

# AGENDA

## ANN ARBOR'S NEWSMONTHLY

### Activists Jailed

ANN ARBOR--At 8 am, Tuesday, July 22, U-M economics professor, W.H. Locke Anderson and Canterbury House worker, Jonathon Ellis reported to the Washtenaw County Jail for a three-day sentence.

Anderson and Ellis, along with 116 others were arrested during four days of protest in March, at Congressman Carl Pursell's office. The protest was a last ditch effort to influence Pursell's March 20 House vote in regard to aid to the contras. Pursell refused to meet with protesters and closed his Ann Arbor office after the first day. Protesters were arrested for refusing to leave the foyer outside Pursell's office.

In May, Anderson and Ellis pled guilty to the trespass charge and both refused to pay court costs. Monday, July 21, Judge George Alexander asked the two men if they wished to change their minds. Both told the judge they did not.

Nine people carrying signs showed up at the jail to lend moral support. J.K. Tolford said, "It is important that we protest contra aid whenever we can. And it's important that when people are willing to pay the price we have to pay to do this, that we all band together, and show solidarity with those who are willing to go to jail. I myself am one of the arrestees and I'm going to be tried this fall, I suppose. That action was a mass action, not a few individuals just doing what they want. It's a moral imperative that more and more people are joining in our actions."

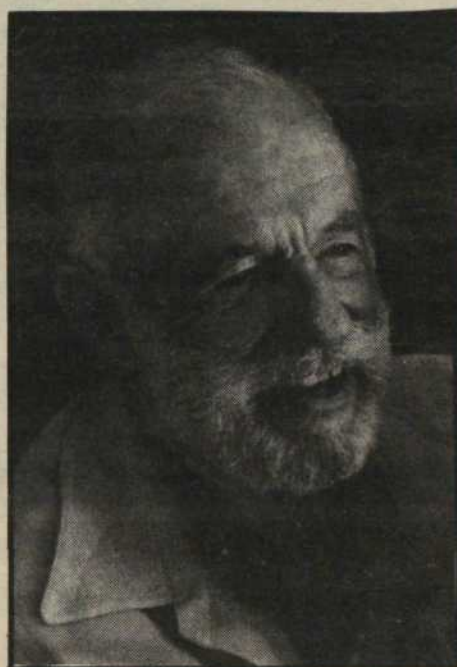
Though not sure he will opt for jail in the fall, Tolford said he is seriously considering it an option.

Another supporter, Randy Metsch-Ampel said, "Especially now when it looks like that \$100 million in aid is going to go through, I felt it was especially important to come out here. Just yesterday I was listening to N.P.R. and I think it was Colero [a contra leader] was saying that now with \$100 million in aid they will be able to wage attacks all over Nicaragua. And there were other U.S. officials admitting that we won't be able to change anything in Nicaragua for several years. So it seems to me that all they want to do is make people suffer and that's totally unacceptable."

Anderson and Ellis wondered aloud whether there would be windows in their jail cells which would allow them some light. Despite their anxiety, they appeared in good spirits and exuded the confidence of people who know that what they're doing is right.

Agenda Staff

(MORE ON PAGE 6)



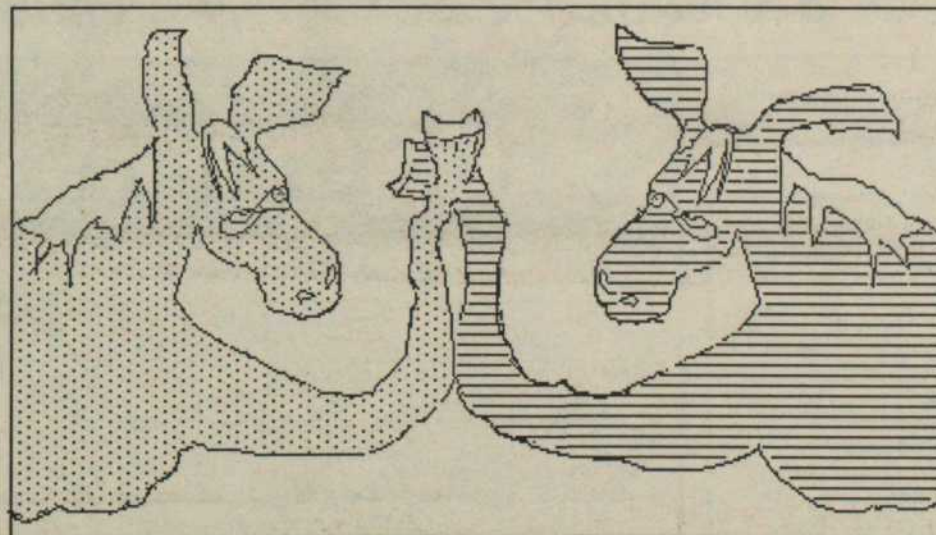
### "Parents' Responsibilities in the Nuclear Age"

#### Dr. Spock speaks at the Power Center

On June 14, 1986, Dr. Benjamin Spock—pediatrician, author and peace activist—spoke at the Power Center on the U-M campus.

I'm very pleased to be here tonight. You know I've learned all that I have learned about politics and movements, working for peace during the Vietnam War. I was rather innocent up to that time and from time to time, I'll refer back to that experience. I don't know if you modern Ann Arbor residents know that this city and this university were power houses in the opposition to the war in Vietnam, always a leader and always an inspiration to other universities in the United States.

(SEE SPOCK, PAGE 8)



## Democrats Square Off

(SEE FOCUS; SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PAGE 4)

### Burnings Common in Chile

by Ellen Rusten

Some Chilean soldiers carry flammable liquid in spray cans. Sometimes if they catch a protester or bystander, they spray them with it. Then they light a match, set them on fire, and let them burn a long enough time so more than half their bodies are seared with burns.

"This happens weekly, this burning," said Eliana Moya-Raggio, a Chilean who teaches Spanish at the Residential College at the U-M, "but also kidnapping, murdering, raping, torturing. The situation in Chile is very bad now under the dictatorship."

In the case of Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 19, Chilean soldiers sprayed him and a young friend with the flammable liquid, lit the match, waited for the flames to spread, and then put the fire out with blankets. They transported them several miles to the outskirts of the capitol city of Santiago where they were found the next morning, wandering along a road.

Rojas, a photographer and U.S. resident but a Chilean citizen, had been visiting his homeland for six weeks, when on the day before a two-day strike, he went with a friend to a poor neighborhood where reportedly youths were planning to build barricades to stop soldiers from entering their neighborhood.

Carmen Quintana Arancibia, an 18 year-old college student, had just met Rojas that day and had brought him to the neighborhood. Witnesses interviewed by Americas Watch, Amnesty International and the local Catholic Church human rights organization, said they saw soldiers spray the two young people with liquid and set them on fire. Quintana still lives even though she has burns on more than 50% of her body. Rojas survived for four days with 65% of his body covered by burns and then died.

The U.S. government, in a surprise move, has protested the slaying of Rojas and sent the U.S. ambassador in Chile to the funeral. The embassy has asked the government to investigate the incident.

"Should the results of that investigation indicate that wrongdoing did occur, the U.S. would expect appropriate action be taken to see that justice is done," a State Department spokesman said.

The funeral was interrupted by water

(SEE CHILÉ, PAGE 29)





Photo by Gregory Fox

Fall 1985: Ann Arbor greets George Bush

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Adolfo Perez Esquivel,  
1980 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.
- ☐ May '86 "Food, Politics and Hunger,"  
Frances Moore Lappé, Co-founder of  
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and author of Diet for a Small Planet.
- ☐ June '86 "Cuban and Nicaraguan  
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feminist, poet and writer.
- ☐ June '86 "The Press and Central  
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### Editors

Ted Sylvester  
Laurie Wechter

### Technical Director

Jim Kirk

### Art Production

Denis McBee

### Editorial Assistant

Andrew Boyd

### Photographers

Gregory Fox  
Peter Odom

### Proofreader

Peggy Novelli

### Distribution

John Brinck  
Bill Diesenroth  
Don East  
Lois Huff  
Al Lozano

Melissa Mackenzie  
Mike Rosentreter

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Nan Stoll

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# LETTERS

## The View from Europe

Here is a brief observation of Europeans in general. I know it's dangerous to generalize, but I will do so anyway. I think that Europeans are more genuine (less superficial) than Americans. I think they reflect their actual individual economic situations in their actions and responses to government policy. Most Americans, however, seem trapped by this Reagan "mystique," and or image. They are easily led to act on simplified surface information rather than the reality of their own economic condition.

The political spectrum is much wider here. All European countries have major socialist and/or communist parties, although I doubt they offer much more than the rest. It also seems like it's more acceptable to involve yourself in political protest. I think the average American sees an activist as someone who is on the fringe of society, or somehow separated from reality. In Europe, Britain specifically, all people are quick to be critical or analytical of government policy. After all, they've won and lost empires many times over. To be critical of U.S. government policy is to be unpatriotic, subversive, communist, or whatever in Reagan's America.

I have learned to appreciate the comforts of home, however. This does not have anything to do with politics. Home is where I was born, raised, socialized, etc., and where I feel most comfortable. My dad might chalk it up to the "good ole U.S.A.," but home could be anywhere, regardless of political orientation, economic situation, etc. It just so happens that home for me is Ann Arbor, and when travelling, it's nice to have a place associated with such comfortable feelings to think about. I look forward to returning to Ann Arbor at the end of August and seeing what's happened without me.

**STEVE MYERS**  
FLORENCE, ITALY

## War and Chutzpah Broke Color Barrier

What was it to be a liberal in the 40s? In 1945 I was 21 and didn't know any liberals, although I was one. There didn't seem to be titles, it seems to me as I reflect on those times, for people who thought negroes (not blacks) had been given a bad deal and that that bad deal could be changed. There were no black firemen or policemen (or if there were, surely not in my Irish neighborhood). There were no black street car conductors or bus drivers, no black typists in the big offices downtown (or offices anywhere for that matter). Black men worked with shovels, not in the bulldozers; they loaded the trucks but didn't drive them. Black women worked with scrubbing buckets, not behind desks; they bought in the 5 and

10s but they didn't work there. If there were black teachers, I'd never heard of one. My teachers had all been nuns—surely no blacks there. Where were they all?

There was civil rights agitation in those days. Agitators were stirring people up trying to get them registered to vote. They were getting people talking about whether segregated schools were really equal; it was clear they were not. There was also a manpower shortage because so many men were in the service: it was after all, in World War II. Who knows what got black people visible in non-servile jobs. It was probably everything coming together at the right time: the shortage of workers, the agitation, the chutzpah of a few groundbreakers among black people.

Job ghettos had been there and then suddenly they were gone. It was wonderful to see how quickly people stopped noticing the color of these new workers.

The southern state's reluctance to move on eliminating segregation in the schools made the South seem so backward and so cruel (at least to my young conscience) that I felt it hard to believe that Americans could be such people.

Well, as I grew into my 60s, I found that Americans can, indeed be such people. Not southern Americans for I am one now myself (if a Philadelphia born person can ever be!), but Americans in general. I still feel that liberalism is a matter of basic fairness, a simple "do unto others as you would be done unto" principle of living. Liberalism says "Let's be kind to each other. Let's trust each other and see how it goes."

Is there more to it than that?

**Katie Brown**  
Lutz, FLORIDA

## Time to Stop Transferring Blame to Sandinistas

One of the most disturbing features of the recent public debate over American aid to the contra rebels trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government is the way the media and liberal opposition permit the Reagan administration and other conservatives to define the terms of that debate. For example, the administration stresses again and again how pernicious the Sandinista government is. It is represented not only as a threat to U.S. interests, but as an oppressor of the Nicaraguan people, who are supposedly deprived by the Sandinistas of their liberty. The liberal opposition in the U.S. proceeds to acknowledge that the Sandinistas are a bad lot, but then offers various reasons why we should not be in the business of trying to overthrow them. Seldom do we hear anyone in the Congress or the media question the bleak portrait of the Sandinista government with which most Americans are familiar.

Rarely is it pointed out in the mainstream press, for example, that after

decades of brutal repression under the U.S. backed governments of the hated Somoza family, the Nicaraguans are at last being educated and adequately fed with the produce of their own land and labor. Who in the national spotlight has even commented that the Sandinistas have brought greater social and economic freedom to the poor majority in Nicaragua than have most, if not all of the U.S. backed governments elsewhere in Latin America?

Similarly, it is rarely pointed out by journalists, columnists, newscasters, or political leaders that the mercenaries that the Reagan administration and other conservatives call "freedom fighters" do not presume to achieve their objectives by overwhelming the Nicaraguan military, but through the systematic terrorization, torture, rape and murder of innocent Nicaraguan civilians. Who in the public eye has persuasively countered the Reagan administration's campaign of disinformation by stating that the method of warfare we as a nation are aiding and abetting is grossly immoral, that thousands of men, women, and children have been victims of contra atrocities? We are told incessantly however, by conservative political leaders that these same contras will free Nicaragua and make it a better place for Nicaraguans to live.

A WUOM news report a few days after the House approval of \$100 million in contra aid (June 25) may serve to illustrate what I have discussed above. Two children had recently been killed by a contra attack on a Nicaraguan co-op and according to the report, a State Department spokesperson had just publicly pleaded with the Nicaraguan government to stop sending children to areas of contra activity. Afterwards I did not hear or read anyone comment that Nicaragua is not Iran, that children live in co-ops, or that blame for contra atrocities cannot be transferred to the Nicaraguan government. It is time for someone in the public spotlight to speak up.

**Thomas Lynn**  
Ann Arbor, MI

## Hasta La Paz

Please know how much we appreciate your very generous distribution of *Agenda* at Friend's Center. I have been able to share the last two issues widely throughout the Sanctuary network.

We of course are not only grateful for the many copies of *Agenda*, but also extremely impressed by the quality of the content.

Thank-you for helping us tell the story of El Salvador. More ears are opened every day. Hasta la paz!

**Shirley McRae**  
for The Sanctuary Committee  
ANN ARBOR, MI

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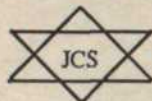
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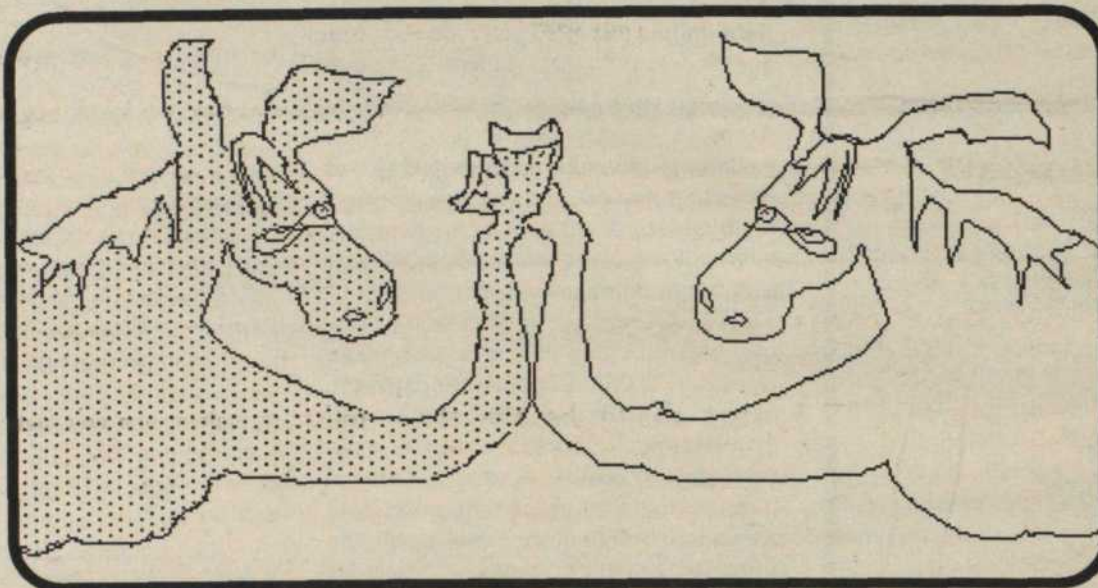
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## Primary Election August 5

### Focus: Second Congressional District

The race for the Democratic nomination in the Second Congressional District is an important one because the winner will face incumbent Republican Carl Pursell in the November election. Therefore, *Agenda* sent a questionnaire to the two Democratic contenders, Dean Baker and Donald Grimes, to give them each a chance to articulate their positions. They were asked to limit their answers to 250 words to each of the following questions:



#### Don Grimes

**What qualifications do you bring to the office you are seeking?**

The first qualification I bring to the office is the desire to serve. As a private citizen, I am extremely troubled by the direction our national policies have taken over the past six years. I am angered by the excessive U.S. military build-up which not only has resulted in the largest budget deficit ever—the burden and pain of which will be passed on to our grandchildren—but which has dangerously increased tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. I am also disturbed by the Reagan Administration's cowboy mentality in dealing with Third World countries, such as Nicaragua where military solutions to perceived threats to U.S. interests are pursued to the complete exclusion of serious negotiations.

Simply put, I believe current national policies have made the world more dangerous and the future of our country less secure. I want to serve by standing up to the Reagan Administration and reversing its misguided policies.

Second, I believe my professional background qualifies me for public office. As an economist, I can bring new and informed ideas to the national debate on economic policy; ideas which would seek to ensure and expand opportunities for all Americans, while providing a sufficient amount of economic support for those who need it.

As a specialist in labor and regional economics, I have a strong desire - and the ability - to assume a regional leadership role, the purpose of which would be to coordinate economic planning throughout the Second District. Promoting intra-district cooperation would greatly assist the economic development to this area of Michigan.



**How do you differ from your opposition in this primary election?**

Before addressing those things over which my opponent and I differ, I think it's appropriate to note that which we agree on.

I think we both agree that Carl Pursell's legislative priorities in Washington are wrong and utterly out of step with those of our district, and that we would reverse those priorities if given the opportunity.

Dean and I differ in our conceptions of our respective roles as candidate and congressman. As a Democratic candidate, I perceive my role to be one of addressing a broad array of Democratic concerns: from farming, health, and women's issues to environmental, civil rights, labor and poverty issues. Dean's campaign focuses almost entirely upon Central American issues. Defining the proper U. S. role in

Central America is an important issue of course, but one focuses on it alone at the risk of ignoring other essential needs and interests within the district.

Dean and I differ as well in that I have carried my message throughout the entire district, whereas Dean has failed to take his message beyond Ann Arbor.

In addition, as a candidate, I am working to defeat Pursell, not merely trying to force him into a fall debate. Even if Pursell were actually to agree to a debate, his votes simply are not going to change as a result. And unfortunately, as we saw from the close contra aid vote in the House, his vote matters. I believe it is far more productive to try to remove Pursell entirely from the legislative scene than to try to change his mind.

Finally, as a congressman, I will not only fight to oppose the legislative priorities of the Reagan Administration, but I will have something positive to offer the Second District. I will work to create and fill a regional leadership position in the district. As a regional leader, I would effectively promote economic cooperation within the district, assisting for example the transfer of automated manufacturing technology developed in Washtenaw to Jackson, which has a skilled workforce available to apply it.

**As an elected representative, what would be the three most important items on your legislative agenda?**

The needs and aspirations of the one-half million people who live in the Second Congressional District extend beyond the legislative parameters of the U.S. Congress. They need a representative who will play a regional leadership role in this area. One of my first priorities as an elected representative then, would be to create and



assume a regional economic development leadership role within the Second District. I would begin by sitting down with business, labor and community leaders throughout the district to discuss their respective needs and to draft cooperative strategies designed to meet them.

With regard to my legislative agenda in Washington, my most pressing concern would be to protect the Social Security system, Medicare and other essential "safety net" programs from the attacks of people like Carl Pursell.

Second, I would work toward the reduction of the federal deficit by supporting

legislation aimed at eliminating such budget-busting military programs as Star Wars, the vulnerable MX missile and nerve gas production.

In addition, I would attack the deficit by proposing a strict minimum tax on profitable corporations, and I would introduce legislation designed to crack down on individual and corporate tax cheats.

Finally, I would propose and support legislation designed to protect our environment. All through our history we have treated natural resources as though they were infinite. Only recently have we begun to take actions to protect the natural

environment which provides these resources. Efforts to protect our environment must be continued. Unlike Pursell, I would have voted to re-authorize the Clean Water Act last year.

Looking ahead, I see the specific need to protect the Great Lakes from pollution, and more important, from acid rain. There is growing evidence that the deadly effects of toxic rain, which previously had been concentrated in heavily industrialized areas, are now appearing in such distant places as Isle Royale in the middle of Lake Superior.

(MORE ON PAGE 29)

## Dean Baker

**What qualifications do you bring to the office you are seeking?**

I feel I am well qualified to serve in Congress as a result of my active participation in progressive politics going back to the McGovern campaign in 1972. I am well acquainted with the issues and have shown that I am capable of acting on them effectively. In the last few years most of my political work has been directed toward stopping U.S. intervention in Central America. I have worked quite actively with the Latin American Solidarity Committee and on the Proposal A ballot initiative. Recently, I have also been active in the anti-apartheid movement. I was one of the organizers of the ceremony in which Nelson Mandela was granted an honorary degree by the "University of Michigan Community."

By profession, I am an economist. I teach at the University of Michigan where I am also finishing up a dissertation. I'm not sure that being an economist qualifies one for anything, but it does enable one to argue against policies that are destructive to large numbers of people, but are justified as being "economically necessary."

**How do you differ from your opposition in this primary election?**

I am an activist. I've been working on issues for the last several years. My opponent is a politician. He's been running for Congress for the last several years. I am running as part of a larger progressive movement. My opponent is trying to fulfill his grandiose political ambitions. To me, the point of entering into electoral politics is to bring about social change, not simply to get someone elected. This means that it is important to take clear stands on issues rather than compromising oneself into ineffectiveness.

In our campaign, we will be absolutely unambiguous about such issues as opposition to U.S. intervention in Central America, major cutbacks in military spending, restoring budget cuts in environmental, education, and nutrition programs, and support for affirmative action for women and minorities. My opponent is neither concerned about these issues, nor particularly competent to speak about them. He bases his opinions on the results of his public opinion polls.

By running a solidly progressive campaign we will be raising issues and we will have an impact on the political agenda

regardless of the outcome of the election. I feel this is also the best strategy to win, since it will be presenting a campaign that people will want to become involved with and to which they will be willing to commit their time.

**As an elected representative, what would be the three most important items on your legislative agenda?**

The three issues (broadly put) that I will focus on, would be stopping U.S. intervention in Central America, cutting the military budget, and restoring the funds cut from important domestic programs.



The U.S. has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on the contras in Nicaragua. These people are a gang of terrorist thugs who have made a point of preying on the civilian population. We're also giving about \$500 million a year to the repressive government of El Salvador that has the blood of over 60,000 civilians on its hands and is currently engaging in a massive bombing campaign against civilian targets. The U.S. must stop this intervention and recognize the right of these nations to determine their own destiny.

The military budget has virtually doubled since 1980, so that we are currently wasting billions on dangerous weapons systems. The Soviet Union has shown considerable willingness to take part in arms control agreements, in some cases, agreeing to essentially the same offers that Reagan had made previously. We must force Reagan to negotiate seriously, in order to make the

world safer and to stop wasting so much money.

Reagan's budget cuts have devastated a number of important domestic programs while scarcely making a dent in the deficit. His cuts in education funding and student loans have made college unaffordable for many. Cuts in nutrition programs have led to malnutrition and higher infant mortality rates. Cuts in environmental programs have slowed clean-up efforts. These funds must be restored.

**If you win the primary, what will be your strategy to defeat the opposition in the November election?**

Our strategy to beat Pursell will be essentially to continue to do what we have been doing in the campaign and the sort of work that the Latin American Solidarity Committee had been doing previously. We are going to continue to attack Pursell and demand that he come out and debate the issues in a public forum. We know that he cannot defend his votes (a fact which he must know also since he refuses to do so), so it is unlikely that he will meet our demand for a public debate. If he continues to hide, we will make his unresponsiveness itself an issue.

We have already begun this process in the primary campaign, by circulating a petition demanding that he agree to debate me or anyone else who wins the Democratic nomination. We publicized this with a run out to Plymouth last week. If we win the primary, Carl Pursell can expect a lot more of these actions until the pressure to debate becomes hard to resist.

Our campaign will be designed to take advantage of Pursell's weakness, which is simply his inability to deal with the issues. We can't possibly hope to match him in terms of raising money, but we will have the people, the energy, and the creativity to go after him in every part of the district.

We've already made his name a dirty word in Ann Arbor, and this campaign can go a long way towards doing the same elsewhere in the district. Given the sort of campaign we'll be running, it may be difficult for him to use his money to his advantage, since it will call attention to the campaign and the fact that he is avoiding us.

**What political figure, issue or cause has influenced your politics the most and why?**

The issue that has most influenced my politics is the Vietnam War. I grew up

(MORE ON PAGE 29)

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stain them with the blood you shed  
in our name  
and with our money.

drawn our voices  
with your garbled words,  
twisted truths that float  
empty and bloated  
from the City on the Hill

conjure up a phantom legion  
from your bag of dirty tricks,  
give them death machines,  
mighty black wings  
and watch as they feast upon  
your blood money.

pimp the boy-soldiers  
who joined for a meal,  
put guns in hands  
that cannot hold a pencil.  
teach them to kill,  
to torture their own.

turn your back on the world,  
shun the lessons of your own history,  
dismiss the advisors  
who say this war cannot be won.

tell us how women must be raped,  
children slaughtered  
peasants terrorized  
to protect our borders,  
our chaste democracy  
and the God almighty dollar.

watch as we learn from those whose  
crosses we bear—  
lessons of strength and faith,  
a tenacity whose roots surge deeper  
than any of your bombs can penetrate.  
listen as we find our voices,  
link our arms, grow in number.

for every one arrested  
there will be another to take their place,  
and another and another  
until you cannot distinguish  
between the war in your backyard  
and the war in your own home.

there is power that cannot be bought  
voices that cannot be silenced  
and a strength that lies beyond you.

we too, are the makers of history.

by Cinder Hypki

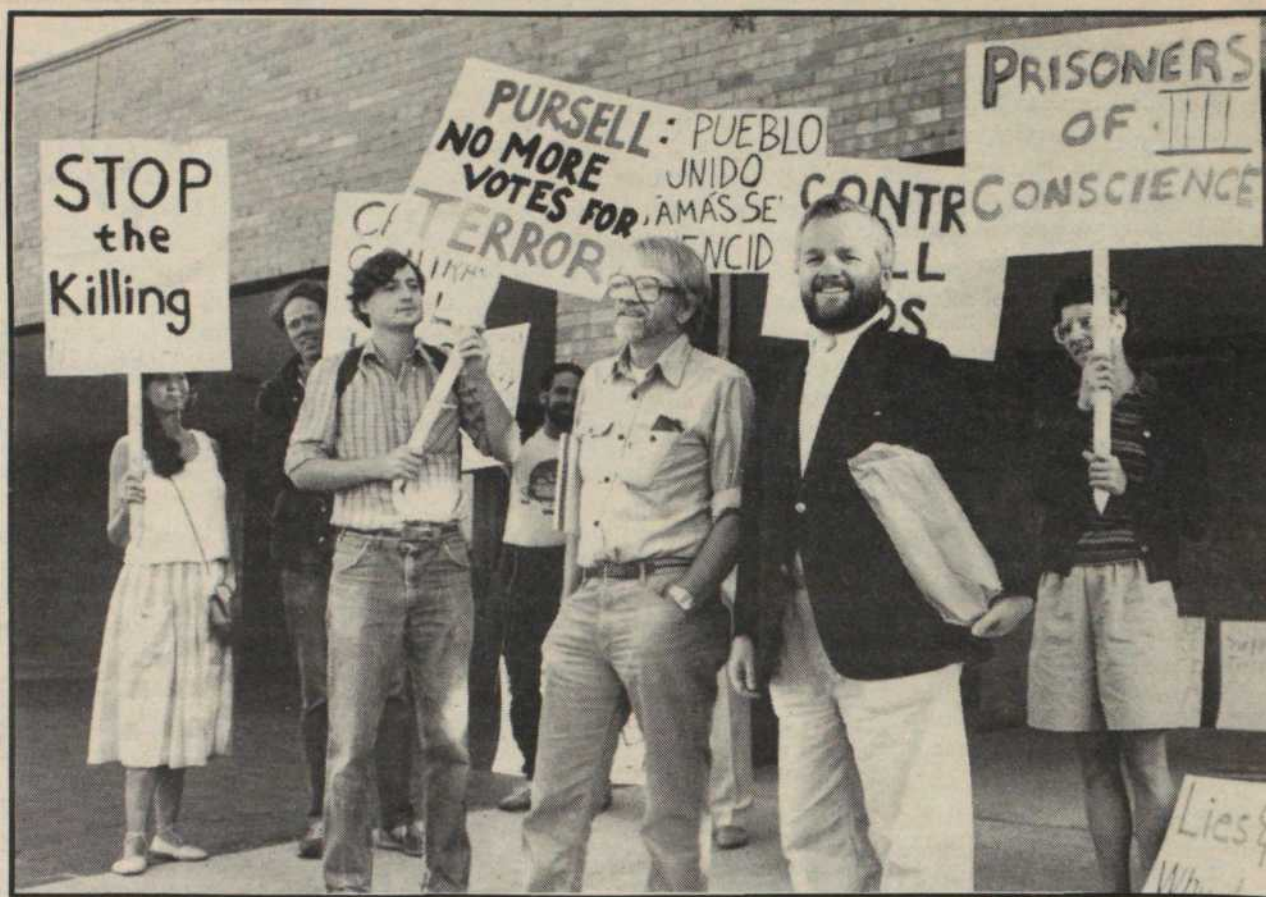


photo by Gregory Fox

# ACTIVISTS JAILED

Civil disobedience is an act of conscience, a willful breaking of the law. The consequences range from a simple fine to community service, and sometimes to a jail term. Few protesters choose to go to jail of their own accord. Here are two who did:

## Jonathan Ellis

I am grateful for this opportunity to give some very personal reasons why I trespassed at Congressman Carl Pursell's office.

Eighteen years ago today I was with Senator Robert Kennedy on his presidential campaign staff. I know first-hand that the reason Robert Kennedy risked his life and ran for president that year was to stop the war in Vietnam. He had seen John Kennedy's intervention escalate into many thousands of American and Vietnamese deaths.

During the brief months of that campaign in 1968, I often heard Robert Kennedy repeat the following words. They are from a speech he first gave at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa to students protesting apartheid, and I last heard them spoken at Robert Kennedy's funeral:

"Each time a person stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he or she sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a

current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

Robert Kennedy's campaign is still on my mind eighteen years later in part because it had been a personal test for me. As a child, I had polio and at first was completely paralyzed. By the age of 21, I had worked to the point where it was physically possible for me to keep the hard schedule of a nationwide campaign. However, my physical history kept my draft board from even trying to send me to Vietnam where many of my classmates were to be killed.

I feel a duty to the memory of Robert Kennedy, to the memory of my classmates who died, and to the memory of the people my classmates killed in Vietnam. This time, I will not wait for American bombs to start falling on Nicaraguan villages or for soldiers to come home in body bags again.

I am convinced that President Reagan will continue down the road to an American invasion of Nicaragua, if he thinks the American people will let him get away with it. I chose to commit this trespass to show Congressman Pursell, and the Reagan Administration he supports, that they will have to arrest many Americans if our

military intervention in Nicaragua continues.

I regard this trespass as a small act of civil disobedience. At its best, civil disobedience is not an expression of physical force but of moral force. It does not claim that certain individuals are above the law, or that they should be able to disrupt any activity to which they object.

Rather, civil disobedience asserts that citizens have the right, and sometimes the obligation, to force their arrest only if two very particular conditions are present: first, when the activity to which they object is, in their belief, an especially serious wrong, a grave injustice to individuals, or the most dangerous threat to the community as a whole; and second, when other channels have been ineffective.

I believe that my actions at Congressman Pursell's office meet these criteria. We may soon be engaged in a very unjust war with Nicaragua and the votes of my Congressman, over significant and repeated public protests, are paving the way for it. So I chose to force my arrest at his office. In that act I was trying to send one tiny ripple of hope.



## W. H. Locke Anderson

Much of my life seems to have been accidental, so it doesn't surprise me that my getting arrested was not very well thought out. I was just walking down the stairs one Friday, and a woman was headed the other direction. She asked me if I would be willing to get arrested, and I said yes, with no more thought than if she had asked me to go to the movies. Of course, if it hadn't been someone I respect, I might have found an excuse. But I was in an ugly political mood, looking for trouble anyhow. A civil disturbance seemed like a good place to find it.

I don't remember very well now how it felt to be arrested. The period while we were waiting to be hauled away was inspiring, I remember. We were singing, and as people were led off one by one, the voices were gradually silenced. It was like the end of *The Dialogue of the Carmelites*, by Francis Poulenc, in which some nuns are led off to the guillotine. None of us was beheaded, but the handcuffs hurt a lot, and I was worried about being able to get a bus back to my car. All this I recall, but I don't recall much intensity of feeling.

Deciding to go to jail was much more self conscious. It was not an accident, but something to which I gave a lot of thought, and which I did not decide upon easily. I am a law abiding person. I drive 55, and although I may blow up the Internal Revenue Service some day, I will never cheat on my income tax. Moreover the prospect of going to jail is scary to someone like me who has had so sheltered a life. Like most of the men of my social class, I have had a very expensive education, but a very limited range of experience. Getting arrested was a group effort, with the strengthening influences of solidarity and comradeship. Going to jail will be more lonely, although Jonathan Ellis is doing the same thing.

So what made me refuse to pay a small fine and to put myself thereby in contempt of court? There are several distinguishable factors, but the boundaries between them are very blurry.

First, there are some factors that are narrowly political. The demonstrations, civil disobedience, and mass willingness to get arrested at Pursell's office were part of a coordinated political campaign. The police, courts, and jails are used by the authorities to punish dissent, but they can be used by dissenters to gain a public forum that would otherwise be closed to them. If the reactionaries are going to try to suppress dissent, they can be made to pay for it in a country with a free press. This argues for maximizing the number of newsworthy events that come out of any given protest, and the news that some people are going to jail for protesting

peacefully reflects very badly on the authorities. So someone should go to jail, and preferable an old guy with a secure job who has very little to lose from having a jail record. Then the question of what old guy has to be answered. They don't choose you in a popularity contest. You have to volunteer. That's where I come into the story.

My politics are radical, but my being a professor has put me outside much of the radical politics in Ann Arbor. By being willing to go to jail despite being respectable, I turn my status into a political asset rather than a liability. My stance gets some credibility from my position anyhow. There really are a few people who will listen to you out of respect for professors as such. Moreover, I am evidently not just an intellectual who talks a good game but never does anything. I am a professor who is not afraid to go to jail. Thus I am a rather well qualified old guy without much to lose.

Still I had to volunteer. Nobody pressured me. And there are personal reasons why I did so. To begin with, I am a teacher. Any teacher has a moral impact on students. This is unavoidable, and is a great responsibility. I have encountered some exceptional moral teachers in the schools I have attended and taught in, and their example has been an inspiration to me. I have also encountered some real swine. I remember one economist who told me without apology that he never acts as an expert witness for the plaintiff in a racial discrimination suit because the defendants pay so much better. I believe he thought I would approve of his position, which is the prevalent stance among many successful economists. I think it is more and more becoming the dominant viewpoint in a university that emphasizes "professionalism." I was revolted, of course. Students deserve better. They deserve teachers who will set good examples in personal and public politics, who aren't afraid to oppose the currents of expediency. Going to jail for political reasons isn't a very grand gesture, nothing like going to the guillotine, but it tends in the right direction, and may make it easier for others to see that they can do the same.

Furthermore, I hope to gain credibility in my own eyes by getting over the fear of going to jail, since it will be harder to think of myself as a hypocrite. I view this as a decisive break with the respectability on which I was raised. This is liberation for me, a long overdue installment on growing up and becoming autonomous. Maybe some of my children will learn from my example, and be freer than I have been for most of my life.

And finally, going to jail will at last give me something to say when people ask if I had an interesting summer.



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# Parents' Responsibilities in the Nuclear Age

— Dr. Benjamin Spock —

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

It's fun to be back and see the scenes. I was here three or four times during the Vietnam War and at the very first demonstration in Washington after Johnson escalated the war, I fell in with a group of junior high and high school students from Ann Arbor as I was wandering around the White House picketing with thousands of other people. I didn't know anybody that I saw and was feeling rather lonely and I fell in with this group of students that befriended me. They were very open. Maybe some of them are here tonight. We kept each other company. They didn't have any money for lunch, so I took them to a greasy restaurant near the Washington Monument and then after lunch, I realized we were going to have a whole afternoon of speeches and that there were no toilets around the Washington Monument on that particular day, so I toiletted them all at the Willard Hotel which was just around the corner from the restaurant. I was afraid that if such a crowd of young people and an old geezer went in together, a functionary would say "Excuse me, where are you going? Are you residents of this hotel?" So I went in and cased the joint and found out where the boys room was, where the girls room was, and told them you have to go through the door, turn this way, rush downstairs and don't stop for anybody. I've never forgotten that aspect of Ann Arbor. I got a wonderful letter from one of those students afterwards thanking me for the lunch, thanking me for the company, thanking me for the toiletting.

## The most tense country in the world

I consider the United States to be the most tense country in the world as far as my travels go and I think we have to broaden our perspective to get a more peaceful America, a more peaceful world. We can't just work for disarmament.

## Anti-extended family

One of the things that has happened over the decade, and throughout the 20th century, is the gradual disappearance of the extended family. We tend to be anti-extended family. We're not just non-extended family, we're anti. I've heard people say, "The poor Jenkins. They have to have her mother living with them" as if that's a curse, whereas in most parts of the world this is how people get help, they get comfort, they get education. The young married couple find out quickly whether it's okay for a newborn baby to hiccup. When the young couple has a quarrel, they don't have to go



photo by Gregory Fox

to a marriage counselor. They just ask the mother. The young woman goes crying to the grandmother in the same house or down the street to tell her how bitter her experience has been with the new husband and the grandmother is able to tell her right away, "Oh, how awful that must be—you'll have to get used to it!"

In many parts of the United States we have lost any sense of the extended family but I don't think we've lost that idea. I'm very encouraged, talking to the young people who are working for SANE at the present time and talking with other people in the city and getting a sense there is a community here, not like New York or Detroit or Chicago where nobody knows anybody. It's hard for a young couple trying to make their fortune to go to a city where they don't know anybody, feeling nobody's going to feel prepared to help them. We've done that. We do it in America because getting ahead in the world seems the most exciting, the most challenging thing, and we think nothing of abandoning the family and abandoning the community where we grew up, because there seems to be more opportunity, more prestigious jobs, jobs with greater future in the big city. I sinned that way myself. There was a period in my career where I took three different jobs in an eight year period. Each one was more challenging and I thought that justified the moves, but I ignored the fact that my wife was very unhappy to be giving up her friends. I remember one of my sons when thirteen years of age, crying off and on for three days that he didn't want to leave a good

school, that he didn't want to leave good friends. We're doing this all the time in the United States and it's part of this crazy idea that the job outside the home is the most important thing. The family and participation in the community have to be sacrificed for the breadwinners to get ahead.

## The spirit of the assembly line

Another problem in the United States is the spirit of the assembly line, not only in factories, which you know well in this part of Michigan, but in offices. I think of pictures I've seen of insurance offices, 120 women at identical desks, all tapping out identical forms, all day long, all year long. The forms presumably mean something, stand for something, but the person making them out, and the machine; they don't mean anything at all. We take it for granted that this constant repetition of meaningless work is what work is. Yet in several parts of the world, people take great satisfaction in creating something like instruments for fishing or for hunting, or containers to cook with or store food in. People try to make them beautiful. Then they stand back and take pride, like I did when I made an eight foot sailboat years ago. I kept going down in the basement to admire it again. It gave me such satisfaction. How can you get satisfaction from tapping out forms or standing on an assembly line, tapping a nut again and again?

## Inadequate day care

More than half the families in the United States have pre-school children; both

father and mother work. Women have just as much right to a career as men. What we haven't solved in the United States is who is going to take care of the children in the way that they ought to be taken care of. The well-to-do can pay for this in a good nursery school and good day care center, but good day care is expensive. There shouldn't be more than seven, preferably six children per adult. Before the age of three there shouldn't be more than three children per adult. People on modest incomes can't afford this. In all European countries, the government is doing more than the government in the United States, to subsidize day care for young children. It's a disgrace, the richest country this world has ever known, has neglected millions of children.

## Divorce

Divorce has doubled in the last fifteen years. I don't know what has caused it. I certainly don't look down my nose at it, as I got divorced myself ten years ago, but something's going wrong. It's partially the tensions of society, the tensions in the workplace, the tensions in the neighborhood that make us irritable and hypercritical of our spouses. Studies have shown that every member of the family, every child, the mother, the father, they all show symptoms of divorce for at least two years. It's a real stress. They tend to settle down and make an adjustment after two years but then most people who get divorced, get remarried. Then there is the problem of a step-family.

I became a step-parent ten years ago to an eleven-year old girl and it proved to be the most difficult and painful relationship that I've ever been in, in my life. Though my step-daughter denies it, it seems to me that for three or four years she wouldn't look at me, she wouldn't speak to me, she wouldn't answer my questions and she wouldn't smile while I was in the same room. It's bad enough to have somebody somewhere else treat you that way, but when you're locked up in the same house with a person who is blatantly ignoring you and hating you, it's difficult. It's been calculated that by 1995, there will be more step-families than there are non-step-families. That's something to think about.

## Superkids

I believe we have an excessively competitive society. It may have had something to do with our rapid technological progress, but I think it's counter-productive at the present time and is driving us crazy in this country. A recent ludicrous example is the interest in superkids that I get asked about on television and radio all the time. In



Philadelphia, it's been found that if you corner a poor little scared rabbit of a two year old and keep him cornered, keep his nose on the grindstone, you can teach him to read after a fashion. It's bad enough for that to be done to a few kids, but then parents in the United States think "Maybe we're neglecting our child. Maybe we ought to be getting him to learn to read at the age of two." How characteristic it is, that nobody stops to ask the question "Is there any evidence that if you learn to read at the age of two, instead of at the age of six, that you'll be reading any better at the age of nine?" Nobody has proved this yet. We're so alert to opportunities to get ahead that we get interested in forcing children in this way. We have discovered that we can teach 4 month old babies to recognize Beethoven's picture on flash cards. Nursery school teachers and day care center people tell me that the pressure is constant from the parents. "Why aren't you teaching them to read and write and do arithmetic?" Children develop in stages and there are stages where children learn one thing and there are other stages where they learn another thing and it's crazy to be pressuring them to do things way ahead of their time.

We're one stage less crazy than Japan is, as I understand it. I was speaking there a few years ago and they told me that the rate

of suicide among elementary school children in Japan was shockingly high and is going higher all the time. And I'd ask "Why do Japanese elementary school children commit suicide?", and they would say "They don't think they're getting grades high enough to satisfy their parents." What kinds of societies are we living in, where children of that age kill themselves because they feel they can't cope with the pressures of their parents?

#### Something to believe in

We're too exclusively materialistic in this society, I think. All societies have to be materialistic to stay alive, but in most countries there are other values aside from money and prestige that tend to inspire people and stabilize them and help them to bring up their children. For many European nations in previous centuries, the family was the important stabilizing influence. There was no nonsense about bringing children up to fulfill themselves. If there was a family business, you grew up expecting to take a part in the family business, whatever it was. This gave a point to life and it helped parents to bring up their children. I would say the same thing about a country like Israel where adults feel that they're there to build a new nation, to make the desert bloom, and their

children get this inspiration. It continues all the way through. I'm sure from some of the statistics that this helps children and parents to be more comfortable with themselves, to have something bigger than themselves, more important than themselves outside their lives.

Another shocking statistic in our country is that teenage suicide has quadrupled in the last twenty years. Nobody knows for sure why there's this great increase. I think myself that this first problem is that young people don't have enough to believe in, to sustain them during the stresses and the changes that go on in the late teen years and the early twenties. When you get older and have a job and spouse and insurance, you don't need so much of beliefs. You have the fundamental belief: I've got to keep working; I've got to get satisfaction at my job; I've got to take home the pay and take care of my family. But when you don't have those stabilizing situations, you need something to believe in and I think that our society fails young people in not providing them with that.

#### Violence

We live in a fantastically violent society. An organization concerned with trying to get gun control in the United States gave some figures a year ago

showing the number of murders with handguns in European countries and in the United States. I should remind you first that 75-85% of murders are not committed by strangers, but by members of the family: angry spouse killing spouse, furious father killing rebellious adolescent daughter, adolescent son killing what he thinks is too oppressive a mother. The figure for no European country comes to 40 murders with handguns per year and the figure for Great Britain that year was 8. The figure for the United States was 11,550 murders with handguns. This gives you some idea of the seething tensions and hostilities that are swirling around. A lot of our people are out of control and don't know how to behave themselves. You combine this horrible figure with the fact that it's been calculated that the average American, from childhood to adulthood, has watched 18,000 murders on the television. Combine this with the knowledge that we've gained in recent years that every time a child or an adult watches brutality, they are brutalized to a very slight degree. Well, it can be a very slight degree, tissue paper thin, but if you multiply that by 18,000 murders visualized, you can see we're creating murderers in the United States, not part of which are those in that figure of 11,550.

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## The nuclear threat

Then we have the tension from the threat of nuclear annihilation. I think myself that this is part of the suicidal tendency of teenagers. I've seen movies of teenagers discussing their bleak future. The majority of the American people believe there will be nuclear annihilation by the year 2000. That's only fourteen years away. I've seen these teenagers breaking down and crying and I think that's part of their very severely increased rate of suicide and the feeling of being lost that so many young people have.

Are we right in worrying about nuclear annihilation? I would say, and I'm sure all of you would say, we're damned right to be scared of nuclear annihilation, especially with an administration such as we have in Washington. Our President is on record, our defense is on record, some of our negotiators in Switzerland are on record, as believing the United States has nothing to gain by disarmament. Since we're technologically superior to the Soviet Union, since we're a richer country, as our President has said, we have everything to gain by making all necessary sacrifices in order to get so far ahead of the Soviet Union in arms, that they see that they can't possibly catch up and they surrender to us. The Soviet Union asks "What do you want of us?" We tell them "Give up Communism," and that coming from the President and the Secretary of Defense is international relations simplified.

We also have an administration that believes that a nuclear war can be won, though the President has pulled his neck in a little in more recent years. He found he frightened the bejeebers out of Europeans and Americans by being so casual. He said we can probably hold the deaths down to twenty million—and that's supportable—and there can be recovery after that. In that analysis there is no recognition of the delayed deaths from the radiation, and no recognition of nuclear winter which they now predict will suppress the growth of all plants, which means we'll all starve to death because of this black cloud that will cover the globe for years and years.

## What needs to be done

Now I will talk briefly about what I think needs to be done. Among other things, I think we need to bring up our children in a very different way and this has to do with not only easing some of these other tensions, but preparing our children to live more peaceful lives in a more peaceful nation, in a more peaceful world.

## Less competition

We need much less competition. We ought to stop comparing one child with another. I think we ought to stop trying to teach poor little elementary and junior high kids to forget about the joy of games and to learn perfection and the importance of winning. Kids got along fine; they learned to play football and baseball and shoot baskets in the olden days before there were little leagues and they had fun. There was a lot of argument—and I'm not speaking against the impulses of fathers who sacrifice some time after work to

coach their children—but I think that it's misguided. I don't think it's a major cause of the competitiveness of our country, it's more a symptom of the competitiveness, that we can't let kids enjoy their games, but have to teach them the importance of doing it well and winning.

I think even more ridiculous is the way we worship football at the universities. The president of the university gives hundreds of thousands of dollars to the football coach who goes out and hires high school students to come to this university, students who have no idea of coming to this university, who say "If he'll pay me twice as much as the other university, why not go there?" The faculty is told "Grade 'em easy," so they're allowed to stay at the university. How can that go down to the credit of the university, to have a successful team that's been bought? You know as well as I, that if a university does not hire a coach who can produce winning teams, the alumni will stop giving to the alumni fund. So we come back to materialism in all aspects of our society. My idea of a good sport intermural, maybe inter-collegiate, would be frisbee. I see all these students on Saturday afternoons having a good time throwing the frisbee back and forth. But you know as well as I know, that if that became a major sport, the president would have to hire a coach who could produce a winning frisbee team and then the coach would take away all the joy.

## No grades

A more serious example I think we ought to consider in terms of competitiveness, is to get rid of grades in schools and universities. I think it's wrong that grades mislead the student that he's got more on the ball if he gets better grades. It certainly fools the faculty that they have accomplished something more when they give good grades. There's no other reason for grading than that it's an easy way to keep track of students, keep their noses to the grindstone, and make them respect the faculty by threatening them with poor grades.

The Rockefeller Foundation years ago wanted to see what the relationship was of the competence of physicians a dozen years after graduation from medical school to the grades they got in medical school. They found, to make a long story short, there was no correlation whatsoever. General practitioners, who were practicing superior medicine came equally from the top, middle, and bottom of their class in medical school. The practitioners who were practicing poor medicine (and there are doctors who are practicing poor medicine), also came equally from the top to bottom of their class in medical school. In other words, we haven't the slightest idea of how to teach medical students how to be conscientious persons after they've gotten out from the auspices of the medical school.

We ought to be ashamed of ourselves to see what this does to students. At Western Reserve University where I taught for the last twelve years, before I had to retire for age, they got rid of grades (which they found perfectly easy). All you

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 30)



# Readers Write

One trillion dollars is \$4,264 for every woman, child and man in the U.S. It is \$8,333 for every taxpayer. As Reagan pointed out, it is a stack of \$1,000 bills 67 miles high. (Actually, it would be 63 miles high, but as usual Reagan got his figures scrambled.) It is a third the administration's estimate of the 1990 national debt. And \$1 trillion is the price tag for Star Wars. Reagan claimed that Star Wars will make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," something even the project's chief scientist, Dr. Gerald Yonas, dismisses as a fantasy. What Reagan did not mention is that it may make the American economy impotent and obsolete, polarizing our country and the world, and shooting down our hopes for a humane post-industrial society.

No one knows how much Star Wars will really cost. Supporters cite figures of about \$250 billion - equivalent to the whole 1982 U.S. military budget. That "low" figure is just a bait-and-switch trick. The average Pentagon cost overrun is 333%. (The F-111 fighter-bomber, initially proposed at \$3.9 million apiece, came in at \$18.5 million each.) Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's estimate of \$1 trillion is probably closer. Some experts argue it could be even more. Meanwhile, Congress has approved \$26 billion for Star Wars research over 1985-89.

What does this mean for us? Today, we are undergoing a revolution in high technology that will transform people's lives, for better or worse, more profoundly than the industrial revolution of the 1800's. If backed by a new democratic movement, the vastly increased productivity these technologies promise could ensure abundance for all, free people for creative and satisfying work, and democratize the economy. This is the hope of the New Democratic Movement, a national organization devoted to realizing this promise for all peoples. Star Wars betrays the bright promise of the new technologies and sets us firmly on the darker path to an increasingly polarized and militarized world.

## Wasting Capital and People

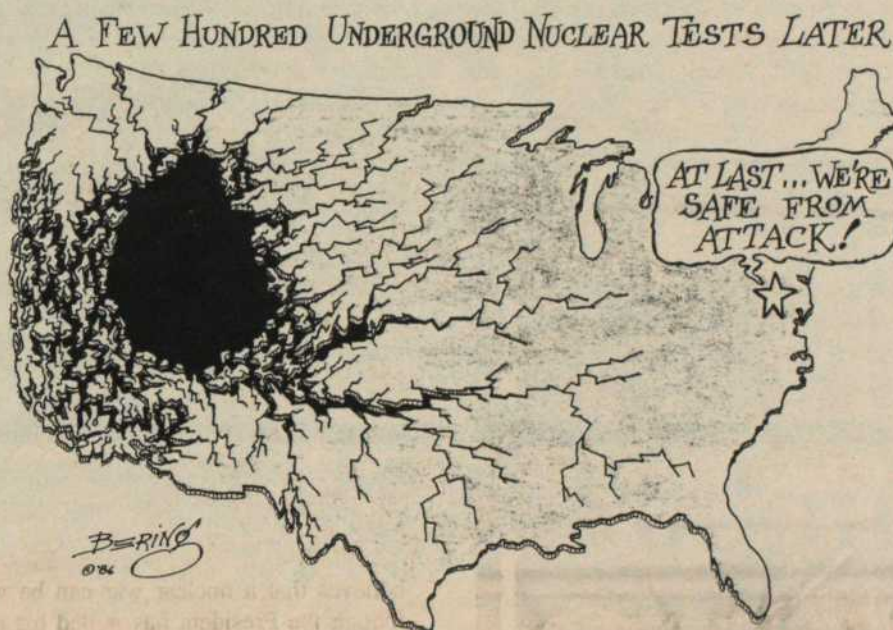
Star Wars is even worse for the economy than ordinary military spending. Because it is high-tech, it is a particular threat to a post-industrial society which depends on peaceful and humane uses of high technology. Developing high technologies that will enhance productivity and enrich people's lives requires an unprecedented investment of capital in research and development (R&D). From this point of view, spending \$1 trillion on Star Wars is like flushing it down the toilet. Unlike money spent on commercial supercomputers, developed in Japan because U.S. firms would not invest in them, it is not used for production. It is not used at all - we hope.

"Our strength is in technological innovation," says Alvin Streeter of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, arguing for Star Wars. But innovation in what?

## SKYWAY ROBBERY

### Star War's Threat to a Post-Industrial Economy

by Justin Schwartz



Today, federal funding for R&D is 73% military, and 95% of all new federal R&D funding now goes to the Defense Department; 30% of it for Star Wars. The fate of KMS Fusion, an Ann Arbor company which researches fusion power, is very much to the point. Harnessing fusion, the force which powers the sun, offers the possibility of limitless, safe energy. But R&D funds for commercial fusion have vanished, and KMS has become a subcontractor to Livermore Labs, the government's nuclear weapons design and Star Wars research facility. According to Congressman Carl Pursell, KMS has made "not one inch" of progress towards commercial use of laser fusion since it became a "node in the U.S. nuclear weapons complex," as the Department of Energy called it. "All KMS has done is to adapt to its environment," says KMS investor John Long. Doubtless that is true.

Commercial fusion may be a distant dream, but America's competitive decline is a present reality. The Star Wars drain on R&D will only accelerate it. "Our relative productivity increased and our net rating in technology vis-à-vis other nations have on the whole been hurt rather than helped by our heavier involvement in military technology," says Simon Ramo, former president of TRW, the number 2 Star Wars contractor in Fiscal Year 1985. In 1982, the U.S. spent only 1.9% of its Gross National Product (GNP) on nonmilitary R&D; Japan spent 2.5%. Productivity (output per person-hour) in U.S. manufacturing grew only 11% in 1975-1982; just one quarter the rate in Japan, where the military spending is constitutionally limited to 1% of their budget.

While U.S. scientists and engineers devote themselves to neutral particle beams and Star Wars communication software, commercially useful innovation is being taken up abroad. The number of U.S. patents granted to U.S. citizens dropped 40% in 1971-82, and in 1982 42% of U.S. patents were granted to foreign nationals, double the percentage in 1966. The Japanese have virtually taken over the consumer electronics market. They were the first to introduce 64K RAM and 256K RAM computer memory chips. In 1983, they controlled about 70% of the world market and 40% of the U.S. market for 64K RAM chips. Declining productivity and innovation have helped to make the U.S. a debtor nation this year for the first time since 1917, owing more to foreigners than they owe to Americans. The U.S. is now a bigger debtor than Brazil, owing over \$107 billion.

But Star Wars is not just a waste of money. It is also a waste of people, of human ingenuity and skill which might go to improve people's lives, and in particular of the kinds of technical skill needed for high-tech development. Writing the 10 to 100 million lines of computer code minimally necessary for Star Wars might entail more than 81,700 person-years of work, or at least 8,170 analysts and programmers working for about 10 years, estimates Herbert Lin. Star Wars will also require comparable amounts of labor in electrical, electronic, and computer engineering, essential fields for

the development of post-industrial society. More than 55% of private civilian firms have reported shortages of skilled people in these fields. Star Wars is a brain drain on the civilian economy.

Since WWII, around 50% of the nation's scientific and engineering workforce has been employed in military related projects, according to Simon Ramo. Star Wars will vastly increase this diversion of human knowledge to the service of destruction. Aside from the technologies which consequently will not be developed in the U.S., the cost-plus salaries paid by military contractors flush with Star Wars money will drive up the cost of technical labor—and the price of U.S. high technology. High-tech imports grew from 8.3% of the U.S. market in 1974 to 11.9% in 1983. The U.S. will become even less technologically competitive as firms buy more cheaply from abroad.

The skills necessary for progress in Star Wars, as with other military research, are not easily transferable to civilian applications. The programming languages for Star Wars will be so esoteric (and in fact classified) and the technologies so baroque that they will not exist outside the military. Star Wars experts may find it hard to leave the field, and unable to find jobs which use their skills in the commercial economy. When Star Wars is done, they may be thrown away.

## No Spinoffs

Some Star Wars advocates argue that military research produces "spinoffs" which are useful in the civilian world. We do owe such developments as jet engines and integrated circuits to military-sponsored research, but if one wants commercial applications, it makes more sense (and costs less) to develop them directly. And in fact, since the early 1960s, military R&D has produced virtually no spinoffs, precisely because military technology has become so specialized and exotic as to have little civilian application.

This goes double for Star Wars. Rather than transistors, Teflon, and microwave ovens, as John Boies observes, Star Wars will produce such useful technologies as: lasers which can punch 18-inch holes in several inches of aluminum at 3,000 miles; high resolution infrared imaging systems which could survive accelerations of 300 times the earth's gravitational field; phased array radars which can simultaneously track 15,000 targets moving at 17,000 mph at 5,000 miles distance.

## Jobs for the Few

As it undermines U.S. competitiveness in high technology, Star Wars spending will also directly worsen U.S. unemployment. A post-industrial society requires full employment and the participation of all its people in creating a better life, but the current direction of the U.S. economy, driven by massive diversion of capital to the military, is quite the reverse.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



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Joblessness has "stabilized" at over 7% officially; in reality it is over 10%. Military spending in general, and Star Wars spending in particular, accelerates this trend because it absorbs vast amounts of capital and employs relatively few workers. About 10,000 jobs vanish every time the military budget goes up \$1 billion, estimates economist Marion Andersen. Traditional industrial workers, minorities, and women - the groups hit hardest by military-created unemployment, tend to lack the education and the high-tech skills the military jobs demand.

But "the solution" is not just to cut the money from Star Wars and other military boondoggles and transfer it to "creating jobs." We should do that, but such redistribution could not be achieved without gaining political power over the basic decisions in our society. It is the monopolization of these decisions by a tiny minority which ultimately produces both Star Wars and de-industrialization. Star Wars alone, wasteful as it is, is a symptom, not a cause.

It would be no less mistaken to try to hang on to old jobs in the face of new highly productive technologies, and simply try to redistribute a shrinking pie more equitably. We need to enlarge the pie. A

high-tech, post-industrial society would use the new technologies to reduce or abolish many dangerous or stultifying jobs and create fulfilling, interesting work at the very high levels of productivity needed to provide enough for all. But today, the new technologies are misused to abolish or deskill precisely well-paying unionized jobs. The former industrial workers are often simply abandoned. The fastest growing new jobs are low-wage, low-skill nonunion service sector jobs. If your ambition is to flip hamburgers, Star Wars will help to ensure that you have a bright future.

### Reagan Hood

Actually, it would be better for a humane post-industrial society if the money were simply flushed into space rather than spent on Star Wars. Because private firms alone, driven by the need to maximize short-term profits, cannot make long-term investments in reindustrialization, we need democratic control over large scale investment. There must be large-scale public-private cooperation in democratic economic planning and decentralized management.

What Star Wars will do, instead, is to redistribute \$1 trillion dollars from the taxpayers to Boeing, TRW, AVCO,

Lockheed, Rockwell, Hughes, LTV, Aerojet General, Litton, and McDonnell Douglas - the top 10 Star Wars contractors for FY 1985 - and their ilk. The short list will change, but not much: 75% of all military awards go to 100 giant firms; 70 of which are in the Fortune 500 list, and 34 of which are in its top 50. This doesn't include the gargantuan conglomerates like TRW and Morton Thiokol. 87% of the Star Wars contracts for FY 1983 and 1984 were received by just 10 big firms.

In 1949, *Business Week* criticized Truman's welfare-state spending and argued for military Keynesianism instead. "Military spending doesn't really alter the structure of the economy. It goes through the regular channels. But the kind of welfare and public works spending that Truman plans does alter the economy. It creates channels of its own. It redistributes income. It shifts demand from one industry to another. It changes the whole economic pattern" (Feb. 12, 1949). In other words, public works and social welfare spending - though ever so slightly - reduces the power and privileges of the rich.

Of course, a welfare-state program does not alter "the structure of the economy" enough, nor by itself promote post-industrial development. Welfare state

spending in the 1960s did virtually nothing to increase the political and economic power of the poor, and certainly did not save us from the current crisis of productivity. The way out lies in exploiting the new technologies to create a highly productive, people-oriented economy, a path which will be closed as long as the basic investment decisions are made by a few giant corporations.

But a humane post-industrial society also requires education, job training, and social services on a very large scale so that people can work effectively in the decentralized, democratic, and extremely demanding context of a post-industrial economy. Here it is ironic that the \$2.3 billion FY 1986 Star Wars appropriation equaled the administration's proposed cut in student aid, foreclosing the chance for higher education which hundreds of thousands of low and middle-income youth need in order to contribute to and benefit from a high-tech economy.

If military spending is a direct subsidy to the capitalist class, ensuring that "the structure of the economy" will not change, Star Wars is what one investment analyst called "money from heaven" (*New York Times*, July 22, 1985). Profits from this \$1

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 31)

# Why Rambo?

Brian Nienhaus

At a recent lecture in Ann Arbor by Dr. Benjamin Spock, a member of the audience asked an interesting question about the media. I would like to repeat that question here and then offer some observation in response.

The question was simply expressed and familiarly vague. Fifteen years ago, the questioner began, we were at the height of a widespread movement against the war in Vietnam. As a reflection of those times, the anti-war film *M\*A\*S\*H\** was recalled. But then the war ended, and as the country variously recovered or forgot that experience, the screens began to burst again with the steroid flesh of the likes of...*Rambo*! Why *Rambo*, for heaven's sake?

While the portrayal is a bit over-generalized, I think the imagery does invoke some troubling issues which, if forceably reduced, might read something like "Do we really learn from the past?" or "Why do so many folks seem to worship war and death?"

Now Dr. Spock did not address the question directly, but he did make a few statements about our need to recover from the experience of Vietnam. He stopped short of connecting *Rambo* to the social healing process, so I will take the discussion up from that point.

Even if it's not entirely accurate, the idea of a wounded nation in need of healing is a useful one. Millions were directly affected by the Vietnam War, and millions more were left emotionally affected or affronted by its memory. The image of a nation with a wound holds together. It's only when *Rambo* comes in that we have

to recall the fiction of the device.

The plain fact is that forms of recovery vary. Different individuals, families and collectivities will come to grips with that experience in their own ways. Some regrettably, have been able to carry on by forgetting, and others, even more regrettably, by becoming angry and grabbing at the idea that revenge is the answer. But many, many others recover by learning - at the very least that we have not yet figured out how to protect the dignity and actuality of human life, and in other instances by learning much more about the strategies and interests that result in the killing of people. Who are the people who kill? For what reasons? Through what mechanisms? Here you find active forms of recovery, and commitment toward the prevention of needless tragedies.

*Rambo*, then, is clearly not the road to recovery. But here another source of uneasiness arises from that question, and I'll be brutally short in presenting it. While many people have chosen a path of education and action, the fact is that a large majority of others seem to have not. *Rambo*, after all, is a very popular movie. Millions of folks across the country have paid four and five dollars to see it. At the bottom of all this is the unsettling notion that maybe *Rambo* is "what the people want." All the machismo, mindless revenge, stupid heroism...if that's what plays in Peoria, maybe we are a country of mindless little dirtballs, incapable of working together toward a better world.

You know the old clichés: People never learn. It's a dog-eat-dog world. You have to

reject them all the time. With sequel after sequel of the *Rambo* genre breaking box office records and receiving the blessings of our President, the stream of denials of the dirtball hypothesis begins to leave one with a schizophrenic residue.

The residue is not easily washed off, but it can be done. First, one gravely misunderstands our mass media system if one buys the notion that such material satisfies human needs. More accurately, movies like *Rambo* represent the form of social recovery that a powerful sector of the commercial media would like most of us to adopt. Why? Well, if they can get folks to interpret Vietnam as a problem to be resolved in terms of individual catharsis or revenge, then some pretty big people - known in most instances as juridical people or corporations - will have that much more room to operate.

Why, then, don't people reject films like *Rambo*? In a city like Ann Arbor, where the choice of media offerings is atypically rich, it is easy to forget the more general situation. Across vast spaces of this country, the choice for many is between *Rambo* or *Miami Vice*, or if getting out of the house were the whole point, between *Rambo* or nothing at all. And this means, among other things, that the left does not reach the general public, and hasn't done so in this country for over fifty years.

Ours is a society of commoditized news and entertainment, but more than this, it is a society of commoditized leisure time. Those who are not highly educated, upscale, or professionals of one sort or another must allow their time and attention to be gathered up by media firms and then sold to producers of consumer goods in order to receive the bulk of their information and entertainment. This puts most folks at a tremendous disadvantage: the media find out bits and pieces of what people might be

attracted to, or of what seems to be missing from their lives, and from this very shaky base the media's interests as commercial firms take over. So folks seem to be tense, restless, or alienated? We can put them through the wringer with a flashy action flick. And another. And another.

With no reasonable alternatives the majority of the U.S. public must put up with a steamroller of a media system, a system which never goes to bed, never takes vacations - never stops - in its pursuit of its own interests, which in this short space I can only leave to your imagination.

Beyond an understanding of the travesty of the *Rambo* phenomenon, I think this discussion reveals a very hard reality to those seriously interested in altering our foreign policies. In the battle to "educate," as I have heard the term used in local meetings of the politically active, we are overwhelmingly outnumbered. Education in this sense is really persuasion, and our side and our messages cannot compete with those of the commercial media, unless we really understand what we're up against.

If you read *Agenda* regularly you probably already understand these observations all too well. Where to go from here is a tremendously difficult question, but inroads have occurred. I believe it no coincidence that Seattle, the first city to adopt a proposal similar to our Proposal A, also has an organization that dedicates itself to public relations for the left. As a start, we need to find out what those who deal with the commercial media have learned in terms of strategy in those few instances where some successes have been had. But beyond this we need to work out an understanding of how media really work in the U.S., if we are not to be deterred by dirtball imagery or false hopes of effective media coverage. I'll write Seattle; anyone else interested?



# Update



## City Commission Urges Support for Senate Filibuster

ANN ARBOR-The Ann Arbor Central America Sister City Task Force is encouraged by the prospect of a filibuster in the Senate against funding for the contras. We view this new effort as a final opportunity to block the U.S. funded war in Nicaragua. The vote will likely be in early August.

Ann Arbor voters on April 7 clearly expressed their preference for peace in Central America when they passed the Initiative for Peace (Referendum A) with a 2 to 1 margin. The Task Force, as mandated by the voters is in the process of selecting a sister city in Nicaragua. We are profoundly troubled by the probability that citizens in our sister community will lose relatives, friends, or their own lives due to the increased funding of the contras. The anti-government guerillas, called the "contras," are trying to overthrow a civil government that received 63% of the popular vote in Nicaragua in 1984.

Since 1979, when the new government coalition led by the Sandinistas came into power, Nicaraguans have experienced radical improvements in health care, education and civil liberties - achievements destroyed or taken away because of actions by the contras.

The government has sponsored the following programs since ousting the dictatorship on July 19, 1979:

- Infant deaths have dropped from 121 per 1,000 in 1978 to 74 per 1,000 in 1984.
- Medical care is now available to 80% of the population, up from 28% in 1978.
- Literacy has increased to 87%, up from 50% in 1979.
- Education in 1984 received 5% of the GNP, up from 1% in 1978.
- Open Elections: The first internationally acclaimed elections in Nicaragua were held in 1984 with seven political parties participating and an electorate which could for the first time read the party platforms.
- Freedom of the press, to assemble and to organize were guaranteed by the government until the war necessitated defensive measures.

The contras, on the other hand, have sponsored the following:

- 158 teachers murdered between 1980 and 1984.
- \$2,500,000 (U.S.) damage against health care facilities and infrastructure through 1984.
- 5 day care centers destroyed and construction on others paralyzed.
- 15 schools partly destroyed, 27 interrupted during construction; 138 primary schools abandoned.
- 1,930 deaths during 1984 alone due to the "undeclared" war.
- U.S. pressure on world lending organizations has caused loss in funding for education, water supply and rural roads, along with cancellation of a
- \$30 million loan for fisheries.

The U.N.'s International Court of Justice has found the United States guilty of breaking international law and ordered the U.S. to pay reparations to Nicaragua. The Reagan Administration has ignored the World Court.

The Task Force urges all people of conscience to stop the spread of terror in this tiny Central American country. Write, phone, or send a Personal Opinion Telegram to Senators Riegle and Levin. Ask them to take a leadership role in this filibuster. They have supported the people of Ann Arbor in the past. Let's hope they will continue to do so.

Motivate your friends and relatives in different states to contact their Senators. Leaders of this filibuster who need your support are Senators Jim Sasser, D-Tenn., Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., D-Conn. Tell them that you support peace, justice and freedom in Nicaragua.

Gregory Fox  
City Commission Member

## Navajo Relocation Temporarily Halted

by Peggy Novelli

July 8, 1986 was the scheduled date for the implementation of PL 93-531, calling for the removal of 10,000-15,000 Navajo from their homes and land in Arizona. This Deadline passed with no attempt to evict the Navajo from their land. As of Monday, July 7, the area in question came under the legal jurisdiction of the Hopi Tribal Council, who have said they will not move against the Navajo.

Plans to relocate the Navajo are still underway, however; action has temporarily come to a halt because funds for housing and other facilities were insufficient. The Federal Government says that preparations for the final relocation will take 18 months. The House Appropriations Committee is now in session and money for the relocation will be allocated in October.

Two bills have been introduced, one into the House of Representatives by Representative Richardson and the other into the Senate by Senator Cranston, calling for, respectively, a one year and an 18 month moratorium on the forced relocation of the Navajo. Richardson's bill calls for the establishment of a commission to study the psychological and cultural impact of relocation on the Navajo.

Cranston stipulates that an advisory committee be established, served by the Secretary of the Interior, four members of Congress, two Tribal Council members from both the Navajo and Hopi tribes, and two elders from each tribe.

A spokesperson for the Big Mountain Legal Offense/Defense Committee in Flagstaff said that several Navajo elders attended a meeting of the Relocation Committee last week. The formalities of the meeting were concluded with no opportunity for those in attendance to ask questions. Following the meeting, the elders expressed their intention to remain on their land throughout the coming months and in the face of further actions by the government.

Letters to your representatives and senators remains the most effective means of expressing your views on this issue. Letters can also be sent to the House Appropriations Committee requesting a moratorium on funds for the relocation.

Locally, further information is available from the Big Mountain Support Group, which is meeting weekly. Participation of all kinds is encouraged. See CRD listings for details.

Next month: The Hopi Point of View

## The People's Filibuster

On Aug. 4, at 12 noon, a "People's Filibuster" will start in Washington D. C. to mark the beginning of an expected filibuster in the Senate against the pending contra aid bill. On August 5, actions will focus on the illegality of the war against Nicaragua, in light of the recent World Court decision. On August 6th, the anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima, the protests will focus on the immorality of the war. On August 7, the anniversary of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, the protests will focus on the parallels between Vietnam and Central America.

Here in Ann Arbor, protesters will gather at the Federal Building (Fifth and Liberty), at 5 p.m. on Monday, August 4.



## Glossary

Common terms and names  
in the politics of the Region

**African National Congress (ANC)--** South African liberation movement founded in 1912. Banned by the government and forced underground in 1961.

**Afrikaaners--** White South Africans of Dutch descent; about 60% of the white population.

**Banning--** A form of house arrest by which the government silences its critics. Banned individuals cannot be published or quoted, and their movements are restrained.

**Bantustans (Homeland)--** Name for barren wastelands making up 13 percent of South Africa's land; the only places where Africans can live permanently.

**Bantu--** White South Africa's racist term for black people.

**Black Consciousness Movement--** A movement banned by the South African government which stresses pride in African heritage. It insists that blacks must take the initiative in their struggle for freedom.

**Black Spot--** Land in rural areas occupied by blacks, sometimes for generations, in "whites only" areas of South Africa. These communities are the first target of forced removals.

**FRELIMO--** Front for the Liberation of Mozambique. Governing party in Mozambique which freed it from Portuguese rule in 1975.

**Frontline States--** Countries neighboring South Africa which present a united front against apartheid.

**MPLA--** Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola; the governing party in Angola which freed it from Portuguese rule in 1975.

**MNR--** Mozambique National Resistance. A South Africa-supported terrorist group operating in Mozambique; infamous for burning crops, bombing bridges and mutilating people's faces.

**National Party--** The ruling party in South Africa led by the Afrikaaners. It came to power in 1948 on a platform of white supremacy; it legalized apartheid and stripped blacks of all rights.

**Nkomati Peace Accord--** By supporting the MNR and carrying out sabotage against its neighbors, South Africa has forced Mozambique to sign agreements which forbid it to militarily support the ANC and PAC. However, South Africa has not carried out its promise to end support for the MNR mercenaries.

**Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)--** South African liberation movement founded in 1959 based on black nationalism. Banned by the government in 1961.

**Passbook--** A document all blacks must carry at all times. Whites are not required to have one. Failure to carry a passbook results in arrest and jail for blacks.

**Pass Laws and Influx Control Laws--** Laws which control the movement of blacks. These laws forbid blacks to live in "white" areas and help the white government control workers.

**SWAPO--** South West Africa People's Organization. The liberation movement fighting to free Namibia since 1966.

**Soweto Uprising--** On June 16, 1976, South African police gunned down students in Soweto who were peacefully demonstrating against apartheid education. This began a series of protests and clashes with police throughout the country.

**Sullivan Principles--** A "fair employment code" for U.S. businesses operating in South Africa.

**UNITA--** National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. A South Africa-supported group created to destabilize and overthrow the government of Angola.

# South Africa: Information and Tools

*The following piece includes basic information on the structure of Apartheid and the history, geography and socio-economic conditions of South Africa. The main article suggests ways to make and counter arguments in regard to divestment.*

compiled by Andrew Boyd

## 1. U.S. INVESTMENTS HELP THE ECONOMY AND GIVE BLACKS JOBS—WHAT'S THE HARM IN THAT?

Economics and politics are not separate. What helps the South African economy, helps Apartheid. According to the Senate Subcommittee on Africa: "The net effect of American investment has been to strengthen the economic and military self-sufficiency of South Africa's apartheid regime." Furthermore, U.S. corporations, with the help of the U.S. government and the CIA, supply weaponry and advanced technology directly to the South African government and armed forces.

Control Data Corporation has sold equipment to the South African police. IBM has supplied computers to the Department of Defense and to the government to help streamline racist population controls. General Motors and Ford manufacture trucks used by the police and military. Secret GM contingency plans prepared in 1977 indicate that the company would cooperate with the government "in the event of civil unrest" and that "vehicles may be taken over for Civil Defense purposes." Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California supply oil to South Africa in violation of an international oil embargo while Fluor Corporation has provided \$4.2 billion worth of coal-oil conversion plants to help South Africa achieve energy self-sufficiency.

## 2. WE ALREADY HAVE THE SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES. AREN'T THEY GOOD ENOUGH?

The Sullivan Principles call for non-segregation in the work place and fair employment practices. They make no demand for change in the fundamental structure of Apartheid, no demand for black political rights. Furthermore, signing the principles in no way guarantees that they will be honored. Many companies signed simply to deflect criticism at home. U.S. corporations employ fewer than 1% of all working people in South Africa, so even if the principles were practiced they would affect an insignificant number of workers. Black trade-unionists describe the principles as a "toothless package," "just good cosmetics for the outside world," and a "piece-meal reform that allows this cruel system of apartheid to survive."

## 3. WHAT RIGHT DO UNIVERSITIES, CITY COUNCILS, OR STATE LEGISLATURES HAVE TO MAKE FOREIGN-POLICY DECISIONS OR TELL CORPORATIONS WHAT THEY SHOULD OR SHOULDN'T BE DOING?

It is legal. The Attorney General of Maryland in a ground-breaking opinion, stated that there is no conflict between divestment legislation and the U.S. Constitution, federal law and federal foreign affairs power.

It is our responsibility. The New York 1984 report on "City Policy With Respect to South Africa" stated that, "The issue is the relationship between the City's finances and an unjust system...It is simply not accurate to say that South Africa's governmentally supported policy of massive and sustained discrimination is none of our concern."

And if we don't, who will? Few corporations are likely to withdraw from South Africa until there are economic reasons to do so. Institutional investors and pension funds hold a key to this withdrawal because of their economic power. State and city governments, trade unions and churches must act in concert and use their economic power to pressure for corporate withdrawal.



## 4. WON'T DIVESTMENT CAUSE UNDUE HARDSHIP TO BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

Archbishop Desmond Tutu:

"Those who invest in South Africa should not think they are doing us a favor; they are here for what they get out of our cheap and abundant labor and they should know that they are buttressing one of the most vicious systems."

Nobel Peace Laureate and ex-president of the ANC Albert Luthuli:

"The economic boycott of South Africa will entail undoubted hardship for Africans. We do not doubt that. But if it is a method which shortens the day of bloodshed, the suffering to us will be a price we are willing to pay."

Steve Biko:

"The argument is often made that the loss of foreign investment would hurt blacks the most. It would undoubtedly hurt blacks in the short run, because many of them would stand to lose their jobs. But it should be understood in Europe and North America that foreign investment supports the present economic system of injustice. We blacks are perfectly willing to suffer the consequences! We are quite accustomed to suffering."

## 5. WON'T DIVESTMENT HURT THE YIELDS OF INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS?

Not at all. It has been proven again and again that divestment is good investment. Governor of Massachusetts, Michael Dukakis:

"It has been our experience that divestiture makes not only a strong moral statement against apartheid but divestiture has proven to have had no significant impact on our pension earnings. Timely and careful divestiture can result in net increases in pension earnings."

Connecticut State Treasurer, Henry Parker:

"Connecticut has been able to earn money by selling the holding of socially irresponsible companies."

Member of University of Wisconsin Trust Fund:

"Divestment of South Africa related stocks has not hampered or limited our ability to find suitable sources of investment."

## 6. WHAT ABOUT THE STRATEGIC METALS AND MINERALS WE GET FROM SOUTH AFRICA? WHAT WILL WE DO WITHOUT THEM?

When the black majority comes to power, we will still be able to get our precious metals. However, we will have to pay a fair price for them--a price based on decent wages for mineworkers, a price based on the social needs of the impoverished majority, a price that will help pay for health, education and housing for those who never had it.





## Africa's Future

### Two Opposing Views

#### Donald Regan:

(New York Times; July 18, 1986)

"Are women prepared to give up all their jewelry?"

"Where are you going to get your chrome for bathroom fixtures...?"

"Are...people prepared not to enagage in any more diamond trade?"

"Industrial diamonds--things that we need for tools and so forth--[must] we now have to go, if anywhere, to the Soviet Union?"

#### Carol Jevrem:

Africa is not a map  
Not a blackened outline on heavy paper  
It's a place  
A sandstone pebble  
sliding down a mountain  
The grit of the desert  
in eyes and teeth  
on a red afternoon  
It is the sea  
swirling and cold around bare knees  
Algaeous mud between toes

Will these brown feet  
feel Africa's body beneath them?  
Will these fingers  
point to the lion in the distance?  
Will these eyes behold the pyramids,  
these ears decipher  
the sudden storm of antelope hooves  
burning down the horizon?

# CHRONOLOGY

## Important Events in the History of South Africa and Apartheid

3rd Century A.D. African hunters and gatherers, farmers and pastoralists begin to settle the region  
1652 Dutch establish a trading station at the Cape of Good Hope; joined by Germans and French Huguenots, they develop a new language, Afrikaans, and identity, Afrikaaners  
1650-1898 Despite strong resistance by Africans, Afrikaaners and British gain control of region  
1814 British acquire permanent sovereignty over the Cape  
1836-38 The Great Trek  
1838 Trekking Boers defeat Zulu nation  
1854 Cape Colony granted representative government; establishment of nonracial franchise  
1860 Indian indentured laborers come to work the sugar plantations  
1867 Discovery of diamonds  
1884 First big gold field found in Transvaal  
1899-1902 Anglo-Boer war; British seize all of South Africa  
1905 South African Native Affairs Commission advocates territorial segregation of whites and Africans  
1907 Cape Colony School Board Act restricts access of nonwhites to public education  
1910 South Africa acquires Commonwealth dominion status  
1911 Mine and Works Act of Parliament sanction an industrial color bar; strikes by Africans made a crime  
1912 African National Congress (ANC) founded  
1913 Native Land Act prohibits Africans from buying land outside of reserves  
1920 South West Africa mandated to South Africa by the League of Nations  
1926 Colour Bar Act secures a monopoly on skilled jobs for white mineworkers  
1934 Founding of Purified National Party by Afrikaner opposition  
1936 Africans removed from the common voters' role in the Cape Province  
1948 National Party victory in parliamentary elections; apartheid erected  
1949 ANC adopts program of militant nationalism and mass action  
Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act  
Population Registration Act  
1950 Group Areas Act  
Communist Party made unlawful  
1951 Bantu Authorities Act  
1952 ANC and Indian Congress deliberately break segregation laws in the Campaign Against Unjust Laws; 8,000 arrested nationwide, 14 killed by police

1953 Reservation of Separate Amenities Act  
Bantu Education Act  
1955 "Freedom Charter" adopted by 3000 delegates from all over South Africa. 10,000 children stay out of school in protest against Bantu Education Act  
1956 Thousands of African women protest pass laws, 3 killed by police. Coloureds removed from common voters' roll in Cape Province  
1959 Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) formed  
1960 Police massacre 69 and wound 186 peaceful demonstrators protesting pass laws in Sharpsville. Nationwide protests erupt, State of Emergency declared.  
PAC and ANC banned  
SWAPO organized  
1961 South Africa becomes a republic and severs ties with the British Commonwealth. Nonviolent means having failed, ANC organizes Umkonto We Swize (Spear of the Nation) to organize armed resistance  
1964 Nelson Mandela sentenced to life in prison under the Suppression of Communism Act  
1971 World Council of Churches withdraws invested funds from corporations operating in South Africa  
1973 UN General Assembly declares SWAPO to be "sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia"  
1975 Mozambique and Angola achieve independence  
1976 Soweto uprising, protests spread across country, over 1,000 killed  
1977 Steve Biko killed while in police custody. UN approves mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. 17 Black Consciousness organizations outlawed. "Sullivan Principles" initiated.  
1978 Azanian Peoples's Organization (AZAPO), a Black Consciousness group, organized  
1979 International oil boycott declared  
1980 Zimbabwe achieves independence  
1982 National Party in South Africa splits, with formation of rightwing Conservative Party  
1983 United Democratic Front established  
1984 Establishment of new tri-cameral parliament with colored and Indian chambers -- elections boycotted by 80% of eligible voters  
1985 Well-organized nationwide protests and acts of civil disobedience increase dramatically  
State of Emergency declared  
Archbishop Tutu wins Nobel Peace Prize  
Ban of UDF and 28 other opposition groups  
1986 Pass laws replaced by issue of standard identity documents for all races  
Violence claims over 1,500 lives

## Profile: South Africa

Population: 28,821,000

Area: 472,359 square miles (larger than California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada combined)

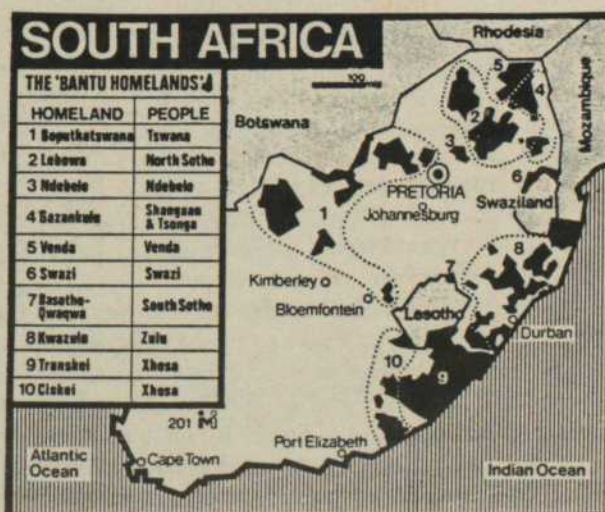
% of budget allocated for defense: 20%

Prison population: 440 per 100,000 (highest in the world)

GNP: \$70.35 billion in 1982 (larger than the combined GNP of eastern, central and southern Africa)

Steel Production: 6 times more than all the rest of Africa combined

Mineral Reserves (as % of world's total reserves): Gold--60%; Chromium\*--66%; Manganese\*--37%; Platinum group metals\*--73%; Vanadium\*--50% (needed to make jet engines)  
\*strategic metals--highly valued in the West for their military and industrial uses.



## At a Glance:Apartheid

### Population

White--16%; African--72%

### Land Distribution:

White--87%; African--13%

### Average Monthly Wage:

White--\$966.00; African--\$136.85

### Per Capita Spending on Education:

White--\$1,115; African--\$170

### Infant Mortality per 1000 live births:

White--13; African--90 (250+ in rural areas)

### Cases of Tuberculosis:

Whites--759; Africans--47,600

### Doctor-Patient ratios:

Whites--1:330; African 1:91,000

### Prosecutions for Pass Law violations:

Whites--none; Africans--300,000 per year

### Mine workers killed in accidents:

White--one; African--19,000 (over 30 years)



# CALENDAR

## To Publicize Calendar Events

Send formatted listings to:

**Agenda Calendar**  
P. O. Box 3624  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

**Format:**  
**Date**  
**Event: Sponsor**  
**1 to 2 sentence explanation**  
**Time, place, telephone.**

Unless otherwise noted, all events listed in the Calendar are free and open to the public (that includes all of the committee meetings listed).

### 30 Wednesday

**Congressional Candidates Forum: Ann Arbor Democratic Party**  
Jean Baker and Don Grimes, opposing candidates in the August 5 primary in the 2nd Congressional District, will answer questions and discuss the issues. 7:30 pm, Ann Arbor City Council Chambers, 2nd floor of City Hall, corner of Fifth Ave. and Liberty.

### 1 Friday

**Beginners' Weekend Retreat: Zen Buddhist Temple-Ann Arbor**  
Friday to Sunday, 1214 Packard, 661-6250.

**Can Coors" Rally: Ann Arbor Coors Boycott Committee**  
Bring your friends and we will pay mass visit to a few local merchants requesting that they remove Coors from their shelves. Help make Ann Arbor a Coors free town! Noon. U-M Diag. 995-767.

### 3 Sunday

**Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple**  
5 pm. Conducted by Venerable Samu Sunim, Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard, 761-6250.

### 4 Monday

**Contra Aid "People's Filibuster": LASC**  
The local version of a contra aid protest planned for Washington D.C. by the National Pledge of Resistance and the Nicaragua Network to coincide with the beginning of the filibuster in the Senate and similar local actions around the country. 5 pm. Federal Building (Fifth Ave. and Liberty). 665-8438.

**General Membership meeting: International Workers of the World (IWW)**  
Informal working meetings open to observers. 5:45 pm. Room 4304, Michigan Union. 483-3478.

**General Meeting: Free South Africa Coordinating Committee (FSACC)**  
At each meeting we have a brief update about the week's activities in South Africa and plan activities. 7 pm. Room 111 West Engineering Bldg. (corner of S. University and E. University). 971-7994 or 769-8549.

### 5 Tuesday

#### VOTE: Primary Elections—Polls are open from 7 am to 8 pm.

**GE Boycott Committee meeting: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament (MAD).**  
7:30 pm, MSA Chambers, 3rd floor, Michigan Union. 995-5871

### 6 Wednesday

**Hiroshima Day: Coalition for Arms Control, SANE, Interfaith and other local groups.**  
41st Anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. The activities begin at 11:45 am with a march from the U-M Diag to the Federal Building where there will be speakers and theater skits. At 6 pm, a memorial service will be held at Gallup Park which will include a pot-luck dinner, speakers, the dedication of a peace pole, and a Japanese lantern-boat ceremony. Special activities for children begin at 7 pm. Call SANE at 663-3913 or Interfaith at 663-1870 for more information.

**The Connection Committee meeting: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament (MAD)**  
Editing and planning the publication. 7:30 pm. 410 W. Washington. 995-5871.

**General Meeting: Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC)**  
8 pm. Michigan Union. Ask for the room number at the front desk. 665-8438.

### 7 Thursday

**Picnic with Michio Kaku: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament (MAD).**  
Island Drive Park, 5:30 pm. All Welcome. 995-5871.

**General Meeting: HAP-NICA**  
5:30 pm. Michigan Union. 761-7960.

**Public Meeting: Ann Arbor Central America Sister City Task Force**  
7:30 pm. Second floor conference room in the fire station across from City Hall.

### 9 Saturday

**General Meeting: Coalition for Arms Control**  
Second Congressional District coalition welcomes new member organizations. 9:30 am. 310 S. Ashley. 663-4897.

**"Nagasaki Memorial Service: Ypsilanti Peace Fellowship**  
Ypsilanti Riverside Park, 8 pm. A service with readings and music at the park followed by a procession to the Depot Town Freight House coffee shop for a 9 pm showing of "Survivors," a movie showing the experiences of Americans trapped in Japan during WWII who were victims of the atomic bombings. 484-4365.

### 10 Sunday

**Ecology Center Picnic: Ecology Center**  
Bring your own picnic supper, and we'll supply fruit, drinks, ice cream, softball, volleyball and more! 4 pm to 8 pm. Leslie Science Center, 1831 Traver Rd., Ann Arbor. Special Volunteer Awards Ceremony will take place at 5 pm. Call 761-3186 for more information, or just show up!

**Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple**  
5 pm. Conducted by Venerable Samu Sunim, Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard, 761-6250.

**Monthly General Meeting: WAND**  
Doors open at 7 pm for conversation and sales of WAND items. The meeting begins at 7:30 with the program or speaker at 8:30. This month Sherrie Moody, a graduate of the U-M Law School who specialized as a political science major in economic conversion, will be speaking about the process of changing over from a military to a peace-time economy. She is currently employed by a Detroit law firm. She will discuss why the United States should make this conversion, how the newly freed-up labor and capital would be reallocated, and how workers could be retrained. Discussion follows at 9. The meeting concludes at 9:30. Babysitting is provided. St. Aidan's Episcopal/Northside Presbyterian Church, 1679 Broadway, Ann Arbor. 761-1718.

### 11 Monday

**General Membership meeting: IWW**  
5:45 pm. (see Monday 4)

**Steering Committee meeting: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament (MAD).**  
Planning for the fall. 7:30 pm. 410 W. Washington. 995-5871.

**General Meeting: FSACC**  
7 pm. (see 4 Monday)

### 12 Tuesday

**U. S. Group 61 meeting: Amnesty International**  
Presently, Group 61 works on the cases of two adopted prisoners, Tatyana Velkanova of the U.S.S.R., and Ahmet Isvan of Turkey. 7:30 pm. Michigan Union. Call 761-1628 or 761-3639.

**GE Boycott Committee meeting: MAD**  
7:30 pm. (see 5 Tuesday)

### 13 Wednesday

**Hunger Task Force Meeting: Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP)**  
7:30 pm. Pine Room of First United Methodist Church (corner of State and Huron). 663-1870.

**The Connection Committee meeting: MAD**  
7:30 pm. (see 6 Wednesday)

**General Meeting: (LASC)**  
8 pm. (see 6 Wednesday)

**Group Discussion: New Dimensions Study Group (NDSG)**  
"Goals for Consciousness" NDSG coordinators Bob Dise and Gary Logan moderate group discussion aimed at clarifying individual objectives and expectations in the search for a deeper meaning in life. 8:05 pm, Yoga Center, 205 E. Ann St., 971-0881.

### 14 Thursday

**Public Meeting: Ann Arbor Central America Sister City Task Force**  
7:30 pm. Place to be announced. 769-5051. (see 7 Thursday)

### 15 Friday

**Monthly pot-luck: New Jewish Agenda (NJA)**



Bring a vegetarian dish to pass.  
7 pm. 1516 E. Park Place (please  
call 994-5171 to let us know that  
you are coming by Wed., Aug.  
13).

## 16 Saturday

**Third annual Farm Tour:  
Interfaith Council for  
Peace (ICP) and the  
Washtenaw County  
Cooperative Extension  
Service**

9:30 am to 2:30 pm. A chance for  
city folks to visit a 500 acre dairy  
farm operated by the Solowczuk  
family near Saline. Lunch follows  
at rural St. John's United Church  
of Christ at Roger's Corners.  
There will be a discussion after  
lunch with a number of  
Washtenaw County farmers.  
Registration for the tour must be  
received in the ICP office by  
August 9. Send your name,  
address, phone number and a  
check for \$6/adult and \$3/child  
under 13. If registrants are  
children please indicate their  
ages. There will be a special tour  
and program for children. Upon  
receipt of your registration we will  
send you directions to the  
Solowczuk farm. 663-1870.

## 17 Sunday

**Meditation Service: Zen  
Buddhist Temple**

5 pm. Conducted by Venerable  
Samu Sunim, Zen Buddhist  
Temple, 1214 Packard, 761-  
6250.

## 18 Monday

**General Membership  
meeting: IWW**

5:45 pm. (see Monday 4)

**General Meeting:  
(FSACC)**

7 pm. (see 4 Monday)

## 19 Tuesday

**GE Boycott Committee  
meeting: MAD**

7:30 pm. (see 5 Tuesday)

**The Connection**

**Committee meeting: MAD**  
7:30 pm. (see 6 Wednesday)

## 20 Wednesday

**General Meeting: (LASC)**  
8 pm. (see 6 Wednesday)

## 21 Thursday

**General Meeting: HAP-  
NICA**

5:30 pm. Michigan Union. 761-  
7960.

**Feminist Interest Group  
meeting: New Jewish  
Agenda (NJA)**

7:30 pm. 1208 Chapel Ct. 665-  
2825.

## 24 Sunday

**Monthly Pot-Luck and In-  
Service: The Women's**



photo by Gregory Fox

**A2MISTAD BASH: West Park**  
Ann Arbor celebrated the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution, July 19th.

**Crisis Center (WCC)**

Bring a veggie dish to pass.  
Speaker to be announced. Noon  
to 2 pm. 306 N. Division at  
Lawrence in St. Andrew's  
Church. 761-9475.

**Meditation Service: Zen  
Buddhist Temple**

5 pm. Conducted by Venerable

Samu Sunim, Zen Buddhist  
Temple, 1214 Packard, 761-  
6250.

## 25 Monday

**General Membership  
meeting: IWW**  
5:45 pm. (see Monday 4)

**General Meeting:  
(FSACC)**

7 pm. (see 4 Monday)

**Steering Committee  
meeting: MAD**  
7:30 pm. (see 11 Monday)

## 26 Tuesday

**"Housing Choices for  
Seniors": Housing Bureau  
for Seniors, Inc.**

A free housing workshop for  
senior citizens, featuring a slide  
presentation of senior housing  
choices. Copies of Home is  
Where: A Guide to Housing for  
Senior Citizens in Washtenaw  
County will be available to  
workshop participants. 12:45 to  
3 pm, free workshop: Ypsilanti  
Township Senior Citizen Center,  
2025 Clark Rd. NO FEE, to  
register call 763-0979.

**GE Boycott Committee  
meeting: MAD**  
7:30 pm. (see 5 Tuesday)

## 27 Wednesday

**General Meeting: Latin  
American Solidarity  
Committee (LASC)**  
8 pm. (see 6 Wednesday)

**Special Guest: New  
Dimensions Study Group  
(NDSG)**

Australian psychiatrist Dr.  
Graham Farrant explores the  
insights which his research into  
primal therapy offers us into the  
pre-natal development of human  
consciousness, and how our pre-  
natal experiences affect the rest  
of our lives. \$3 admission: 8:05  
pm, Yoga Center of Ann Arbor,  
205 E. Ann St., 971-0881.

## 31 Sunday

**Meditation Service: Zen  
Buddhist Temple**

5 pm. Conducted by Venerable  
Samu Sunim, Zen Buddhist  
Temple, 1214 Packard, 761-  
6250.

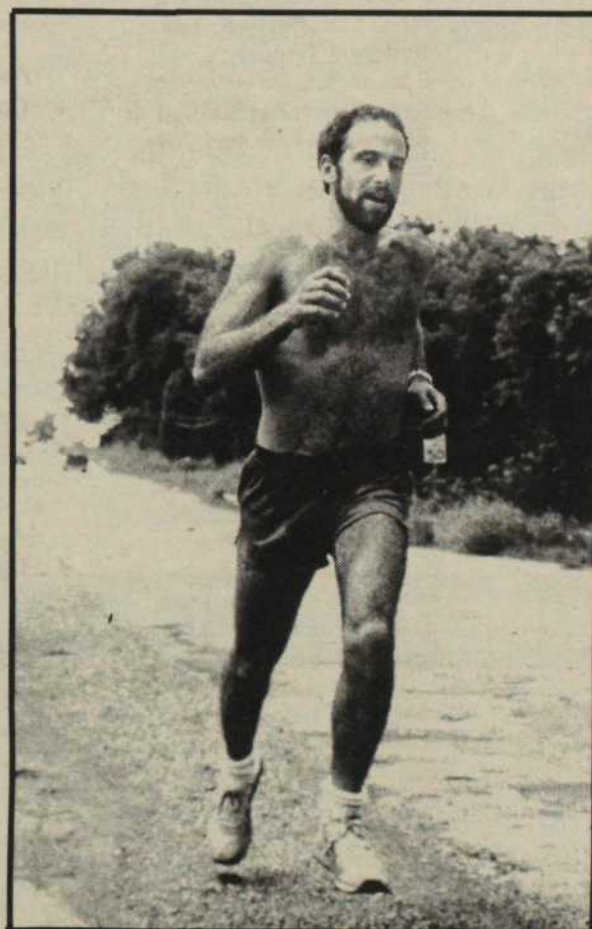


photo by Gregory Fox

**Candidate hits his stride**

*Clear choice: Activist over politician*

## Agenda endorses Baker for Congress

It was 90 degrees in the shade on  
July 17. Yet Dean Baker and a handful of  
supporters insisted on making their point.  
Their 17 mile "Great Debate Trek" on foot  
and bicycle to Plymouth, incumbent  
Congressman Carl Pursell's home base,  
characterizes what Dean Baker's  
grassroots campaign is all about: a lot of  
guts, hard work, and determination.

Agenda heartily endorses Dean  
Baker's bid for the U. S. Congress as a  
representative for the Second  
Congressional District. For the 2 years  
that we have known him, we've seen  
Dean work day in and day out for the  
issues he believes in, not as a candidate  
seeking office but as a concerned citizen  
willing to swim against the current for  
unpopular causes.

Dean is an activist. And an effective  
one too. Like other people who work  
every spare moment to make a difference  
for what they believe in, Dean's strength  
of conviction translates into leadership  
and hard work. It was surprising to read  
that the *Detroit Free Press* endorsed  
Baker's Democratic primary opponent  
Donald Grimes based on the issues of  
Central America and Apartheid. We think  
they got the wrong man on that one.

Baker's work here in Ann Arbor with  
the Latin American Solidarity Committee  
and the Free South Africa Coordinating  
Committee puts him head and shoulders  
above both Grimes and Pursell. And  
Baker's strong positions on these issues,  
positions based not on political  
expediency but genuine hard work, will  
translate well when other important  
issues are voted on in Congress.

If there is a choice between war and  
peace, we know that Dean will vote for  
peace. If there is a choice between an  
increase for the military budget or an  
increase for programs of social value like  
Medicare and student loans, we know  
how Dean will vote. Dean's grassroots  
background, his leadership abilities and  
tenacity, will make him exactly what  
Pursell is not—a responsible and  
accountable congressman, a true  
representative of the people.

As the threat of all out war in Central  
America becomes more intense with  
every day that passes, the need for a  
strong uncompromising voice in  
opposition to that course becomes that  
much clearer. A vote for Dean Baker on  
Tuesday August 5 is a vote for progres-  
sive, grassroots, common sense leader-  
ship.



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# COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY

Agenda created the **Community Resource Directory (CRD)** to give Ann Arbor community organizations a forum in which to publicize their activities and available resources. The information in the **CRD** is written by the organizations, though it has been edited in order to fit the allotted space and format. If you would like to find out more about any of the groups described in the **CRD**, simply contact them at the names and addresses listed. They'll be happy to hear from you.

## 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 its listing each month. If you know all the background on a group, skip to the **Current News** and **August Events** sections.

## NOTE TO PARTICIPANTS:

Several of the entries in this issue were edited more extensively than they have been in the past. This was necessary in order to more fairly distribute the allotted space among participating organizations. Great care was taken to distill the most essential information that each group submitted for publication. If you think we left out something important, be sure to let us know. In the future, if you can keep your entries to two typed, double-spaced pages or less, we will have to do only minimal stylistic editing. **Thanks for your support, and we look forward to receiving your entry for the September issue by August 19th.**

## NEW ORGANIZATIONS:

Call 996-8018 or write **Agenda** at P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 to find out how to be included. If you write be sure to include a phone number where we can contact you.

## ENVIRONMENT

### Big Mountain Support Group

2619 S. Main Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
663-9119

#### Statement of Purpose

Approximately 10,000-15,000 Navajo people at Big Mountain are slated for removal from their land in Arizona because of the perceived energy needs of the U. S.

government, which is in the process of destroying the land, air and water of the Big Mountain area at the expense of current and future Navajo generations. Faced with the pollution of mines already stripping their lands and the psychological trauma and injustice of relocation, the Navajo people have united in resistance to the Relocation Act and ask our support. The local group is one of many others nationally and internationally responding to requests from Big Mountain, with the primary goals of publicizing facts about the relocation, writing letters to senators and representatives, and raising funds for the people at Big Mountain.

#### Meetings

Call BMSG for times and places. All are welcome and encouraged to attend; weekly meetings are held at varying locations.

#### Upcoming Events

The slide show, "Trouble on Big Mountain," and a video of a PBS documentary are available for showing. Ongoing events include a button sale at the Wildflower Bakery to raise money for the people at Big Mountain. A benefit is planned for early fall and the movie "Broken Arrow" will be shown in September.



## The Ecology Center of Ann Arbor

417 Detroit Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
761-3186

### Statement of Purpose

The mission of the Ecology Center is to channel community resources into meaningful action on environmental issues. The Center pursues its broad aims through education, advocacy, demonstration, and service, all the while maintaining a balance between involvement at the local level and involvement on a wider scale.

### Meetings

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

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 welcome.

### Community Services

**Environmental Information and Referrals:** By phone, Mon.-Fri., 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, and Sat., 9:30 am to 1:00 pm. The Library and Resource Center is open Mon.-Fri., 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm and Sat., 9:30 am to 1:00 pm. Presentations and slide shows are also available upon request.

**Recycle Ann Arbor:** The Center provides scheduled monthly pick ups of recyclables 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. Special pickups may be arranged for local businesses and institutions. Call the Center for further information. The Center also operates a drop-off station for nonresidents and those who just can't wait for their pickup day. The station is open Fri. and Sat., 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.

**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 who simply have some extra time to lend a hand, should contact the Ecology Center.

### Current News and Coming Events

**Ecology Center Picnic!** Everyone is invited on August 10, 4 to 8 pm to the Leslie Science Center, 1831 Traver Rd., Ann Arbor. Bring your own picnic supper, and we'll supply fruit, drinks, ice cream, softball, volleyball and more! Special Volunteer Awards Ceremony will take place at 5 pm. Call 761-3186 for more information, or just show up!

The "Michigan Household Hazardous Substance Handbook," written by the Ecology Center in cooperation with the Michigan Environmental Health Association and the Cooperative Extension Service, will be available for \$15 at the Ecology Center beginning this month. It is a new guide to precautions, alternatives, and safe practices in the home.

Home Energy visits will be conducted again beginning in September. Call the Ecology Center if you are interested in having a home visit then. The annual Household Hazardous Substances Drop Off Day is tentatively scheduled for October 4th; call for more information.

## Greenpeace

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

### Statement of Purpose

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.

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.

### Current News

Greenpeace Great Lakes and Greenpeace Canada are currently in the midst of our "Water for Life" campaign here in the Great Lakes area. The goal of the campaign is to bring the discharge of toxics into the Great Lakes down to zero using source reduction technology. The first stop was in Toronto where we climbed the municipal sewage treatment plant smokestack and hung a banner which read: "WE ARE WHAT WE DRINK—WATER FOR LIFE" to protest and demand tougher governmental action against industries dumping toxic wastes into a sewer system which is designed to treat human sewage.

The second stop was at the Niagara River area where we announced Niagara's "Toxic Ten" who are most responsible for the toxic contamination in the Niagara River. Among the worst polluters was Occidental Corp. which was responsible for the Love Canal contamination. Two Greenpeaceers scaled the Niagara Falls gorge wall and hung a banner which read: "GOVERNOR CUOMO:

REVOKE OXY'S LICENSE TO KILL THE NIAGARA. STOP MAKING TOXIC WASTE." We also blocked a sewer line (it used to be a stream) which runs by Occidental's Durez plant. The discharges there are believed to contain the highest dioxin levels ever found in water. Dioxin is a known carcinogen and in certain forms is the most deadly substance known to man.

From Niagara we will focus on the other well known toxic hotspots in Sarnia, Ontario, Midland, Michigan and Indiana Harbor. All of these sites have been identified as areas of concern by both Greenpeace and the International Joint Commission. We hope that by increasing public awareness and keeping pressure on both private corporations and the government we can accomplish our goals of source reduction and zero discharge.

Greenpeace is also currently working to stop the pollution and exploitation that is turning the Mediterranean into the largest "dead sea" on the planet. Greenpeace is also trying to stop the Norwegians from slaughtering the protected Minke whales in violation of a moratorium banning international whaling passed by the International Whaling Commission.

On July 10 we mourned the first anniversary of the bombing of our flagship the Rainbow Warrior and the killing of our crew member Fernando Pereira by the French government. We have not wavered from our commitment to peace and are actively working to stop the nuclear arms madness by pushing for the signing of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

## GAY RIGHTS

## 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, and faculty, and people from the larger community. Currently there are approximately fifty members.

### Community Services

**Hotline:** Crisis intervention, peer counseling, referral.

**Education:** Workshops and conferences on lesbian and gay male concerns, with an emphasis on how people in the helping and teaching professions can work positively with lesbian and gay male clients, patients 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

"The times they are a-changin'," and for lesbian and gay men, not necessarily for the better. On July 14 more than two hundred people gathered at the Federal Courthouse in downtown Detroit to protest the U.S. Supreme Court's recent anti-sodomy ruling. In a 5 to 4 split, the Court endorsed Georgia's right to declare

(CONT. ON NEXT PAGE)



## GAY LIBERATION

(CONT. FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

sodomy a crime, rejecting as "facetious" the argument that such a law is invasive of privacy and "strikes at deeply personal, basic liberties" (*New York Times*, July 2, 1986).

More than 2500 people mounted a nonviolent street blockade in New York City's Greenwich Village following the Supreme Court's decision. At the blockade Joyce Hunter, Co-Director of the Institute for the Protection of Gay and Lesbian Youth declared, "the message is that we're second class citizens, the atmosphere is parallel to pre-war Germany. Don't think that it can't happen here, 'cause it's already started" (*New York Native*, July 14, 1986).

In San Francisco, a spirited rally was held at Harvey Milk Plaza, where a statement from Michael Hardwick, primary victim of the Court's ruling, was read by a friend of his from Atlanta. Hardwick wrote, "It is inconceivable in this day of enlightenment that our highest court should express and demonstrate a mentality that would be more

suitable for the hierarchy of the Spanish Inquisition than the Supreme Court of the United States in 1986." Harwick concluded, "We did not lose today. If this arcane decision emphasizes how important it is for people to be visible and out of the closet, then we have not lost."

In Michigan, a sodomy conviction can result in a maximum prison sentence of fifteen years, although repeat offenders can receive a life sentence. Although the Michigan statute may have been seldom used in recent years, it has been selectively enforced against persons who have engaged in same-sex relationships.

Further, the Michigan law can be used to "justify" the denial of basic civil rights to lesbians and gay men. Detroit-area gay rights' attorney David Piontkowsky has noted that people may interpret the Supreme Court's decision to mean that gay men and lesbians have no constitutional rights whatsoever. Howard Simon, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan, stated that "The court ruled that government has the right to police the bedrooms of America and to criminalize private intimate

relationships." Simon was careful to explain that Michigan lawmakers and state courts can still interpret the state constitution as allowing the right of privacy for sexual relationships: "The Michigan legislature is free to decide that there is no purpose other than harassment and privacy violations to enforce these laws. . . the Michigan courts are not obligated by the ruling, they are free to act on the grounds provided in the Michigan Constitution to decide that no rational purpose is served by the laws" (*Detroit Free Press*, July 1, 1986).

People who would like to help the lesbian and gay rights movement in this crucial time are invited to contact the Michigan Organization for Human Rights, 17520 Woodward, Detroit, MI 48203; by phone—869-MOHR. Locally, call the Lesbian-Gay Male Programs Office at U-M for information, 763-4186. In particular, note that the U-M office is organizing Hotline and Educational Program trainings for late August and early September. Volunteers are greatly needed: please call!

## HOUSING

### The Inter-Cooperative Council (ICC)

4002 Michigan Union  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
662-4414

#### Statement of Purpose

The ICC is a student owned and operated housing corporation that offers quality housing below market rates. The ICC owns 17 co-op houses near the U-M campus which house over 500 students. Unlike dorms and apartments which are controlled by landlords or the University, cooperative houses are owned and controlled by the students who live in them. Students decide everything from what color the house will be painted to what type of meals will be served. Because each house member must do 4 to 5 hours of work per week around the house (cooking, cleaning, maintenance, etc.) and because no profiteering landlords are involved, co-ops are

considerably less expensive and more fun than other housing options.

The economic alternative offered by ICC co-ops is only part of their attraction. A strong sense of community exists in co-ops; each house has its own personality and members get to know each other very well by sharing work, meals, and fun. ICC houses also host special events such as poetry readings, meet the candidates night, coffee houses, parties, etc. The ICC is opening an education center this fall that will be a gathering point for many of these activities and other events such as classes about cooperatives and movies.

#### History of Ann Arbor Cooperatives

Student cooperatives in Ann Arbor began in the 1930's as impoverished students banded together in order to survive the Great Depression. Michigan Socialist House opened in 1932 and is said to have been the first room and board housing cooperative in the United States. The ICC was incorporated several years later in order to gain greater efficiency in common functions such as maintenance and new housing purchases. Michigan

House Co-op enters its 55th year of operation this fall, continuing to thrive along with the 16 other ICC houses purchased over the years.


The ICC promotes a system of housing that is based upon human worth as opposed to other housing systems that are based upon monetary worth, social standing, or how many goldfish you can swallow. We emphasize cooperation not only as a means to low cost quality housing but also as a way to self empowerment, economic democracy, and as a way of life!

For more information about ICC cooperative housing, drop by the ICC office weekdays, 10 am to 4 pm, or drop by one of the houses anytime for a tour.

#### Current News

We are currently renovating our three new houses so that they will be ready to run as co-ops this fall. We are also setting up our education center and working on what types of programs we'll have there. A few of our houses still have open spaces for fall/winter (including the new houses). Call our office for more information.

Pilar Celaya,  
a Salvadoran  
refugee  
living in Sanctuary  
at  
Quaker House,  
would  
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## Attention Writers

Agenda is considering publishing a poetry and short fiction supplement in the fall. If you are interested in submitting your work, send typed, double-spaced manuscripts

(4 page maximum)  
to:

**Agenda Fiction**  
c/o M.B. Bruno  
405 Nob Hill Ct. #5  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

Include a SASE if you would like your work returned. We are also interested in hearing from people willing to help with production or illustration.



## INTERGENERATIONAL ISSUES

### Ozone House 608 N. Main Ann Arbor, MI 48104 662-2222

Ozone House is a volunteer-staffed collective which provides crisis intervention services and short-term counseling to youth and families free of charge. We advocate for youth and recognize the need to support parents, families, and larger systems, all of which influence the lives of young people. Our confidentiality policy creates an environment in which clients can be comfortable seeking the help and support they need to help themselves.

#### Community Services

Ozone House offers the following services free of charge:

**Crisis Counseling:** 24-hour counseling by telephone for the community at large.

**Non-Crisis Counseling:** Walk-in and ongoing—for runaways, youth, families, and adults with family issues. Available 11 am to 11 pm.

**Foster Care:** Short-term emergency placements.

**Independent Living Program:** Program to help homeless youth find jobs, housing and acquire skills for independent living.

**Community Education:** Presentations to schools and community about issues related to adolescence and families.

**Support Groups:** Presently, a gay/lesbian youth support group exists and we are planning a group for teens of divorced/separated parents.

**Food:** Emergency kitchen for youth.

**Referrals:** Information about other resources.

Ozone House is a nonprofit, collectively run organization. We are dedicated to creating a supportive, empowering environment for ourselves as well as our clients, and try to do this in all aspects of our work. As volunteers, we focus on consistently improving our counseling skills through extensive, ongoing training and both formal and informal consultation.

Crisis counseling at Ozone can often be amazingly intense. All new workers are involved in 60 hours of training and are asked to make a six month commitment of client and collective work, averaging 4 to 8 hours per week. Most counselors offer more time as occasions demand it. New worker trainings are held three times a year and each prospective member meets with two current members to assess the applicant's commitment and skills. People of all ages and backgrounds are encouraged to call for more information.

## LABOR

### Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) Southeastern Michigan General Membership Branch 42 S. Summit Ypsilanti, MI 48197 483-3478

#### Statement of Purpose

The IWW 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 IWW helps workers organize for increased decision-making power in the work place as well as improved wages and benefits.

#### Meetings

General membership meetings are on the second Monday of every month, 5:45 pm, Room 4304, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. Informal working meetings are every Monday, same time and place. Meetings are open to observers. There will be no meeting on Mon., Sept. 1: Happy Labor Day!

The IWW 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.

#### Community Services

**Labor-organizing:** Members of the IWW 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 IWW.

#### Current News

Since its founding in 1905, the IWW has always been in the forefront for promoting progressive causes among workers. In recent years elements of the labor contract between the IWW and the University Cellar have served as a model in negotiations for worker rights and worker self management in other shops. In the current round of negotiations at the Cellar, tentative agreement has been reached on addition of a new section of the anti-discrimination clause which will prohibit discrimination in hiring and continued employment on the basis of a worker having a disease which is not communicable through normal contact in the workplace, such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. To our knowledge, this will constitute the first contractual protection

## LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

### HAP-NICA Humanitarian Assistance Project for Independent Agricultural Development in Nicaragua 802 Monroe Ann Arbor, MI 48104 761-7960

#### Statement of Purpose

HAP-NICA is a non-profit organization conducting a national campaign of aid for Nicaraguan agriculture. Our goal is to help the Nicaraguan people to achieve economic development and self-sufficiency. Toward that goal, we work with the Nicaraguan Union of Small and Mid-Sized Farmers and Ranchers (UNAG), the Farmworkers Union (ATC) and the Higher Institute of Agricultural Science (ISCA), through our full-time coordinator in Managua. When we accept a development project proposed to us by

one of these organizations we work to raise funds for it or to arrange for other groups across the country to take responsibility for raising all or part of the necessary money.

We are a project of the Guild House Campus Ministry of Ann Arbor (an ecumenical ministry devoted to principles of human justice) and the New World Agriculture Group (NWAG).

#### Meetings

HAP-NICA meets on alternate Thursdays at 5:30 p.m. at the Michigan Union. Meetings in August will be on August 7 and 21.

#### Recent Activities

Some HAP-NICA members attended a conference in Madison, Wisconsin on June 27-29, at which people from all across the country met to share knowledge about Sister City relationships in Nicaragua and other topics concerning material aid. In addition to participating some useful workshops, the HAP-NICA representatives showed our slideshow and made some good contacts with people

interested in HAP-NICA. A group in Wisconsin has purchased a copy of the slideshow with plans to show it extensively.

#### New Projects

**Honey Cooperative:** In the Mountains of the Matagalpa region in Nicaragua, where 65% of Nicaragua's coffee is grown, there are a large number of coffee workers. Also in Matagalpa, the Nicaraguan Farmworkers Union (ATC) operates a school of labor studies, in which students who are also laborers can learn about the history, law and politics of labor in Nicaragua. Because the availability of such an education is essential if workers are to retain control over their wages and working conditions, the ATC is requesting HAP-NICA's assistance in establishing a honey production cooperative for the school, which would enable it to raise its own operating funds through the sale of honey and wax. The estimated cost of the project is \$11,500. HAP-NICA has been asked to raise \$5,250.

### 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. Its 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

Meetings are every Wednesday at 8 pm in the Michigan Union. Stop at the information desk for room number or call the LASC office. The office is normally

staffed from 12 to 2 pm on weekdays, and messages can be left on the answering machine at all other times.

#### Community Services

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

(CONT. ON NEXT PAGE)



## LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

### LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

(CONT. FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

#### Recent Events

On June 26th, LASC hastily organized a demonstration against aid to the contras, which passed the House of Representatives the night before. About 200 people showed up at the Federal Building in Ann Arbor to express their anger and frustration at the complicity of our so-called representatives, including Carl Pursell, in this hideous crime. The size of the crowd was considerable, in light of the extremely short notice.

On Sunday, July 19th, LASC participated in a day-long celebration of the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution organized by A2MISTAD. The event took place in Ann Arbor's West Park and featured a number of performances by folk musicians such as Dave Lippman, Jim Kirk, the Chenille sisters, and others; political theater by U.A.W. Local 735's "Not Ready for the Soup Line Players," and participation from other local solidarity groups such as the Free South Africa Coordinating Committee.

The event was an important demonstration of solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution by a broad range of Ann Arbor political groups, at a time when Nicaragua is under attack by even the "liberal" critics of the Reagan administration's aggression. (*The New York Times* approved of the House of Representatives June 25 vote for aid to the contras.) The celebration was also a financial success in raising funds for the A2MISTAD construction brigade.

#### Current News

There are two major battles that our movement is

waging in the next few weeks that could have a tremendous influence on the struggle for peace and justice in Central America. The first is the upcoming vote on aid to the contras in the Senate. It is important to realize that the aid to the contras has not yet passed the Senate and may be stopped there, if we generate enough pressure. Since the total amount of aid in question, when CIA "logistical" support is included, may amount to as much as \$600 or \$800 million, many lives could depend on our ability to stop this bill in the Senate.

Some weeks after the contra aid package passed the House on June 25, a group of about fifteen Senators met in Ted Kennedy's office to plan a filibuster of the corresponding Senate bill. They will attempt to prolong the debate until the Senate, anxious to recess in order to begin campaigning for the November elections, gives up on the bill.

Write or call our Senators (Carl Levin and Don Riegle) and tell them to vote no on cloture (that is, the vote to end debate) and no on aid to the contras. Levin should be also be pressured to take the lead in encouraging other Senators to hold firm on the filibuster. Washington addresses: Levin, 140 Russell Senate Office Building, and Riegle: Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington D.C., 20510. Levin's Detroit office can be called at 226-6020, and Riegle's at 226-3188.

To coincide with the beginning of the filibuster in the Senate, the National Pledge of Resistance and the Nicaragua Network are planning a "People's Filibuster" in Washington D.C. at 12 noon on Aug. 4 which will include civil disobedience. Here in Ann Arbor, we will protest at the Federal Building (at Fifth and Liberty) on Monday, Aug. 4 at 5 p.m. This will coincide with the national protest and similar local actions around the country. Join us!

The second major nationwide effort that LASC is participating in is to remove or limit the military aid included

in the proposed \$514 million dollar aid package to the government of El Salvador. As of this writing, proposals are being made in the appropriations committee of the House to eliminate military aid. LASC is participating in the national effort organized by CISPES (the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador) to do educational campaigns in the districts of Congresspeople who are on the appropriations committee.

Carl Pursell is on the House appropriations committee; you can call his Ann Arbor office at 761-7727 or write to him: 1414 Longworth Bldg., Washington, DC 20515. Urge him to vote against military aid to El Salvador

### LASC Endorses Dean Baker for Congress: VOTE August 5th!

LASC activist Dean Baker (not the Regent) will be challenging Carl Pursell in November if he can win the Democratic primary on August 5th. Many members of LASC and other local solidarity groups are working on this campaign as a way to bring the issue of the war in Central America to the voters, and to force Carl Pursell to answer for his war votes.

Through mailings and door-to-door canvassing we have already reached thousands of people who we would not ordinarily reach with our message of non-intervention. We have the opportunity to reach tens of thousands more people if Dean wins this nomination. Very few people vote in this primary. In order to win, we need only to turn out a fraction of the people who voted for Proposal A last April. So don't forget to vote! To help with the campaign call 665-2167.

## Books we need to read... now in paperback at Borders

**Religion and Political Conflict in Latin America:**  
edited by Daniel H. Levine

**Blood of the Land:**  
the Government and Corporate War Against the  
American Indian Movement  
by Rex Weyler

**Other Fires:**  
Short Fiction by Latin American Women  
edited by Alberto Manguel

**In the Rainforest:**  
Report from a Strange, Beautiful, Imperiled World  
by Catherine Caufield

**Turning the Tide:**  
U.S. Intervention in Central America  
and the Struggle for Peace  
by Noam Chomsky

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## 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. NMAP collects medical supplies and money to meet specific requests by health care facilities in Nicaragua. We also believe that mobilizing public opinion against further funding of the contras, whether governmental or private, is as important as providing material aid. 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 a subscription to LINKS, a national journal on Central American health rights.

### Meetings

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

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

### Current News

We received urgent requests for microscope parts from Nicaragua's Ministry of Health and two major women's and children's hospitals and sent down spare parts and bulbs to partially meet the need. For two years now, Ann Arbor NMAP has made microscopes, parts and repair a special commitment. We need people to take these small, but expensive items, so please contact us if you're going to Nicaragua.

A statewide meeting of established and fledgling medical aid projects was held in July to discuss ways we may cooperate and attempt large projects together.

Our Art Fair booth and swimming party for new members were successful in helping recruit and involve more people. For those interested in working with NMAP, the month of August should be a good time to get to know members before the busy schedules of September return.

## Ann Arbor Central America Sister City Task Force

c/o City Clerk, City Hall  
100 North Main  
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 established the Sister City Task Force to select sister cities in Central America, to continue the community education effort begun by the campaign to pass Proposal A, 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 we a specific need arises, such as the need for a translator or writer.

The Task Force usually meets every Thursday evening 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 Structure

As mentioned above, all interested persons are invited to work with the Task Force. To help with the selection of the sister cities, subcommittees have been formed to focus on El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. We anticipate that we will 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, once the sister cities are selected. We have a great deal of work ahead of us and we will need the help of many people to achieve our goals.

### Current News

The Task Force has focused its energies on selecting the sister cities. Gregory Fox and Ellen Rusten recently travelled to a conference on sister cities in Nicaragua held in Madison, Wisconsin and brought back the names of some possible cities. After some discussion by the Task Force, it seems that two towns are under serious consideration: Juigalpa, a town of about 30,000 people located about six hours west of Managua; and Yali, a much smaller town of 1,100 people located in northern Nicaragua. By the next issue of *Agenda*, we should have completed the selection.

We also were fortunate to have Pilar and Aurelio Celaya, two members of a sanctuary family living in Ann Arbor, speak to the Task Force about El Salvador. They have suggested that we take an interesting route of selecting the national university of El Salvador as a sister-university relationship. The university was brutally shut down several years ago and effectively gutted. It is slowly reopening but there is pressure by the U.S. embassy and the government to prevent that from happening.

The Task Force is also trying to schedule a meeting with Congressman Carl Pursell whose office promised such a meeting long ago. Mayor Ed Pierce and Council member Jeff Epton wrote a letter requesting such a meeting but they have received no reply.

### Coming Events

**Thurs., July 31, 7:30 pm:** Task Force meeting in the 2nd floor conference room in the fire station across from City Hall.

**Thurs., Aug. 7, 7:30 pm:** Task Force meeting in the 2nd floor conference room in the fire station across from City Hall.

**Thurs., Aug. 14, 7:30 pm:** Task Force meeting, place to be announced.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Amnesty International (AI)

U.S. Group 61  
Ann Arbor, MI  
761-1628 or 761-3639

Amnesty International (AI) is a strictly nonpartisan worldwide movement of people working for the release of prisoners of conscience, for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners, and for an end to torture and the death penalty in all cases. AI defines prisoners of conscience as men, women, and children who are detained anywhere because of their beliefs, color, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. AI is independent of all

governments, political factions, ideologies, economic interests, and religious creeds. Its mandate is based on the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For its work, AI was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize.

One of the key guidelines of AI's approach is to do practical work for practical results on behalf of individual prisoners. Members of AI send letters, cards, and telegrams on behalf of the imprisoned and tortured to government and other influential officials. In addition, members organize public meetings and arrange special publicity events, such as vigils at appropriate government offices or embassies. Members collect signatures for international petitions and raise money to send relief, such as medicine, food, and clothing (and often greetings and words of support) to the prisoners and their families. The

hope and encouragement that this provides prisoners is reflected in the words of a former prisoner in Taiwan: "I can never forget how I was moved to tears when unexpectedly I was handed in a solitary cell a brief letter from Amnesty International."

Since it was founded in 1961, AI has intervened on behalf of more than 20,000 prisoners in over 100 countries. In many cases, AI's strategies, in combination with other factors, have improved conditions for prisoners and prompted their release. A key to AI's effectiveness is its scrupulous research and documentation of prisoners' cases. The International Secretariat in London (with a staff of 150, recruited from over 20 nations) has a research department which collects and analyzes information from a wide variety of sources and AI (CONT. ON NEXT PAGE)



## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

(CONT. FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

representatives frequently go on missions to collect on-the-spot information. The accuracy of AI's findings is recognized throughout the world.

### Membership and Activities

AI is a volunteer organization with 500,000 members and supporters in more than 150 countries. One of the most popular ways of becoming involved in AI activities is to join an Adoption Group, which consists of 10 to 30 members and works on behalf of individual prisoners whose cases have been researched by the International Secretariat. The Ann Arbor group, AIUSA Group 61, holds official meetings on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:30 pm at the Michigan Union. Its primary work is letter writing to foreign countries on behalf of the group's "adopted" prisoners until those prisoners are released.

It is often asked whether writing letters does any good, particularly in countries with dismal human rights records. At the very least, letters help prevent a prisoner

from getting lost in the system. Prisoners who have been released have reported that their treatment in prison improved significantly once letters began to arrive. With regard to torture, many governments who use it, "officially" condemn it, and are embarrassed at being exposed as practitioners. In the absence of diplomatic pressure, letter writing is sometimes the only way such abuses are exposed. Group 61 requires its members to write a minimum of two letters per month, one on behalf of each of its two adopted prisoners.

In addition to letter writing, Group 61 members staff literature tables at the Ann Arbor Farmer's Market and the Art Fair, and coffee and literature tables in the Fishbowl and Modern Languages Building at the U-M. Members also work on publicity and fundraising.

Membership in the national organization is independent of membership in local groups. AIUSA depends on people throughout the country to participate in special campaigns for designated prisoners. Worldwide, AI coordinates the Urgent Action Network, in which members are periodically called upon to send telegrams or

airmail letters to assist persons in extreme danger (torture or extra-judicial execution, for example).

To learn more about AIUSA programs, contact the national headquarters at AIUSA, 322 8th Ave., New York, NY 10001, (212) 807-8400. To join the U.S. Urgent Action Network, contact AIUSA, Urgent Action Office, P.O. Box 1270, Nederland, CO 80466, (303) 440-0913.

### Current Events

**Tues., Aug. 12:** Group 61 meeting, 7:30 pm at the Michigan Union. Call 761-1628 or 761-3639. Presently, Group 61 works on the cases of two adopted prisoners, Tatyana Velkanova of the U.S.S.R., and Ahmet Isvan of Turkey. A third prisoner, A. Vettithasan of Sri Lanka, whose case is still under investigation, may be adopted by Group 61 in the coming months. Group 61 also needs help staffing an information booth at the Saturday Farmer's Market from 9 am to 1 pm. The group is presently organizing a September or October event to celebrate the 25th anniversary of AI. There is also an urgent action group in Ann Arbor which works on Latin American cases, call 668-0249 after Sept. 2 for more information.

## Ann Arbor Coors Boycott Committee

1537 McIntyre  
Ann Arbor, MI 48105  
995-5767

### Statement of Purpose

Over the past several years, the Adolph Coors Brewery has expanded distribution of Coors beers into the midwest. Coors beer is now available in many local bars, restaurants, and stores. Many people are aware that Coors has been the object of a nationwide boycott by labor, minority groups, and environmentalists. The purpose of the this local boycott committee is to institute an effective boycott of Coors beer here in Ann Arbor.

### Reasons to boycott Coors beer

1. The Coors company has broken 19 unions of Coors workers in the last 20 years. Coors requires its workers to

submit to mandatory lie detector tests, and physical examinations are carried out on demand by company police.

2. In 1984, Coors chairman, William Coors, publicly stated that blacks "lack the intellectual capacity to succeed." Many Coors workers have charged the company with racism, and Coors has lost or settled out of court several suits involving charges of discriminatory hiring practices.

3. Joseph Coors founded the Mountain States Legal Fund in 1977, a pro-nuclear group which also represents companies attempting to extract natural resources from wilderness areas. James Watt was the organization's first president. Coors also boosted Ann Burford, Reagan's disastrous EPA chief, to national prominence.

4. The rise of the religious right has been aided by Coors donations. Recipients include the Moral Majority, Campus Crusade for Christ, the John Birch Society, and the Committee for Survival of a Free Congress.

5. The Coors family owns all of the voting stock and 90% of the non-voting stock of the company. Thus every dollar of profit serves the family's own right wing political

agenda. The national boycott of Coors beer begun in 1977 by striking Coors workers has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO, the National Education Association, NOW, the National Congress of Black Trade Unionists, the Mexican American Political Association, and gay rights and consumer groups across the country.

6. The boycott is working. Since 1977, Coors has dropped from 3rd to 7th place among beer producers nationally. Coors has also gone from having the lowest advertising budget (per barrel of beer) to the highest advertising budget in the country.

### Meetings

We are just getting organized so our meeting times are irregular. Please call for more information.

### Coming Events

We are planning a "Can Coors" action for Friday August 1st at noon on the Diag. Bring your friends and we will pay a mass visit to a few local merchants requesting that they remove Coors from their shelves. Help make Ann Arbor a Coors free town!

## PIRGIM

4109 Michigan Union  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
668-6515; 662-6597

PIRGIM (the Public Interest Research Group in Michigan) is the state's leading consumer/environmental organization. PIRGIM'S 15,000 citizens members and thousands of student members nationwide have combined to win victories for consumers by lowering telephone prices and for residents by reducing the dangers from toxic chemicals. For example, PIRGIM efforts last year led to state and county laws giving citizens and workers the right to know about toxic chemicals. PIRGIM challenged Michigan Bell three years ago and won over \$318 million in

telephone cost savings for consumers. PIRGIM'S activities include voter registration campaigns, women's safety in Ann Arbor, and passing the federal Superfund law.

### Structure and Membership

PIRGIM is so effective in changing state and local policies because of a unique partnership between students, who run the organization, and its citizen members. The Board of Directors that sets PIRGIM's policies is elected from student PIRGIM members. That Board then hires a professional staff of lawyers, lobbyists and organizers who run a Citizen Outreach Campaign to work with citizens to pass important legislation.

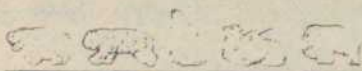
PIRGIM always welcomes volunteers. Projects for volunteers include producing consumer buying guides, working on the newsletter, researching for a study on problems with the food stamp program, and researching

on toxic waste sites. Contact Andy at 662-6597.

PIRGIM is now hiring people committed to cleaning up the environment for staff positions with the Citizen Outreach Project. Call Gary or Steve at 668-6515.

### Current Activities

Currently PIRGIM is working to pass a package of legislation that would dramatically improve the enforcement of existing environmental laws. Michigan has over 1200 toxic waste sites, second worst in the country, and not one has been cleaned up. The environmental enforcement package will make people who are responsible for creating toxic waste hazards pay for the costs of clean-up and the damages they cause the environment. It also will discourage violation of existing environmental laws by allowing the Department of Natural Resources to impose penalties of up to \$5,000 per day for serious violations.



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## PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

**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.

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.

### Meetings

No regular meeting of AAWTD for August. AAWTD generally meets the third Saturday of each month in the Pine Room, Wesley Foundation, 602 E. Huron, Ann Arbor. Our next scheduled meeting is September 20, noon to 3 pm.

### Community Services

AAWTD provides the 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.

**Coalition for Arms  
Control-2nd District**  
1015 Church St. #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 increase 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 U.S.S.R. 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. Addresses are: Rep. Carl Pursell, House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515, and Sen. Donald Riegle and Sen. Carl Levin, Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

### Meetings and Membership

The Coalition meets once every 3 to 4 weeks on Saturdays at 9:30 am. at 310 S. Ashley. If your organization is interested in joining the Coalition, please call 663-4897 or come to the next Coalition meeting on Sat., Aug. 9. 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 Committee, Publicity Committee, Computerization Committee (you will be greatly appreciated!).

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

### August Events

**Wed., Aug. 6:** We will commemorate those who died in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 41 years ago. There are two events. First, a march from the U-M Diag beginning at 11:45 am to the Federal Building for a noon-time rally which will include speeches on war tax resistance and the current GE boycott and theater skits. Call Interfaith Council for Peace at 663-1870 for more information.

The Coalition has also developed a flyer on Congressman Carl Pursell's voting record on arms-related issues. The plan is to distribute it as widely as possible throughout the congressional district, with updates on the flyer happening regularly. If you would like to help with the distribution effort, please call the Coalition at 663-4897.

**Michigan Alliance for  
Disarmament (MAD)**  
410 W. Washington  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103  
313/995-5871

**Who We Are.** MAD is a 4 year old Ann Arbor based group that works to break the connections between nuclear war, U.S. intervention, and social oppression.

**What We Do.** Currently, MAD is spearheading Ann Arbor participation in the boycott of General Electric, the number 3 nuclear arms contractor. MAD's Star Wars committee will be preparing speaker training for a city-wide educational effort in the fall. MAD is also helping to restart the Ann Arbor UCAM (United Campuses Against Nuclear War) in the fall. MAD publishes *The Connection* 10 times a year.

**Join Now.** Memberships are \$10 a year, \$5 a year for students, seniors, and unemployed, and waivable on

explicit request. Send check (made out to MAD) to our office, listed above.

**Meetings.** The Steering Committee meets alternate Mondays at 7:30 pm at the MAD office (the 11th and 25th in August). The GE Boycott Committee meets every Tuesday at 7:30 pm, MSA Chambers, 3rd floor, Michigan Union. The Connection Committee meets every Wednesday at 7:30 pm at the MAD office (no meeting August 27).

**Coming Events.** Thursday, August 7: MAD picnic with Michio Kaku, Island Drive Park, 5:30 pm. ALL WELCOME.

**Bringing Good Things to Life.** (excerpts from an editorial perspective, *The Connection*, June/July 1986).

Utopia is in the eye of the beholder. Even apologists for the *status quo* have utopias that reveal their aspirations as, for example, Martin Luther King Jr.'s utopia reveals ours. "The revulsion against war not too long hence will be an almost insuperable obstacle for us to overcome," wrote Charles Wilson, president of General

Electric, in 1944. "For that reason, I am convinced that we must now begin to set the machinery in motion [for a] permanent war economy." GE's utopia is a "permanent war economy." Peace is not among the "good things" GE seeks to bring to life. We may regard this differently. In his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech, King said, "I refuse to accept the cynical notion that nation after nation must spiral down a militaristic staircase into the hell of thermonuclear destruction."

Michigan Alliance for Disarmament is a utopian organization. We work for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and an end to foreign intervention: utopian but attainable goals. The Soviets have proposed a workable plan for disarmament and the majority of Americans have no interest in destroying Nicaragua, or building the MX missile. We need only take control of international relations from those who do. And we work for an end to all social oppression at home, a utopian goal, certainly. It is the one on which this nation was founded: "with liberty and justice for all."

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## PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

### SANE, National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy

1416 Hill Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
663-3913  
M-F: 10 am to 4 pm

#### Statement of Goals and Policies

SANE is a nonpartisan, grassroots organization dedicated to the reversal of the nuclear arms race, the promotion of a peacefully oriented U.S. foreign policy, and the conversion from a military to a civilian economy. Originally founded in 1957, SANE's national membership has grown to over 225,000, much of this due to the huge success of the canvass program begun in 1983.

To further our goals of educating both the public and

our elected officials regarding peace and disarmament issues, SANE's strategy includes congressional lobbying, door-to-door canvassing, phone-banking, a national newsletter (Sane World), and an award winning National Public Radio show called "Consider the Alternatives."

While focusing primarily on community outreach and fundraising efforts, the Ann Arbor office also has an active membership development program and is working to strengthen the local peace community through coalition building.

#### Current News

SANE is working on legislation to effect the following goals: elimination of military assistance to the contras in and out of Nicaragua, a drastic reduction in military funding for the government of El Salvador, the promotion of U.S. participation in the Contadora peace process, a congressionally mandated moratorium on funding for nuclear warhead testing pursuant to an international Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and the elimination of

funds for the Star Wars program that would violate existing arms control agreements.

Locally, SANE is involved in the Sister City Task Force and the Second District Coalition for Arms Control. Statewide, SANE just opened a chapter in Alpena and is planning to open an office in Traverse City. In Kalamazoo, SANE has been educating residents about the voting record of Congressman Howard Wolpe, a consistent supporter of peace and justice issues and a recipient of an endorsement from SANE's Political Action Committee.

#### Coming Events

**August 6:** 41st Anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. Several local groups are sponsoring the activities which begin at 11:45 am with a march from the U of M Diag to the Federal Building where there will be speakers and theater skits. At 6 pm, a memorial service will be held at Gallup Park which will include a pot-luck dinner, speakers, the dedication of a peace pole, and a Japanese lantern-boat ceremony. ALL are welcome.

### Washtenaw County Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc. (WAND)

P.O. Box 1815  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1815  
761-1718

#### Statement of Purpose

Washtenaw County WAND was formed in December 1984 by 12 individuals and became affiliated with the national WAND organization which was founded in 1980 by Dr. Helen Caldicott. The local group currently has around 200 paid members and there are 20,000 national members.

WAND's primary purpose is to empower women personally and politically, and to broaden the constituency of individuals who are working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. We work at educating ourselves and the public about the dangers of continued weapons production and at influencing our congressional representatives by informed lobbying.

The local WAND is a fully functioning organization which includes an Executive Committee, a Coordinating Committee, and 10 active committees which reach out to others with public speaking, lobbying, sales, publicity, coalition-building, and political action, while strengthening the group with educational programs, fundraising, a newsletter, and membership services.

#### Meetings and Membership

Meetings are open to the general public on the second Sunday of the month at St. Aidan's Episcopal/Northside Presbyterian Church, 1679 Broadway, Ann Arbor. Doors open at 7 pm for conversation and sales of WAND items, the meeting begins at 7:30 with the program or speaker at 8:30 and discussion follows at 9. The meeting concludes at 9:30; babysitting is provided.

Membership is open to anyone interested in stopping the arms race. Current paid membership is around 200, most of these being women between 25 and 45. Many others have been involved in various ways. Men are welcome and are encouraged to join. Membership fees are \$25 per year with scholarships available for those unable to pay the entire amount. Membership benefits include a subscription to the local monthly newsletter and the national quarterly WAND Bulletin, voting rights at the annual meeting, and alerts from the coalition phone bank as key votes come up in Congress which require immediate lobbying. Contact Rob Stone at 971-9249 for more details.

#### Previous and Ongoing Activities

During its first year and a half, WAND sponsored the Mother's Day Festival of Peace in West Park twice, had an Art Fair booth, gathered 5,000 anti-nuclear signatures on petitions to send to the president, helped sponsor a commemoration of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, produced an informative local brochure and various items for sale, sent representatives to national peace conferences, participated in Peace Week at Huron High, sponsored two speaker-training workshops, helped found the Second Congressional District Coalition for Peace, and was the beneficiary of Rock for Peace, a

concert of rock and heavy metal by four young local bands whose members were concerned about nuclear issues.

Anyone can call our Information Hotline at 761-1718 to hear a 3-minute message announcing important lobbying information, meeting times, and up-coming community events.

Our Speaker's Bureau provides trained speakers who will address small informal groups, classes, and public forums and rallies on a variety of issues. Contact Jean Carlson at 426-2232.

#### Current News

Sunday, August 10 is our next monthly meeting (see above for details). Sherrie Moody, a graduate of the U-M Law School who specialized as a political science major in economic conversion, will be speaking about the process of changing over from a military to a peace-time economy. She is currently employed by a Detroit law firm. She will discuss why the United States should make this conversion, how the newly freed-up labor and capital would be reallocated, and how workers could be retrained.

WAND members, working within the Peace Coalition, have helped complete the flier outlining Congressman Purcell's voting record on a variety of issues but highlighting his votes on nuclear and military issues. Several local WAND members also attended the Women for a Meaningful Summit pre-conference in Washington on July 17-19. We once again staffed a booth at the Art Fair to distribute our brochure, sell WAND items, and talk to people about peace issues. Members are also appearing at the Farmer's Market every week to hand out lobbying materials and the WAND brochure. WAND also had a table at the A2MISTAD Bash in West Park and we will be participating in the Hiroshima/Nagasaki commemoration on August 6 at Island Park (from 7 PM until dark).

### Ypsilanti Peace Fellowship (YPF)

c/o 539 Maple Ct.  
Ypsilanti, MI 48198  
484-4365

#### Statement of Purpose

The Ypsilanti Peace Fellowship first organized in June of 1985 to link Ypsilanti area churches in co-sponsoring a 40 year Hiroshima anniversary "Commemorative Service" in Ypsilanti. Subsequently, the group has sponsored several peace education programs and events, including an annual Mothers Day peace celebration in the newly

decorated Edith Hefley Peace Park in Ypsilanti.

The group is made up of Ypsilanti residents representing several city church and peace organizations. Acknowledging that peace issues need to be addressed where we live, the fellowship defined the following purposes and aims for its activities in Ypsilanti:

1. To maintain personal and inter-organizational communication, ties, and networking, by meeting together throughout the year.
2. To be available for collaboration on peace projects with other groups/individuals in the community.
3. To be available as a sponsoring or co-sponsoring organization for such events.
4. To plan and sponsor for annual peace observances and events on Hiroshima/Nagasaki Anniversary, Veteran's

Day, Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, and Mother's Day.

#### Meetings

All are welcome to join us in our meetings and in working together to bring public peace observances to Ypsilanti. Call 484-4365 for information.

#### August Events

**Sat., Aug. 9:** "Nagasaki Memorial Service," Ypsilanti Riverside Park, 8 pm. A service with readings and music at the park followed by a procession to the Depot Town Freight House coffee shop for a 9 pm showing of "Survivors," a movie showing the experiences of Americans trapped in Japan during WWII who were victims of the atomic bombings.

# DON'T FORGET TO VOTE AUGUST 5



## PROGRESSIVE CHURCH

### Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP)

604 E. Huron

Ann Arbor, MI 48104

(313)663-1870

Summer Hours: 10-4, M-F.

#### Statement of Purpose

Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP), a nonprofit 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, ICP focused on protesting U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Over the past 20 years Interfaith's work has expanded to address justice concerns related to hunger and agriculture in addition to the ongoing work for peace.

ICP, 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 at the above address.

#### Meetings and Membership

Hunger Task Force Meeting: Wednesday, Aug. 13, 7:30 pm in the Pine Room of First United Methodist Church (corner of State and Huron). ICP's membership includes

60 area congregations and approximately 3,100 individuals.

#### Organizational Structure

The work of ICP is accomplished by three task forces:

#### Land, Food, and Justice Committee:

Presentations to concerned groups, public tours of local farms, support of direct-marketing projects (e.g., farmers' markets and pick-your-own operations), and production of a seasonal/regional cookbook. The committee also works with groups involved in preserving agriculture land near urban areas, encourages support of local farmers through more seasonal eating, and supports legislation favoring small and moderate size farms and sustainable agricultural practices.

**Hunger Task Force:** The annual CROP/Hunger Walk, educational presentations to school and other groups on domestic and international hunger, support of local free meal programs, and exploration of related economic justice issues and legislation.

**Disarmament Working Group:** Educational presentations to interested groups, sponsorship of speakers and public events, suggestions for life-style changes which will help to make our society a less violent one (e.g., boycotting war toys and examining issues related to parenting), discussion with the University community on the impact of defense-related research on campus, and support for arms control legislation. In addition there is a Steering Committee which oversees the work of the staff and task forces.

#### Community Services

ICP publishes a monthly newsletter, maintains a lending library of both written and audio-visual materials on

peace and justice concerns, and has a speakers bureau which includes both staff and task force members.

"Covenant for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons" kits are available from the ICP office for \$5. The kit lists nuclear weapons contractors, the consumer products they manufacture and non-nuclear alternatives. The second edition of "There is a Season," a 117 page seasonal cookbook is available from the ICP office for \$6. Drop in and visit us soon. The ICP office is located in the basement of the First United Methodist Church (corner of State and Huron).

#### August Events

**Wed., Aug. 6:** We will commemorate those who died in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 41 years ago. There are two events. First, a march from the U-M Diag beginning at 11:45 am to the Federal Building for a noon-time rally which will include speeches and theater skits on war tax resistance and the current GE boycott. The evening event will be held at Gallup Park (see Calendar). For more information on these events call ICP at 663-1870.

**Sat., Aug. 16:** Third annual Farm Tour. We will visit a dairy farm operated by the Solowczuk family near Saline. Lunch follows at rural St. John's United Church of Christ at Roger's Corners. There will be a discussion after lunch with a number of Washtenaw County farmers. Registration for the tour must be received in the ICP office by August 9. Send your name, address, phone number and a check for \$6/adult and \$3/child under 13. If registrants are children please indicate their ages. There will be a special tour and program for children. Upon receipt of your registration we will send you directions to the Solowczuk farm. For more information call ICP.

### New Jewish Agenda (NJA)

2208 Packard

Ann Arbor, MI 48104

662-9217

#### Statement of Purpose

New Jewish Agenda (NJA) is comprised of Jews from a variety of backgrounds and affiliations who are committed to progressive human values and the building of a shared vision of Jewish life. Our history and tradition inspire us.

We believe that Jewish experience and teachings can

address the social, economic and political issues of our time. Many of us find inspiration in our people's historical resistance to oppression and from the Jewish presence at the forefront of movements for social change. Many of us base our convictions on the Jewish religious concept of *olam* (the just ordering of human society and the world) and the prophetic tradition of social justice.

We are committed to building an inclusive Jewish community and therefore place particular importance on addressing issues which traditionally exclude many Jews.

#### Activities

NJA meets regularly around issues of political, social and cultural importance. We have a monthly Friday night (Shabbat) pot-luck dinner. We gather together and

celebrate many of the Jewish holidays. We have Middle East, Feminist and Central American Interest groups. NJA publishes a monthly newsletter and the Steering Committee meets monthly. Our activities are open to all and we hope those of you with some interest in NJA will join us.

#### August Events

**Fri., Aug. 15:** Monthly pot-luck, 7 pm, 1516 E. Park Place. If you would like to attend, bring a vegetarian dish to pass and please call 994-5171 to let us know by Wed., Aug. 13.

**Thur., Aug. 21:** Meeting of Feminist Interest Group, 7:30 pm, 1208 Chapel Ct., 665-2825.

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## 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 ) consists of social and natural scientists, plus many non-academics, all with interests in agriculture, who are dedicated to finding alternatives to contemporary agricultural production that are neither socially nor ecologically destructive.

NWAG members recognize that much of the hunger and malnutrition in the world is a direct result of inappropriate priorities in agriculture. In particular, in many Third World nations emphasis is placed on export agriculture, the raising of crops to sell abroad for the purpose of obtaining dollars which can then be used to buy things not produced in the country. Items that underdeveloped countries cannot produce themselves often include scientific technology, machinery, spare parts, energy, and luxury items for those who can afford them.

While all but the luxury items are needed for

development, it is frequently the case that the production of food for local consumption is given low priority because big landowners find raising export crops financially more attractive. Of course the people who don't own land, and who don't have access to land on which to grow their own food, suffer because there is no affordable food available in the markets.

The irony in this arrangement is that people starve in a country having plenty of arable land and an appropriate climate to grow food. The strategy practiced by some export farmers of letting part of their land sit idle until for more favorable world market prices make planting profitable only throws salt in the wound.

NWAG members are presently working in Nicaragua because the government there understands the connection between an overemphasis on export agriculture and food shortages within their country. Thus the agrarian reform law in Nicaragua is making it possible for hundreds of thousands of peasants to have titles to land on which they can grow their own food. In addition, the law makes it possible for established big landowners to retain their farms (even if they are growing export crops) as long as they don't let the land sit idle.

NWAG workers are trying to help Nicaraguan agriculturists further increase the production of food for local consumption. One approach is to find ways of using land during the dry season that normally supports crops only during the wet season. For example, there are plans

to use irrigation during the dry season so that fields used in the wet season to grow cotton can be planted with basic grains. The soil and water analysis laboratory being constructed this fall by the A2MISTAD Construction Brigade will be an essential factor contributing to the success of irrigated farming in Nicaragua.

By creating a balanced agriculture, where export and local food crop production expand together, Nicaragua hopes to become self-sufficient in raising food and to thereby eliminate hunger and malnutrition from the country.

#### Meetings and Membership

Interested persons are welcome to attend our meetings and should call the NWAG Ann Arbor office (764-1446) to find out the place and time meetings occur.

There are approximately 100 NWAG members dispersed across the continent. The largest chapters occur in Ithaca, NY, Ann Arbor, and Champaign-Urbana, IL. In addition there are many active members located in Vermont, North Carolina, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Canada, and Nicaragua.

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.

## SENIOR ISSUES

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

#### Community Services

The Housing Bureau for Seniors is affiliated with Turner Geriatric Services of the University of Michigan Hospitals. Volunteer counselors are available for a free interview by appointment.

Bureau counselors take seriously the challenge to find housing that is suitable for senior living. A common misconception is that the Housing Bureau assists only those seniors who are thinking of moving. In fact, the Bureau's work also helps those seniors who desire to remain at home. We try to find economical and creative

solutions for seniors choosing to stay at home who can no longer perform some of the necessary household tasks.

**Chore Services:** For example, there are a variety of area agencies which offer "chore services" for reasonable rates. The services range from help with the storm windows and yard work, to meal preparation and housework, to laundry and shopping. The frequency of the service depends upon the work, some of the tasks are seasonal or periodic and would require only occasional visits, while other services require more frequent attention.

Medical attention can also be worked out for some seniors who wish to remain at home. Visiting nurses make regular rounds and can assist with medication schedules, check-ups, and even some personal care.

**Lifeline Service:** Seniors who worry about falling or who want to make certain they can alert someone to call on them if necessary may wish to know more about the Lifeline Service available through Elderly Services at the

Catherine McAuley Health Center. Lifeline will automatically dial certain telephone numbers or dispatch an ambulance if activated. The device looks like an amulet and is worn around the neck to be easily reached if necessary.

**Counseling:** These are just a few of the creative innovations housing counselors have come up with to let seniors remain in their own home. Call us during business hours if you would like to talk to a housing counselor about your housing situation.

#### August Events

**Tues., Aug. 26:** 12:45 to 3 pm, free workshop: "Housing Choices for Seniors," a housing workshop for senior citizens, featuring a slide presentation of senior housing choices. Copies of *Home is Where: A Guide to Housing for Senior Citizens in Washtenaw County* will be available to workshop participants. Ypsilanti Township Senior Citizen Center, 2025 Clark Rd. NO FEE, to register call 763-0979.

## Social Justice

### New Democratic Movement, Ann Arbor Chapter P.O. Box 3527 Ann Arbor, MI 48106 996-8408

**What is a New Democratic Movement (NDM)?** Some people have expressed puzzlement at what exactly NDM is. After all, peace groups are for peace, civil rights groups are for civil rights, socialist groups are for socialism, the Democratic and Republican Party are for getting elected. What on earth is a New Democratic Movement?

One reason for this puzzlement is that NDM does not repeat the same old phrases and incantations. We are forging a new language and a new strategy to actively and practically translate the values of democratic empowerment and equality into reality. Instead of ideological dogmatism, we offer a practical unity around a set of values. Whatever your ideology—if you want to make democratic empowerment real—NDM welcomes you. America (even Ann Arbor) will not flock to some exclusionary ideology, but the vast majority of us share the values of peace and freedom. United on that, we can work together.

**A Bigger Pie.** The cornerstone of our program is more—more wealth, more democracy, more participation, more equality. We don't think its enough to redistribute the *existing* wealth. We can't hope to do even that unless we take control of the basic investment decisions in our society and have a say in where the money goes. And if we can do that, why settle for redistribution? High technology, used in a way that liberates people, can enhance our lives and our communities instead of routinizing work and promoting unemployment; it can be used to protect the environment instead of destroying it with pollution and war. For lack of a better name, we call it post-industrial society. Is it utopian? If we don't try for more, we'll have to settle for less.

**How to Get There.** It won't be easy. Powerful forces with a stranglehold on the productive capital we have created oppose us. These forces, which act blindly in their short term interests to the detriment of us all, are the main block to a highly productive, high-tech new democracy. But it's not enough to stand outside and say no to this and no to that. Of course, we have to do that too—popular movements are the source of progressive change, and there is much to sat no to in our society—but we need to do more.

NDM's strategy is to build a cultural consensus by making use of what power is available in local governments, local unions, and businesses (yes, them

too), in community groups, churches and synagogues, in every institution. If people in all areas of work, both "inside the system" and "outside it" plan and work together, we can turn our communities into models of democratic empowerment. Linked together in a nationwide organization that can provide vision and leadership we can share our experiences and promote our work, and can build bases of power to change things beyond our communities through the nation as a whole.

In Ann Arbor, we in NDM are your friends and neighbors. We work in peace and nonintervention groups, in the women's movement and the arts, in electoral campaigns and on city commissions and boards, in neighborhood and tenant groups, and on campus. We even work on *Agenda*! The key is that we try to work *together* and plan our activities to build for local community power, to help make Ann Arbor into a model city for democratic empowerment. Nationally, we are 60 chapters in 30 cities. If you want to help us develop projects to make our city, the country, and the world a liveable place, contact our office above. We need your help and experience.

**Membership and Meetings.** Membership is \$5 a month (or more if you can afford it) and entitles you to a subscription to *The New Democrat*, our national magazine, and a vote in our proceedings. Meetings are frequent; call 996-8408 for information.



## 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

Formed in the Spring of 1985, FSACC is a multi-racial campus-based group of students, faculty, campus workers and interested members of the community who are committed to opposing the brutal system of Apartheid in South Africa as well as racism and injustices in this country. FSACC procures literature and organizes educational events which examine the brutal reality of life under Apartheid and expose ways in which the U.S. government, corporations, and institutions of higher education, including the University of Michigan, underwrite that system. In addition to our educational activities, FSACC is also involved in grass-roots efforts to change the policies and practices of our government and

university which either provide direct support to the Apartheid regime or reflect insensitivity to the aspirations of the majority of the country's disenfranchised Black population.

#### Meetings

FSACC meets every Monday night at 7 p.m. in Room 111, West Engineering Bldg. (corner of S. University and E. University). At each meeting we have a brief update about the week's activities in South Africa. Call for more information.

#### Current News

On March 21st, members of FSACC constructed an anti-Apartheid shanty on the Diag, in the middle of U-M's campus. Since April the shanty has been vandalized numerous times and set afire at least four times. The vandalism has included racist and right-wing graffiti. In April a U of M student, Francis X. Reagan, was apprehended vandalizing the shanty by campus security. He was turned over to the Ann Arbor police who were very unhelpful and discourteous to FSACC members who lodged the formal complaint against Reagan. Finally, the case was turned over to the County Prosecutor, William Delhey, who refused to prosecute Reagan because his office did not think any monetary damage had been done to the shanty and therefore no crime had been committed. After FSACC initiated a letter-writing campaign to Delhey,

held a picket line in front of the county court building and met with several attorneys, the case was referred to the City Attorney's office and the City decided to prosecute. While we consider this final decision a victory, we are outraged that we had to actually pressure local officials to acknowledge that such racist attacks actually warrant punishment.

On June 16th, the tenth anniversary of the Soweto uprising in South Africa, FSACC held a candlelight vigil on U-M's Diag which was attended by more than 200 people. We listened to speeches, songs, and poems recalling the sacrifices that have been made in the anti-Apartheid struggle in South Africa. The event was very inspiring. In addition, 15 FSACC members also went to New York City on June 14th and participated in a historic march of 90,000 people to protest racism and Apartheid.

#### Coming Events

FSACC will have a literature table, buttons and t-shirts at the Festifall on Sept. 12th on the Diag. The table will be up all day. There will be a rally and other events on Oct. 11th as a part of the National Day in Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners. This Fall we will begin planning for the second annual Freedom March through Ann Arbor on April 4, the anniversary of Martin Luther King's assassination. As a fundraiser, FSACC now has anti-Apartheid t-shirts for sale. If you didn't get one at the art fair, call for an order.

## WOMEN'S ISSUES

### The Women's Crisis Center (WCC)

P. O. Box 7413  
Ann Arbor, MI 48107  
Office: 306 N. Division  
Business: 761-9475  
Crisis Line: 994-9100

#### Statement of Purpose

The Women's Crisis Center offers free counseling, referrals, and information to women. Counselors are available for crisis intervention and non-crisis counseling. We have over 500 referrals to area organizations, individuals and groups. We have information on

community, state, and national women's events.

WCC is a nonprofit, grassroots, collectively run women's organization. We conduct peer counselor trainings in the fall, winter, and spring. Administrative volunteers are welcome anytime.

#### Meetings

WCC holds monthly pot-lucks on the last Sunday of every month (except holiday weekends). The next scheduled meeting is August 24, noon to 2 pm at St. Andrew's Church, 306 N. Division at Lawrence.

#### Community Services

**The Crisis Line:** 994-9100, operates every day, 10 am to 10 pm. Callers are guaranteed anonymity and can talk to a peer counselor who is there to provide non-judgemental support.

**Referrals:** WCC offers over 500 referrals to agencies

and individuals in and around Washtenaw County. Please call if you would like to comment on services you receive, or to be added to our referral listings. The group is especially interested in adding minority women professionals to its listings. WCC also sells low-cost, do-it-yourself divorce kits. Call our business line for more information.

**Groups:** Community women who would like to conduct support groups but need a meeting place or a co-facilitator are encouraged to call WCC. We are willing to give help with both of these needs, as well as publicity and referrals. We are centrally located and parking is available.

#### August Events

**Sunday, Aug. 24:** WCC Potluck and In-Service, noon to 2 pm. Bring a veggie dish to pass. Speaker to be announced. All welcome, Women's Crisis Center, 306 N. Division at Lawrence in St. Andrew's Church.

### Don Grimes

Clearly, acid rain is the most serious threat to Michigan's natural environment and must be dealt with immediately.

**If you win the primary, what will be your strategy to defeat the opposition in the November election?**

To win the Second Congressional District seat, the Democratic candidate must win outside of Ann Arbor. I intend to campaign extensively this fall throughout the district, showing voters not only that I have something positive and concrete to offer, such as my ideas about how to promote

economic growth in this area, but that Carl Pursell no longer shares their priorities or represents their interests in Washington.

Nor will it be difficult to chronicle Pursell's indifference to the needs of the Second District: Farmers in Lenawee and Hillsdale counties need to be made aware of Pursell's vote against the Emergency Farm Loan Extension Act. Workers in Jackson and Livonia need to know that Pursell voted against legislation requiring fair trade and other pro-worker legislation. Senior Citizens must be told that Pursell advocates phasing out Social Security. Parents, students and educators should realize that Pursell has voted many times to cut funding

for education programs and student loans.

And everyone should be made aware that Pursell's indifference to needs ends at the door of the Pentagon, whose excessive military "needs" Pursell has consistently supported.

Finally, the voters must not be allowed to forget Pursell's votes to provide military aid to the contras in Nicaragua - a vote which is beginning to look like the first step toward massive U.S. intervention there.

**What political figure, issue or cause has influenced your politics the most and why?**

I have been inspired by political figures

who have maintained their personal integrity and a strong commitment to their basic values despite the pressure of political office.

Among the current Michigan delegation, I am most impressed by Representative Howard Wolpe and Senator Carl Levin. I believe both of these leaders represent the ideals associated with public service, and I hope to maintain their high standards of conduct when I am in office.

# VOTE

### Dean Baker

watching the war on television, when weekly body counts were being presented as proof of our progress. My view of the war continually evolved as new evidence came to light, and as I became less naive. Originally I thought that the war was just, since we were protecting South Vietnam from an invasion by North Vietnam. Later, I saw it as a tragic mistake by policy makers in Washington, who for whatever

reason, failed to realize that we had gotten ourselves into the midst of a civil war. Finally, as I became more aware of the history and as more documents (such as the Pentagon Papers) were made public, I came to realize that the United States was invading Vietnam, and that the government was engaged in lying on a massive scale in order to deceive the public about our role there. It was clear that the forces we were fighting enjoyed the overwhelming support

of the people of Vietnam, and that the government we were supposedly protecting was simply a cover for our own intervention, and one which fooled nobody anywhere in the world, except in the United States.

The history of the Vietnam War forces me to be extremely skeptical about U.S. intervention anywhere in the world. It also made me realize that our government was capable of lying on a massive scale. Even

more disturbing is the fact that the press let it get away with these lies for so long. Vietnam presents an example of the depths of depravity to which our government can sink (in addition to the 60,000 U.S. troops killed, over 1,000,000 Vietnamese, mostly civilians were killed). It also illustrates that despite the difficulty of reversing such policies, such change is possible.

## AUGUST 5TH



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

We ought to be ashamed of ourselves to see what this does to students. At Western Reserve University where I taught for the last twelve years, before I had to retire for age, they got rid of grades (which they found perfectly easy). All you have to do is talk to students who aren't doing well. You can find that out. Any good faculty person knows that without having grades to go by. The pathetic thing was the first few years of when this no grade system came in, the students would whimper. They would say to the faculty "How will I know how I'm doing?" Think of the depravity, of the demoralization carried on during the twelve grades and the four years of college, that they would whimper because they're not getting a grade, so they won't know how they're doing.

### More cooperation

I think we have to emphasize and somewhat overlap the last thing. We ought not to emphasize "get ahead." I think a majority of American children get the idea from their parents that they're in the world to get ahead. You can see why this happened. All the groups that immigrated from Europe, where it was impossible to get ahead, saw America as the land of opportunity. I'm not despising that, but I think that it's not enough to tell kids, "Just get ahead."

I think we have to teach them, first of all that they're in the world to serve their fellow creatures. I'd tell my child all the way through childhood, no matter what his understanding was, "There are lots of problems in our neighborhood, lots of problems in our nation. There are terrible problems around the world, and this is what you're in the world for. This what you're getting an education for is to help solve those problems."

I think we start out by not telling children to be, or allowing them to be cooperative. Children are wild to grow up to be more mature and more helpful. That's why a two or two and a half year old wants to help set the table and later on wants to help bring the dishes out to the kitchen. All you need to do is encourage this inclination of children. The trouble is that all of us were brought up more or less thinking a duty is unpleasant and the first time our child doesn't act helpful we get cross with them and scold them and say "Come on, be helpful you."

Children, I think, are basically motivated like adults. They're immature. They're inexperienced. They need quite a lot of guidance, but they're trying very hard to grow up to be more mature and more helpful. For example, if you have a good friend staying with you a few days and she's sort of thoughtless and sits down after supper and is watching television. You don't say to her "Helen, turn off that television!" You say "Helen dear, I'm exhausted. Seems as if there are more dishes and more pots and pans than ever. Would you mind?" Helen will of course immediately say "That was very unthoughtful of me to be watching the television" and generally it's the same with children. Maybe some of you parents will doubt that, but I've seen children who have been encouraged to be self-respecting and helpful and to be

kind. They bloom in their maturing and in their helpfulness.

I think we should tolerate less quarrelling. We're too fatalistic about it. I've travelled a lot in other countries and it's amazing how much less quarrelling there is in other countries than in the United States. I think part of it is that our society is so tense. The pressures are on the parents. The parents quarrel with each other and turn around and scold their children. In other countries it isn't necessary for the parents to scold so much and therefore children don't quarrel with each other. I remember years ago a professor of pediatrics and child psychiatry visiting the Soviet Union (in the earliest days of visiting in the Soviet Union) and this expert was flabbergasted to see how well behaved Soviet children were in nursery school. He kept asking the teacher "How do you make the children behave so well?" In a sense he was looking behind curtains and under beds to see if there were mean teachers with whips to threaten the children. Finally an impatient nursery school director said "I think, professor, that the good behavior that you see is a result of the clarity and agreement of all of the people to take care of the children, the professionals and the parents." I think there's a lot in that. I'm not trying to sell communism. That's not the point. I think it's good for us to agree—not worry—about whether we bring up children according to Freud or according to Jung or according to Adler or according to parent effectiveness training, but to know that we're bringing them up to be kindly, loving, cooperative people.

### No physical punishment

We should have no watching of television violence, and no guns, especially to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, who is sometimes called the Prince of Peace. And this is the time of year when we load our sons with guns, helmets, hand grenades, and Rambo equipment.

We should have no physical punishment. Something like 75 or 80% of American parents are absolutely convinced you can't bring up children properly without spanking them. I think they are unaware of the many parts of the world where it has never occurred to people to hit their children. I think that physical punishment, if it makes children behave, makes them behave because they're afraid of being hit again and I don't think that that's a good or a lasting motive for people to behave themselves. I think children should behave themselves because they love their parents, they sense that their parents love them, that it hurts their parents' feelings when the child misbehaves or is thoughtless. Try getting that across to parents who are absolutely incredulous. I say for example that in the shop, or in the orchestra, the supervisor doesn't come in roaring and kick that person in the pants. He says "Jenkins, would you mind coming into the office." He explains how he would like a different kind of behavior and most workers will respond when they hear clearly what is expected of them. And most children, just like adults, will try to behave better when it's clear to them what their parents want. If we just go around yelling at them and whacking at them, it makes them more

quarrelsome. It turns some of them into bullies. That's bringing up children differently.

### Be more political

The other thing that we must persuade Americans to do is to take a lot more participation in politics. Only half of the American people bother to vote at all, yet you hear Americans say so proudly "Thank goodness we have democracy, the way the Soviet Union doesn't have it."

How are we going to get good day care in adequate amounts? By political activity. It's the only way in our society. How are we going to get good schools? A minority of our schools are very good, but a majority of them are not very good. And children are herded around and they're treated more or less like cattle and they're taught to memorize, then recite. That's not what you should be learning in school. You should be learning initiative, how to take responsibility, how to solve problems. You should be encouraged to be creative. These potentialities in children are snuffed out in schools. The teachers are simply authoritative or they insist that the child stay passive and listen and regurgitate what the teacher is saying. This applies not just in elementary school; it applies in universities too.

How are we going to get disarmament? How are we going to keep our government from interfering in Nicaragua except by politics?

One thing to do is to get people who don't vote to vote. I don't know how to do that since I mostly talk to people who do vote. Another part of the problem is how are we going to get people to vote discriminately. Seventy to 80% of the American people believe in a nuclear freeze and they believe in non-interference in the affairs of other nations. They believe in taking care of those who are disadvantaged and cannot take care of themselves, but they love a President who disagrees with them in every respect. I don't know how to turn them around either. Certainly it's got to be done sooner or later. You can join groups. I think one of the inspiring things in coming to Ann Arbor is to find how many organizations there are working for disarmament and related issues like Central America. It's very important to get in groups. It would be nice if all the groups could get together as they've done here, at least to a degree. That's not the most important thing. It's for everybody to get involved in a group and get educated and have his own ethics, multiplied with others in the group.

### Lobby

You don't have to go to Washington to lobby. If you want to lobby a Senator or a Representative you have to find out when he's going to be in the district and make an appointment. There's no point in going in as a single person because he can say, "He's a nut," or "She's a nut." Go as a group. You must have a name, and when you make the appointment you say Ann Arbor Citizens for Kindness to Nicaragua. The representative doesn't know whether you represent the twelve people who come or whether there are 1200 people. There's no need to take up his time by telling him how

many you've got. Lobbying consists of making an impression on your representative, that you've taken the trouble to come there, that you're serious and that you're sensible people.

### Write letters

There are letters to the editor which are surprisingly effective, because in every community there are hundreds and thousands of people who read the letters to the editor first. They love to get involved and the conflict doesn't cost anything.

Then there are letters generally. I'm amazed to find how many people, who are dedicated to a cause like disarmament, have never written a letter to the President or to their representative in Congress. You ask them why not and they give excuses like "I wouldn't know just how to express the letter." This is just crazy to worry about how to express the letter. All you have to do is to make clear whether you're pro or con. The President doesn't call in the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State and say "I want you gentlemen to see some of the mail I've been getting lately. Look at these margins. Look at the spelling here." The President doesn't see your letter. It's somebody in the White House's obligation to count the pile and to tell the President every week or two how the mail is going. I've gotten acquainted with dozens of congressmen and senators, all of whom say the same thing. It doesn't matter how principled you are, how strongly you believe in something, if your mail is heavily running in the opposite direction it gives you gooseflesh. You worry about what's going to happen next election. Keep that gooseflesh running up and down his spine.

### Civil disobedience

Civil disobedience is not for everybody, but if you've been voting, organizing, lobbying and demonstrating peacefully and finding you're getting nowhere and you can see that the country is slipping into a more and more desperate position, I think then



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**Chile** (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)  
cannons and police launching tear gas. The U.S. Ambassador was briefly trapped in the panic after the police moved in.

Rojas's mother, Veronica de Negri, blamed the Chilean government for the murder of her son and called the President a "liar." The Chilean government said that soldiers were not responsible for the torching, and at

times has made suggestions that Rojas had been carrying flammable liquid and set himself afire.

Moya-Raggio said that she knows Rojas's mother. "She was in prison and tortured, and has not been allowed into Chile," Moya-Raggio said. The Chilean government permitted de Negri to return to Chile to visit her son while he was in the

hospital. Moya-Raggio was reluctant to talk about de Negri because of possible danger to her.

But Moya-Raggio urged everyone to write to the Ministry of Interior in Chile to demand an honest investigation of the incident. "These things happen every day," she said, "but it is only now when a U.S. resident has been killed that the U.S. press

is interested in it." Yet the tragic death of Rojas could be a way to bring all the other atrocities to light.

**Send letters to Ministerio del Interior, Santiago, Chile. The letters can be in English.**

## Robbery (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12)

\$1 trillion gift will not be reinvested in productive industry but used for mergers and takeovers. In 1985, General Motors (a top 20 military contractor) bought Hughes Aerospace for \$5 billion; the auto industry languishes, but GM's profits do not. What the gift will do is to vastly increase the excessive power of the military-industrial complex over our nation's resources which allows them to block the changes we need to build a society that serves the general welfare rather than the welfare of the generals.

Ultimately the money will flow to a

handful of wealthy and powerful investors. In 1978, the top 0.5% of the population controlled about 20% of the total wealth in the U.S. (excluding real estate, 40%) and about 80% of the stocks and bonds. Simon Ramo and three other people own 40% of the stock of TRW. This minority's slender commitment to a democratic economy and a peaceful world will not be increased by the fat dividends Star Wars will bring them. The old joke about Reagan Hood who robs from the poor and gives to the military-industrial complex could hardly be more apt.

### The Great Pork Barrel in the Sky

Like cancer, Star Wars spending feeds

on itself. Although many technical people like to delude themselves that work on Star Wars today is "only research" to see if it is possible, the business executives know better. As is usual with military programs, the companies which are being asked to determine whether Star Wars is feasible are the same ones which will be given \$1 trillion to build it if their answer is yes. They will now kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. "Everybody knows you don't make money in technology research programs," one contractor said; "We've got to have deployment."

Looking at the rubble of the hamlet of

Ben Tre during the Vietnam War, an American officer said, "We had to destroy the village in order to save it." Star Wars will help the financial privateers destroy America's future ("in order to save it") even more thoroughly than the U.S. military leveled Ben Tre. Even if Star Wars fails to trigger a nuclear war, its astronomical price tag threatens our chances for a humane post-industrial society. Stopping Star Wars will not get us where we have to be; for that we must acquire the power to reshape America's economy along new democratic lines. But not stopping Star Wars will make the task a great deal harder.

## THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT.....



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## Spock (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30)

it's time to become civilly disobedient. It's our country. It isn't Reagan's country. It's our children who are going to die, our grandchildren that are going to die, all their descendants are going to potentially be wiped out if we get into war. We have to realize we have a reckless, ignorant administration and we've got to impress them one way or another. One way is by civil disobedience. I want to tell you one thing about it. If members of the clergy are in your group, this gives you the feeling, I can't be all wrong. Also, it's good to know it disconcerts the police to have to arrest clergymen. They aren't trained for this. They are trained to rough up what they consider rough characters and not clergymen in clerical costumes. It's unnerving to them.

I was at one time asked by 150 clergymen during the Vietnam War period to commit civil disobedience in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington. This is a story

that shows you don't have to get violent, you don't even have to do anything real annoying. All you have to do is to stay in the rotunda of the Capitol building after 4:30 pm. The regulation is that visitors must be out by 4:30, so the policeman on duty at the rotunda said "Gentlemen, you'll have to leave. It's closing time."

You pretend you don't hear him. He has to go and call the Chief of Capitol Police who comes in with the regulations. He has to read the regulations and he is very nervous with 150 clergymen. He was shaking when he was trying to read this thing. Nobody moved. He had to go and summon up 20 policemen. They don't have 150 policemen to arrest 150 demonstrators, so each policeman will arrest several people. This is the tense part of civil disobedience. This is when the policeman comes after you. You watch apprehensively before that and are relieved to see each policeman as he comes forward looking at somebody else. Finally you see one coming to you, looking

you right in the eye, and you think "What would my mother say?" Then he mugs you, takes your finger prints and leads you down the long flight of stairs of the Capitol and usually there are supporters, your children, husbands or wives and they clap for you and you feel just a little bit noble. Down at the bottom are the paddy wagons.

The paddy wagons in Washington are two kinds: the closed in kind with a slippery wooden bench on both sides and you can trust the drivers to be sadists. They rush full speed up to a red light and slam on the brakes. Everybody slides down the seats and crushes together at the forward end and then the light goes green they gun it and everybody goes back. It's also rather hot in the summer. The other kind in Washington are open-windowed buses which are open for air, but the windows are barred. They are much more comfortable and you can see where you're going. The closed kind are swerving around corners and you wonder where they are taking you. You can see

where they're taking you in the open kind.

One hundred fifty clergymen were herded into the open buses and by this time they were also excited about having been bad boys and relieved that the worst part was over and when they'd see a pedestrian on the street they'd stick out their arms through the bars and it was comical to see the expressions on pedestrians' faces. They'd never before seen five busloads of clergymen going off to the jail and they all looked puzzled as they watched the buses go by.

You'd get to jail. They'd put you in a cellblock. In this particular case, one clergyman brought in a bible, smuggled in a bible. You're not allowed to bring anything in. He passed it around and the clergymen would read a favorite passage and then we'd sing and the singing in jail was especially magnificent. All the walls are concrete and it's much more cavernous than your bathroom. They were generally good singers as they had to lead the singing for all those

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 32)



**Spock** (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31)

years in church and they'd learned not just the first verse, but the second and third. So the jail was ringing with the singing that night. Most demonstrators will quiet down by about midnight. This night the clergymen were still going strong at two or three o'clock in the morning.

There are lots of things that you can do politically. I've only mentioned half of them and I'm not trying to get everyone to commit civil disobedience. The advantage of it is that it is noticed by the press a hundred times as much as collective demonstrations, especially if you're a respectable looking type. The important thing is to find what is comfortable for you and keep on doing it. So many of the best young people back in the Vietnam days who didn't mind going to jail or going to Canada, nevertheless got discouraged much too easily. They said things like "I wrote a letter to the President. It didn't stop the war. Letter writing doesn't do any good. I went to a demonstration in Washington and that didn't stop the war." They had very little concept of how long it takes and how hard you have to fight to make an impression on the government and to change the course of history. It took

women 70 years just to get the vote. The vote seems such a simple thing to ask for. How could any government turn down half the population who want the right to vote? It seems inconceivable, looking back, that there was such a thing as a denial of the franchise for women, that those women who fought for votes for women, it took them 70 years and in the end, they had to lie down on street corners in Washington to block traffic. They knocked the heads off statues of some of our national heroes in Washington. They even smashed some windows of banks and some of these were society leaders in Philadelphia and Boston, where people take their own opinions more seriously than they do in other parts of the country.

**The case of Cary Dickerson**

You have to fight, fight, fight, and most important, never get discouraged. It seems to me that's the clearest thing at the present time. There's lots to be discouraged about, but the most important rule is don't get discouraged. Now I fondly raise the question, does anything do any good? I would say it was extraordinary looking back at the peace movement and the Vietnam

War movement which kept Lyndon Johnson from going for another term. You've heard that, some of you people who are younger? He only had one term plus a little bit left over from Kennedy's term and he didn't dare run again because there was so much opposition to his policies. Extraordinary achievement!

I'll tell of one other person who inspires me, a little middle aged, gentle lady in Oklahoma, whose name is Cary Dickerson. She lives twenty miles from Tulsa. She is the proprietor of a nursing home, a small nursing home, very small. Her husband's a farmer. She read in the paper that the Oklahoma Utility Company was going to build a power plant there, not too far from her nursing home. From the sound of it, she went to the library and did some reading and disliked the idea even more. She hired herself a good lawyer. Eventually, to pay the lawyer, even though she got considerable support in the end, she had to sell her nursing home. She used up all her savings and she borrowed as much from her husband as her husband was willing to loan her. She found out through her lawyer, that in the regulations about building nuclear power plants, that citizens

in the locality have the right at twenty or twenty-five points in the planning, to challenge the utility to show that they're taking all possible precautions. She and her lawyer did that. At the end of ten years, Oklahoma Public Utility Company surrendered to Cary Dickerson.

That's enough for my monologue. Now I'd like to get into some discussion. You'll notice that I'm very opinionated these days and I used to have quite a different approach. I used to have quite a different personality. I used to be much more cautious. When I was speaking, I'd say "on the one hand...on the other hand." Nowadays, I don't bother with "on the other hand!" But in life, we're desperate and we've got to make up our minds fast in what appeals to us and to keep on doing it. The fact that I'm so opinionated and one-sided gives you permission to argue. I don't like to call it questions and answers. That means that I'm omniscient and you ask me "Doctor, what about this?" I like people who are mad or scream or shout at me. I'm stalling right now for time to see somebody's hand go up.

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