.

Deadline: Fifteenth of the month previous to

General Meeting: LASC
8 pm, Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor. Stop at the information desk for the room location. For information: 665-8438.



Lifeline Benefit Concert: Women's Crisis Center and the New Democratic Movement.

Lifeline is a feminist labor band from Maryland. Tickets \$4 - \$6. 8 pm, Michigan Union Ballroom, U-M, Ann Arbor. For information: 994-9100 or 764-2116, or 668-6280.

The Connection Committee Meeting: MAD
Meet at the MAD office to plan, edit, and produce the journal. For information: 995-5871.

Thursday, June 5

Task Force meeting: Sister City Task Force
7:30 pm, place to be determined.

Friday, June 6

Town Meeting with Congressman Conyers: LASC
There will be a town meeting on U.S. policy in Central America. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives from this area of Michigan have been invited. Carl Pursell has been invited but we are still waiting to hear from him. 7 p.m., First Baptist Church, 512 E. Huron, Ann Arbor. For information: 665-8438.

Introductory talk on Zen Buddhism: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor

History, philosophy and practice. 7-8 pm, 1214 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

Mingao: A²MISTAD / LACP
A benefit for two projects for humanitarian aid to Nicaragua: A²MISTAD, (see in CRD) and SERPAJ, a medical assistance organization directed by Nobel Peace Laureate, Adolfo Perez Esquivel. Admission is \$5. Some arrangements will be attempted in order to get people from the town meeting over to The Ark in time to hear Mingao. 8 pm, The Ark, 637 S. Main, Ann Arbor. For information: 665-7812.

Saturday, June 7

Booksale: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
Used books of every description and some of no description at all. Proceeds to MAD. 9 am-4:30 pm, Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor, Michigan. To contribute books: 995-0183. We'll pick up.

Square and Contra Dance: Ann Arbor Council for Traditional Music and Dance

There will be a caller and live music. All dances taught. No special costumes necessary, beginners welcome. Forsythe Intermediate School, 1655 Newport Rd., Ann Arbor. For information: 769-1052 or 668-0568.

Sunday, June 8

Eighth Annual Ann Arbor Festival of Folk Song and Dance: Ann Arbor Council for Traditional Music and Dance
Bogan and the Armstrongs, Lady of the Lake, Percy Danforth, Skye, Ann Doyle, Al Purcell, Paul Winder and Gerald Ross, Betsy Cook and Roger Marcus, the Ann Arbor

Morris Dancers and the Cobblestone Farm Country Dancers. \$4 for dance, \$7 for the festival, \$9 for the festival and dance (see June 7), children and seniors free, 11 am to dusk, rain or shine, Cobblestone Farm, 2781 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 769-1052 or 668-0568.

Central America Study Group: Social Concerns Committee, First Unitarian Universalist Church
Kick-off meeting for six session summer study course on the geography, history and politics of Central America. Documentary "Witness to War" on El Salvador. Film is free. Discussion and registration for those interested in course afterwards. There will be a fee of \$15 to cover course costs. 6 pm, First Unitarian Universalist Church, 1917 Washtenaw, Ann Arbor. For information: 769-3095 or 662-1001.

Buddhist Service: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
(see June 1)

Monday, June 9

Lesbian/Gay Pride Week Planning Meeting: Coalition for Women's Rights
(see June 2)

Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice Campaign Meeting: WHE/AC
(see June 2.)

Wednesday, June 11

Bean and Rice Dinners: Various groups
(see June 4)

General Meeting: LASC
(see June 4)

The Connection Committee Meeting: MAD
(see June 4)

"Experiencing the Holographic Paradigm": New Dimensions Study Group
Trained both as a physician and a philosopher, Dr. Stephen Modell relates the most recent scientific thinking, which suggests that the universe has the properties of a hologram rather than a machine, to the insights of such great mystical philosophers as Emanuel Swedenborg. For information: 971-0881.

"Women Working for Change: Health, Cultures, and Societies": National Women's Studies Association
National Women's Studies Association's annual conference will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on June 11-15, 1986. For information: 763-2047.

Thursday, June 12

Task Force meeting: Sister City Task Force
7:30 pm, place to be determined.

Saturday, June 14

General Meeting: Gray Panthers
Nancy Stone, staff member of the Ecology Center will speak on the Ecology Center and Community Action, a topic which should be of considerable interest to the general public, which is cordially invited. Second floor conference room, Ann Arbor Fire Station, 107 North Fifth Avenue, from 2-4pm. For information: 663-0786

Draft information session: American Friends Service Committee and Washtenaw Committee Against Registration and the Draft
Information concerning the current status of registration and the draft. For those thinking about becoming draft counselors, this will be a good first step. 1-3:30 pm, Wesley Lounge, First United Methodist Church, corner of State and Huron, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-8283.

Dr. Benjamin Spock speech: Coalition for Arms Control
The pediatrician and author of many child-rearing books, will speak on "A Parent's Responsibility in the Nuclear Age". The presentation is free and open to the public. 8 pm Power Center, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Reception for Dr. Benjamin Spock: Coalition for Arms Control
Fundraiser for the Coalition for Arms Control. Tickets for the reception are \$25 and \$10 (for

Reception for Dr. Benjamin Spock, (continued)
Seniors, students and low-income folks.) Reception to follow speech. To purchase tickets in advance or to sell some tickets to friends, call 663-3913.

Yard Sale: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
Buy junk for peace - and some stuff which isn't junk, too. Proceeds to MAD. Watch the Ann Arbor News or call for location. For information and/or to contribute: 995-0183.

Sunday, June 15

Yard Sale: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
(see June 14)

Buddhist Service: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Liberation of Life Ceremony (see June 1)

Anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta!

Monday, June 16

Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice Campaign Meeting: WHE/AC
(see June 2.)

Steering Committee Meeting: MAD
(see June 2)

Tuesday, June 17

General Meeting: AIDS Action Alliance A5
(See June 3)

Wednesday, June 18

Bean and Rice Dinners: Various groups
(see June 4)

General Meeting: LASC
(see June 4)

The Connection Committee Meeting: MAD
(see June 4)

First Fifty Years: Reflections on U.S.-U.S.S.R. Relations: WTBS
The final show in the TV series. Hosted by Harrison Salisbury. 11 pm, cable channel WTBS.

Bucket Drive: WHE/AC
City-wide bucket drive for Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice in Central America and the Eastern Caribbean Campaign.

Thursday, June 19

Film, The Boys in the Band : Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
MLB, room 4, 7:30 pm.

Task Force Meeting: Sister City Task Force
7:30 pm, 2nd Floor Conference Room, Fire Station, 111 North 5th Ave., Ann Arbor.

Film, Querelle : Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
Based on a novel by Jean Genet. MLB, room 4, 9:40 pm.

Charlie King: A²MISTAD Benefit
Celebrated songwriter and singer, Charlie King will play to benefit A²MISTAD, in anticipation of their upcoming trip to Managua to build a soil testing lab. Tickets at School Kids & Herb David Guitars, \$5 (\$6 at the door). 8 p.m. The Ark, 637 S. Main, Ann Arbor. For information: 663-2321.



Bucket Drive: WHE/AC
(see June 18.)

Saturday, June 21

Rally/Parade/Celebration: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
Alternative Rally, 12-1 pm, Celebration, 1-2 pm, Detroit Together Gay Men's Chorus, 1 pm, Gentle Persuasion, 1:30 pm, GLOHRYA2 Rally, 2-3 pm Helen Gallagher (MOHR), Perry Bullard (State Representative, District 53), Wellness Network, Inc., Jeff Epton (City Councilman, Ann Arbor), Ted Richmond (Metropolitan Christian Church) March/Parade, 3-4pm. Celebration, 4-5 pm. Federal Building, Ann Arbor. Followed by Happy Hour, Nectarine Ballroom, 510 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, 5 pm. The rally and march will be broadcast by WCBN, 88.3 FM. Please bring a portable radio.

Lesbian/Gay Pride Dance: Michigan Gay Union
9 pm. For information: 763-4186.

Sunday, June 22

Ecumenical Service for Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
12:30 pm, West Park, Ann Arbor.

Lesbian/Gay Pride Picnic
West Park, Ann Arbor. Bring food, beer and wine. No hard alcohol. For information: 763-4186.

Third Annual Picnic:

Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
Celebrate MAD's fifth year. Food, music, fun, games and (short) speeches. Please bring munchies, potluck dish or drinks. 1-4:30 pm, West Park, Ann Arbor. For information: 995-0183.

Dignity Meetings: St. Mary's Chapel
Mass, 7 pm, Social, 8 pm. St. Mary's Chapel, 331 E. Thompson, Ann Arbor.

Buddhist Service: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
(see June 1)

Monday, June 23

Public Hearing on El Salvador: Ann Arbor Sister City Task Force
The keynote speaker will be Christina Courtright, director of Medical Aid for El Salvador. She has recently returned from a visit to the liberated zones in El Salvador and will speak on medical care in that country. 8 pm, Michigan Union Ballroom, U-M, Ann Arbor. For information: 665-8438.

Workshops: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
Workshop topics will include: The Problem of Psychological Intimacy, The History of Homosexuality, Bisexuality from a Gay point of View, Safe Sex, Update on A.I.D.S., How You Can Get Involved to Help Battle A.I.D.S., Masculinity, Spirituality and Alcoholism in the Gay Community, Coming Out to Family Members, Homosexuality and the Bible, Gays/Lesbians Working Within the Traditional Churches, Raising Lesbian/Gay Awareness in Our Community, Working for Gay/Lesbian Rights through the Democratic Process, Lesbians/Gays in Nazi Germany: What Happened?, and Our Language. Session I, 7-8:30 pm, Session II, 8:30-10 pm. Counselling Services, rooms 3116-3118, Michigan Union, Ann Arbor. For information: John Syler 572-1779 or Michaelangelo Salcedo 995-1798.

Tuesday, June 24

Workshops: Lesbian/Gay Pride
7 pm, see Monday, 23.

Wednesday, June 25

Bean and Rice Dinners: Various groups
(see June 4)

Workshops: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
7 pm, see Monday, 23.

General Meeting: LASC
(see June 4)

General Meeting: Michigan Gay Union
9 pm, Guild House, 802 Monroe, Ann Arbor.

"Yoga Masters and Yoga Paths": New Dimensions Study Group
Longtime yoga student and New Dimensions coordinator Gary Logan introduces and moderates a discussion aimed at revealing the unity which underlies the multiplicity of yogic traditions and practices. For information: 971-0881.

The Connection Committee Meeting: MAD
(see June 4)

Thursday, June 26

Task Force meeting: Sister City Task Force
7:30 pm, 2nd Floor Conference Room, Fire Station, 111 North 5th Ave, Ann Arbor.

Candlelight Vigil: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
In Memoriam-Professor James Martin, J.D., Regents Plaza, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Friday, June 27

Beginners Weekend Workshop: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
1214 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.
First Annual Lesbian/Gay Pride Banquet: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
Featuring Mayor Ed Pierce, Craig Covey (MOHR), Awards. Cash bar,

7 pm, Dinner, 7:30 pm. Mr. Steak Restaurant.

Film, Olivia: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
7:30 pm MLB, room 4, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Film, Word is out: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
9:10 pm, MLB, room 4, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Saturday, June 28

Gallery Walk: Hot time - Art in the City
The simultaneous open-house of fifteen Ann Arbor galleries. 12-6 pm. 16 Hands Gallery, 119 W. Washington, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-1110.

Annual Meeting: Interfaith Council for Peace

Please join us as we elect the new Board of Directors, review our work in the past year, make plans for the coming year and amend the by-laws. Bring a dish to share and your instrument, frisbee or something else to enjoy in the park...rain or shine. 4:30-6:30 pm, Gallup Park Shelter. For information: 663-1870

Buddhist Chanting and Dharma Talk: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Talk by Ven. Samu Sunim. 7 pm, 1214 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

Third Annual All Girl Art Review: 16 Hands Gallery of Contemporary Crafts
Multi-media exhibit of 16 local women artists. Reception 7-9 pm, 16 Hands Gallery, 119 W. Washington, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-1110.

Beginners Weekend Workshop: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
(see June 27)

Film, Kiss of the Spider Woman: Lesbian/Gay Pride Week
MLB, room 3, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Sunday, June 29

WCC Pot-luck and In-Service: Women's Crisis Center
A representative from SOS Crisis Center will speak at the In-Service. Bring a veggie dish to pass, tea provided. 12-2 pm, 306 N. Division in St. Andrew's Church.

Buddhist Service: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
(see June 1)

Beginners Weekend Workshop: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
(see June 27)

Monday, June 30

Steering Committee Meeting: MAD
(see June 2)

Looking for a few good Advertising Representatives Part or Full-Time Commission negotiable. Call Agenda: 996-8018.

SANCTUARY

In preparation for the hearings in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and the full Committee in June regarding the Moakley-DiConcini bill (HR 822).

The Moakley-DiConcini bill would grant "extended voluntary departure" (EVD) status to Salvadoran refugees already in the U.S. EVD, without adjudicating the issue of whether or not an individual is entitled to political asylum, authorizes residence and the right to work for as long as conditions in the person's homeland would threaten death or persecution if he or she returned.

Keep in mind that the State Department has been briefing the sponsors of the bill and members of these committees with its own information, i.e. that Sanctuary Workers screen refugees in Mexico before bringing them into the U.S. to ensure that they are against U.S. policy in Central America. This is of course untrue, and should be refuted in your letter.

Send personal letters to Senator Dennis DeConcini and Rep. Joe Moakley (see above addresses).

Suggested points to include:

1. Your background and reason for concern. 2. Your reasons for supporting the Moakley-DiConcini bill. 3. The INS' narrow interpretation of the 1980 Refugee Act and the UN Protocol on the status of refugees, both of which define a refugee as one who has left his or her homeland and who has a well-founded fear of persecution, or that life or freedom would be threatened, on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The war in El Salvador which is forcing people to flee, and the fact that the U.S. is funding that war.

Send copies to:

1. Rep. Carl Pursell
1414 Longworth Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
2. Local newspapers

The roots of the issue

"Leaders of the Sanctuary Movement maintain that the government's policies toward Central American refugees are both morally and legally wrong. They say they are morally wrong because they violate the right to asylum as well as humanitarian principles that dictate giving aid to people fleeing persecution and civil strife. They further argue that the United States has a moral responsibility to assist people fleeing Central America because U.S. actions and policies have contributed to the strife that drives people from their homes.

The government's policies are said to be legally wrong because they are contrary to international and domestic law. In particular, they are held to be contrary to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951). Like most subsequent documents, including the U.S. Refugee Act of 1980, this convention defines a refugee as one who has left his or her homeland and who has a well-founded fear of persecution, or that life or freedom would be threatened, on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

From an article by James W. Nickel in the book *Sanctuary*, Gary MacEoin, ed., Harper and Row, 1985.

Interview: Lorenzo Cardenal

(continued from page 7)

A. For example, the war modifies the demographic distribution of the Nicaraguan population, and this change in the demography has had a huge impact on the natural environment.

Q. What might people concerned about the environment and conservation here in the United States do which might assist with conservation efforts in Nicaragua?

A. Well, the most important thing that people of the United States could do is to support a peaceful solution to the political and military problems in the Central American region.

Q. Looking beyond the war, what do you see as the major environmental issues for the future in your country?

A. The principal environmental problem *now* is the war. If we are able to achieve peace in the region we'll be able to dedicate all of our efforts to the solution of our environmental problems. Nevertheless, we believe that it is impossible to resolve our present environmental problems if we do not have peace. In the future when peace is a reality, the big challenge for the environmentalists and ecologists of Nicaragua will be to achieve an economic development which is ecologically sound and sustainable, which recuperates those resources which have deteriorated and which permits the development of our economy in order to satisfy the needs of the population.

ANN ARBOR
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AGENDA

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Agenda created the **Community Resource Directory (CRD)** in order to give Ann Arbor community organizations a forum in which to publicize their activities and to inform the public about what types of activities and resources are available to them locally.

What you read in the **CRD** was written by organization members, except for our minor edits. The length and format of the individual listings is reflective of the actual text given to us.

Note to readers: You may recognize some familiar information in listings that have appeared in **Agenda** in previous months. **Statement of Purpose**, for instance may have remained the same for a particular group. This is pertinent information to new readers. Be careful not to dismiss the rest of the text out of hand. Each group updates and re-works its listing each month. Some groups, such as the Housing Bureau for Seniors, have completely rewritten their listing. If you know all the background information on a group, skip to the **Current News** and **June Events** sections, not to mention, sections with new headings, such as the **Action for the Month** section created by the South African Political Prisoner Bracelets Program.

Note to participants: In order to keep the **CRD** fresh and interesting, we ask all groups who repeat listings to tighten up their introductory sections. We encourage a strong emphasis on current news and events. We will not repeat a listing that has not been updated. Even if your group has no current event in the works you can use your space to go into greater detail on a service you provide, an issue you feel strongly about, or an action you want your readers to take. We invite all Ann Arbor grassroots organizations to contact **Agenda** to find out how to go about being included. Our phone number is 996-8018.

The Deadline for inclusion in the **CRD** is the 19th of the month previous to publication.

Don't Delay!
Subscribe Today!

CRD

Environment

The Ecology Center of Ann Arbor

417 Detroit Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
761-3186

Statement of Purpose Environmental issues are manifestations of many of society's most pressing problems, such as the need to manage our dwindling resource base more carefully and the question of how to respond to the pressure for rapid development of complex technologies. These issues range in scope from local to global, from preserving wilderness areas to revitalizing our urban centers. Solutions to these problems will only arise through examining and changing our institutions, our lifestyles, and our attitudes toward the human infrastructure and the environment.

The mission of the Ecology Center is to effectively channel community resources into meaningful action on environmental issues. The Ecology Center is therefore an organization that values diversity in its membership and has deep roots in the surrounding community. The Center offers a unique opportunity for individuals to contribute their time and effort toward a cause that is unquestionably vital.

The Center pursues its broad aims through numerous programs, each of which may have several components: education, advocacy, demonstration, and service. In all of these programs, the Ecology Center maintains a balance between involvement at the local level and involvement on a broader scale, where these are clearly relevant to the interests of the Center's membership and the surrounding community.

Meeting Times and Places Meetings of Ecology Center committees and task forces, including an issues steering committee, pesticides task force, environmental education committee and others, take place at 3 to 5 week intervals. New volunteers are invited. Informal orientation meetings with a staff person prior to involvement are usually scheduled.

Membership Profile The Ecology Center has over 2000 member households, mostly in the Ann Arbor area. Members include over 150 businesses and approximately 200 volunteers. Membership rates are \$15 per household, \$5 for seniors. Regular volunteers receive a free membership. Member benefits include a year's subscription to *Ecology Reports*, (the Center's monthly newsletter), environmental alerts on critical local issues, discounts on Center publications and merchandise, energy visits, voting rights to elect board members, and invitations to member activities. Sponsorships, bequests, and special contributions are welcomed.

Organizational Structure The Ecology Center is organized as a non-profit corporation with a board of directors to oversee the operations of the organization. Committees of the board (made up of community members, volunteers, and board members), citizen task forces, and staff at the Center all make recommendations to the Board of Directors on organizational issues. The staff of the Ecology Center are organized democratically, rather than hierarchically, with

major decisions of the staff being made by the consensus of the staff. All staff receive the same rate of pay for their work.

Committees of the Board include: a recycling-incentives committee, a personnel committee, a committee on resources, an education committee, an issues steering committee, and a number of ad hoc committees. Current Board members include: president, Barbara Wykes, vice-president; Ken Ludwig, treasurer; Pat Corey, secretary; Susan Morrison, Frances Bunch, Leroy Cappaert, Joyce Chesbrough, and John Edgren, Board Members; and Nancy Stone, staff representative.

The Ecology Center practices affirmative action for minorities, differently abled individuals, and others in its staff hirings.

Community Services Environmental Information and Referral: Assistance by phone is available Monday through Friday, 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, and Saturday, 9:30 am to 1:00 pm.

Environmental Library and Resource Center: Over 2000 books, hundreds of topical files, journals and curricula are available for public use, Monday through Friday, 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm and Saturday, 9:30 am to 1:00 pm.

Recycle Ann Arbor Monthly Curbside Pickups: The Center provides set-scheduled monthly pick ups of recycleables on every city street. Trucks pick up newspapers, glass, tin cans, aluminum, used motor oil and batteries. Call the Ecology Center to determine your pickup day.

Commercial Recycling Pickups: Special pickups may be arranged for local businesses and institutions wishing to recycle. Call the Ecology Center for further information.

Recycling Drop-Off Station: The Center also operates a drop-off station for nonresidents and those who just can't wait for their pickup day or have missed it. The station is open Fridays and Saturdays, 9:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Home Energy Works: The Center's Energy Team offers weatherization, energy education, and comprehensive audits to renters, homeowners, and property managers, and is available for community development contracts. Services are often free to low-income households. Call the Ecology Center to see if you qualify for a free home visit.

Environmental Educational Activities and Events: Presentations and slide shows are available. Annual events include: Recycle Week, Ecology Week, the Bike-A-Thon, and the Center's annual meeting. All of these events are open to the public.

Issues Programs: Issues programs involve research, policy analysis, and lobbying. These programs are primarily carried out by volunteer members. Current project areas include: Household Toxics, Pesticides and Herbicides, Community "Right to Know" About Toxics, and the Environmental Education Outreach Program.

Volunteer Opportunities: All program areas at the Ecology Center utilize the involvement of members and the local community. Individuals interested in any aspect of the Ecology Center's work, or just simply with some extra time to lend a hand, should contact the Ecology Center.

Current News The Ecology Center just completed

Recycle Week, May 4-10. Several activities in that week served to promote awareness and action on recycling and other local environmental concerns.

On Sunday May 4, 730 area bicyclists rode in the annual Bike-A-Thon, raising \$30,000 for the non-profit Ecology Center. Prizes will be awarded on June 10 to riders turning in the highest amounts of pledges. Individuals can continue to pledge support to riders through that date, to help support the Center's environmental advocacy and education programs.

Recyclers were lauded when the Commercial Recycler of the Year Award was given to University Microfilms at Eisenhower Plaza. University Microfilms was the private firm exhibiting the greatest commitment to recycling. To find out how your place of work can recycle office and computer paper and other materials, call the Ecology Center.

Waste Awareness Awards were announced May 12, the disposable diaper was named the Most Wasteful Consumer Product, while the cloth diaper industry was awarded the Most Waste-Conscious Business Award. Cloth diapers can be cleaned and reused an indefinite number of times at about half the cost of disposable diapers, and they do not contribute to the solid waste burden, and the human waste is disposed of through proper sewage treatment facilities.

The Most Wasteful Business Award was given to fast food chains in general, and the McDonalds "McDLT" in particular for their excessive use of packaging. Bryan Weinart, spokesperson for the Ecology Center said, "packaging overkill may sell hamburgers, but it sells out the environment."

Also during Recycle Week was the 3rd Annual Tree Seedling Giveaway at the Recycle Ann Arbor Drop-off Station, a Block Coordinator Get-Together for recyclers who remind their neighbors of Recycle Ann Arbor's monthly curbside pick-up service, and an open house at the Scrap Box. The Scrap Box gives the community a chance to utilize once-used materials for education and creation. Call 994-4420 for information on the Scrap Box.

To become an ongoing part of recycling and other activities at the Ecology Center, call 761-3186.

Coming Events On June 1, the Ecology Center will take part in the grand opening of the new Leslie Science Center, a public "educational conservation laboratory" and beautiful new park where the Ecology Center will house its education program and classrooms. The park is located at 1831 Traver Road and the opening will be held from 1-4 pm. Under the guidance of the Ann Arbor Department of Parks and Recreation, resident organizations at the Leslie Science Center such as the Ecology Center will join with other organizations and businesses to offer activities and displays.

Musical entertainment, hourly showings of the film, "Power to Change," on the latest energy technology, inventions and displays including: the Domino's wind-powered car, the Pegasus aerodynamic bicycle, and 1986 Science Fair projects. At 6:30 am, there will be a birdwalk and breakfast, and from 2-3 pm will be a workshop for all ages on "Bugs, Grubs and Larvae."

Activities prepared by the Ecology Center include energy games, an acid rain education station, an erosion demonstration, and recycling activities.

The public is invited to join in this Grand Opening celebrating Dr. and Mrs. Leslie's gift of land and buildings "to the children of Ann Arbor."

CRD

Gay Rights

AIDS Action Alliance (A5)

c/o Human Sexuality Advocates
Office
3118 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
763-4186

Statement of Purpose AIDS Action Alliance (A5) is a non-profit, democratically organized group recognized by the student government of the

University of Michigan. We are composed of interested students and staff members at U of M, and are open to members of the Ann Arbor/Washtenaw County community. Our goals are two-fold. First, to educate members of our community about AIDS. We have done this through workshop forums open to the public. Second, to be active politically to guarantee the rights of people with AIDS (PWAs), ARC (AIDS-related complex), and positive HTLV-III tests, as well as gay men and lesbians who are coming under attack because of the misperception

of AIDS as a "gay disease."

Future activities will include working to repeal a communicable disease policy approved by the Ann Arbor School Board, which allows for exclusion of a student or staff member "reasonably suspected" of having a communicable disease, including AIDS, ARC, or a positive HTLV-III test. (This policy is in opposition to the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control, which states that people with AIDS should be allowed to work and attend school as long as they are physically capable of doing so.) We

AIDS Action Alliance (A5)

also hope to network with other political and educational groups in the area and to make information on AIDS available to their memberships. We hope this networking will allow us to set up a series of small group rap discussions on issues pertaining to AIDS, as well as obtain community-wide support for sound public policy on issues raised by AIDS.

Coming Events

We will meet Tuesday, June 3 and Tuesday, June 17 in the Michigan Union at 7 pm. The room number will be available on a list at the main floor desk.

GAY PRIDE WEEK

June 21 - 27

Gay Liberation
c/o 4117 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
INFO: 763-4186
HOTLINE: 662-1977

Statement of Purpose To provide information, counseling, and related social services for people concerned about sexual orientation: (1) maintain Hotline for crisis intervention, peer counseling, referral; (2) help provide factual information to offset prejudice and misinformation about lesbians and gay men; (3) work to obtain human and civil rights for lesbians and gay men; (4) consult and cooperate with other community groups and agencies; (5) help other lesbian and gay male groups organize.

Meetings and Membership Our meetings vary according to purpose (counseling, education, civil rights, etc.). Call for information. Our organization includes U-M students, staff, faculty, and people from the larger community. Currently there are approximately 50 members.

Organizational Structure Gay Liberation has the Executive Offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. We also do a lot of work in sub-committees: Counseling, Group Workers, Education Workers, and Civil Rights Workers.

Community Services

Hotline: Crisis intervention, peer counseling, referral.
Education: Workshops on lesbian and gay male

concerns, with an emphasis on how people in the helping professions and teaching professions can work positively with lesbian and gay male clients, parents and students.

Speakers Bureau: Call for information.

Civil Rights: Information and referral to help people who are being discriminated against because of their actual or presumed sexual orientation or gender characteristics, lobbying for human and civil rights.

Community Organization: Information and help on organizing groups, setting goals and objectives, resolving interpersonal and group conflict.

Current News In June 1969 patrons of the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar in Greenwich Village, New York City, fought back against members of the New York City police force who were raiding the bar. This was perhaps the first time in recent U.S. history that a group of gay people openly fought back against oppression.

In 1970, the "Stonewall Riots" were commemorated by a Gay Pride March in 1971. In 1972, the Ann Arbor Mayor and City Council proclaimed an official "Gay Pride Week", the first such proclamation by a local, state or federal governing body in the U.S., so far as is known.

Jerry DeGriek and Jim Toy wrote the 1972 Ann Arbor Pride Week Proclamation. Jerry DeGriek, together with Nancy Wechsler was subsequently elected to the Ann Arbor City Council as a representative of the Human Rights Party. Jerry and Nancy officially "came out of the closet" during their Council term. Cathy Kozachenko was later elected to Council - the first "open" homosexual person in the U.S. to be elected to public office.

Since the early 1970s, Lesbian-Gay Pride Week celebrations have spread across the U.S., affording lesbians and gay men the opportunity to publicly witness to their identity and their pride in that identity.

The past year has, unfortunately, seen an increase in homophobia and discrimination, due in part to public concern and misinformation about AIDS. A recent USA Today College Poll revealed that 41% of the respondents agreed that homosexuality is immoral. A student at San Diego State University is quoted as saying, "I would guess that gays definitely feel the pressure on campus...being anti-gay is still alright in a way that being racist isn't." (USA Today 5/15/86)

In the face of such intolerance, lesbians and gay men are attempting to unify their forces, under the slogan "Forward Together", chosen by the International Pride Coordinators Conference held in 1985 in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Many Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti-area lesbians and gay men are planning to take part in the Michigan Lesbian-Gay Pride Parade in Detroit on Sunday June 15.

June Events Local events will include a rally, parade, and celebration at Federal Plaza on Saturday June 21, followed by a free dance at the Nectarine Ballroom; an ecumenical religious service and community picnic on Sunday, June 22; workshops Monday-Thursday evenings June 23-26; a Candlelight Walk for AIDS Thursday June 26 and an Awards Banquet Friday June 27. For detailed information, call 763-4186. Everyone is invited to come out and share in our pride and celebratory events.

GLOHRYA²
Gay/Lesbian Organization for
Human Rights Ypsilanti/Ann
Arbor
P.O. Box 7407, Liberty Station
Ann Arbor, MI 48107-7407
662-4375

GLOHRYA²'s Goals

1. Organize a commemoration of Lesbian/Gay Pride Week each year for the Ypsilanti/Ann Arbor community. This commemoration will include, but not be limited to, a Parade/March, Rally/Gathering and other festivities.
2. Promote and encourage Lesbian/Gay leadership in this and other organizations.
3. Attain gender, racial and economic parity in GLOHRYA²'s membership and activities.
4. Focus all of its energy on Gay/Lesbian issues.
5. Coordinate its security efforts with the civil authorities.
6. Work for Lesbian/Gay liberation through non-violent means.
7. Be open to participation by persons of all sexual

orientations.

GLOHRYA²'s Policies This organization does not practice, promote, support, encourage or suggest verbal or physical violence, or the threat of violence; nor will this organization provide any opportunity to any individual or group to practice, promote, encourage or suggest the same, e.g. at public meetings, forums, rallies or demonstrations.

GLOHRYA² is run by a Board of Directors in part selected by various organizations in the gay community. Membership lists, member's sexual orientation and other matters designated by the Board will be kept confidential.

June Events

Thursday 19, Film, The Boys in the Band, MLB, room 4, 7:30 pm.

Thursday 19, Film, Querelle. Based on a novel by Jean Genet. MLB, room 4, 9:40 pm.

Saturday 21, Rally/Parade/Celebration. Meet at the Federal Building, 1 pm. (see Calendar). Alternative Rally, 12-1 pm, Celebration, 1-2 pm, Detroit Together Gay Men's Chorus, 1 pm, Gentle Persuasion, 1:30 pm. GLOHRYA² Rally, 2-3 pm: Helen Gallagher (MOHR), Perry Bullard (State

Representative, District 53), Wellness Network, Inc., Jeff Epton (City Councilman, Ann Arbor), Ted Richmond (Metropolitan Christian Church). March/Parade, 3-4 pm. The rally and march will be broadcast by WCBN, 88.3 FM. Please bring a portable radio. Celebration, 4-5 pm.

Saturday 21, Happy Hour, Nectarine Ballroom, 510 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, 5 pm.

Saturday 21, Lesbian/Gay Pride Dance, Sponsored by Michigan Gay Union, 9 pm.

Sunday 22, Ecumenical Service for Lesbian/Gay Pride Week, West Park, Ann Arbor, 12:30 pm.

Sunday 22, Lesbian/Gay Pride Picnic, West Park, Ann Arbor. Bring food, beer and wine. No hard alcohol.

Sunday 22, Dignity Meetings at St. Mary's Chapel, 331 E. Thompson, Ann Arbor. Mass, 7 pm, Social, 8 pm.

Monday 23, Workshops, Counselling Services, rooms 3116-3118, Michigan Union, Ann Arbor. Session I, 7-8:30 pm, Session II, 8:30-10 pm. Workshop topics will include: The Problem of Psychological Intimacy, The History of Homosexuality, Bisexuality from a Gay point of View, Safe Sex, Update on A.I.D.S., How You Can Get

GLOHRYA² Gay/Lesbian Organization for Human Rights Ypsilanti/Ann Arbor

Involved to Help Battle A.I.D.S., Masculinity, Spirituality and Alcoholism in the Gay Community, Coming Out to Family Members, Homosexuality and the Bible, Gays/Lesbians Working Within the Traditional Churches, Raising Lesbian/Gay Awareness in Our Community, Working for

Gay/Lesbian Rights through the Democratic Process, Lesbians/Gays in Nazi Germany: What Happened?, and Our Language. For information: John Syler 572-1779 or Michaelangelo Salcedo 995-1798.

Tuesday 24, Workshops, 7 pm, see Monday, 23.

Wednesday 25, Workshops, 7 pm, see Monday, 23.

Wednesday 25, Michigan Gay Union Meeting, Guild House, 802 Monroe, Ann Arbor, 9 pm.

Thursday 26, Candlelight Vigil, In Memoriam-Professor James Martin, J.D., Regents Plaza, U-M,

Ann Arbor.

Friday 27, First Annual Lesbian/Gay Pride Banquet, Mr. Steak Restaurant. Featuring Mayor Ed Pierce, Craig Covey (MOHR), Awards. Cash bar, 7 pm, Dinner, 7:30 pm.

Friday 27, Film, Olivia, MLB, room 4, U-M, Ann Arbor, 7:30 pm.

Friday 27, Film, Word is out, MLB, room 4, U-M, Ann Arbor, 9:10 pm.

Saturday 28, Film, Kiss of the Spider Woman, MLB, room 3, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Lesbian and Gay Youth Support Group Ozone House 608 North Main Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104 662-2222

Statement of Purpose The Lesbian and Gay Youth Support Group is a small group of young men

and women who meet in Ozone House's General meeting Room to share with each other their experiences of being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or simply unsure about their sexual identities. Meetings include discussions of relevant topics and recreational events such as canoeing, guest speakers, a walk, or whatever else can be arranged.

This group, the only one in southeast Michigan devoted to teenage gays, offers young people a supportive and confidential environment which

schools and adult gay organizations have a difficult time providing. Trained Ozone House counselors facilitate the group.

Meetings and Membership The Lesbian and Gay Youth Support Group is open to youth through age 20. Meetings occur once per week and generally last for two hours. For further information and/or to arrange an interview, call 662-2222 and ask for Jeff or Kim.

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Gray Panthers of Huron Valley 1209 Island Drive #103 Ann Arbor, MI 48105 663-0786

Statement of Purpose To make the world a place in which the young can look forward to growing old in peace and security. To bring together all ages in working for a better life for everyone, that should include a national health service, jobs for all who can and want to work, justice, freedom and dignity for the powerless and the oppressed. These are some among many other goals.

Meeting Times and Places The second Saturday of each month, September through June (no July or August meetings). Second floor conference room, Ann Arbor Fire Station, 107 North Fifth Avenue, from 2-4pm. The public is invited to all these meetings.

Membership Profile Individuals of different ages, interests, and skills, whose active social consciences impel them to work for the elimination of widespread

social ills still afflicting our country and the world.

Organizational Structure Planning and implementation of action and projects is the responsibility of a Steering Committee which meets twice monthly. Any member is welcome to participate at any meeting. Two elected officers, a secretary and a treasurer, assume the tasks appropriate to those positions. The operating mode is that of the consensus process.

Community Services In coalition with other community groups, we pursue actions for peace, nuclear weapons elimination, decent housing, etc., as well as support petition drives for legislative change. We also work as individuals serving through other organizations offering social services to the general public.

Current News Media publicity has addressed the need for support of the Social Security program, for nursing home monitoring, for establishing a National Health Service, and for boycotting consumer goods manufactured by nuclear weapons producing firms.

The Covenant for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons, a campaign initiated by the local Gray Panthers chapter, now has 19 co-sponsoring

consistent with our advocacy philosophy. We recognize that these larger systems can have a vital impact on youth, parents and families.

Ozone House's confidentiality policy creates an environment in which clients can be comfortable seeking help and the support they need to help themselves.

Community Services

Ozone House offers the following services free of charge:

1. Crisis Counseling: 24 hour counseling by telephone for the community at large.
2. Walk-In and Ongoing Counseling: For runaways, youth, families, and adults with family issues. Available 11 am to 11 pm.
3. Foster Care: Short-term emergency placements.
4. Independent Living Program: Helps homeless youth find jobs, housing and acquire skills for independent living.
5. Community Education: Offers presentations to schools and community at large about issues related to adolescence and families.
6. Support Groups: Currently offers a gay/lesbian youth support group and is planning a group for teens of divorced/separated parents.

Intergenerational Issues

Michigan organizations. It is also receiving wider national recognition and engendering growing interest. The Covenant concept calls for a boycott of consumer goods produced by nuclear weapons manufacturers, along with divestiture of stock holdings in those firms. Which manufacturers and which products one wishes to boycott are individual decisions, but all cases also call for letters to those companies' presidents telling them of the action taken and why.

A kit has been prepared for purchase (to help fund the campaign) which covers all ramifications of the effort and is available for \$5.00. It includes, among other useful information, a Buyer's Guide listing of the 30 major nuclear firms, the consumer products they turn out, and alternative sources for those products.

June Events

Saturday, June 14, General Meeting. Nancy Stone, staff member of the Ecology Center will speak on the Ecology Center and Community Action, a topic which should be of considerable interest to the general public, which is cordially invited. Second floor conference room, Ann Arbor Fire Station, 107 North Fifth Avenue, from 2-4pm.

Meetings are suspended during July and August and will resume in August.

7. Food: Emergency kitchen for youth.

8. Referrals: Information about other resources.

Organizational Structure/Membership

Ozone House is a nonprofit, collectively run organization. It is composed of approximately 80 members who have all completed 60 hours of training and made a six-month commitment to the collective. Nine paid staff people coordinate the agency, including at least one person licensed with a Masters of Social Work who serves as a counseling consultant. Ozone House has an advisory Board of Directors. Consensus decision-making is used within the agency and all members have equal voting power.

Announcements Ozone House trains new workers three times annually. People of all ages and backgrounds are encouraged to call for more information.

Ozone House seeks temporary foster parents willing to offer emergency shelter to young people for 3-4 nights per month. Call for details.

Look for the Ozone House Facepainters at the Art Fair! Visit our booth for brochures, balloons and information.

Ozone House 608 North Main Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104 662-2222

Ozone House's primary charter is to advocate for youth. Ozone House believes in a young person's right to self-determination and therefore offers support, counseling, and information to help young people help themselves. In its commitment to youth advocacy, Ozone House recognizes the need to support families, parents and larger systems.

Ozone House believes that the family has the capacity to be the best and most natural system for youth to resolve problems. It also recognizes the importance and difficulty of parenting or of having a troubled brother or sister. Because of this, our goal is to support and advocate for all family members. Ozone House offers help to families by facilitating communication between family members as they work toward the resolution of conflicts.

We take a position with schools, local agencies, police, social service systems, and state and federal welfare decision-making bodies which is

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Labor

Industrial Workers of the World

Southeastern Michigan General Membership Branch
42 S. Summit
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
483-3478

Statement of Purpose The I.W.W. Union advocates the ownership and control of all means of production and distribution by the working class. It promotes this purpose through workplace organizing and education. Tactically it differentiates itself from conventional unions through emphasis on direct action rather than reliance on the courts and government to achieve the ends of the working class.

In the short run, the I.W.W. helps workers organize for increased decision-making power in the workplace as well as improved wages and benefits.

Meeting Times and Places General membership meetings: Second Monday of every month, 5:45 pm, Room 4304 Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. Informal working meetings every Monday, same time and place. Meetings are open to observers.

Membership Profile Area membership includes the majority of the employees at: American Speedy Printing, 525 E. Jefferson, Detroit; Ann Arbor Tenants' Union, in the Michigan Union; People's

Wherehouse, 727 W. Ellsworth; University Cellar, 341 E. Liberty; and several other workers, both employed and unemployed, homemakers and students who are in agreement with the Union's principles. The I.W.W. has approximately 110 members in this area. The initiation fee is \$5. Dues are \$5 per month for workers making more than \$300 per month, \$2 per month for anyone making less than \$300 per month.

Organizational Structure All officers of the I.W.W. are elected annually. Between annual conventions the business of the I.W.W. is conducted by a seven member board of directors. Its only paid official is the General Secretary-Treasurer. The General Membership Branch is an umbrella group for the Job Shops mentioned above, plus members who do not work in I.W.W. shops. The General Membership Branch has a secretary-treasurer. I.W.W. shops have a lot of flexibility in determining their organizational structures. Most have a Branch secretary-treasurer, delegates who are authorized to sign up new members and collect dues, and stewards who process grievances. All decisions are made through democratic processes.

Community Services Labor-organizing: Members of the I.W.W. are available to advise and assist anyone engaged in organizing which will promote worker control, regardless of whether the organizers ultimately desire affiliation with the I.W.W.

Current News Following a successful Mayday international conference in which progressive Unionists from around the world participated, and

following local speaking engagements by representatives of the South African Allied Workers Union and Polish Solidarity, we are beginning preparations for a labor history series of 6 to 10 events to begin in the Fall. The series will focus on the last 100 years of labor, primarily in the U.S. We hope to have films and speakers, including some participants in significant events which have occurred over the last 50 years.

Promotion of the following boycotts continues:

Coors beer--for the racist, sexist, homophobic, anti-civil liberties, and anti-union policies, and attitudes of the owners.

Hormel meat products--Hundreds of Hormel workers in Minnesota have been on strike for several months to oppose a concessionary contract. The company refuses to negotiate. The workers have faced attacks from the police and national guard, and have been abandoned by their union, the United Food and Commercial Workers. The Hormel workers' only hope to bring Hormel back to the negotiations table is through economic pressure.

Shell Oil--For corporate policies which abet apartheid in South Africa.

June Events

Monday 2, Informal working meeting, 4301 Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Monday 9, Monthly general membership meeting, 4301 Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Monday 16, 23, and 30: Informal working meetings, 4301 Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor.

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A²MISTAD Construction Brigade

802 Monroe
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
761-7960

In April a majority of Ann Arbor voters voted for the Peace with Central America Initiative. The objective of this proposal is to create links between the people of Ann Arbor and the people of Central America by establishing cultural exchanges and sister city relationships between Ann Arbor and Central American cities.

A²MISTAD, the Ann Arbor-Managua Initiative for Soil Testing and Development, is in the process of creating just such links with Nicaragua. A²MISTAD, which is the Spanish word for friendship, is a construction brigade which will build a soil testing laboratory on the campus of the Autonomous University of Nicaragua in the fall of 1986. By working with Nicaraguans to help build a more independent economy and a stronger agriculture, A²MISTAD hopes to create strong and lasting ties between the people of Nicaragua and Ann Arbor.

A²MISTAD is a project of the HAP-NICA (Humanitarian Aide Project for the Independent Agricultural Development of Nicaragua) organization. HAP-NICA undertakes various projects based on requests from the Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the agricultural workers' union. For example, HAP-NICA has provided funds for material aid projects, donated technical assistance, and done research and development for Nicaraguan agriculture. The latest request for a soil testing laboratory led to the creation of A²MISTAD.

Many construction brigades from North America have gone to Nicaragua. However,

A²MISTAD is unique in that it is part of an international effort. The Italian government has provided the laboratory equipment, Canadian technicians will train Nicaraguans in the use of the equipment, and A²MISTAD will supply the materials and labor to build the laboratory itself.

The soil testing laboratory is an integral part of the move to create a more sound agricultural base in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan economy is agriculturally based and the land has a history of abuse through the over-use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. For this reason, soil testing is extremely important in terms of accurately gauging the amount of fertilizer a given piece of land might need, and in determining which crops can be grown most efficiently on particular plots of land. The construction of a soil testing laboratory is a move forward in the effort to develop a strong Nicaraguan agriculture.

Equally important to the material contribution is A²MISTAD's desire to show solidarity with the Nicaraguan people as they attempt to implement the goals of their revolution. We expect that the planning and execution of the construction project will provide a great deal of education which we want to extend throughout the Ann Arbor community by involving as many people as possible in the undertaking. We hope that the brigade will become an action that will heighten public awareness of the nature of the Nicaraguan revolution and of current U.S. policy, which is a formidable obstacle to the achievement of Nicaragua's goals. With this brigade we propose a constructive contribution to the Nicaraguan people, to build rather than bomb, to befriend rather than subvert.

Membership The A²MISTAD project requires a great deal of money and labor. Since our inception in September 1985, A²MISTAD has grown from a HAP-

NICA committee of three (who first met to discuss A²MISTAD at the September sit-in at Rep. Carl Pursell's office) to a separate organization of over 25 members which remains affiliated to HAP-NICA. Since our formation we have been engaged in grassroots fund-raising and outreach, as well as planning the details of the construction itself.

We are still recruiting for the construction brigade. Skilled workers in carpentry, construction, plumbing and electronics are urgently needed as are health workers. The A²MISTAD recruitment committee is beginning to get in touch with union locals in its effort to bring more skilled workers into the group. All are welcome at our Sunday night meetings in the Union at 7:30 p.m.

Current News A²MISTAD's most recent focuses include fund-raising, recruitment, architectural design, and tools and materials. We are asking individuals and businesses to donate tools and building supplies such as concrete blocks. The architectural design committee is working on the design of the laboratory. A²MISTAD members have written a grant proposal which is being sent to various foundations. We also recently collected bottles, cans and textbooks from the University of Michigan dormitories, thereby raising \$1,000. Other fund-raising efforts include the showing of films and the performance of benefit concerts.

Two such concerts to look forward to this month are Mingao on June 6, and Charlie King on June 19. Mingao will be performing Latin American folk music in their last concert together as several members soon return to Argentina. Mingao's music includes both traditional and contemporary forms, and instruments, but focuses on the "new song". This movement, Nueva Cancion, was born in the 50's and 60's, and rescues the indigneous and mestizo musical styles adding issues of social

Latin American Issues

A²MISTAD Construction

concern to the lyrics. Music by Milton Nascimento, Ruben Blades, Silvio Rodriguez, Luis Meija-Godoy, and Atahualpa Yupanqui will be featured in the program. Proceeds from this concert will be divided between A²MISTAD and SERPAJ (Service for Peace and Justice), an organization directed by

Adolfo Peres Esquivel, the 1980 Nobel Peace Laureate. Then on June 19th, Charlie King returns to Ann Arbor to benefit A²MISTAD. Audiences here remember him as one of the finest "topical" singers of the day in the tradition of Melvina Reynolds and Woody Guthrie. Be sure to come and support A²MISTAD in these and other upcoming fundraising events. Music at Dominick's, the July 19th Revolutionary Bash, Art Fair music and more are

planned for July. Build friendships not warships!

June Events

Friday, 6, Mingao 8 p.m., The Ark, admission is \$5. Some arrangements will be attempted in order to get people from the town meeting over to The Ark in time to hear Mingao.

Thursday, 19, Charlie King, 8 p.m. The Ark, tickets at Schoolkids & Herb David Guitars, \$5 (\$6 at the door).

Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC) 4120 Michigan Union Ann Arbor MI 48109 665-8438

Statement of Purpose LASC is a nonprofit group dedicated to supporting the legitimate aspirations of Latin American peoples to self-determination. Our goals are to increase awareness here about contemporary realities in Latin America and the U.S. role in perpetuating these, and to pressure our government to change its military, political, and economic policies toward Latin America.

Meetings and Membership We meet every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Michigan Union. Stop at the information desk for the room location. Occasionally we will meet nearby when rooms in the Union are unavailable; in this case the information desk at the Union will tell you the building and room number. The latest information on meetings and events can also be obtained by calling the LASC office at 665-8438. The office is normally staffed from 12-2 pm on weekdays, and messages can be left on the answering machine at all other times.

Our members are students, faculty, staff, and members of the Ann Arbor community. Weekly meetings attract about 60-100 members. Sometimes we break up into discussion groups, since these are large meetings. It's a friendly group and a good number of members often go out for beer after the meetings.

Organizational Structure LASC has four main committees: Fund-raising, publicity, newsletter, and

outreach. Most of the work gets done in these so you can get involved even if you can't make the Wednesday night meetings.

There is also a steering committee of five members, elected for staggered four month terms. They are responsible for making sure that things get done and making decisions that must be made between meetings. LASC is a very democratic organization, and since the steering committee has very little power, there are no power struggles or factions. Differences of opinion arise but most decisions end up being made by a consensus or something very close to it.

Community Services LASC sponsors educational events such as films and speakers. Our outreach committee also sends people to University or high school classes or any place else we're invited to talk about the issues. Our newsletter, La Palabra, is sent to about 800 subscribers and contains a summary of local activity, upcoming events, and some national and international news.

Update on Contra Aid

The Reagan Administration has once again failed in its effort to get the House of Representatives to approve funding for the contras. The Republicans attempted, unsuccessfully, to bring the issue to a vote on May 12. This is a significant victory for the movement against U.S. intervention and follows the successes of the March and April House votes in preventing Congressional approval of aid to the contras.

Intense lobbying on the part of the solidarity movement, including large-scale protests and civil disobedience across the U.S., was crucial to the defeat of Reagan's funding request. Although the

CIA will undoubtedly continue to provide aid for its proxy army, the cutoff of official funds from the U.S. government tends to damage the contras' morale and ability to continue the war.

However, the battle against contra aid is not over. It is now scheduled for a House vote the week of June 9th. The national Pledge of Resistance has called for mass protest, including civil disobedience, the day after the House approves any aid. To keep informed about local actions as the vote draws near, call the LASC office at 665-8438. Our protests can help save lives in Central America.

June Events

Friday, June 6: There will be a town meeting on U.S. policy in Central America, at 7 p.m. at the First Baptist Church, 512 E. Huron. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives from this area of Michigan have been invited. As this issue of Agenda goes to press, Rep. John Conyers has agreed to attend. Carl Pursell has been invited but we are still waiting to hear from him. Will he show up? Pursell has promised to hold a public forum on this issue, but so far he seems unwilling to publicly defend his record of voting to fund terrorism in Central America.

Monday, June 23: The Ann Arbor Sister City Task Force will hold a public hearing on El Salvador at 8 p.m., in the Michigan Union Ballroom. The keynote speaker will be Christina Courtright, director of Medical Aid for El Salvador. She has recently returned from a visit to the liberated zones in El Salvador and will speak on medical care in that country.

This is the first in a series of educational forums that will be held this summer on each of the five countries of Central America.

Nicaragua Medical Aid Project (NMAP) 2007 Washtenaw Ann Arbor, MI 48104 764-7442 or 769-1442

Statement of Purpose In January, 1984 a group of Ann Arbor people formed the Nicaragua Medical Aid Project to support the Nicaraguan government's efforts to improve the health of its people. Since the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979, health care has been a fundamental commitment in Nicaragua. Dramatic changes have occurred, especially for the 90% of the population which, under Somoza, received only 10% of the health services. Nicaragua's efforts have been commended by the World Health Organization and UNICEF as a "model for primary health care in other Third World countries."

These advances are increasingly threatened by a combination of military aggression and economic pressure. U.S.-sponsored contras have specifically targeted medical supplies, buildings, and personnel. The murders of a West German and a French physician forced the withdrawal of all foreign health workers from the border. Contras destroyed 41 newly built rural house centers and a warehouse

containing over a million dollars worth of medicine. U.S. economic sanctions, which imposed a trade embargo and cut off credit from international agencies, greatly increased Nicaragua's difficulty in obtaining medical supplies.

NMAP collects medical supplies and money to meet specific requests by health care facilities in Nicaragua. We believe that mobilizing public opinion against further funding of the contras, whether governmental or private, is as important as providing material aid. U.S. citizens who truly desire to benefit the Nicaraguan people must not only provide material support, but also work to reverse our government's policies which undermine the health and violate the human rights of Nicaragua's people.

Meetings and Membership Our meetings are informal. Meetings are small, held in homes. Work focuses on activities outside meetings. We get help from other organizations on specific projects. Call NMAP for times and places.

NMAP's membership is made up of public health and health care professionals, students, and concerned community people. Membership in NMAP (\$20/year regular, \$10 low income) includes subscription to LINKS, a national journal on Central American health rights.

Community Services In Nicaragua: Delivering

requested medical supplies to the Hospital Infantil in Managua and to rural health centers, repairing microscopes throughout Nicaragua and providing spare parts, buying pharmaceuticals at 3% of cost through the Medicines for Central America Fund, sending emergency medical kits for use in war zones and rural health posts, contributing to the purchase of generators for health care facilities needing electric power, and supplying repair parts for U.S. made medical equipment.

In the United States: Speaking and showing slides about health care in Nicaragua, working with the National Central America Health Rights Network (NCAHRN) to coordinate our efforts with those of more than 50 local medical aid groups across the United States, participating in attempts to stop U.S. aggression against Nicaragua such as Ann Arbor's ballot Proposal A for Peace in Central America.

To host a speaker/slide presentation in your home, classroom, place of worship, club, etc., call Rev. Robert Hauert at 764-7442.

Recent Activity A large truck jammed with valuable medical equipment and supplies from Michigan left Ann Arbor on April 26th. The next day in Milwaukee it was joined by similarly laden trucks from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The Midwestern Medical Aid Caravan to Nicaragua had aimed to fill a 20-ton land-sea shipping container, but

Nicaragua Medical Aid Project (NMAP)

when everything from the converging trucks was unloaded and the container filled, there was sufficient material to fill a second container.

A wide range of medical and surgical supplies was included—everything from pharmaceuticals and laboratory glassware to kidney dialysis machines, bedside emergency monitoring units, wheelchairs, and examining tables. More than \$11,000 was collected to pay for the expensive transport.

Current News and Plans Until the Caravan, Ann Arbor had the only organized medical aid effort for

Nicaragua in Michigan. The Caravan, though, received money and/or material aid from eight other Michigan communities—Detroit, Flint, Adrian, Hillsdale, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Brighton, and Grand Rapids.

Ann Arbor NMAP is now organizing a follow-up meeting of representatives from participating groups. The level of interest and activity generated by the Caravan was such that it is likely that a state-wide effort to continue to supply medical aid to Nicaragua (and perhaps El Salvador) can be sustained. At the same time, the gathering of material aid will broaden the base of Central American support in Michigan.

It is well known that, in poll after poll, American

public opinion has been strongly opposed to Reagan policy in Central America. However, that opposition is largely not organized and activist. A strongly organized community like ours can link up with people throughout Michigan who are beginning to take action on their opposition to Reagan's policies. Our experience with the Caravan indicates that material aid campaigns are effective in helping such people to make a first step toward greater involvement. *Agenda* readers can put their friends in other communities in touch with NMAP.

Ann Arbor NMAP plans to work with the new Central America Sister City Task Force. Health workers and people interested in health issues should contact the Task Force or NMAP.

Ann Arbor Central America Sister City Task Force

c/o City Clerk, City Hall
100 North Fifth Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Purpose Ann Arbor's Central America Sister City Task Force came into being through the passage of Proposal A, an ordinance establishing local initiatives for peace in Central America. By a vote of 61.5% to 38.5%, Ann Arbor voters expressed overwhelming support for peaceful initiatives in Central America, opposing U.S. military policies in the region.

The proposal created the Sister City Task Force to establish sister city relationships with cities in Central America, to continue the community education effort begun by the campaign to pass Proposal A in an effort to increase public understanding of conditions in the region and of the U.S. role there, and to work with community groups to facilitate educational and cultural exchanges, as well as encourage material aid assistance to the war torn communities of Central America.

Meetings and Membership The Task Force has seven official and four ex-officio members, appointed by City Council. But participation doesn't stop there. All interested persons are encouraged to join the work of the Task Force and to fully participate in its meetings and deliberations. The members appointed by Council are: Jane Pogson, a Spanish teacher in the Ann Arbor Public Schools; Gregory Fox, a free lance photographer; Jim Burchell, an aide to State Representative Perry Bullard; Thea Lee, a doctoral candidate in economics at the University of Michigan and LASC activist; Robert Wallace, senior minister of the First Baptist Church of Ann Arbor, which has recently established a sister church relationship with a Nicaraguan congregation; Kim Kratz, the canvass director for SANE, the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Future; and Isaac Jacobin-Campbell, the chair of Ann Arbor's Hospitality

Committee. Ex-officio members of the Task Force are: LeRoy Cappaert and Benita Kaimowitz, co-chairs of the Coalition for Peace in Central America which organized the campaign for Proposal A; Jeff Epton, Third Ward Council member; and Winifred Northcross, Ann Arbor's City Clerk.

If you would like to work with the Task Force or be kept informed about its work, please write to the above address. When writing please provide the following information: name, address, phones (home and/or work), occupation, skills (language, organizing, writing, graphics, etc.). Also please indicate whether you want to be kept informed about the Task Force's work, whether you want to work with the Task Force, what types of work or projects you would like to undertake, what you would like the Task Force to work on, and any comments you would like to share. We ask for this information so we can better involve you in specific projects or call upon you when a specific need arises, such as the need for a translator or writer.

The Task Force will initially meet every Thursday at 7:30 pm. Every effort will be made to meet in the second floor conference room in the Fire Station, across from City Hall, 111 North Main. Sometimes, however, we are unable to secure the conference room. Look in the calendar section of *Agenda* or the community calendar of the Ann Arbor News, or listen to WUOM for the exact time and place for our weekly meetings. Call Jim Burchell at 769-5051 as a last resort.

Organizational Structured As mentioned above, all interested persons are invited to work with the Task Force. At press time we have not arrived at a formal structure, but we anticipate that we will try to organize around interest areas such as education, health, labor, women, arts and culture, and religion by establishing project areas or committees to focus on such topics. We have a great deal of work ahead of us. We will need the help of many people to achieve our goals.

Current News As of press time the Task Force has

only met once formally, so we are just getting organized. To begin the process of selecting sister cities, we plan to hold a series of public forums centered on particular countries in the region and issues associated with those countries. At the forums, the Task Force will hear from invited speakers knowledgeable about the country and issue, as well as from the general public who may have ideas about how we should approach selecting a sister city in a particular country. We have set a tentative timetable for the first of those forums on Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala in June and July. Forums on Costa Rica and Honduras will take place later in the summer.

Several members of the Task Force were fortunate to receive a briefing on May 15 from Father Jose Alas, a Salvadoran priest who has worked extensively with Christian communities throughout Central America. He suggested a few communities as possible sister cities, and offered to help establish contacts with people within those communities.

We will have lots to report in the next issue of *Agenda*.

Coming Events

May 29, 7:30 PM -- Task Force meeting, 2nd Floor Conference Room, Fire Station, 111 North 5th Ave.

June 5, 7:30 PM -- Task Force meeting, place to be determined.

Week of June 9 -- 15, Task Force forum on Nicaragua. Exact date, time, and place to be announced.

June 12, 7:30 PM -- Task Force meeting, place to be announced.

June 19, 7:30 PM -- Task Force meeting, 2nd Floor Conference Room, Fire Station, 111 N. 5th Ave.

June 23, 7:30 PM -- Task Force forum on El Salvador, Michigan Union Ballroom. Speakers to be announced

June 26, 7:30 PM -- Task Force meeting, 2nd Floor Conference Room, Fire Station, 111 N. 5th Ave.

Don't forget! The deadline for inclusion in the CRD is the 19th.

CRD

Lifestyles

New Dimensions Study Group

P.O. Box 2664
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
971-0881

The New Dimensions Study Group is an informal body whose aim is to disseminate information to people seeking deeper meaning in their lives. Towards that end, it sponsors bi-weekly lectures, discussions, and mini-workshops on subjects as diverse as Vipassana meditation on the

one hand and the relationship between quantum physics and consciousness on the other. The group organized in June of 1983 around a group of regular listeners to a San Francisco-based public radio program called New Dimensions that covers the same broad range of growth-oriented subjects. Today the group relies heavily for its program material on the wealth of local people active in these subject areas, and has even given rise to more tightly focused groups for people whose interests have become clearer to them. The group now meets at the Yoga Center of Ann Arbor on alternate Wednesdays at 8:00 pm. Its meetings are open to all interested parties and are free, although small

donations are welcome to help defray the nominal cost of the meeting space.

June Events Wednesday, June 11: "Experiencing the Holographic Paradigm." Trained both as a physician and a philosopher, Dr. Stephen Modell will speak on the most recent scientific thinking, which suggests that the universe has the properties of a hologram rather than a machine and the insights of such great mystical philosophers as Emanuel Swedenborg.

Wednesday, June 25: "Yoga Masters and Yoga Paths." Longtime yoga student and New Dimensions coordinator Gary Logan introduces and moderates a discussion aimed at revealing the unity that underlies the multiplicity of Yogic traditions and practices.

CRD

Movements

Greenpeace

400 W. Washington
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
761-1996

Statement of Philosophy, Policies and Goals Originally founded in Canada in 1971 to oppose U.S. nuclear testing at Amchitka Island in Alaska, Greenpeace is now a global network extending across 15 nations. We are ecologists actively working to protect a fragile world. Ecology teaches us that all forms of life are interconnected and interdependent and that we need to respect the diversity of life as we respect ourselves. For that reason we are involved in a variety of environmental campaigns: curbing the use of toxic chemicals, halting the dumping of nuclear and other toxic substances, stopping the whale and seal slaughters, challenging the nuclear powers to stop testing as a step to ending the arms race, supporting the people of the Pacific in their efforts to keep their islands nuclear free, seeding to make Antarctica a world preserve.

We have seen that life can be preserved by nonviolent confrontations--what the Quakers call "Bearing Witness." A person who "bears witness" accepts responsibility for being aware of an injustice. The Greenpeace ethic is not only to bear witness, but also to take action to stop atrocities against life--direct nonviolent action. We commit our ships, our creativity, our voices, our actions and ultimately our lives for the protection of all species of the earth.

The main purpose of such tactics is to draw the attention of the world to the source of critical

environmental threats. This has shown to be an effective way to educate and motivate, as is illustrated in our campaigns to save the whales and seals, which have resulted in dramatic declines in annual kills. We hope that our growing efforts to focus on the production and use of deadly toxic chemicals and on the manufacture of nuclear weapons will bring similar positive results.

While direct action is Greenpeace's best known tactic, it is but one approach we have. Greenpeace investigators also document scientific, financial and political roots of environmental problems. We prepare carefully researched briefs, which we present to the courts, the press, governments and the world, to support our cases for major changes in public and private policy. We see ourselves as educators whether the forum is a United Nations conference, townhall meeting or a schoolroom. We publish papers and articles, produce films, videotapes and slideshows in an effort to disseminate critical information to the public. Greenpeace also operates a citizen outreach program to educate and bring awareness to individuals in a more personal nature. Greenpeace is expanding this program nationwide which has led to the opening of a Greenpeace office here in Ann Arbor.

Membership Profile Greenpeace has grown from a group of eight people in Vancouver, Canada in 1970, to one of the largest and best known environmental organizations in the world. Currently it consists of almost a half million members internationally. Today Greenpeace is almost synonymous with environmental action.

Greenpeace is a grass roots organization whose members come from all walks of life, but who share one idea-- which is a deep concern for our environment and the future of our planet.

Organizational Structure Greenpeace is incorporated as a nonprofit charitable organization. The Ann Arbor Greenpeace office is a satellite office of Greenpeace Great lakes with headquarters in Chicago. Ann Arbor is primarily a citizen outreach/fundraising office to create community support for future campaign work here in the Great Lakes area. The office is headed by a Director and Assistant Director who coordinate the activities of the canvass staff.

Current Events We are looking forward to a successful summer Great Lakes Campaign working to stop the direct discharge of toxic waste and preserve the Great Lakes, which is the largest fresh water system in the world, as the great and beautiful natural resource that it has been for thousands of years. This area has become a high priority of Greenpeace and we are becoming more involved in the preservation of these Great Lakes and will continue to be until we eliminate the toxic dumping that is threatening the life of all species which inhabit the Great Lakes area.

We are also very proud of our recent nomination for a Nobel Peace Prize--the first organization to receive that honor, all others have been individuals.

We have just arrived in Ann Arbor and are in the process of hiring and training new staff members. Please give us a call. We can always use more committed people.

New Democratic Movement, Ann Arbor Chapter

P.O. Box 3527
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
996-8408

There is hope. From racial and sexual injustice in Ann Arbor and Detroit, the decay of America's industry, the militarization of our universities and of outer space, to rampant interventionism and a suicidal arms race, everything seems overwhelming. Single issue movements, coalition politics, electoral politics as usual, and purely oppositional third parties have proven bankrupt. We need to forge a new kind of organization which can forge a comprehensive alternative to the quagmire we are in, and which can deliver on its promises. We need a new democratic

movement.

The New Democratic Movement is a nationwide alliance of committed women and men of many races and nationalities. We are native and foreign-born, old and young, gay and straight, from a variety of economic backgrounds. Throughout the country we are uniting owners, managers, and professionals with workers, students, and the unemployed, and forging cooperation among people from large cities, small towns, and the farming heartlands of America.

We have come together after years of activism in many movements and many organizations. We have diverse backgrounds and ideologies, but we share a common vision of a renewed America and a just and peaceable world. We are committed to a vision of a new society, post-industrial in its technology and management, respectful of human life and the earth, empowering in its social and political life. Our view of this revolution is comprehensive and broad in scope. No one

struggle or tactic alone can achieve the large-scale transformation of society that we seek.

What makes NDM different is our unity on program and strong commitment to planning. We do not advocate abstract ideological goals which cut us off from acting effectively, nor are we united only by a set of vague ideals and hopes. We are developing a coherent, concrete program to transform American society from the ground up in a democratic and humane manner, built on a strong, sensible, and achievable economic basis. While our members work in many areas and careers, we work with each other to coordinate these into serious plans for making the changes we need. Our unity is practical.

Stagnation or Liberation? America today is caught between the breathtaking potential of an advanced post-industrial economy and the sad reality of a declining industrial economy. We are at the threshold of a post-industrial society in which revolutionary changes in productivity and information

New Democratic Movement, Ann Arbor Chapter

technology could free human energies from stupefying boredom and back-breaking drudgery.

Despite this, we are saddled with an economic structure which is locked into an endless cycle of crisis. Downward mobility is the rule with blacks, Hispanic-Americans, women, children, and the aged hit hardest. Ninety percent of so-called yuppies, in fact, have a lower standard of living than their parents. Structural unemployment has laid waste a generation of young people and subverted the hope of the American family for a secure, rewarding job and a home. The land, air, and water are slowly being poisoned. The threat of foreign intervention and nuclear war is constantly with us.

Meanwhile a handful of giant firms reap record profits on mergers and military boondoggles while providing few useful products or services. The enormous amounts of capital needed to build a humane post-industrial economy are misused by a few powerful financial institutions that manipulate our country's wealth to enrich themselves at the expense of the majority. The economic transformation is further crippled by the huge debt structure built up by irresponsible leaders.

The NDM is committed to overcoming these obstacles to human progress. We are building the political and economic muscle to transform American society by constructive public-private cooperation, and building a more generous and fully democratic post-industrial America at peace with the world.

Building local power. We believe that the best way to show that can be accomplished now is to organize people to take control of their own communities, building working alternative models at the local level. These can then become a base for democratizing America at the state and national levels. We share our vision through local example and national coordination to transform our country. In

Ann Arbor our plan for coordinated work in the city and at the University of Michigan is just taking shape. Working out a plan and implementing it requires your help. We are involved in:

1. Local electoral campaigns that a year ago succeeded in electing a progressive Democratic majority.

2. Building a coalition around a rational economic development plan which will chart out long-term, comprehensive, human-scale, and ecologically sound alternatives for public and private development. NDM members helped to lead a successful struggle against the destructive Huron Plaza convention center and put planning back on the city council's agenda. Other NDM members serve on the Community Development Corporation (CDC) promoting minority and woman-owned businesses.

3. Promoting decent affordable housing. NDM members are organizing a large rent strike at a big, ill-maintained development and are working with the Tenants Union and on city commissions to make low-cost housing available. We are also helping to organize a single-room occupancy residence for low-income people on the west side.

4. Working for nuclear disarmament and non-intervention through churches, peace groups, and solidarity organizations. Our members have been instrumental in the campaign to make Ann Arbor a Nuclear Free Zone, in the non-violent resistance to cruise missile production at the nearby Williams plant, in school board elections that challenged the tax breaks given to a local military contractor and resulted in the transfer of \$125,000 to the public school system.

5. On campus NDM members helped to organize the Green Bike Project, the Freedom Charter, and have fought against the proposed Student Code of Non-Academic Conduct.

With your help these activities can be expanded and integrated into an overall plan to return Ann Arbor to the control of the community in which locally owned businesses, workers, and university members can shape affairs to our own

human needs.

Expanding inwards and outwards. The rule of "profit before people" deforms American culture as well. We must move beyond an elitist conception of artists which restricts those who can create and participate in making culture and which prevents fair access to the systems which disseminate culture. The NDM struggles for cultural democracy and freedom of expression for all people.

To change America we must also change ourselves. The spiritual, cultural, and artistic dimensions of our lives are normally considered beyond politics, but these are a means of change as well as an end in themselves. To be practical, politics must be spiritual.

We need to expand outwards to develop new skills and techniques, new forms of expression, new approaches to problems, and new ways of relating to others. We also need to expand inwards to a deeper self-knowledge, to inner sources of strength and creative energy, to a communion with nature, to greater capacities for perseverance, self-discipline, humility, and love. Finally, we need to fuse the inward and the outward to build peace; to be at peace with ourselves we must build peace on earth.

To combine personal growth with the larger direction of national movements, NDM has a flexible policy which combines national networking with individual plans and needs. We are involved in a wide range of work in Ann Arbor and 60 cities nationwide, so that members can pursue personal careers without losing the continuity with the national movement and the values it embodies.

To join NDM or find out more, contact us at our P. O. Box or at the phone number given above. NDM's national monthly magazine The New Democrat brings you forward-looking, insightful political analysis and perspectives on people's movements from around the country. Subscriptions are \$18 a year or free with membership in NDM. Write: Subscriptions, The New Democrat, P. O. Box 400240, Brooklyn, NY 11240. The Ann Arbor Chapter's bimonthly newsletter Work in Progress is available free from our local address.

CRD

Ann Arbor War Tax Dissidents/U.S. Peace Tax Fund

c/o Mary Lou Kerwin
1427 Broadway
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
662-2838

Statement of Purpose Ann Arbor War Tax Dissidents (AAWTD) works for passage of the U.S. Peace Tax Fund bill (a law permitting people morally

opposed to war to have the military portion of their taxes allocated to peacemaking), and provides counseling and information resources for persons conscientiously opposed to payment of war taxes.

Meeting Time and Place AAWTD generally meets the third Saturday of each month in the Pine Room, Wesley Foundation, 602 E. Huron, Ann Arbor. AAWTD is affiliated with the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee (NWTRCC) and with the National Campaign For a Peace Tax Fund (NCPTF). AAWTD is of an informal nature with a diverse membership and a volunteer coordinator.

Community Services AAWTD provides the

increase our ability to educate the public on these issues.

The current focus of the Coalition for Arms Control is on the need for a nuclear warhead testing moratorium and a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. There are bills in both the House of Representatives and the Senate which would cut off funds for testing of nuclear warheads for 6 months as long as the USSR does not test. We urge you to contact your Representative and Senators to encourage them to co-sponsor this legislation for a 6 month or longer testing moratorium (in the House it is called the Schroeder bill, HR 3442, and in the Senate it is called SR 2220. Addresses are: Rep. _____, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 and

Peace and Disarmament

community with a Speakers Bureau, workshops, forums, information hotlines (contact appropriate number listed below), and Taxes for Peace (a slide show). For information, contact:

Mary Lou Kerwin at 662-2838 for general information about AAWTD.

David Bassett at 662-1373 about the U.S. Peace Tax Fund bill.

Fran Elliot at 663-2655 about war tax resistance.

Current News and Events No regular meeting of the Ann Arbor War Tax Dissidents for June. Preparatory activities for information booth at the Ann Arbor Street Art Fair July 23-26. Volunteers will be needed to staff the booth.

Sen. _____, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Meeting Times and Places The Coalition for Arms Control meets once every 3-4 weeks on Saturdays at 310 S. Ashley. If your organization is interested in joining the Coalition, please call 663-4897 or send a representative to the next Coalition meeting on Saturday, June 28, 9:30 am, at 310 S. Ashley.

If you are an individual interested in working on arms control lobbying efforts, please join one or more of the organizations involved in the Coalition (see below) or join one of the working committees of the Coalition: Events/Publicity and Computerization.

Coalition for Arms Control - 2nd District

1015 Church Street #5
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
663-4897

Statement of Purpose After working together on an informal basis on arms control lobbying (the MX, Star Wars, chemical weapons) for the past 3 years, a number of groups have formally coalesced. It is hoped that the coalition effort will make weapons issues more visible in the media locally and will

Coalition for Arms Control - 2nd District

Membership Profile The Coalition for Arms Control includes the following organizations: Hillsdale Center for Peace Awareness, Common Cause, Gray Panthers, Guild House, Interfaith Council for Peace, Lawyers' Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, Michigan Alliance for Disarmament, 1000 Cranes, Physicians for Social Responsibility,

SANE, Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Western Wayne Peace Resource Center.

Coming Events On Saturday, June 14 Dr. Benjamin Spock, pediatrician and author of many child-rearing books, will speak on "A Parent's Responsibility in the Nuclear Age" at 8 pm at the Power Center, U-M, Ann Arbor. Dr. Spock will be

introduced by David Courtright, Executive Director of SANE, a national arms-control lobbying group. Dr. Spock's presentation is free and open to the public. The presentation is sponsored by the Coalition and the U-M Human Genetics Department.

The presentation will be followed by a reception which will be a fundraiser for the Coalition for Arms Control. Tickets for the reception are \$25 and \$10 (for Seniors, students and low-income folks.) To purchase tickets in advance or to sell some tickets to friends, call 663-3913.

Michigan Alliance for Disarmament

410 West Washington
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
995-9871

Peace begins at home. How can we make a brighter future, free from the shadow of nuclear war? Our government, in forty years, has shown no interest in anything but escalation to ever-higher levels. It is we who must make peace and force our government to end the arms race. The responsibility is not in Washington. We must come together and organize here in our own communities. Peace begins at home.

The arms race is not an isolated problem, independent of politics. It is linked at every level to systematic militarism and social oppression. Like foreign intervention, nuclear weapons maintain the power of a handful of vested interests at the expense of the rest of us. The arms race cannot be reversed, nor interventionism ended, without addressing the basic issues of exploitation of women, minorities, working people, and other countries. These are what drive the arms race forward. There can be no peace without justice.

Who we are. MAD is a membership organization based in Ann Arbor that promotes community education and organizes action for peace and social justice by making the connections between nuclear war, militarism, and social oppression.

Our membership of 350 plus includes people of all points of view who agree that peace begins at home: community residents as well as university students, staff, and faculty; scientists, engineers, and artists; working and unemployed people; women and men; blacks and whites. We are a membership organization from a deep conviction that popular organization is necessary to build a more

just and peaceful world. Membership is \$10 a year, \$5 for low-income, and waivable on explicit request.

Rather than being exclusively concerned with community or university issues, we try to bridge the town-gown gap. The militarism in our community, as in our nation, neither stops nor starts at State Street. Just so, the struggle for peace and justice must cross all lines and link together the university and the community.

There is no one road to achieve our goals. We use all available means to build peace and create justice, from electoral politics to nonviolent civil disobedience. Some MAD members run for office or work on campaigns, others sit-in at war contractors or congressional offices. Our members organize concerts and ballot initiatives, give speeches and money, network on computers and among their neighbors and co-workers. Whatever you do for peace and justice, there is a place for it in MAD.

MAD is the Ann Arbor Chapter of the national group, Mobilization for Survival, based in New York, that has hundreds of chapters around the country.

What we do. MAD is an action-oriented group committed to more than talking among ourselves. But action takes many forms. Ours includes:

1. Ballot initiatives such as the Nuclear Free Zone Campaign, a 1984 effort to ban nuclear weapons research in the city of Ann Arbor. This initiative was defeated at the polls but won over 16,000 votes, frightened away several war contractors from locating in Ann Arbor, and raised debate on nuclear policy throughout the city.

2. The Connection, a monthly journal of debate and analysis which reaches thousands of people in Ann Arbor. Each 20-page issue addresses one of the many deadly connections that link militarism and exploitation, or one of the human connections that bind us together, in work for a better world. Recent issues have discussed Nuclear Colonialism, Science and the Arms Race, the Phillipines Crisis, and Human Rights and Peace.

Subscriptions are \$5 or free with MAD membership.

3. The Covenant for a Nuclear Free World, an ongoing campaign to boycott the consumer products of the top thirty nuclear weapons manufacturers, exposing the depth of penetration of the military-industrial complex in our economy. Together with the national group, Nuclear Free America, we are working to make this a national campaign.

4. An educational Star Wars campaign to train speakers in the basic issues around Reagan's lethal Strategic Defense Initiative and arrange talks on this at schools, churches, clubs, dormitories, and other places to which the debate must be extended.

5. A computer networking campaign to promote debate around the arms race, intervention, and social oppression through the use of new technologies.

6. Organizing demonstrations at Williams International, the cruise missile engine manufacturer in Walled Lake (40 minutes north of Ann Arbor), and supporting legal defense of our right to demonstrate. Civil disobedience at Williams has attracted national media attention.

7. Concerts by peace-oriented musicians such as the Maryland group, Lifeline.

Meetings. Most of our work is done through committees which meet weekly or biweekly. All committees need volunteers.

1. The Steering Committee meets every other Monday at the MAD office: In June on the 2nd, 16th, and 30th. This is a good place to come to get an overview of MAD's activities.

2. The Connection committee meets every Wednesday at the MAD office to plan, edit, and produce the journal.

3. For the meeting dates and times of the Membership, Invest in Peace, and Star Wars Campaign Committees, call 995-5871 and leave a message. We will get back to you.

Through the school year (fall, winter, and spring) MAD holds monthly educational meetings in the Michigan Union that are announced here in Agenda, in The Connection, and in the local media.

SANE National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy 1416 Hill Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104 663-3913

Statement of Goals and Policies SANE's goals are the reversal of the nuclear arms race and conversion from a military to a civilian economy.

We condemn the nuclear arms race as a threat to the survival of humanity and urge sharp cutbacks and reductions of nuclear armaments. Our ultimate objective is the complete elimination of all nuclear war threats. To this end we support a bilateral United States-Soviet Union nuclear weapons freeze as the first step toward strategic arms reduction agreements. We also urge the consideration of independent national initiatives to reduce tensions and lower

nuclear arms stockpiles.

Meeting Time and Places The Ann Arbor SANE office is in the Friends Center at 1416 Hill Street. Our group is somewhat distinct in that our operations are conducted primarily by paid staff rather than member-volunteers. The staff size varies from a low of about 15 to as many as 30, depending on the time of year, political need, and the availability of Ann Arbor's student community for full-time employment. We meet daily to review our work and plan for the future. SANE members and interested individuals are always welcome in the office to discuss the issues, and participate in organizing projects. We can set up regular meeting times for volunteer corps at the convenience of those who wish to participate.

Membership Profile From its founding in the late fifties until the late seventies, SANE was known as a small organization of prominent statespeople and philanthropists with reliable backing by liberal citizens.

Today, SANE is the largest peace organization in the United States with a grassroots membership of about 150,000 and doubling every year. Most of the membership has been recruited recently through an ambitious community outreach program. They are representative of the great diversity of American society--rich and poor, people of all races and ethnic backgrounds, politically conservative and radical, from high school students to great-great-grandmothers, from navy admirals and congressional leaders to pacifists and homemakers.

That's the key to SANE's effectiveness as a congressional lobby; we cannot be labelled except as "American."

Organizational Structure and Community Services SANE is organized as a citizen's lobby. The members are represented by an expert lobbying staff that has direct access to Congress. The field offices are headed by a state director who coordinates the activities of a program and canvass

SANE National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy

staff. The Ann Arbor office has four committees or task forces devoted to membership development, political or electoral action, fundraising and field operations. Through the work of these committees, we keep our members informed of congressional action on foreign and military policy, build our volunteer corps, train potential activists, participate in electoral campaigns by petitioning and running public ad campaigns and phone banks before votes, raise funds for SANE activities, for local movement work and to increase the peace community's resource base, and conduct a door-to-door canvass throughout the state.

The Ann Arbor Office can provide speakers for community groups, and when time and energy permit, trained activists for local campaigns.

Current News SANE is continuing to work with the Coalition for Peace in Central America. Kim Kratz, the Canvass Director, is a member of the Sister City Task Force. The Plymouth Rapid Response Network is being expanded and geared up for future grassroots lobbying of Carl Pursell. The Canvass has started to work in Toledo, Ohio for the first time in order to firm up support for incumbent Representative Marcy Kaptur, who has been endorsed by the SANE Political Action Committee. We are also working in conjunction with Northwest Ohio Freeze to gather signatures in favor of an end to nuclear warhead testing. The petitions will be presented to the Toledo City Council before they vote on a resolution

encouraging the Federal Government to resume negotiations on the Bilateral Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Coming Events and Activities The big event in June is Benjamin Spock speaking at the Power Center on the 14th at 8 pm (see article elsewhere in this issue). There will be a dinner with Dr. Spock and National SANE Executive Director, David Cortright, before the talk and a reception afterwards to raise funds. Don't forget to mark your calendars! We also need volunteers for phonebanking before upcoming votes on Star Wars, Contra Aid, and legislation that would cut all funding for nuclear warhead testing. Please contact the office if you can help. The Canvass will be making trips to Alpina and Traverse City in June to organize SANE chapters in Northern Michigan.

CRD

World Hunger Education- Action Committee (WHE-AC) 4202 Michigan Union Ann Arbor, MI 48109 663-4301

WHE-AC's work focuses on the causes of, and solutions to, world hunger. Our objectives include educating ourselves and the campus community through reading groups, films, speakers, presentations, research, and group actions. We are dedicated to understanding the complex social, political, economic, and environmental forces that both create and promote world hunger. We advocate self-determination and long-term development as viable solutions. Thus we support and work closely with Oxfam America and the Institute for Food and Development Policy.

Meetings and Membership We are a small group of ten to twenty U of M students, staff, and Ann Arbor community members. Our structure is non-hierarchical. We organize ourselves to meet the needs of each specific project. We meet every Monday at 7 pm in 4202 Michigan Union. We have various resources including newsletters from Food First and Oxfam America available in our office.

Current News WHE/AC member Sandra Steingraber has recently returned from a ten week tour of Sudan where she recorded oral histories of Oromo refugees who have fled Ethiopia. She went at the request of the Oromo Relief Association (ORA), a grassroots humanitarian organization

established to assist Oromos displaced inside their own country and those who seek refuge in other countries. The Oromo people are the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, estimated at 20 million. The Oromos face severe government oppression - their language has been banned, their churches closed down, and their land expropriated. This oppression has produced several million refugees in bordering countries.

Ms. Steingraber is currently writing articles for publication and preparing presentations on her observations. She will be WHE/AC's liaison to ORA. For information on upcoming presentations contact WHE/AC.

Upcoming Events WHE-AC is currently working on Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice in Central America and the Eastern Caribbean Campaign. Oxfam America is an international agency that funds self-help development projects in poor countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and also distributes educational materials for Americans on the issues of development and hunger. Oxfam America is a nonsectarian, nonprofit agency, which neither seeks nor accepts U.S. government assistance.

Through the Tools for Peace and Justice campaign, Oxfam America sponsors dozens of rural projects that renew and support food production and meet essential health survival needs. As in all Oxfam projects around the globe, the emphasis is on self-reliance: empowering local people to stand on their own. Cash crops like coffee, cotton and tobacco have crowded out basic foods. In recent years, however, food problems have been magnified to crisis proportions by the unrelenting militarization of the region. The wars and violence in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have forced huge

numbers of rural families to flee their lands; those who stay behind endure the constant threat of attack.

Tools for Peace and Justice reaches the people with the greatest needs: women farm workers in Nicaragua, Guatemalan weavers in a highlands cooperative, and health care volunteers in El Salvador. All receive tools, seeds, resources, and training. Tools for Peace and Justice enlists the aid of U.S. individuals in the most important struggle of Central America: the fight for food security.

Once again WHE/AC, along with other community members, is organizing the campaign in the Ann Arbor area. Our Monday meetings will be followed by informal discussions on development issues in Central America and the Eastern Caribbean. Saturday mornings we will have a literature table at the Farmer's Market. We are currently planning several events for June. We will conclude the campaign with a benefit dance party at the end of June. Watch for more details. Please contact WHE/AC if you would like to be involved.

June Events

Monday 2, Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice Campaign Meeting: WHE/AC, 7 pm, room 4202 Michigan Union, U-M, Ann Arbor.

Monday 9, Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice Campaign Meeting: WHE/AC, (see June 2.)

Monday 16, Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice Campaign Meeting: WHE/AC (see June 2.)

Wednesday 18, Bucket Drive: WHE/AC, Citywide bucket drive for Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice in Central America and the Eastern Caribbean Campaign.

Thursday 19, Bucket Drive: WHE/AC, (see June 18.)

CRD

Interfaith Council for Peace 604 E. Huron Ann Arbor, MI 48104 663-1870 Office Hours: 9:30 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday

Statement of Purpose Interfaith Council for Peace, a non-profit educational organization, believes in the possibility of a world where every woman, man and child has the opportunity to live in

freedom, peace and without fear. Begun in 1965 by a small group of area clergy and lay persons, Interfaith Council for Peace focused on protesting U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Over the past twenty years, Interfaith's work has expanded to address justice concerns related to hunger and agriculture in addition to the on-going work for peace.

Since 1965, the Interfaith Council for Peace, a local chapter of the national Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), has worked to educate and promote action on these issues. We act as a clearinghouse for peace and justice activities in local religious congregations and in the community at large. Interfaith raises moral questions about

disarmament, hunger, the U.S. food system, economic justice, and Central America. Donations are gratefully accepted and can be sent to the above address.

Meetings and Membership

Hunger Task Force: Wednesday, June 4, 7:30 pm in the Pine Room of First United Methodist Church (corner of State and Huron). Agenda for this meeting includes discussion of hunger awareness in the public schools and planning for the 12th Annual Hunger Walk.

Land, Food, and Justice Committee: Wednesday, June 11, 7:30 pm in the Pine Room of First United Methodist Church. Meeting will focus on planning the Third Annual Farm Tour.

Poverty and Hunger

Progressive Church

The Zen Lotus Society
Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
1214 Packard Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
761-6520

Planners make canals,
 archers shoot arrows,
 craftsmen fashion woodwork,
 the wise man molds himself.
 -The Dhammapada

More than 2,500 years ago the Buddha attempted to turn human beings toward a clearer knowledge of their own constitution and psychological capacities. In the Buddha's view, human destiny was not determined by some omniscient Divinity existing well outside the confines of an "evil" world. Instead it lay within each individual's power to affect; a power achieved by understanding and, above all, by practice translated in terms of personal willingness, will and effort.

Buddhism, A Way of Life and Thought by N.W. Ross

The Zen Lotus Society is comprised of Zen Buddhist Temples in Ann Arbor and in Toronto with affiliate groups in London, Ontario and Mexico.

To make the Buddha's teachings of compassion and wisdom available, to encourage a spiritual culture, and to provide service, the Society offers instruction in Zen practice, meditation retreats, training for priests, Dharma teachers, lay Buddhists and Zen artists, and Zen community living.

The Society is under the guidance of Venerable Samu Sunim, a Zen Master from Korea who has been teaching in the United States and Canada for almost twenty years. Sunim is assisted at each temple by priests, Dharma teachers and senior students.

At present there are three full-time adult residents and two children who live at Zen Buddhist Temple, Ann Arbor. The residents, with assistance from lay members, keep up a regular schedule of meditation practice and do temple renovation, upkeep, and gardening. Peoples Gardening is affiliated with the temple.

Through the regular spiritual practices of meditation, chanting, prostrations, manual work, and mindfulness at the temple and at home, we learn to lead simple, gentle and ordinary everyday lives. Practicing mindfulness we become peaceful and can help.

Members and their families and friends of the temple come together at the turn of each season for a Sangha meeting. The Board of Directors meet, a service is held, a talk is given, and then follows an evening get together.

Wedding ceremonies and funeral services are performed at the temple and a Liberation of Life Ceremony, in keeping with the first Buddhist Precept "Not to harm, but cherish all life," takes place annually.

Groups from religion classes in the area and from other spiritual groups often visit the temple for first-hand experience with Zen Buddhist practice. Temple members are available to give talks. Visitors and practitioners from other Buddhist groups are welcome.

Programs A Buddhist Service from 4:45 - 7 pm on Sundays is open to the public. Guidance is provided for newcomers. On Sunday morning there is a service for Korean members.

The temple schedules regular introductory talks on Zen Buddhist, usually at 7 pm on the first Saturday of each month.

Beginners Weekends and a weekly beginner's course (six Thursdays) is offered to

provide instruction in the basics of Zen Meditation and practice.

Regular Meditation for members is conducted during the week and several times a year weekend retreats are held. Five day special intensive retreats called Yongmaeng Chongjins (sesshins) are conducted by Samu Sunim for experienced students twice a year. Each year from June 15th to August 15th he provides a special summer training program where participants gather from across the country for spiritual practice and guidance.

The temple provides visitor's retreats lasting up to three months for those who wish to experience spiritual life fully.

The programs of the Buddhist Institute of Canada in Toronto which is part of the Zen Lotus Society, are open to all interested.

Spring Wind, Buddhist Cultural Forum, a non-sectarian quarterly journal is published by the Society and is available at the temple, Shaman Drum Bookstore, Crazy Wisdom Books, Borders and the Packard Co-op. The upcoming issue is Women and Buddhism.

June Events

June 7, Introductory talk on North American Zen Buddhism, 7 pm.

June 15, Liberation of Life Ceremony, Formal Opening of Summer Training program.

June 27-29, Beginners Weekend Workshop on Zen Meditation and Practice.

June 28, Evening of Chanting and Dharma Talk by Ven. Samu Sunim, 7 pm.

July, Conference on Zen Buddhism in North America.

Evening lectures on Buddhism, Zen Calligraphy Exhibition.

The temple is a nonprofit religious organization which is supported by the earnings of residents, donations from members and supporters, and earnings from classes, retreats and special events and projects.

Inquiries are welcome.

CRD

Science and Technology

New World Agriculture Group (NWAG)
4096 Natural Science Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
764-1446

The New World Agriculture Group (NWAG, pronounced *New Ag*) consists of ecologists, entomologists, soil scientists, rural sociologists, agricultural economists, and others with interests in agriculture, who are dedicated to assist in finding alternatives to contemporary agricultural production that are neither socially nor ecologically destructive. For example, NWAG scientists have been attracted to the age old practice of intercropping, planting two or more crops in the same field, because it offers environmental, economic, and social advantages.

NWAG researchers have identified several ways in which intercropping might reduce the need for fertilizers and pesticides, thereby minimizing the negative effects agriculture has on the environment:

- 1) Introducing a second crop in the place of half the original crop may increase the availability of soil nutrients and sunlight for both crops, provided the two plant types use these resources at different

- times in the season or in different amounts.
- 2) Legumes such as beans, which can extract nitrogen from the atmosphere, may be able to provide non-legumes such as corn with additional nitrogen.
- 3) Growing more than one crop in a field may make it more difficult for insect pests which are attracted to only one of the crops to locate and lay eggs on the appropriate plant type.
- 4) Growing more than one crop in the same field may slow the spread of plant diseases.
- 5) Intercropping with certain plants may help to attract beneficial insects which feed on harmful insects.

Working at the Matthaei Botanical Gardens in Ann Arbor, NWAG researchers found that planting tomatoes and cucumbers together increased the overall yield by 14 percent. One NWAG ecologist working in Nicaragua further demonstrated that tomato yields can be increased by planting tomatoes between two rows of beans, a technique which reduces the number of pests reaching the tomatoes. These results indicate that intercropping has economic advantages in addition to those brought about by the reduced need for fertilizer and pesticide.

While the application of fewer chemicals to the fields has obvious environmental and economic advantages, the social implications of intercropping

suffer fewer chemically-induced illnesses, and certain intercropping systems offer some constancy to the family income. These advantages are of particular significance to migrant farmworkers working in Michigan, Ohio, and throughout the country.

Membership There are approximately 100 NWAG members dispersed across the continent. The largest chapters exist on the Cornell, University of Illinois, and University of Michigan campuses, although there are many active members located in Vermont, North Carolina, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Canada, and Nicaragua.

Organizational Structure NWAG has a steering committee consisting of a member from each of three regions: East, Midwest and West. There is also a Nicaragua Coordinating Committee. Beyond this there is relatively little structure, although regional and international meetings are conducted in a formal manner.

Current News Here in Ann Arbor, NWAG members are presently researching the U.S. farm crisis in an attempt to define it, discover its root causes, and understand approaches necessary for its resolution. Interested persons are welcome to attend our meetings and should call the NWAG-Ann Arbor office (764-1446) to express their interest and to find out the place and time meetings occur.

Don't forget! The Deadline for inclusion in the CRD is the 19th.

CRD

Senior Citizens

Housing Bureau for Seniors, Inc.
 1010 Wall Street
 Ann Arbor, MI 48109
 763-0970

The Housing Bureau for Seniors, located in the Turner Services clinic building of the University of Michigan, provides a variety of community outreach services. To assist local seniors and their families who are looking for housing, the Bureau has compiled and expanded a housing guide that lists available alternatives for seniors in this county.

Home is Where: A Guide to Housing for Senior Citizens in Washtenaw County, is scheduled for publication in June. The guide includes a listing for nearly 100 housing facilities in Washtenaw County who responded to a detailed and comprehensive questionnaire mailed to all housing facilities in the county. It lists name, address, telephone numbers and contact person for apartments, cooperatives, mobile homes, retirement centers and low income or subsidized housing in this area. It also gives information about adult foster care, condominiums,

homesharing and other possible senior housing choices such as home equity conversions, ECHO housing, and accessory apartments.

For every facility listed, the Housing Bureau has developed a detailed file of answers to questions seniors most often ask about their housing: How much does it cost? How large is it? How many units are there? Is it convenient to services: bank, grocery store, drug store, doctor's office, laundromat, and so on? Is it on or near a busline? What kind of parking is available? Is it handicapped accessible? Does this housing provide meals or other services?

The housing guide is designed to be used either with or without the assistance of a housing counselor. It has been carefully edited and researched by senior advisors. It is printed in an easy-to-read typeface, and is intended to provide a comprehensive starting place for senior homeseekers.

Produced with funding received from a grant provided by the Federal Administration on Aging, Home is Where is available free to interested seniors or their families for as long as our current supply lasts. After that time, a minimum charge will be requested. To ask for your copy of Home is Where, contact the Housing Bureau for Seniors at 763-0970.

Another project provided by the grant is a slide

show of senior housing choices in this area. Currently, the Housing Bureau staff is working with senior counselors to design a 10 to 15 minute slide show to be used in workshops, or by area church groups, senior citizens groups, civic clubs or Housing Bureau clients. The emphasis of the slide show is to portray the great variety of local housing that is suitable for senior living as well as to show ways to make our housing stock more suitable for seniors.

The Housing Bureau would welcome volunteers to assist with this project. If you would like to become involved with the slide show, please contact the Housing Options Project, 763-6642.

The Housing Bureau works closely with other housing referral agencies in Washtenaw County. Recently the Housing Bureau joined forces with the Housing Project at SOS Community Crisis Center in Ypsilanti to help put together a county-wide network of housing information for their clients.

By close coordination and community networking, the Housing Bureau believes it can help extend the benefits of various local housing agencies to its target clientele. In a world where resources for human services are becoming increasingly scarce, it makes good sense for the agency as well as its clients.

CRD

South Africa

Free South Africa Coordinating Committee (FSACC)
 c/o Michigan Student Assembly
 3909 Michigan Union
 Ann Arbor, MI 48109
 Hector Delgado 971-7994
 Barbara Ransby 769-8549

Statement of Purpose Free South Africa Coordinating Committee (FSACC), formed in the spring of 1985, is committed to opposing the brutal system of apartheid in South Africa and to contributing in every way possible to the liberation movement there. FSACC produces literature and sponsors events to educate people about the crimes of apartheid and the ways in which the U.S. Government, U.S. corporations, and the University of Michigan help to underwrite that system. FSACC also pressures the University of Michigan to sever all economic ties with corporations doing business in South Africa, as part of a worldwide movement to isolate the South African government; and seeks to

provide material aid to those engaged in the resistance movement and their families.

FSACC believes that in order to build an effective anti-apartheid movement in the United States, the link must be made between racism here and apartheid in South Africa. Finally, we condemn a foreign policy which fails to reflect a genuine concern for human rights and true democracy, clearly evidenced in the Reagan Administration's terrorist attacks against the people of Nicaragua contrasted with his support of the white supremacist minority government in South Africa.

Meetings and Membership Membership meetings are held every other Monday at 7 pm in the Center for Afro-American and African Studies Lounge, on the first floor of the West Engineering building. The steering committee meets every week at 6 pm in the same location.

FSACC membership is mainly undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Michigan. Meetings have been attended by as many as 200, but the average attendance at meetings and the number of people forming the core of the membership is 35 to 45.

Community Services FSACC distributes

literature and provides speakers on South Africa and apartheid. It also sponsors films, protests, and various outreach activities like the 3-Day Teach-In in the fall of 1985.

June Events

Monday 2, General Meeting: Free South Africa Coordinating Committee, Center for Afro-American and African Studies lounge, 1st floor of the West Engineering Building, U-M, Ann Arbor, 7 pm. For information: 769-8549.

Saturday 14, National demonstration in commemoration of the Soweto uprising: New York City coalition, Sponsored by a broad-based coalition of student, labor, community, and religious groups, a demonstration will be held in New York City. Rides from Ann Arbor are being coordinated by Emily at 995-0084.

Monday 16, General Meeting: Free South Africa Coordinating Committee, (see June 2).

Monday 16, Candlelight Vigil: Free South Africa Coordinating Committee, a vigil honoring victims on the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, U-M Diag, Ann Arbor, 9 pm.

Monday 30, General Meeting: Free South Africa Coordinating Committee, (see June 2).

South African Political Prisoner Bracelet Program
 P. O. Box 2542
 Ann Arbor, MI 48106
 973-2016

Statement of Purpose The purpose of the Political Prisoners of South Africa Bracelet Program is to educate the public about the plight of political prisoners in South Africa, and more generally, to increase the public's awareness of the continued racial and social-economic oppression of the people of Southern Africa.

Each bracelet bears the name of a South African political prisoner serving a life sentence. The bracelet should facilitate the development of a personal bond between the wearer and the prisoner named thereon and his or her family. In that vein, we provide addresses where participants can write a particular prisoner. In addition, a portion of the funds generated through the sale of the bracelets is contributed to other organizations whose central goals are consistent with IPU's.

Meetings and Membership Meetings are held every Monday at 5:00 p.m. at 2501 Braeburn Circle. Please call 973-2016 to confirm the location.

IPU presently has seven working members. We carry out all aspects of the bracelet program and therefore we are a task-oriented organization. This

program offers numerous rewards to anyone who has the courage and commitment to take the challenge of creating a viable international program "against all odds." We need people who are excited by that type of challenge.

Organizational Structure International Possibilities Unlimited (IPU), the organization conducting the bracelet program, is a nonprofit corporation with staff workers and a board of directors. The South African Political Prisoner Bracelet Program staff operates in four committees; the Order, Network, Publicity, and Education Committees.

Action Alert Every month in this section we will give you information about anti-apartheid campaigns

South African Political Prisoner Bracelet Program

or efforts that need your immediate attention and support. This month we will highlight House Bill HR 997.

The House of Representatives will soon be considering legislation which would impose new sanctions on the South African government for its continued refusal to abandon apartheid and negotiate with authentic black leaders. Any legislation approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and sent to the House floor will undoubtedly come under attack from Pretoria's allies in the House, so it is imperative that the Committee recommend a strong and uncompromising sanctions bill.

Congressman Ronald Dellums (D-CA) has introduced HR 997, legislation which would mandate the complete disinvestment of U.S. based corporations from South Africa, impose a total trade embargo against, and prohibit all loans to South Africa. This legislation would also severely restrict U.S. landing rights for South African aircraft. This is the only viable alternative to the weak and totally unacceptable "sanctions" contained in the Executive Order signed by President Reagan September 9, 1985. Since the signing of the Executive Order, the situation in South Africa has worsened considerably, and the time has come for the U.S. to take strong steps to help bring about the dismantling, not reforming, of apartheid.

The announcement of HR 997 was expected in late May. Committee action could come as early as the first week of June, with final floor action by mid-June. Therefore it is imperative for you to act quickly to build strong support for the comprehensive sanctions contained in HR 997. You can:

1. Contact the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (see below). Urge them to co-sponsor HR 997 and to press their colleagues to reject at this time any proposal which falls short of comprehensive sanctions.
2. Let our representative Carl Pursell, know that you favor comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.
3. Ask Rep. William Gray (D-PA) to support HR 997. As the author of HR 1460, Rep. Gray was a key leader of last year's campaign for sanctions. He will again play a vital leadership role this year, so his support will be essential.
4. Urge our Senators, Carl Levin and Donald Reigle to introduce companion legislation similar to HR 997 in the Senate.

5. Sponsor demonstrations, protests and rallies to focus attention in the community on the need for immediate comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, and passage of local divestment legislation.

Community Service The informational Brochure that is sent with the political prisoner bracelet is now available for sale by itself. The revised, 24 page brochure provides an excellent introduction to the crisis in South Africa. It can be used by organizations alone, or as part of a program (in conjunction with a film, speaker, display, etc.) on South Africa. The Brochure includes sections which discuss the current unrest, detail the main security laws in South Africa, describe the role and plight of political prisoners, and two sections, reflecting a regional focus, discuss Namibia and South Africa's destabilization of Southern Africa. Finally, the brochure includes an extensive list of anti-apartheid organizations, suggests ways to become involved in the anti-apartheid movement, and ends with a selected bibliography. The Informational Brochure is available from IPU for \$1.50 for orders of 1-30, and \$1.00 for orders over 30. Please add 4% state sales tax.

The Political Prisoner bracelets are \$6.50 each, plus 26 cents state tax. With each bracelet you receive a biographical description of your particular prisoner, and the informational brochure described above. The Bracelet Program has focused on political prisoners serving life sentences. These people were used as symbols for all political prisoners in South Africa. To date, only men have been given life sentences. Due to the many requests for female prisoner bracelets, and most importantly, given the integral role women have played in the liberation of South Africa, we now include Thandi Modise, currently service the longest sentence for a woman in South Africa.

To order either the prisoner bracelet, or the informational brochure alone, please send a check to: IPU, P.O. Box 2542, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Current News As mentioned before, IPU donates one dollar from each bracelet sold to other organizations doing important anti-apartheid work. Our most recent donation of \$150.00 was to the Washington Office on Africa.

The Washington Office on Africa is a 14 year old trade union and church sponsored lobbying and research organization. It seeks to change U.S. policies toward Southern Africa and U.S. support of apartheid in South Africa. Towards that end, the Washington Office on Africa is not only involved in direct lobbying activities, but also mobilizes the public to lobby their own elected officials. The Anti-Apartheid Legislative Hotline, which provides

information on pending legislation, has greatly increased the effectiveness of this public lobby network.

The Washington Office on Africa Education Fund, a separate but companion nonprofit organization, produces materials which provide background information concerning specific issues in the Southern Africa region. Most notably, they have developed three comprehensive information packets: The South Africa Information Packet, The Divestment Packet, and the Free Namibia Packet. The materials from the Education Fund have helped develop a public knowledge base concerning southern Africa, which is important in its own right, but essential to the success of their lobbying activities.

Coming Events June 16th is the Tenth Anniversary of the Soweto Rebellion. On June 16, 1976, twenty thousand students in Soweto started a peaceful march toward a protest meeting to be held in a stadium. It is unclear whether the students threw stones first, or the police fired first, but the police fired into the unarmed crowd of youths. The first to be killed was a thirteen-year-old boy. The picture of him being carried out of action has become a powerful symbol for the Soweto uprising. Before the protests were over, between 700 and 1,000 were killed, and more than 5,000 injured.

The protests were sparked by the enforced use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in African schools, but they were shaped by the rejection of the Bantu Education system as a whole. They quickly developed into a protest against the apartheid system in general, and took on the character of an uprising. The whole country was affected, both urban and rural. In spite of brutal police action, the protests were sustained for over a year.

There will be activities throughout the country from June 13 to June 18 in order to commemorate the Soweto Rebellion. It is important to remember and acknowledge the sacrifice these students made ten years ago, and the sacrifices they are still making today for the liberation of South Africa. The Churches' Emergency Committee on Southern Africa is coordinating national activities for this anniversary. They can be contacted at (212) 678-0969 for more information.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs These Committee Members need particular attention: Barnes (D-MD8), Bonkers (D-WA3), Fascell (D-FL19), Feighan (D-OH19), Gilman (R-NY22), J. Leach (R-IA1), MacKay (D-FL6), Reid (D-NV1), C. Smith (R-NJ4), Snowe (R-ME2), Torricelli (D-NJ9), Udall (D-AZ2), Wolpe (D-MI3).

CRD

The Women's Crisis Center

P. O. Box 7413
Ann Arbor, MI 48107
Office: 306 N. Division
Business: 761-9475
Crisis Line : 994-9100

Community Services

The Women's Crisis Center offers peer counseling and crisis intervention for all women in Washtenaw and surrounding counties.

The Crisis Line, 994-9100, operates every day, 10 am to 10 pm. Callers are guaranteed anonymity and can talk to a peer counsellor who is there to provide non-judgemental support.

We sell low-cost, do-it-yourself divorce kits. Call 761-9475 for more information.

The Women's Crisis Center also offers referrals to hundreds of agencies and individuals in and around Washtenaw County.

The Women's Crisis Center is not just for crisis. Counselors at the Women's Crisis Center are glad to talk with women about non-crisis problems. We are here to listen when women feel the need to vent feelings like anger, sadness, or strength, or to explore options, or even to talk about the kind of day they are having. We invite women to call for a supportive boost even when their life is not in crisis. We are here to talk with all women, regardless of their life situation, whenever and for whatever reason they want.

Meetings and Membership We hold meetings on the last Sunday of every month, from noon to 2 pm at St. Andrew's Church, 306 N. Division at Lawrence. Our next scheduled meeting is June 29. The Women's Crisis Center is a non-profit, grassroots, collectively-run organization made up of community women concerned with the needs of

Women's Issues

other women. There are currently 40 volunteers, all women, who are members of the Ann Arbor community and students. We have one full-time Coordinator, a Board of Directors, volunteer peer phone counselors, and administrative volunteers.

Coming Events

Sunday, June 1, Women's Crisis Center pot-luck. New volunteers will be welcomed and Board of Director elections will be held. Bring a veggie dish to pass. 12-2 pm, 306N. Division in St. Andrews Church.

Wednesday, June 4, Lifeline benefit concert for the Women's Crisis Center and the New Democratic Movement. 8 pm, location to be announced. Call the Women's Crisis Center at 994-9100 for further information.

Sunday, June 29, Women's Crisis Center pot-luck and In-Service. A representative from S.O.S. Crisis Center will speak at the In-Service. Bring a veggie dish to pass, tea provided. 12-2 pm, 306 N. Division in St. Andrew's Church.

The Women's Studies Program of the University of Michigan

243 West Engineering
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259
763-2047

Statement of Purpose Some of the goals of the Program include: Balancing the male-oriented curricula by offering courses documenting women's roles and critically examining gender ideologies; encouraging other academic units in the University to incorporate content on women in their courses; maintaining a supportive, non-hierarchical structure; generating and disseminating new research on women; linking with other University and community organizations to promote social and political change.

Meetings and Membership No regular meeting times during the summer. Will resume in September.

Membership Profile The membership is open to everyone. Currently, it includes graduate and undergraduate students taking Women's Studies courses, teaching assistants, faculty, staff, and others interested in the Program. This includes members of community organizations such as the Domestic Violence Project, Take Back the Night, CACORP, and Action Against AIDS. It is not necessary to be enrolled in the University to attend.

Organizational Structure We operate as a collective. The Program Committee (meaning anyone who attends Program meetings) makes most business decisions. The Executive Committee, a group of faculty and graduate students, discusses some matters pertaining to the program. Other committees include Undergraduate Curriculum, Graduate Curriculum, Collectivity, and Teaching Assistant Hiring.

Community Services The Women's Studies Program offers academic information and referrals,

library resources, (books, pamphlets, articles, coursepacks), which are open to the public, and bi-monthly informal seminars on academic and political topics which are also open to the public.

Current News Women's Studies will offer a summer course, "Introduction to Women's Studies" (WS240) for 3 credits. Designed as an introduction to the new feminist scholarship on women, the course acquaints students with key concepts and theoretical frameworks to analyze women's condition. Topics include violence against women, discrimination in the workplace, the feminization of poverty, and sexuality. The course involves weekly lectures, readings and discussion sections.

June Events The National Women's Studies Association's annual conference will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on June 11-15, 1986. The conference is entitled, "Women Working for Change: Health, Cultures and Societies." More information is available through the Women's Studies office.

— the winning of the west —

they graze the crowded streets, the bison men
they rifle bins in search of cans worth ten
they start their day with backdoor barroom deals
the morning paper brought for shots and spels
their jaundiced flesh is layered thick and sewn
with shaggy coats: salvation army grown
on winter nights they ply the park called west
and curl in boxes meant for thermal quest
then Charlie swoons and falls and breaks his head
and Eddie pisses streams of bloody red
corraled in beds with metal fences locked
their western world is opened up, restocked-
when quiet nights the city men appear
remove the shopping carts of hallowed gear
and now the skaters skate the lonely park
in drunken circles sobered quick by dark

— in memory of Eddie Jawor —

Poem found on a telephone pole in Ann Arbor

Agenda is interested in publishing accounts of local people who have been to Nicaragua.

To participate, send a double-spaced, typed manuscript to:

Agenda
P. O. Box 3624
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

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