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CALENDAR & COMMUNITY Resource Directory

# MAY 1987

# FREE

# AGENDA

## Ann Arbor's Alternative Newsmonthly

## CONTRAGATE: The Tip of an Iceberg

### The Secret Team Behind Contragate

By the Christic Institute

For the last 25 years a Secret Team of official and retired U.S. military and CIA officials has conducted covert paramilitary operations and "anti-communist" assassination programs throughout the Third World, according to a lengthy affidavit filed in Federal Court by the Christic Institute.

The international crimes committed by this group in the name of the United States are at the heart of the Iran/Contra Scandal. Several Secret Team members, such as retired Maj. Gens. Richard Singlaub, and businessman Albert Hakim, are now being investigated by Congressional committees and the Special Prosecutor for their role in the Reagan Administration's illegal arms sales to Iran and the Contras. For a quarter century this group has trafficked in drugs, assassinated political enemies, stolen from the U.S. government, armed terrorists, and subverted the will of Congress and the public with hundreds of millions of drug dollars at their disposal.

The leaders and chief lieutenants of the Secret Team are defendants in a \$17 million civil lawsuit filed by the Christic Institute on behalf of U.S. journalists Martha Honey and Tony Avirgan. Plaintiff Avirgan was seriously wounded in the 1984 attempted assassination of Eden Pastora (a dissident contra commander who would not accept the supervision of the largest Contra grouping, the FDN) during a press conference at La Penca, Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican border. The attack killed eight, including one U.S. reporter, and seriously injured two dozen.

During their subsequent investigation of the press conference attack, Honey and Avirgan identified the bomber as Amac Galil, an anti-Qaddafi Libyan sent to the Costa Rican ranch of American John Hull, a CIA operative. The journalists allege that Hull's ranch was used as a transfer point for plane loads of arms destined for the Contras and for Colombian cocaine smuggled into the United States. They also found that the same group who planned the Pastora bombing also plotted to assassinate the U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica, Lewis Tams. The assassination would be blamed on the Nicaraguan Government in hopes of inciting a U.S. retaliatory strike, while also earning the Contra network a \$1 million bounty placed on Tams' head by Columbian druglord Pablo Escobar.

Because the La Penca bombing is merely one incident in a long history of criminal enterprise by these defendants, Christic Institute lawyers are prosecuting the suit under a tough anti-organized crime law known as the RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) Act. The 29 defendants include: Hull, Secord,



IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFINITIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

Singlaub, Hakim, Escobar; Contra leader Adolfo Calero; businessman Robert Owen; and mercenary Thomas Posey.

The use of RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act), commonly used to prosecute organized crime, allows Christic Institute attorneys expanded jurisdiction to prove defendants engaged in criminal conspiracy. The Institute is the only non-governmental body with subpoena power to compel testimony or obtain documents related to the Iran-Contra

arms scandal.

The suit alleges the existence of a criminal conspiracy to establish a military "Southern Front" in Costa Rica to facilitate attacks on Nicaragua. Plaintiffs Avirgan and Honey seek compensatory and punitive damages for injuries by this conspiracy to their work as journalists, as well as for personal injuries suffered by Avirgan in the bombing. Total damages requested come to approximately \$17 million.

### The Affidavit of Daniel P. Sheehan

This affidavit, (filed on December 12, 1986, and revised January 31, 1987), is an unusual filing in a federal civil lawsuit. To advance to pre-trial investigation, Attorney Daniel Sheehan, the Plaintiff's Chief Counsel and general Counsel of the Christic Institute has submitted this sworn statement describing the results of three years of private investigations. In it, he lays out a detailed, specific narrative of the defendants' criminal activities and the Christic Institute's investigation of them.

In the face of indifference and interference by the Reagan Justice Department, Christic Institute attorneys are acting as prosecutors using the RICO (Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organization Act) statute which was passed in 1970 to fight organized crime. Here RICO is the cornerstone of an effort to prove the existence of the illegal, private Contra support network involved in gunrunning, drug smuggling, murder, political terrorism and other crimes and

to bring its members to justice. Leaders of this same network helped the Reagan Administration secretly smuggle weapons to the government of Iran.

Created without use of federal subpoena power, the Affidavit demonstrates the wealth of evidence available to those willing to look for it. The sources have been kept, for the most part, anonymous. Some seek immunity from criminal prosecution; others will testify only if subpoenaed and forced to answer under oath; and many need to be assured of their personal safety.

They include law enforcement officers, current and former high ranking officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Drug Enforcement Agency, American mercenaries, individual Contras, drug smugglers and the pilots who have flown from the U.S. carrying guns and returned with cocaine.

The charges brought forward in the (see CHARGES, page 10)

# THE SECRET TEAM



# LETTERS

## Ann Arbor isn't Alabama

One thing that's been missing in the press, local and national, concerning the upswing in racism on campus, has been any discussion of the elitism that gave rise to it. Ann Arbor isn't Alabama and the University of Michigan isn't Selma. There isn't the organized blind hatred of those times on campus. Instead there is a university whose tuition and policies have created a homogeneous student body insensitive to diversity—ethnic or social. Combine that with the cliquishness and cruelty of students who haven't made their way through adolescence yet, and you're going to have continued incidents of racism, sexism, anti-semitism, gay bashing, etc.

Barbara Ransby and UCAR should be commended for drawing national attention to racism on campus and forcing concessions from the university. But they're only attacking a symptom of a larger problem, and to a degree, diverting attention away from it. Until the University, as a state-funded school, recognizes its responsibility to the community and spends as much energy attracting a more socially diverse student population as it does for university boosterism, nothing will change.

Michael Rosentreter  
Ann Arbor, MI

## Another one bites the dust

With the May 20th program, the New Dimensions Study Group joins Joe's Star Lounge in the cultural limbo of minor Ann Arbor institutions that were and might someday be again, but not just now. Thanks for your help in everything. Hope you don't join us where we're going. Hang in there.

Death to the Shah!

Bob Dise  
YPSILANTI, MI

# Limiting Debate: McCarthyism in the 80's

by Phillis Engelbert

The 1952 McCarran-Walter Act, which encompasses three subsections of the Immigration and Nationality Act, has long been a topic of great controversy. This act guarantees the U.S. government the right to exclude or deport any alien who might "engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety or security of the United States," or who may advocate or engage in terrorist, Communist, or subversive activities. This act was borne out of the McCarthy era. Broadly interpreted by Immigration officials, it is effectively used to limit debate within this country. It has been applied in recent years to exclude several prominent foreign political figures and to deport resident alien activists.

One such case is that of distinguished Colombian journalist Patricia Lara. Ms. Lara was among those invited to a dinner honoring winners of the Maria Moors Cabot Prize at Columbia University, last October 13. These prizes are awarded to Latin American journalists and publications for contributing to the advancement of "inter-American understanding and freedom of information." Ms. Lara, however, was detained by Immigration officials at Kennedy Airport in New York and never arrived at the dinner.

"After waiting in a room for two or three hours, I was told that my visa had been cancelled by the State Department and, though no reason was given, that I had two options: to leave the country or to have a court hearing. I decided to go to court because I had nothing to hide," wrote Lara in a letter to the New York Times 1/8/87.

Lara received neither the hearing she was promised, nor an explanation. She spent the next five days in detention (the last two in a maximum-security cell). After those five days, during which she was denied access to bathing facilities and her prescribed medi-

cine for three days, Lara was deported to Colombia.

On November 16, in a "60 Minutes" television interview, Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs charged Lara with being an active member of the Colombian terrorist organization, M-19, and with having close links with the Cuban secret police.

The charges brought against Lara have been both denied by Lara and the Colombian government. To date no evidence has been offered to back up the charges and Lara has not been permitted a hearing in which these charges may be tested.

The Patricia Lara case is but one in a string of cases where non-citizens have been unjustly treated due to their political beliefs.

Another such case involves the arrests (beginning on January 26) and subsequent detention of eight Palestinian residents of the Los Angeles area and the Kenyan wife of one. Immigration officials charged that these individuals were affiliated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a member organization of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and were "fostering the actions of a terrorist group." The Reagan Administration claims that this organization "advocates world communism." The charges constitute "subversive activity" which is punishable by deportation under the McCarran-Walter Act.

The detainees were arrested at gunpoint in the early morning. One Jordanian man, Bashar Hasam Amer, was seized on the campus of Chaffee Community College in Rancho Cucamonga, California, during his chemistry final. The detainees were verbally abused and initially denied food, water, and medicine. They were tightly shackled together, hand and foot, when brought to meet with lawyers. For ten days they were held in isolation in a security section of

Terminal Island prison. They were finally released, five on their own recognizance and the other three on bail ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, on Feb. 16. The deportation hearing was set for April 28.

On April 23, the Justice Department withdrew the charges of political subversion for five of the seven Palestinians it had so charged. Deportation proceedings against the other two have been delayed due to the filing of additional charges against them by the Justice Department. The five Palestinians and Kenyan woman still face deportation hearings. The charges brought against them range from overstaying student visas to working illegally to changing jobs without proper authorization.

According to government documents made public earlier this year, the Reagan Administration is attempting to identify and deport aliens linked to "terrorist" organizations. Arab-Americans are the most heavily targeted ethnic group. The Arab-American community, as a result, is subjected to fear and intimidation, with no guarantee of Constitutional and democratic rights. In response to charges of abuse of Constitutional rights and usage of police-state tactics, government officials argue that they are protecting national security interests.

Another victim of the McCarran-Walter Act is Margaret Randall, a feminist author and professor at the University of New Mexico. While living in Mexico in 1956, Randall took out Mexican citizenship so that she could find work. Although she was born in the U.S. and presently lives with her daughter in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the U.S. government is treating her as an alien.

Randall, who spoke in Ann Arbor last spring (AGENDA, May 1986) was ordered to leave the U.S. August 28 under a provision

(see ACT, page 7)



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(PHOTO by Gregory Fox)

## National Mobilization Draws 150,000

by Arlin Wasserman

On April 25, over 150,000 people marched through Washington D.C. in a National Mobilization for Peace and Justice in Central America and South Africa. Government employees, hospital workers and hundreds of religious organizations filled the 2,300 buses that arrived at the ellipse that morning. The marchers were neither turned back by right-wing attacks and red-baiting from the U. S. government, nor by AFL-CIO head, Lane Kirkland, or the Washington Times, all of whom labeled the National Mobilization a Marxist event. Neither was the march disrupted by numerous revolutionary groups.

It took nearly three hours for the entire crowd to march down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol building. From the Capitol steps Rev. Jesse Jackson delivered a key

note address to the protesters calling "hunger and poverty" the real enemies of the United States. Thousands of people wore buttons, handed out along the way, asking "Do We Hate Our Enemies More Than We Love Our Children?"

Speakers ranged from Daniel Ellsberg to Ann Arbor's Barbara Ransby. All of them addressed the problems of U. S. foreign policy in Central America, South Africa and the Middle East. The speakers echoed one another in condemning the Reagan administration for relying on military strength rather than peaceful negotiation and for discounting the strength of grass roots social movements both at home and abroad.

Also evident was widespread mainstream support for the national mobilization. Numerous union leaders, both at the pre-march

rally and on the steps of the capitol, spoke of the "oldest coalition in history: the union and the church."

Lou Grant quoted Mark Twain saying, "Being a patriot means being loyal to the country all of the time and loyal to the government when it deserves it." Over and again, Grant chanted "My country!" to the vocal, responsive crowd.

Toward the end of the rally, Jackson Browne presented a donation of \$25,000 to the African National Congress on behalf of Sun City/United Musicians Against Apartheid.

Overall, the event brought out many people who had never felt ready to protest before which demonstrated how truly unrepresentative present U. S. foreign policy is.

## Court Accompaniment Program Underway

by Polly Morrow

The courtroom is filled with strangers. About 15 feet from the witness stand sits the man who sexually assaulted you three months ago. He looks coldly at you and murmurs "bitch" under his breath. After you are interrogated by the prosecutor and forced to describe every minor detail of the brutal act, the defense attorney asks about your previous sexual relations with the man who raped you. The prosecutor objects, but the judge allows the question to be asked. You feel alone, alienated, and betrayed. You wonder just who is on trial.

The motivation behind sexual assault is to overpower, humiliate, and degrade the victim. However, the feelings of victimi-

zation many women experience are not limited to the actual assault. Insensitive questioning by the police, callous remarks by acquaintances and the trial can exacerbate these feelings; some women find their encounter with the criminal justice system as traumatic as the assault itself. Courtroom support is essential in the prevention of this further trauma to sexual assault survivors.

Across the nation assault crisis centers have developed counselling and court accompaniment programs to assist women in their recovery from the trauma associated with sexual assault and in their interactions with the often insensitive criminal justice

system.

In Ann Arbor, a volunteer Court Accompaniment Program is being developed by three women's advocacy agencies: the Women's Crisis Center, the Assault Crisis Center, and the University of Michigan's Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center. The program's function will be to orient sexual assault survivors to the court process and accompany them to court during hearings and trials. The program will be staffed by volunteers from the community. Currently, counselors from the Assault Crisis Center accompany their clients to trial. The use of volunteers will enable therapists to better serve the counseling needs of their clients.

CAP is currently recruiting volunteers willing to accompany sexual assault survivors to court. There will be an information meeting 4 May and a volunteer orientation meeting 19 May (see CALENDAR).

and Children (WIC) is an exceptionally successful program designed to improve the health of low-income women, new mothers, infants and pre-school children at nutritional risk.

WIC helps prevent malnutrition by providing a medically prescribed package of iron-fortified infant formula, cheese, milk, fruit juice, cereal and other foods based on the individual's need. The average cost of a month's WIC is \$30.50. Medical attention and food is supplemented with nutrition education for parents.

WIC not only assures children a healthy

(see WIC, page 8)

## Right to Food Yet to be Fully Realized in U.S.

by Marlene Kiingati, Barbara Howell and Robert Krzewinski

Despite a Gross National Product of more than \$14,000 per person, 13 million children live in poverty in the U. S. Of the eleven states in the nation with the highest infant mortality rates, ten are in the South. The Black infant mortality rate is almost twice as high as that for whites. In Washington, D.C., the infant mortality rate

is twice the national average and in 1981 exceeded that of Cuba and Jamaica. The United States ranks 15th in infant mortality among nations.

While adequate diet will not compensate for great differences in access to opportunity, it is a start. The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants

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## MICHIGAN'S DEPT OF CIVIL RIGHTS OFFICES

Ten district offices of the Michigan Department of Civil Rights have been established in cities with high minority populations. Any person north of the Grand Rapids, Saginaw or Muskegon offices may call 1-800-482-3604 toll free for assistance with civil rights problems. Persons with hearing or speech impairments in the 313 area code can communicate on the TDD unit by calling 961-1552. Residents outside the 313 area code can call the toll free number. District offices are staffed by Enforcement and Community Services Bureaus.

Enforcement staff receive and investigate formal complaints. Many of these complaints are resolved in the process of investigation. Community Services staff work to achieve voluntary compliance with civil rights laws.

### Executive Offices

Department of Civil Rights  
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# Combatting the Stereotypes about Black Crime

by Barbara Ransby

"... so-called 'cultural' explanations for crime ignore the reality that most poor Black people are not criminals or drug addicts, and most have more moral values and dignity than most politicians and corporate leaders. In fact, with the recent exposure of the Iran-gate scandal and with Watergate still fresh in our memory, there seem to be a lot more criminals in Washington these days than on the streets of Detroit, Chicago or Harlem."

In Dec. 1986, The Michigan Daily printed a racist cartoon which depicted Black teenagers in Detroit as mindless criminals. In self defense the cartoonist claimed that he was only trying to make a statement about the pervasiveness of violent Black on Black crime in cities like Detroit. It did not occur to him to make any statement about the racially motivated white on Black crime which has been on the upsurge in recent months, or even more prevalent, the rich on poor crime which the Reagan administration has mandated at virtually all levels of government.

Three short weeks later a vivid example of what this type of thoughtless, yet inexcusably racist stereotyping leads to. In late Dec., three Black men had the extreme misfortune of having their car break down in the Howard Beach section of Queens, New York. When they entered a local pizza parlor in search of help, one patron immediately called the police informing them that three "suspicious" Black men were there and they should come and "check them out."

Before the police arrived, a racist mob armed with baseball bats surrounded the three men and began chasing them through the streets, beating, kicking and punching them mercilessly and screaming "get out of our neighborhood, niggers." In a desperate attempt to escape, one of the victims, 23 year old Michael Griffith, ran out onto a nearby freeway and was struck and killed by a hit and run driver.

Some might argue that the racist punks who killed Michael Griffith are exceptions and no cause for alarm, but the facts and history belie this argument. What is as alarming as this brutal murder is the widespread support for the attack among other Howard Beach residents. When a group of predominantly Black protesters marched

into the neighborhood a few days after the incident, a mob of 200 whites jeered, spit upon and threw rocks at the marchers, calling them "niggers" and "nigger-lovers." In interviews with the press, other Howard Beach residents made comments like: "this sort of thing was bound to happen;

'people' are just tired of 'them' (blacks) ripping us off," and "if they (the victims) were over here, they were probably up to no good, but its too bad things got out of hand" (just a plain, old-fashioned flogging would have been okay, I suppose). The reason I have equated the seemingly "benign" stereotype suggested in the Daily cartoon to the brutal act of physical violence which characterized the Howard Beach incident is because I think there is a very thin line between the two.

The right-wing analysis of Black crime—that we are all violent savages and need to be either caged or lynched—is one that is clearly racist and dangerous, but

(see CRIME, page 9)

# America's Invasion of the Soviet Union

by Henry E. Hardy

Imagine an America ruled by an enfeebled President controlled and manipulated by his advisors and by his wife. During the President's illness, he is persuaded to sign papers authorizing intervention by the United States and its allies to stabilize the situation in a foreign country where a Communist revolution threatens American interests. American troops, including draftees, are sent in. Strict military censorship prevents publication of information about the war. During the President's incapacity, the Attorney General orders the arrest of hundreds of union leaders and anti-war activists. Protest rallies by thousands of people are broken up by gangs of soldiers and police.

Unfortunately, this is not the plot for another trashy mini-series. The United States actually did invade and occupy Russia during the end of World War I.

An understanding of America's invasion and occupation of the Soviet Union in 1918-

1919 is important for two reasons. First, the war was the prototype for America's later interventionist wars, from Korea to Viet Nam to El Salvador and Angola. Second, the fact that U.S. troops invaded and occupied their country in the twentieth century has much to do with Soviet fears of U.S. militarism and aggression.

U.S. policy during the period between the Czar's demise and the end of World War I was directed by three conflicting desires: to aid the evacuation of Czech Nationalist forces which were to be extracted from the Urals via Vladivostok 4500 miles away; to restrain Japanese territorial designs on Siberia and China; and to combat Communism.

Allied troops in Russia had at first allied themselves with the workers' delegations in Russia after the revolution broke out. As late as March 20, 1918, The New York Times reported that "Allies

cooperated with Russian Reds" in a headline. The article reported how British and French officers were helping to defend Russia's White Sea coast with the cooperation of the Council of Workman's and Soldier's Delegates.

By April 8, however, the Times reported that Lenin was threatening war against Japan because of the landing of Japanese troops there.

On April 13, a New York Times headline read: "NO WORD OF OUR MARINES" and beneath it, "News of Landing at Vladivostok lacks Official Confirmation."

The copy read: "Secretaries Lansing and Daniels both stated positively late this afternoon that no word of the reported landing of American Marines had been officially received. The marines were

(see INVASION, page 9)

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## Israel's Military Involvement in Central America

### A Nicaragua Profile

by Steve Ghannam

On April 23, 1984, American television viewers were stunned to learn that "the state of Israel, at Washington's urging, has armed a quarter of the rebel army" in Nicaragua, according to Fred Francis of NBC News on location in Honduras. NBC showed a U.S.-supplied C-47 cargo plane dropping weapons to the contras 110 miles from Managua. Contra commander Enrique Bermudez told Francis in an interview, "We received some weapons ... (the) Israeli government took from (the) PLO in Lebanon."

Today we hear of the deep Israeli involvement in the Iran-contra affair. Because conflicting reports are still coming from both Washington and Tel Aviv, an accurate assessment of who did what and when is nearly impossible.

It is important to understand though, that the Israeli economy is a militarized economy. It relies on the export of arms and military services for more of its exports than any other country in the world. U.S. military and economic aid have enabled the Israelis to build up this military economy and U.S. interests determine who gets the arms. U.S. aid also shields the Israeli population from the consequences of militarization: unemployment, roller-coaster inflation (jumping from rates of under 100 percent to over 800 percent within a matter of a few years), and loss of purchasing power.

Israeli military exports have become an important component of U.S. global strategy and go to regimes which the United States wishes to support, but feels politically constrained to arm because of world or American public opinion. The Israeli government, thus, becomes a key element in U.S. strategy to circumvent Congressional and public opinion in the United States. This is one of the reasons why the Israeli government receives more U.S. aid than any other country in the world (4 to 5 billion dollars

per year and still rising), and explains why the Israelis are permitted to do almost anything they want in the Middle East without risking loss of U.S. support.

In the seventies, Israel became "the major source of arms for the conflicts in Central America," according to Remer in the 29, June 1981 Los Angeles Times. In January 1983 a special meeting of the Nonaligned Nations in Managua denounced the mounting Israeli military intervention as well as the U.S. policy of intervention in Central America, according to the Feb. 1983 *Le Monde Diplomatique*.

Nicaragua's relationship with Israel predates the formation of the Zionist state. In the 1940's, Anastasio Somoza Garcia provided Haganah agents (the main Zionist military wing in Palestine at that time) with the diplomatic cover necessary to buy arms in Europe. In turn, Israel provided military equipment to Nicaragua beginning in the 1950's. These arms sales to Nicaragua and other Central American nations remained relatively uncontroversial until the outbreak of the Nicaraguan insurrection against General Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

In 1961, the FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional) was founded to work toward the overthrow of the Somoza dynasty. In the twenty-year period between the mid-1950's and late 1970's, Israel sold tanks, light aircraft, armored cars, automatic rifles and ammunition to the Somoza dictatorship, according to the May/June 1985 NACLA Report on the Americas. In 1980 the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute reported that Israel provided 98 percent of Nicaragua's arms between 1970 and 1974.

It was the savagery shown by Somoza's troops toward the civilian population in the period after the September 1978 uprising, and the continued international attention

given to human rights abuses, that prompted the U.S. to cut off new arms shipments to Somoza's National Guard. In the regime's final months, Israel is said to have provided the vast majority of the military hardware received by the Somoza regime. Consequently, a Carter administration official said in November 1978 that the administration "had decided against trying to prevent Israel from supplying light arms" to Somoza, according to the 18 Nov 1978 Miami Herald. Defending its arms shipments to Nicaragua, Israel pointed to the "special relationship" between itself and the Somozas, claiming that Israel "owed" Nicaragua the favor. Somoza consistently supported Israel in the United Nations, especially regarding Israel's policy toward the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In a report issued in April 1985, the bipartisan Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus of the U.S. Congress found that forty-six of forty-eight of the leaders of the largest contra military unit, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), were former National Guardsmen under Somoza. The Israelis have supplied arms to the contras since late 1982. At that time they sent several thousand AK47 assault rifles that had been captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization. According to a 12 Nov 1983 Washington Post article, these rifles were paid for with CIA funds on cash-and-carry terms during covert operations. Israeli support for the contras has increased since then through a variety of means.

Although denied by both the U.S. and Israel, it is very likely that the U.S. has used part of the military and economic aid package to Israel to fund the contras. Concerned about such third party sales to the contras, Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI) introduced an amendment to the 1986 foreign aid bill that would curtail this practice. President Reagan threatened to veto the bill unless the amendment was scrapped. The Pell amendment was then rewritten in a way that does not prohibit third party sales.

Several contra leaders have openly discussed Israeli aid to their movement. In May 1984, *Time Magazine* reported, "Israel funnels arms to the contras through the Honduran army. Israeli intelligence experts have helped the CIA train the contras, and retired or reserve Israeli army commandos have been hired by shadowy private firms to assist the rebels." Marco Zeledon of the FDN commented in 1983: "Israel would be a good candidate if the North Americans reduce our aid," according to *J. Hunter* in the Dec 1984 no.1 Israeli Foreign Affairs. In April 1984, another

(see Israel, page 7)

## The View from Nicaragua

by Jane Curschmann

La Trampa is a state-owned coffee farm (finca) in northern Nicaragua. It is nestled in a rich green valley north of the city of Jinotega. Although this area is a war zone, thirty families live there and raise coffee and crops for their own consumption. Ann Arbor's AMISTAD Construction Brigade visited La Trampa the weekend of February 14 and 15 to see how people in the war zones are forced to live. AMISTAD brigadistas also went to witness the coffee harvest, for coffee is Nicaragua's number one source of foreign exchange.

The province of Jinotega is mountainous, green and lush. Rivers and clear, running streams pass down the mountains and along the valleys. Driving north of Jinotega in a Japanese flat-bed truck along a bumpy dirt road we felt nervous. In the front and back of the truck were three armed men: two students and a lieutenant of the Sandinista army. Their guns were at the ready, their eyes watchful. We arrived

safely at the finca, however, and were immediately welcomed.

About 300 people were living at La Trampa: the thirty peasant families and two coffee-cutting brigades. One of the brigades was composed of highschool students from Jinotega and the other of workers and students from ISCA (Instituto Superior de Ciencias Agropecuaria), the Institute at which AMISTAD is building a soils and water testing laboratory. A "responsible" for the ISCA brigade, Mauricio, showed us around the farm the first day. He explained the coffee harvesting process, how the different quality beans are sorted and de-pulped after they are picked, and how they are finally bagged to be sent to drying centers in other parts of the province.

The families live in small wooden houses with electricity. The coffee cutters live in larger dormitory-like buildings with wooden platforms for beds. There is a

cafeteria where the cutters eat all their meals. The farm owns trucks and tractors and the farmers grow beans and corn in addition to their export crop, coffee. Cheese is made from cow's milk. We were told that the cows are there mainly to provide the farm's children with milk. Pigs and chickens ran loose.

The house of the ex-owner, a North American who sold the farm to the state after the contras became active in the area, has been converted into a school and childcare center with a playground. While we were there the playground was dedicated to the memory of a member of the farm community who was killed in a contra attack in 1982.

Saturday evening there were two dances as it was the last day of cutting for the Jinotega brigade which was returning to prepare for the start of the school year. We danced and talked with campesinos, brigade members and soldiers. What they had to tell was both inspiring and saddening.

A group of campesinos told me how much they had

(see AMISTAD, page 8)

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# Juigalpans Visit Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR—During Central America Week, 23 March to 9 April, Ann Arbor hosted its first sister city visitors from Juigalpa, Nicaragua. Claudio Vallecillo, Mayor of Juigalpa, and Marilyn Carrillo Martinez, Director of Juigalpa's clinic and health programs for the surrounding area came as their representatives.

The Mayor's interest in politics prompted the arrangement of meetings with city, state, and federal government officials. Dr. Martinez' interest was to visit medical facilities here. She also hoped to meet with Nicaragua medical aid fundraisers, in order to discuss Juigalpa's most pressing needs.

Meetings and events for the week focused on issues of medical care, environmental health, politics and culture. The Juigalpans visited the public schools and School Board, attended a Chamber of Commerce meeting, offered advice to those who are coordinating the clothing drive for Juigalpa, and met with a variety of people, among them: women's groups and law students, Senator Levin and Representative Pursell, and Abby Rockefeller (who is interested in donating the technology for composting toilets to Juigalpa).

Vallecillo helped make the final decision on the model and size of the garbage truck that the Ann Arbor Sister City Task Force is donating to Juigalpa. After viewing several trucks under consideration, he agreed that it was best to purchase simplest machine (in order to facilitate repair). He recommended a non-compacting garbage truck such as the "Haul-All" model. A 12 cubic yard model of this truck has since been found, which should be ideal for Juigalpa.

Another direct aid project under discussion was the need for a building where recuperating patients who no longer need direct care can stay after surgery. The present clinic has a limited number of beds,



(photo by Gregory Fox)

and people must be moved out quickly so that beds are available for those more recently wounded. Vallecillo says Juigalpa's base Christian community hopes to build a home suitable for outpatient recovery. Perhaps this project is one that Ann Arbor's religious community can support.

At the evaluation meeting held with Vallecillo and Martinez a couple of days before their departure, the visitors were asked what they found most surprising while here. They noted the apparent affluence of the people, the freedom to protest government actions without fear (as they could not do under Somoza), and the freedom to hold political planning meetings without

fear.

As the Nicaraguans departed from the airport, one man called "Regresa pronto" which translates as "return soon."

The Sister City Task Force looks forward to future delegations from Juigalpa, and is in the midst of arranging the next delegation from Ann Arbor to Juigalpa. This delegation will visit Juigalpa June 20 to 30. If you are interested in being a delegate, call Kim Groome at 663-1870. The Sister City Task Force will be firming up the details such as: the number of delegates, air arrangements, etc. at its next meeting.

by Kim Groome



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## READERS WRITE

### Network News and the Image of a President

by Warren A. Shannon

The only way we get a glimpse of Ronald Reagan these days is when he is enroute to or from Camp David, or at ceremonial events at the White House. The festive spirit of these occasions makes them relatively safe for the President, even in the midst of the current controversy.

The eye of the Irangate hurricane has hovered over the capitol for months. Congressional investigators continue to sift through the evidence. Meanwhile, the media controls the image of the President for the eyes of the American public.

There is much the major media has to gain by controlling the dissemination of information to mass audiences. However, the actual picture the media presents of the president is not its first concern. Of primary concern is the financial bottom line. When a president is riding high, he will be supported; when the scoop is as attractive as Watergate Revisited, the ratings come first.

Throughout his first term and well into the second, Reagan was coddled by the mainstream press. His agenda, designed to rebuild the American spirit and entice the country to once again "stand tall," set in motion a bandwagon which the media immediately boarded for its own profit.

Live coverage of returned hostages shaking hands with their savior, the President, were deemed valuable enough by the powerful soap opera sponsors to warrant day-time viewing. No doubt the major sponsors also saw the money-making potential of last year's Fourth of July celebration in New York City, in which the figurehead former

actor and actress were star attractions, and of the homecoming celebrations of battle-ships returning from Grenada and Libya.

These and many similar episodes were played up in hopes that people would awaken with rejuvenated nationalist spirit. Good for the working man, good for America, good for ABC.

The astute among the listening public must have known much earlier than last November that Reagan is a detached president with questionable control over his own mental faculties. Earlier than November he fumbled at news conferences, once calling the Austrian airport where members of a terrorist group massacred travellers near an El Al departure gate "the Vietnam airport."

Dan Rather and Tom Brokaw could not have missed the President's inane responses to questions concerning the Reykjavik fiasco, after which White House staff members scrambled for retractions and re-interpretations.

And yet the mainstream press had long before conceded to a presidential mandate. Members of the Administration wasted no time in privately making use of it to contravene the Boland Amendment and the embargo against America's perceived arch-enemy Iran. To excuse their acceptance of this mandate, the media cited the immense popularity of the President until a small Lebanese newspaper broke the controversy open.

Seeing a need for America to escape "the Vietnam syndrome", the major media encouraged the return to an aggressive foreign

policy and tolerated Reagan's "traditional American values". When they dared to attempt open criticism, it was with words carefully couched in the rhetoric of a renewed patriotism. In this way, they could avoid drawing fire from a vocal conservative watchdog like former White House Communications Director Patrick Buchanan.

Only after the Reagan "revolution" began to burn out did the mainstream media begin to tie together accumulating evidence of covert U.S. government involvement in Central America. The real catalyst was the camera coverage of the interrogation and trial of Eugene Hasenfus in Nicaragua, though there were scattered reports long before this of the North-Secord-Channell contra connection in The New York Times, and more frequent reports in alternative sources such as In These Times. The story began to spill over and could no longer be hidden by presidential mandate or allegations of a lack of supporting evidence.

When the extent of the not-so covert illegalities became clear, the dormant Watergate spirit in the Washington press corps came rushing to the surface. No longer was it so profitable, exciting, or fashionable to cater to the President's wishes. Only now do we hear and read stories about the distance Reagan has maintained through the years from real decision making. Only now is it conveyed to the mass audience that Reagan is not the wise and effective paternal figure as previously portrayed. The best advice

(see TV, next page)



**TV**

(from page 6)

given Mr. Reagan lately has been to stay away from direct confrontation with the members of the press who linger beside the presidential helicopter destined for Camp David.

Although the guiding hand of mainstream reporters has swung against the President, one does not sense that their editors, publishers and broadcasters are ready to abandon Reagan. Even the Tower Commission report has not affected their allegiance. They don't like the idea of America ingloriously losing another president less than two decades after the Nixon debacle. All the evidence from the congressional investigations is not yet in. The media will wait until the full extent of Reagan's role in the sale of arms and the diversion of funds is made public before it lets go of a president it has kept afloat for nearly six years.



**ISRAEL**

(from page 5)

prominent FDN figure, Adolfo Calero, confirmed that his forces were looking for alternative sources of support and added that "the Israelis would be the best because they have the technical experience," according to McManus in the 16 April 1984, L.A. Times.

There was U.S. pressure on Israel, particularly during 1983 and 1984, to assume a more overt role in Central America. At this time the Jerusalem Post reported that "the (Reagan) Administration would like to see Israel encourage its own supporters in the Congress, the Jewish community and elsewhere to become more assertive in backing the contras ... The Administration is prepared to cooperate with Israeli assistance schemes, but is more anxious to see a

higher Israeli political profile in support of U.S. policy in Central America."

However, Israel has accused the Reagan administration of encouraging the contras to talk about Israeli military assistance in order to improve the contra's image with members of the U.S. Congress who are pro-Israel. The Israelis decline to take a high profile in the contra controversy precisely because doing so will antagonize liberals in Congress opposed to aid for the contras. At the same time, Israel runs the risk of upsetting right-wing congressional supporters who feel that Israel should do more to help the U.S. in Central America.

Citing Reagan administration officials and members of Congress, Taubman in the 13 January 1985 New York Times reported that Israel had "increased its aid to the rebels providing more weapons and advice."

The Iran-Israeli-contra scandal is, thus, a direct result of this "friendly" relationship between the U.S. and Israel. However, the people of Nicaragua, who so courageously fought for democracy and an end to their oppression, have since been just one of the many recipients of the interests of this Israeli-American "friendship." Israeli military intervention in Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala, is just as significant. Judging from the Israeli government's past record with undemocratic, dictatorial and/or racist regimes in the Third World and its current ideology, the people of Nicaragua and the Latin-American Solidarity Movement in this country can expect no change in Israeli policy, except continued Israeli military involvement in Central America, so long as the U.S. government encourages and supports such practices.

**ACT**

(from page 2)

of the Act. Her writings, which include many works on Latin American women, were determined to "advocate the economic, international and governmental doctrines of world communism." Ms. Randall has applied for permanent-resident alien status, in an attempt to stay her deportation.

Many others have been arrested, detained, denied entry, or deported from the U.S. because of their political views. Some other figures included in this category are: Tomas Borge, Interior Minister of Nicaragua; General Pasti, an Italian military representative to NATO who is opposed to American nuclear deployments in Europe; Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes; and Rev. Edicio dela Torre, a leftist priest from the Philippines who was jailed for nine years under Marcos. The list also includes Olga Finlay and Leonor Rodriguez Lezcano, two members of the Federation of Cuban Women. These women were denied entry on the grounds that they could "influence and exploit various groups in the United States (e.g., university groups, women's organizations, Cuban-American associations and research institutes) by encouraging them to accept a positive image of the Cuban Revolution and Cuban society," in the words of former Under Secretary of State, Lawrence S. Eagleburger.

The case of Hortensia de Allende, widow of Salvador Allende (the last constitutional president of Chile) had a more promising outcome. The case, which originated in 1983, was not settled until March 31, 1987. Judge Andrew Coffrey, presiding over the U.S. District Court of Massachusetts, ruled that the denial of a visa to de Allende was unconstitutional, and that any future application for a visa by de Allende cannot be rejected on political grounds. de Allende currently holds a U.S. entry visa valid through



Margaret Randall and family

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August 1987. This case represents the first time that a judge has rejected the government's argument that it has a right to deny an individual a visa for considerations of foreign policy, and may serve as a precedent in other cases.

Statistics reveal that 823 visas were denied in 1985 under provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act (NYT 11/12/86). Many other applicants have withdrawn their visa applications after humiliating interrogations or only received visas after having missed their plane reservations or speaking engagements. Administration officials cite political reasons for many visa denials. In many cases they exclude from the country those who possess views which may have a "negative" impact on national and international opinions. "This is an Administration that clearly sees information as another tool of policy to be manipulated,

distorted and withheld as they see fit. They have used visa denials as a very conscious policy, a blatant attempt to manipulate debate," said Steven R. Shapiro, a Civil Liberties Union lawyer who is testing the legitimacy of the McCarran-Walter Act in the Supreme Court (NYT 11/12/86).

One section of the McCarran-Walter Act denies entry to any who advocate violence to achieve political ends. The government evidently chooses not to apply this rule in the case of the contras, who routinely enter the U.S. to lobby Congress for funds and to engage in military training.

The Impeach Reagan Campaign is a nationwide network seeking the impeachment of Ronald Reagan, George Bush and others responsible for the Iran/Contra affair. Petitions \$.05/each (plus postage), t-shirts with smiling Uncle Sam and motto, "Impeach Reagan and Bush." \$10/each to: Impeach Reagan Campaign, Eugene V. Debs Cooperative, 909 E. University, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.



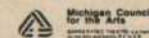
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## WIC

(from page 3)

beginning in life: it is cost effective. A Harvard School of Public Health study found that for every dollar spent on WIC for prenatal care and nutritious foods, up to three dollars in hospital costs could be saved. A recent WIC evaluation in Missouri found that each WIC dollar saved 83 cents in Medicaid costs in the first 30 days after birth.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently completed a five-year evaluation of WIC which found other benefits. Among those were significant weight gain among mothers in the early months of pregnancy, a factor which generally increases the birth weight of their infants and thus the babies' chances of thriving. WIC children were found to be better immunized and receiving more medical care than children not aided by WIC. In addition, children whose mothers received WIC during pregnancy had significantly better vocabulary scores than children whose mothers did not participate in the program. Children who received their first food supplements after their first birthday had significantly better numerical memories than comparable children who did not receive WIC foods.

Despite the evidence of fiscal responsibility and growth of human potential, WIC serves only about 42 percent of those who are eligible, because of government funding limits. The current funding level is \$1.663 billion, serving 3.4 million women, infants, and children. Another estimated 5 million need WIC but cannot participate.

According to the Bread for the World sponsored "Right to Food Resolution" passed by Congress in 1976, food is a right, not a privilege. It proclaimed the right to food regardless of income, job status, age, country of origin or residence, handicaps, religion, or race. This resolution made a statement of political will that has yet to be fully realized in legislation.

WIC eligibility in any state depends on a person's income, health risk and residency. Federal policy specifies seven nutrition risk priorities, and states may further narrow the list. Three-fourths of WIC participants are in the first three priority areas: 1. Pregnant or breastfeeding women and infants with documented nutrition-related health problems; 2. Other infants up to six months with a demonstrated need for supplemental food; and 3. Children with nutrition-related

health problems.

In no state is WIC available to all who are eligible.

Another factor that determines who receives the beneficial foods is geographic location. An applicant must live in a county where WIC is available. There are about 100 counties in the United States without a WIC program. Because health risk factors differ from state to state, a child eligible in one state whose family moves just a few miles to another state could lose WIC benefits. Because all counties do not provide WIC, women in contiguous counties with the same low income and risk factors may not have the same opportunity to participate in the program.

Bread for the World (BFW), a national hunger issues organization with chapters locally (see CALENDAR) has targeted the WIC program for their major lobbying effort this year and recently helped introduce legislation to increase WIC funding. The legislation (S.J. Res. 99 in the Senate and J.J. Res. Res. 192 in the House) seeks to increase WIC funding by 5% each fiscal year until the program reaches everyone who is entitled to it.

To increase WIC funding by 5% for 1988 and hence serve 300,000 additional participants, \$150 million would have to be added to the total WIC budget, a small price to pay. Continued 5% funding increases would mean that by 1991 WIC will serve 65% of those eligible, up from the current 45%. The funding increases will also expand outreach programs to identify the women, infants and children who may be eligible, but do not know of WIC benefits.

In our area hunger groups, including Bread for the World, Interfaith Council for Peace and World Hunger Education-Action Committee (WHEAC) are working together to see that as much local support as possible be given to the WIC legislation.

During May groups will be targeting churches and organizations to write letters to Congress supporting WIC funding increases. Specially designed Mothers' Day cards will be sent to many mothers who want to have and raise healthy children but are unable to, due to poverty. Cards for this Mothers' Day project should be available at most churches. If your church or organization is interested call 663-1870 or 487-9058. Legislative action is expected to continue on WIC. If you would like to help call one of the above numbers.

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## AMISTAD

(from page 5)

gained in their successful struggle against the Somoza regime, how they now had sufficient food to eat and greater decision-making power. They spoke of their willing-

ness to put down their tools and pick up arms to defend their revolution. Again and again we heard how the contras shall not pass as long as there is one campesino alive. The courage, strength and dedication of the people of La Trampa and the brigada-

(see AMISTAD, next page)



## AMISTAD

distas working with them was incredible. Morale, as well as consciousness, was very high. The stories of contra attacks in the area brought us closer to the brutal reality of the war. The fact that combative morale is so high in the face of such terror is testimony to the strength of the people's commitment to the revolutionary process.

The hundreds of workers and students volunteering their labor for approximately two months to help bring in La Trampa's coffee harvest, are an example of the willingness of thousands of Nicaraguans to make personal sacrifices. The effort to harvest the coffee at the farm is a collective one which brings together young and old, urban workers, campesinos, and students. As

one picker told me, "Every lada [a measure of coffee beans] we pick represents one more bullet." Defense and production go hand in hand in war-torn Nicaragua. This is no more evident than in Nicaragua's war zones where the people are under attack. The situation is hard, but the people at La Trampa are not giving up. They will fight if they have to, as many of them have already done.

Guns were very evident on the farm. People carried them casually, like a city dweller carries a bag. There was nothing menacing about it, but it was a constant reminder of the war and the vigilance necessary, to simply be able to farm the land. In the coffee fields on Sunday, where we went to watch coffee being picked and to pick some ourselves, every picker had a

gun. On the ridge above the farm, twelve people stand guard around the clock. We could hear fighting on the other side of the mountains 60 kilometers north of us.

Our brigade returned to Managua that Sunday afternoon very much inspired by our visit to La Trampa. The sacrifices Nicaraguan brigadistas were making in order to bring in the coffee harvest were a positive example for us. There was much laughter and song on the way back to Managua.

Early Monday morning, just hours after we had traveled along the road back to Jinotega, the contras attacked a peasant family's home in the vicinity of the road to La Trampa. Seven people were killed. We received the news with shock, anger, and the feeling that it could just as easily

been us. It brought home the horror of living in an area where civilians are the primary target of the enemy. The contras had not made an attack in the area since 1985, but in a war zone one never knows from one day to the next what will happen.

The AMISTAD Construction Brigade's commitment to the support of the Nicaraguan people's struggle against oppression and exploitation remains as strong as ever. Our understanding of the situation has been deepened by experience. The war being waged against the Nicaraguan people must be stopped. Too much blood has been spilled and too many have suffered in Nicaragua's long struggle for freedom and justice.

## CRIME

(from page 4)

more subtle, and equally dangerous, is the parallel liberal view of Black crime: that there is a tremendous violent and anti-social tendency among poor Black youth, not because we are innately this way, but because of the so-called "culture of poverty," rooted in "unstable" family structures and the lack of moral guidance.

This view, although it seems more benevolent, is a classic example of blaming the victim. It ignores the social bases for crime, and the cultural and economic norms that reinforce it. Moreover, so-called "cultural" explanations for crime ignore the reality that most poor Black people are not criminals or drug addicts, and most have more moral values and dignity than most politicians and corporate leaders. In fact, with the recent exposure of the Iran-gate scandal and with Watergate still fresh in our memory, there seem to be a lot more criminals in Washington these days than on the streets of Detroit, Chicago or Harlem. There is so much legalized violence embedded in the current domestic and foreign policies of this administration that we should look carefully at how we define crime in this society.

A second point to be made in response to racist stereotypes about Black crime is that the few Black youth who do turn to

crime, do so not because they are "social deviants," but because they succumb to the corrupt social messages implicit in much of the dominant culture; a culture which promotes violence, materialist greed and cut-throat competition. Kids who watch movies like Rambo, Miami Vice, and Dynasty, and then are thrown into a situation where guns and drugs are more readily available than scholarships and jobs, are not "deviating" from the cultural norm, they are simply using their meager resources to emulate the values and images which the society promotes. However, very few of the politicians ostensibly concerned with youth crime and drug abuse are even talking about the sources of these problems, only the symptoms. Their solution is more jails for both the young people and their parents.

This narrow and racist view of the origins and scope of crime in our society fuels the kind of mentality that leads to police harassment and brutality on the one hand, and vigilante violence on the other. Police harassment of Black youth in Detroit, New York and other communities is scandalous. One vivid example is the Michael Stewart case in New York two years ago, where a young Black artist was murdered by the New York City Police after being arrested for allegedly writing graffiti on a subway train. Although this is one of the few cases the media picked up on, it is

by no means isolated. In fact, growing up as a Black teenager in Detroit in the 1970's, I too was a victim of police harassment on more than one occasion, despite the fact that I was never guilty of any crime. Once I was pulled over at gunpoint with two friends because, as the cops put it, we "looked suspicious." Although we were rightfully humiliated and outraged by the incident, the police treated it as routine and did not even bother to apologize.

In addition to police harassment of Black and Latino youth, there has been a significant upsurge in vigilante violence against these same targets. Many of these incidents are related to the stereotype of the Black criminal or at least rely upon that stereotype as justification. For example, Bernard Goetz, the white New York subway vigilante who shot three Black youths on a crowded subway train who were allegedly attempting to rob him, was immediately heralded as a crime fighting hero by thousands of New Yorkers. Even before all the facts in the case were revealed, many people leapt to Goetz's defense, assuming that any young Black men, especially two with previous criminal records, were undoubtedly guilty by virtue of who they were, not what they had done.

More recent examples of racist violence include: the Black military cadet at the

Citadel who was attacked by a gang of white cadets wearing Ku Klux Klan hoods; the Black University of Massachusetts students who were beaten and called "niggers" after a sports event; and the Jan 16 Martin Luther King day march in Forsythe County, Georgia, which was disrupted by 300 KKK members carrying Confederate flags, throwing stones and bottles and yelling "niggers go home."

These are all frightening by-products of the conservative period in which we are living—a period in which the most oppressed groups in our society are bearing the brunt of the economic chaos and the anger, violence, and scapegoating that has grown out of it. The upsurge in racial violence, the continuing prevalence of police harassment and the dangerous "blame the victim" mentality inherent in the stereotype of the Black criminal must be vigorously opposed by all progressive forces. This is why a broad based multi-racial coalition which recognizes the importance of Black and Third World leadership, and has anti-racist politics at its foundation is desperately needed, not only in Ann Arbor, but across the country. Anti-racist politics can and should be integrated into our Latin American solidarity work, our peace and disarmament work; our anti-hunger work, and all other progressive struggles.

## INVASION

(from page 4)

reported in press dispatches to have landed on April 5.

The Navy Department has heard from Admiral Knight, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, in dispatches dated later than April 5, and these contained no suggestion of the landing of American Marines or Sailors at Vladivostok. It was added that Admiral Knight could not land American Marines there except to protect life and property. It was not denied that instructions had been sent to the fleet commander on the subject, but their nature was not disclosed.

By June 8, U.S. and British troops in Northern Russia were under fire from Communist forces. On August 16, 1918, the first officially acknowledged American troops landed in Vladivostok: the 53 officers and 1537 men of the 27th Infantry. On September 1, the 31st Infantry landed with 46 officers and 1375 men.

Secret agreements between Japan and the United States limited the size of each country's forces to 10,000 in Asian Russia, but by October 18, General Graves, the Commander of the U.S. forces, had estimated that the Japanese had built up to at least 60,000 troops.

The official policy given to Graves authorized only helping the Czechs in moving westward and aiding Russian "self government and self defense."

"Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only legitimate object for which American or Allied troops can be employed," the State Department's policy said, "is to guard military

stores and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self defense."

This policy left considerable room for interpretation, and it received different application in different areas. General Graves, the American commander in the East, detested the barbarities of the Allied agent Semenovoff and the Omsk dictatorship of General Kolchak, "Supreme Ruler of all the Russias."

In his book, "America's Siberian Adventure", published in 1941, Major General Graves stated that, contrary to the reports of countless brutal murders by the Communists, almost all the atrocities were committed by the forces with which the U.S. had allied itself: "Semenoff and Kalmikoff soldiers, under the protection of Japanese troops, were roaming the countryside like wild animals, killing and robbing the people, and these murders could have been stopped any day the Japanese wished. If questions were asked about these brutal murders, the reply was that the people murdered were Bolsheviks and this explanation, apparently, satisfied the world.

"There were horrible murders committed, but they were not committed by the Bolsheviks as the world believes. I am well on the side of safety when I say that anti-Bolsheviks killed one hundred people in Western Siberia, to every one killed by the Bolsheviks," wrote Graves. Although Americans began fighting in Russia in the summer of 1918, military censorship kept the news from being generally known until October. On October 1, 1918, The New York Times published a tiny article entitled "Americans fighting now in Siberia." The

news item said that American troops had cooperated in the occupation of Blagovestchensk, said to be the capital of the Amur province.

On October 24 a front page article announced that American troops were being sent to Chelyabinsk, 5,000 miles away from Vladivostok inside European Russia.

Meanwhile, a furious anti-Red campaign was building up inside the United States. Even the relatively liberal New York Times joined in. A November 18 article headlined "Chicago Socialists Cheer Bolsheviks" carried the subtitle, "German Language Used in Talks Bordering on Enemy Propaganda."

On October 17, the Times reported U.S. troops in "fierce battles . . . waist deep in swamps" along the Northern front.

On November 26, hundreds of soldiers, sailors and marines fought for three hours against police in an attempt to break up a New York City meeting called to discuss Wilson's 14 points, the military censorship, and the Russian Revolution.

On October 17, 1918, Clemenceau ordered French intervention in the Ukraine. The Armistice with Germany was signed on November 11. British intervention followed on November 14, 1918. Allied naval squadrons landed at Sevastopol on November 25, 1918.

Many Socialist candidates in the United States were jailed. For instance, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, was tried for "organized conspiracy to oppose the Conscription Act and instill anti-war spirit into soldiers." At the same time, America's undeclared war with Russia was coming under increasing criticism from Congress.

Senator Johnson (R-California) rose in the Senate on December 12 to demand definite information about the war. He said that U.S. soldiers were fighting without a declaration of war. "I do not know our policy and I know no other man who knows our policy. I do know that we are killing Russians, and that they, when they can, are killing ours, and that this we are doing upon Russian soil."

"The extraordinary amount of misinformation given to the American people concerning Russia," he continued, "almost justifies the belief that there has been a consistent and regular propaganda of misrepresentation."

It seemed that the Communist revolution might spread through war-ridden Europe. Socialist Kurt Eisner's revolt in Bavaria and the seizure of power by a workers council in Kiel on the same day, November 10, 1918, typified world events which suddenly seemed to threaten another world war, this time against Communism. Communist governments continued to try to seize power in Germany and Austria through 1919 and 1920.

It was feared that the Communists in the United States would rise and attempt to overthrow the government on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution in October, 1919.

On October 9, 1919, an attempt by several thousand radicals to march in protest against the blockade and invasion of the Soviet Union was broken up by police and vigilantes. The New York Times reported that, "In breaking up the parade in Washington Square Park, just as the first line



## The Affidavit of Daniel P. Sheehan

### The CHARGES (from page 1)

Affidavit outlined in the complaint include the following:

- \*purchase and export of U.S. military equipment to Costa Rica in violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act;
- \*the 1984 bombing of a Costa Rican press conference in which ABC News cameraman Tony Avirgan was seriously injured;
- \*violations of the Neutrality Act which bans U.S.-based paramilitary operations seeking to overthrow a foreign government with which the United States is at peace;
- \*huge cocaine shipments into the U.S. to finance the plan;
- \*a plot to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica, assassinate then U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tamba and thereby collect a million dollar contract placed on his life by Colombian druglords;
- \*the laundering of money in violation of U.S. banking laws;
- \*other murders and physical assaults intended to silence defectors and intimidate investigators and journalists.

During 1987 plaintiffs' attorneys will take sworn testimony from potential witnesses and the defendants in preparation for a jury trial. This civil suit alleges numerous criminal acts. By investigating these charges under RICO, Christic attorneys function as "private attorneys general." A verdict in favor of the plaintiffs should compel the U.S. Special Prosecutor or the Justice Department to seek criminal indictments.

### Who's Who in the La Penca Bombing Case

The following "Who's Who" was compiled by AGENDA staff, using material from the "Affidavit of Daniel P. Sheehan" (unless otherwise noted).

#### THE PLAINTIFFS & THEIR COUNSEL

##### The Christic Institute

The Christic Institute is an interfaith public interest law firm and public policy center. The Institute was founded in 1980 by a group of people who coordinated the public education, investigation, trial, and Supreme Court victory in the Karen Silkwood case.

The Institute is best known for its work in the Silkwood case, the Greensboro civil prosecution, the first Sanctuary defense, the defense and acquittal of black Mississippi mayor Eddie Carthan, and public interest litigation in the Bhopal and Three Mile Island cases.

The Institute filed the "Secret Team" case on behalf of Tony Avirgan on May 29, 1985. Avirgan was one of those injured in the alleged Secret Team attempt to assassinate the Costa Rican based contra leader Eden Pastora at a news conference in 1984 at La Penca, a border town in Nicaragua.

##### Plaintiff's Counsel, Attorney Daniel P. Sheehan

Christic Institute Attorney and General Counsel Daniel P. Sheehan graduated with honors from Harvard University in 1967. He graduated from Harvard School of Law in 1970, having served as the Editor of the "Harvard Civil Rights - Civil Liberties Law Review."

During the 1970's, Sheehan participated in a number of notable cases, including the Pentagon Papers and Attica Prison cases. He served as Litigation Associate to F. Lee Bailey, and as Chief of Litigation for the American Civil Liberties Union National Office in the Rocky Mountain States. Between 1976 and 1986, Sheehan served as the Chief Counsel in the environmental and civil rights case of KAREN G. SILKWOOD v. THE KERR MCGEE NUCLEAR CORPORATION.

Since 1980, Sheehan has served as General Counsel and Chief of Litigation for the Christic Institute, where he has served as Chief Counsel in the Three Mile Island, Eddie Carthan, and Brownsville, Texas Sanctuary cases.

##### Plaintiffs Tony Avirgan and Martha Honey:

Tony Avirgan, while an ABC news cameraman, was severely injured during the 1984 La Penca bombing. At the time, he and journalist Martha Honey were investigating the contras and their U.S. supporters. This, however, did not put an end to his investigation.

Supported by the Committee to Protect Journalists and the Newspaper Guild, Avirgan and his wife Honey discovered a secret international organization of gunrunners and terrorists based in Costa Rica and fighting on behalf of the contras. In 1985, Avirgan and Honey shared the information that they had developed with Sheehan. Sheehan's intelligence sources soon led him to uncover, long before the public exposure of the Iran Arms deals, a "secret team" of former high ranking CIA and U.S. military officials.

In May, 1985, Sheehan and the Christic Institute filed the "Secret Team" case on behalf of Avirgan, seeking to recover damages from those responsible for his injuries during the bombing.

#### THE 29 DEFENDANTS

##### Adolfo Calero

Recently resigned from UNO (United Nicaraguan Opposition), Calero is Commander of the Honduran-based FDN, the largest contra faction and a rival of Pastora's Costa-Rican based ARDE group. He is reported to have been one of the four men (Calero, Hull, Corbo, and Vidal) who authorized the La Penca attack in order to force ARDE to be amalgamated with the larger, CIA supported group.

##### Francisco "Paco" Chanes

Chanes is owner of two Miami-based seafood companies, Ocean Hunter and Mr. Shrimp. These companies were the vehicle through which the Ochoa and Escobar cocaine entered the United States after being transhipped through Hull's ranch. Chanes is also an ardent financial supporter of the paramilitary anti-Castro organization "Brigade 2506." It was Pastora's refusal to allow Brigade 2506 members to amalgamate with his forces that provided one of the rationales for the Secret Team to attempt to have Pastora killed. Chanes referred Vidal and Corbo to Frank Castro and Rolando Martinez.

##### Thomas Clines

Clines, 59, is a former-high ranking CIA operative who left the Agency in 1978 after his close ties to Edwin Wilson were disclosed. From 1961, a Deputy to Shackley in the CIA and the "Secret Team" (see Theodore Shackley for further history of Thomas Clines).

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

## Chronology: 1959-1987

The following "Chronology" was compiled by AGENDA staff, using material from the "Affidavit of Daniel P. Sheehan" (unless otherwise noted).

### "Operation 40": The First Contra War, Organized Crime and Right-wing Terror-Politics

**Late 1959:** Castro overthrows Batista. Vice President Nixon establishes and chairs a Special Committee of the U.S. National Security Council to mount a covert war against the socialist government of Cuba by utilizing right-wing Cuban expatriots loyal to former Dictator Batista. Code-named "Operation 40," the objective of this secret, non-Congressionally authorized operation, is to undermine, weaken, and eventually overthrow the government of Cuba.

**Late 1959:** Nixon and CIA Director Allen Dulles supervise recruitment of right-wing Cubans exiled in Miami. They also order two secret military training bases for this first "contra" or "counter-revolutionary" army established in Florida and Guatemala. CIA Agent Carl Jenkins supervises their training in guerilla tactics in both Florida and Guatemala. The operation's objective is to train and secretly infiltrate these expatriot Cubans back into Cuba, to set up centers of military resistance to Castro and mount terrorist military attacks against the economic infrastructure of the country, making it difficult for the revolutionary government to organize and operate the economy.

**Later 1959:** Nixon and Dulles set up a Florida meeting between their representative, Robert Maheu, and representatives of Santo Trafficante, John Roselli and Sam Giancana. Trafficante is a former Havana Mafia lieutenant whose profitable casino, hotel and prostitution organization was driven out of Cuba along with his business associate Batista.

At the meeting, in early 1960, it is agreed that "Operation 40" will be secretly supplemented with a "private" sub-operation to be supervised directly by Trafficante. This secret government-Mafia venture, dubbed the "Shooter Team," is to be a "private" political assassination unit aimed at Castro and other revolutionary Cuban leaders. "Shooter Team" members selected by Trafficante are: Rafael "Chi Chi" Quintero; Felix Rodriguez (AKA "Max Gomez"); Luis Posada Carriles (AKA "Ramon Medina"); Rafael Villaverde; Raul Villaverde; Ricardo Chavez; Frank Fiorini (AKA Frank Sturgis); Rolando Martinez and two other Cuban-Americans. One of the group supervisors is E. Howard Hunt, of Watergate fame, code-named "Eduardo." The "Shooter Team" begins training in early 1960.

**Jan., 1961:** Kennedy assumes office. He is briefed about "Operation 40" and its objectives, but it appears neither he nor his brother Robert are ever informed of the existence of the "Shooter Team."

**Jan., 1961 to April, 1961:** "Operation 40" strategy of low-profile guerilla infiltration of Cuba commences.

**April 17, 1961:** CIA attempts a full-scale military invasion of Cuba at Bay of Pigs. The invasion, which involves "Operation 40" personnel, is a fiasco.

**June, 1961 to Nov., 1963:** "Operation Mongoose," a resumption of low-profile infiltration and guerilla raids into Cuba, is secretly begun by the Kennedy Administration. A private Trafficante-led sub-contracted "Shooter Team" carries out assassination attempts on Cuban leaders. The "Team's" operation and University of Miami base are code-named "JM/Wave." Theodore Shackley is appointed to supervise the operation, and Thomas Clines is named his deputy.

**1963:** Several participants in "Operation 40" are caught smuggling narcotics into the U.S. from Cuba, but "Operation 40" and "JM/Wave" continue.

**Nov. 22, 1963:** Kennedy is assassinated. Lyndon Johnson assumes the presidency.

**1965:** "Operation Mongoose" and "JM/Wave" are shut down.

### The Move to Southeast Asia:

#### Political Assassination Financed by Opium

**1964:** A multi-service, military "Special Operations Group," known as the Military Assistance Command or Joint Task Force for Unconventional Warfare is established in Saigon, Vietnam.

**1965:** Shackley becomes CIA Deputy Chief of Station in Laos. Thomas Clines is again made his Deputy. They secretly supply air support to Van Pao, a Laotian drug lord, in order to gain control of the Laotian opium trade.

**1965 to 1966:** Shackley and Clines supervise secret training of Hmong tribesmen in political assassination and "unconventional warfare" techniques (as part of the "Special Operations Group"). Van Pao opium profits are used to finance the operation.

**1966:** Van Pao becomes one of the major opium producers and traffickers in Laos.

**1966:** Shackley becomes CIA Chief of Station in Laos. Clines continues as his Deputy.

**1966 to 1968:** Gen. John K. Singlaub heads "Special Operations Group" in Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand, supervising the political assassinations program. Deputy Air Wing Commander for the "Special Operations Group" is Lt. Col. Richard Secord.

**1966 to 1975:** The "Special Operations Group," through its secret Hmong unit (under the direction of Shackley and Clines and funded by Van Pao's opium income), assassinates 100,000 non-combatant village mayors, bookkeepers, clerks and other civilian bureaucrats in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

**Early 1968:** Shackley is made CIA Chief of Station in Saigon.

**1968:** Van Pao and Trafficante form a partnership to import and distribute China White heroin in the U.S.

**Late 1968:** Heroin profits enable Van Pao to increase financing of the Hmong political assassination program.

**End of 1968:** 2nd Lt. Oliver North briefly serves under Singlaub in "Special Operations Group."

**By 1969:** Van Pao and Trafficante are the #1 importer/distributors of China White heroin in the U.S.

**Jan., 1969:** Richard Nixon assumes the presidency.





OH, OUR FRIEND NEEDS NO PASSPORT, FORGED OR OTHERWISE.

### Chile: The Assassination & Overthrow of Allende

**Early 1972:** Shackley and Clines are transferred from Saigon to the United States, where Shackley becomes the Chief of the CIA's Western Hemisphere operations, directing CIA operations in Central and Latin America. Clines is again his Deputy.

**1973:** Shackley and Clines direct "Operation Track II" in Chile, of which the objective is the political assassinations of Chilean socialist President Salvador Allende and his Chief of Staff.

Shortly before the successful overthrow of the socialist Chilean government in September, Shackley and Clines are transferred to Langley, Virginia (CIA Headquarters) to head the CIA's East Asia Division.

### Vietnam: Drugs, Arms Scams, Terror & the Birth of the Secret Team

**1973 to 1975:** From this post at Langley, Shackley and Clines direct the "Phoenix Project," under which some 60,000 Vietnamese village mayors, school teachers and other non-Viet Cong administrators are assassinated in order to cripple the ability of the North Vietnamese to run the country after the U.S. withdrawal.

From 1974 to 1975, Shackley and Clines finance a highly intensified phase of the Phoenix Project by causing an intense flow of Van Pao opium money to be secretly brought into Vietnam for this purpose. U.S. Navy Officer Richard Armitage, working with Shackley and Clines, acts as "bursar" or treasurer of Van Pao opium funds to the Vietnam Phoenix Project.

**1973 to 1975:** In 1973, with the knowledge that the Phoenix Project will shortly be shut down, Shackley, Clines and Richard Armitage form the "Secret Team," an unauthorized assassination and unconventional warfare program, to operate after the end of the Vietnam campaign.

From 1973-75, Shackley and Clines cause thousands of tons of U.S. weapons, ammunition, and explosives to be secretly taken from Vietnam and stored in a secret cache in Thailand. Van Pao opium money is smuggled to a secret Australian bank account in large suitcases by Secord and Clines. The account is privately accessible to Shackley, Clines and Secord. The money and weapons are to be used for "Secret Team" operations.

During this period, Shackley and Clines' "liason officer" in the Nixon White House during this period is Eric Von Marbod, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, who shares information on the "Phoenix Project" with his supervisor, Henry Kissinger.

**Aug., 1974:** Richard Nixon resigns.

**April, 1975:** Saigon falls and the Vietnam War ends.

### Middle East: Early Arms Deal Profit-Skimming

**1975:** Upon evacuation of U.S. personnel from Vietnam, Shackley and Clines dispatch Richard Armitage from Vietnam to Tehran, Iran.

**May to Aug., 1975:** Armitage sets up a secret "financial conduit" to Iran. Secret Van Pao drug funds are deposited to fund a Shackley "Secret Team" operation to identify and assassinate socialist and communist sympathizers viewed as "potential terrorists" against the Shah's government.

**1975:** Secord transferred from Vietnam to Tehran., Iran

**Late 1975:** CIA Asst. Deputy Director of Operations Shackley and his Deputy Clines hire Edwin Wilson as "private Field Director" to head their covert anti-terrorist assassination program in Tehran. This program is not authorized by the CIA, but carried out by Shackley and Clines in their capacity as private citizens. Wilson carries out these operations until 1977.

**End of 1975:** Armitage takes a post as "Special Consultant" to the U.S. Department of Defense, charged with investigating the status of military personnel missing in action in S.E. Asia (MIAs). Armitage is stationed at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand and works with Jerry O. Daniels.

**1975 to 1977:** Armitage continues to function as bursar for the "Secret Team," getting millions of Van Pao opium dollars to Tehran in order to fund Wilson's assassination program on behalf of the Shah. Daniels is the "bag man" for Armitage, transporting the money out of Thailand. The money is used by the "Secret Team" for general operations and

## WHO'S WHO

### THE 29 DEFENDANTS (CONT.)

#### Rene Corbo

Corbo and Vidal coordinated the flying of cocaine from Ochoa and Escobar to Hull. Corbo is reported to have authorized the attempted killing of Pastora in a series of meetings with Hull, Vidal, Corbo, and Calero, in or around January, 1984. He and Vidal went to Miami, where they met with Chanes, Castro, Martinez, Heinz, and the "Gris brothers" in the quest for an assassination man or team to kill Pastora.

#### Pablo Escobar

One of the two largest cocaine producers and exporters in Columbia is said to be Pablo Escobar (the other is Jorge Ochoa). Escobar was partners with Hull, Ochoa, and Chanes in an operation said to be responsible for more than 80% of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

#### Amac Galil

Galil is a notorious Chilean right wing terrorist. The Gris brothers took Vidal and Corbo to Chile to introduce them to Galil. At this time Galil was an employee of the Chilean secret police. Galil was paid \$50,000 for the planned assassination. Galil posed as a Swedish journalist to gain admittance to the La Penca press conference on May 30, 1984. He then detonated by radio control a three pound C-4 device obtained from Hull's ranch. Pastora and Avirgan were wounded. Galil fled in a car owned by Hull.

#### The "Gris brothers," Ricardo and William

These brothers are believed to be Cuban-American cocaine smuggler Raul Villaverde and either of his brothers, Rafael or George. Vidal and Corbo were referred to these men by Palachio when they were looking for an assassin to kill Pastora. The brothers, in turn, took Vidal and Corbo to Galil in Chile.

#### Albert Hakim

Hakim is a full partner in the Secret Team, along with Shackley, Clines, Secord, Armitage, and has acted as go between and purchasing agent for the Secret Team in Middle East arms deals.

#### John Hull

John Hull is a U.S. citizen and rancher in Costa Rica living near the Nicaraguan border. Guns and other military supplies for the Contras were allegedly to be shipped from Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) to his ranch in Costa Rica for distribution to groups infiltrating Nicaragua. Hull has been identified as a former CIA operative (Village Voice, April 14, 1987, p. 28 et passim.)

Hull is regarded as the founder of the "International Brigade" which planned and carried out the La Penca bombing. He is also said to have participated in the planning of the assassination of the U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica, Lewis Tambs, in order to provoke suspicion of the Sandinistas and possible direct U.S. military involvement in the war.

Hull is believed to have supervised the transshipment of huge quantities of cocaine on their way from Columbia to the U.S. (reportedly more than one ton of processed pure cocaine per week). This cocaine came from Ochoa and Escobar in Columbia. The proceeds of the sale of the drug were used to finance the operations of the International Brigade.

Hull's farm was raided by Costa Rican officials in late April, 1985. At that time, Costa Rica was seeking to enforce its official policy of neutrality in the Central American War by stopping the contra activities at Hull's ranch. Large amounts of guns, artillery, ammunition, and explosives were seized. These weapons reportedly included some of the weapons smuggled into the Costa Rica from Florida's Ft. Lauderdale Airport on March 6, 1985. Some of the weapons seized were registered in the United States under Posey's name.

#### Bruce Jones

Jones is a U.S. citizen who owns a ranch in Costa Rica near the contra base operated by Hull. His property is also reportedly used as a contra base. Jones is said to have participated in the planning of the La Penca bombing.

#### Dagoberto Nunez

Nunez worked with Chanes and Hull in the cocaine and arms smuggling business.

#### Jorges Ochoa

One of the two largest cocaine producers and exporters in Columbia is said to be Jorge Ochoa (the other is Pablo Escobar). Ochoa is said to have put a \$1 million price on the head of U.S. Ambassador Tambs. Part of the Hull-Chanes "Secret Team" operation which smuggles more than one ton per week of cocaine from Columbia via the contra base at Hull's ranch to Chanes in Miami.

to facilitate the escape and re-location throughout the world of Hmong veterans of the "Phoenix Operation." Armitage also supervises the removal of arms, ammunition and explosives from a secret Shackley-Clines cache hidden in Thailand between 1973 and 1975 for "Secret Team" use. Daniel Arnold, CIA Chief of Station in Thailand (again acting "in a purely private capacity") assists Armitage.

**1976:** Secord functions as chief operations officer for the Department of Defense in the Middle East, and is also in charge of foreign military sales of U.S. aircraft, weapons and military equipment to Middle East nations allied to the U.S. His immediate superior is Eric Von Marbod.

**1976 to 1979:** Using a middle-man, Albert Hakim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Secord purchases U.S. military aircraft and weapons from the U.S. government at "manufacturers cost," reselling them to client Middle Eastern nations at a much higher "replacement cost." Then, out of the actual sale price obtained, Secord repays the U.S. government only the lower (manufacturer's) price. Secord and Hakim secretly transfer the millions of dollars in overcharges into Shackley's "Secret Team" operations inside Iran and into Shackley's secret Nugen-Hand bank account in Australia. Thus, by 1976, Hakim becomes a partner with Clines, Secord and Armitage in Shackley's "Secret Team."

**1976 to 1979:** Shackley, Clines, Secord, Hakim, Wilson and Armitage set up several corporations and subsidiaries in Switzerland, Central America and the U.S., through which they conceal the operations of the "Secret Team." Through these corporations they launder hundreds of millions of Van Pao opium dollars and pilfered foreign military sales proceeds.

**Jan., 1977:** Carter assumes presidency.

**1977:** Armitage resigns Department of Defense "Special Consultant" post as a result of a State Department heroin smuggling investigation by U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, Morton Abramowitz, and Embassy personnel complaints about his failure to perform his duties on behalf of MIAs.

**1977:** Armitage opens "The Far East Trading Company," with offices in Bangkok, (continued on next page)





Martha Honey watches as her husband, Tony Avirgan, arrives at the hospital to be treated for injuries suffered at the La Penca bombing. Photo: Maria Esquivel.

## WHO'S WHO

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

### Robert Owen

Owen is allegedly a central figure in the transshipment of arms from the U.S. to the contras. Owen is reported to have met with Thomas Posey to place orders for weapons, military equipment and explosives for the contras in a public park in Washington, D. C. in June of 1984. During this meeting, Owen is quoted as saying that he was the "personal representative to the contras of the Marine Corps Lt. Colonel Oliver North, the Deputy Director of the United States National Security Council for Political-Military Liaison." This was during the time that U.S. aid to the contras had been outlawed by Congress. Owen's close relationship with North is collaborated strongly in the Tower Commission report (see North).

Owen's initial involvement with the contras is said to have begun when a group composed of Bush, Casey, McFarlane, and North persuaded him to set up an organization to publicly solicit funds for the contras. This provided a covert conduit for aid to the contras, which had just been outlawed by Congress. At Owen's request, General John K. Singlaub started the "Council on World Freedom" which then began soliciting private aid for the contras.

Owen is reputed to have been one of the three individual who planned the C-4 explosive attack on independent contra Commander Eden Pastora which wounded Pastora and Plaintiff Avirgan.

### Thomas Posey

Posey is one of the organizers of the private contra aid organization known as Civilian Military Assistance (CMA). According to the Christic Institute Affidavit, Posey admitted plans to illegally send military equipment and explosives to contra military and terrorist units in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras. The weapons were to be obtained from the 20th Special Forces Unit of the United States in Alabama and then shipped to Central America via Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador. From there, they were to be shipped to the ranch in Costa Rica of U.S. rancher John Hull.

Posey was booked by Jesus Garcia at the Miami Airport in Jan., 1985 for illegal gun possession. Now jailed himself for illegally owning a machine gun equipped with a silencer, Garcia has collaborated many of the details of the allegations in the affidavit in discussions with the FBI. (Village Voice March 31, 1987, p 29 et passim). Posey is said to have planned the La Penca bombing with Owen and Jones.

### Rafael "Chi Chi" Quintero

In 1960, Quintero was hired for assassinations of Cuban leaders as a member of the Nixon-Trafficante "Shooter Team."

From 1979 to 1981, and again in late 1983, Quintero acts as the "Secret Team's" supply officer for weapons shipments to contras.

### U.S. General Richard Secord (ret.)

As Deputy Air Wing Commander from 1966 to 1968, Lt. Col. Richard Secord first served under Gen. John K. Singlaub for the "Special Operations Group," known as the Military Assistance Command or Joint Task Force for Unconventional Warfare, established in Saigon in 1964.

In 1975, Secord was transferred from Vietnam to Tehran and became U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in Iran. As such, he was responsible for U.S. weapons sale to the Middle East. Through obtaining arms from the U.S. at manufacturers cost and billing the customers at replacement cost, Secord was able to secrete huge funds for use by the Secret Team. His middleman in these purchases was Hakim. Secord and North are reported to have had access to a secret account controlled by a classified unit of the U.S. Army known as "Yellow Fruit." (New York Times, April 22, 1987). (see Singlaub for further history of Secord).

### Theodore Shackley

From 1961 to 1965, Shackley, along with his Deputy, Thomas Clines, commanded "Operation Mongoose," the Kennedy Administration's secret CIA/Mafia operation to infiltrate assassination teams and guerilla fighters into Cuba.

In 1965, the pair were transferred to Laos where Shackley was made Deputy Chief of Station for the CIA. In 1966, Shackley became Chief of Station for the CIA in Laos, from which post he and Clines supervised the Special Operations Group (SOG) anti-communist assassination forces in Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand. The SOG was commanded by Singlaub. In 1968, Shackley became CIA Chief of Station in Saigon, Vietnam.

In 1972, Shackley became Chief of the CIA's Western Hemisphere operations. Transferred to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, he and Clines directed "Operation Track II," the program to overthrow elected President of Chile, Salvador Allende in 1973.

In 1974 and 1975, as Chief of the CIA's East Asia Division, Shackley, with Deputy Clines, directed the Phoenix program of assassinations in Vietnam, killing 60,000 civilian targets. The intensified phase of the Project is financed largely through opium money from Van Pao. Shackley and Clines use this money to also support their own private operations on behalf of the Secret Team.

(continued on next page)

## CHRONOLOGY

Thailand and Washington, D.C. The company is a "front" for Armitage's secret removal of Van Pao opium dollars from Southeast Asia to Tehran and Australia to fund the assassination and unconventional warfare operations of Shackley and Clines' "Secret Team."

1977 to 1979: In his private capacity, Edwin Wilson establishes contact with Mohammar Qaddafi and agrees to train Libyan anti-Shah terrorists in the use of deadly C-4 explosives at five secret training camps inside Libya. This is actually an intelligence-gathering mission designed to obtain names, missions and targets of Libyan anti-Shah terrorists. Wilson gives this information to Quintero (member of the original "Shooter Team"), who is responsible for interdiction and assassination of the terrorists. Part of Wilson's mission is to assassinate Qaddafi. An attempt is made and fails.

Late 1978: Wilson associate Kevin Mulcahey inadvertently tells the friend of a Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent about Wilson's Libyan connection. Wilson and associate Frank Terpil are indicted for dealings with Qaddafi, but Shackley and Clines are allowed to resign their CIA posts by Director Stansfield Turner and Deputy Director Frank Carlucci.

1979: Shackley and Clines join Secord and Hakim and "go private."

Jan., 1979: Shackley, Clines, Secord and Hakim make Wilson a full partner in the "Secret Team" corporate board of their newly-established Egyptian-American Transport and Services Corporation, which serves as a front for a gunrunning operation.

### The Contra Connection: The "Secret Team" Bargains with Somoza

Feb., 1978: Carter invokes the Harkin Amendment, cutting off all military support to Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Spring, 1979: Shackley, Clines, Secord and Hakim send Wilson to offer the assassination services of the "Secret Team" to Somoza for \$650,000/year. The offer includes the services of five "counter-subversion specialists" at \$80,000/year each and an annual expense account of \$250,000. One of the five specialists is "Chi Chi" Quintero. The other 4 are members of the 1960 Nixon-Trafficante "Shooter Team." Somoza thinks the price is too high and continues to negotiate for a lower price.

Spring to July, 1979: The "Secret Team" supplies military equipment to Somoza in his capacity as Dictator of Nicaragua despite Harkin Amendment. Quintero meets regularly with Somoza's representatives to arrange weapons shipments.

July 17, 1979: Somoza flees from Nicaragua to North Cay, Bahamas. Quintero, Shackley and "Secret Team" associates agree to continue to supply aircraft, weapons, ammunition and explosives to Somoza. Somoza sets up several of his dreaded former National Guard Generals in Honduras and supervises counter-military operations against the U.S.-government-recognized Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

Aug., 1979: Egyptian-American Transport & Services Corporation, a front operation, first establishes contact with and begins secretly supplying weapons to contras in Honduras.

1979 to 1980: Somoza directs contra operations himself.

1979 to 1981: Quintero sets up and conducts weapon supply activities to the contras through the Miami-based Orca Supply Co., a front operation set up by Wilson in 1976.

Sept., 1980: Somoza is assassinated in Paraguay. His former generals take over and run contra operations until 1981.

### The CIA Takes the Ball

Jan., 1981: Reagan takes office.

Jan., 1981: A series of meetings take place, attended by White House Chief of Staff Edwin Meese, White House National Security Advisor Richard Allen, CIA Director William Casey, Vice President and Chairman of the National Security Council Task Force on Terrorism George Bush, and Reagan. In these meetings it is agreed that the CIA, under Director William Casey, will take over the secret funding and supply of the Honduran-based contra forces.

June, 1981: Reagan signs a classified National Security Decision Directive expressly authorizing CIA Director William Casey to undertake the financing, training and military supply of the Honduran-based contra forces, but directing Casey to inform the contra leadership that the funding and supply of military equipment is to be conditioned upon the contra military commanders organizing themselves into a unified coalition.

June, 1981: The CIA, under Director Casey, officially (though covertly) takes over contra weapons supply operation. Agent Vincent M. Cannistraro takes Quintero's place as supply officer. This operation proceeds apace throughout 1981 and into 1982.

Dec., 1981: CIA attacks Nicaragua's only oil refinery and cement plant.

1981 through 1982: President Reagan repeatedly denies CIA or White House involvement in supplying, training or funding of the contra forces. Press investigations and U.S. Congressional inquiries reveal that the White House is in fact doing so. Reagan admits the CIA has given "minor" assistance to the contras but asserts it is limited solely to aiding the contras in inter-dicting the supply of weapons and military equipment from the Sandinistas to anti-government forces in El Salvador. U.S. press and Congress members press the Executive Dept. for proof of such gun shipments, and the CIA assigns agent David McMichaels to prepare a report establishing the traffic. McMichaels reports there is no evidence to support the conclusion that such trafficking exists and is fired.

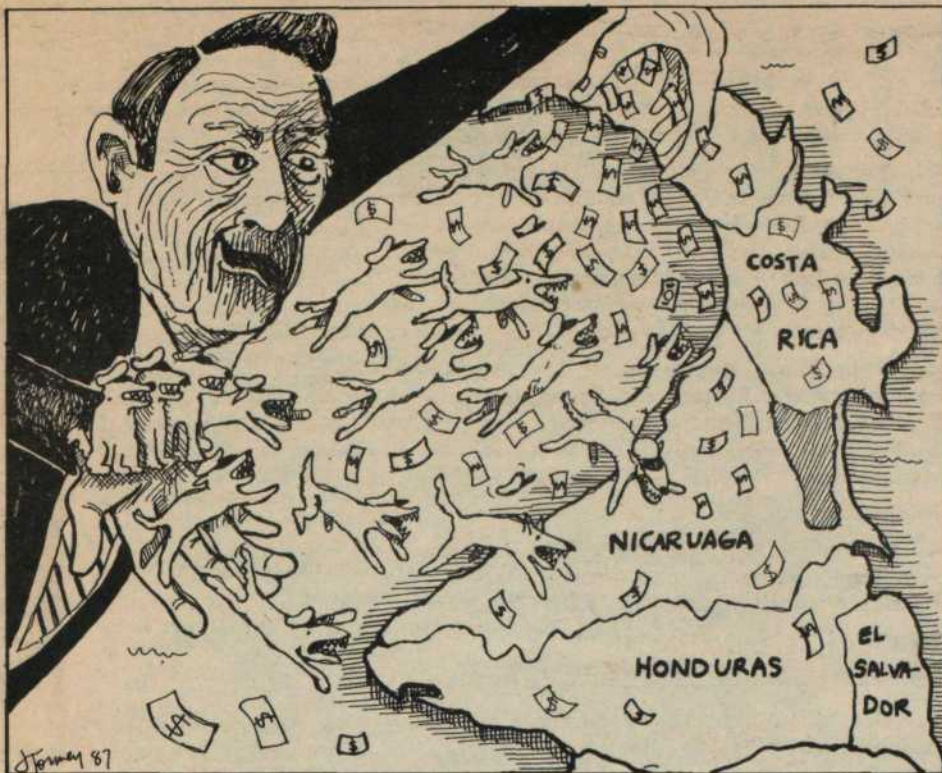
June, 1983: "International Brigade" members Felipe Vidal and Rene Corbo set up a cocaine smuggling operation on John Hull's ranch. (The International Brigade is a special unit of Cuban American forces in Costa Rica headed by John Hull). The cocaine is supplied by Columbians Jorge Ochoa and Pablo Escobar. It is off-loaded on John Hull's ranch and transhipped to Miami, New Orleans and Memphis.

### North Turns to the Secret Team When Congress Bans Contra Aid

July, 1983: Congress passes Boland Amendment, prohibiting direct or indirect aid by the CIA or White House to the contras.

Late 1983: North contacts Shackley, Clines, Hakim and Secord and has the "Secret Team" reactivate its military supply operation to the contras. The reactivation expands to include John Hull's contra operation in Costa Rica on the "Southern Front" against Nicaragua. Quintero again becomes "supply officer" for both Honduran and Costa Rican operations.





## CHRONOLOGY

**1983 to 1984:** Through the Orca Supply Co., Quintero meets in Costa Rica with Honduran-based contra field commanders and the contra associates of John Hull to take orders for weapons and explosives.

**Jan., 1984:** Thomas Posey and associates form an American-based group, Civilian Military Assistance (CMA). CMA's mission is to recruit, train, finance, supply and launch from U.S. soil a foreign military expeditionary force of U.S. citizens, former members of U.S. Armed Services, present members of various state National Guard units, anti-communist Cubans, and other Central Americans with the express intention of terrorizing the unarmed civilian population, destabilizing and eventually overthrowing the government of Nicaragua.

**Feb., 1984:** The CIA directs the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

**Apr., 1984:** The CIA is caught and publicly exposed for having placed explosive mines in the harbors of Managua and for passing out "manuals" to the contras advocating the physical assassination of civilian government authorities to bring about the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government. Both acts are violations of international law. President Reagan finally acknowledges publically that it is his objective to violently overthrow the officially-recognized government of Nicaragua, "to prevent the establishment in Latin America of a Soviet military base."

**March, 1984 to May, 1984:** "Secret Team" supplies military equipment and C-4 explosives to the contras through John Hull's Costa Rica ranch. Shackley, Clines, Secord, Hakim, Quintero, Hull, Posey, et al. supply C-4 explosives to right-wing Libyan terrorist Amac Galil.

**May 30, 1984:** La Penca press conference is bombed by Galil with C-4 explosives in an assassination attempt on contra-leader Eden Pastora for his refusal to accept CIA control of his Costa Rican forces or to join in a unified coalition with contra forces in Honduras. At the conference, Pastora had planned to denounce Adolfo Calero, Calero's Honduran-based contra organization and the CIA for trying to destroy his independent nationalist Nicaraguan anti-Sandinista force. The bombing killed eight people and injured 28, 17 seriously. Tony Avirgan, a U.S. journalist, covering the conference for ABC News is one of the injured.

**June, 1984:** Robert Owen, personal representative of Lt. Col. Oliver North, (Deputy Director of the U.S. National Security Council for Political-Military Liason), acts as "go-between" for North with contra Field Commanders. North cannot meet directly with contra leaders in light of the U.S. Congressional ban against direct or indirect support by the Executive Branch. Owen meets with the military and political leadership of the contras to offer political advice and supply them with the military equipment they need to carry out their operations.

**1984 to 1986:** Posey and the CMA obtain allegedly "surplus" U.S. military equipment from the 20th Special Forces Unit of the U.S. Army in Alabama. They also obtain access to an allegedly "surplus" U.S. Armed Forces airplane in New Jersey to use in transporting this material from U.S. territory via Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador to Honduras, Nicaragua, and John Hull's ranch in Costa Rica.

**July, 1985:** "International Brigade" members plot bombing raid on U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica and assassination of U.S. Ambassador, Lewis Tamb. The plan is to implicate the Nicaraguan government in the attack, thus providing grounds for official U.S. military retaliation.

**1985 to 1986:** Reagan, Meese, Casey, McFarlane, Poindexter and North decide to undertake secret sale of arms to Iran. They hire Shackley, Clines, Hakim and Secord's "Secret Team" to carry out this mission.

**1985 to 1986:** Secord purchases short take off and landing (STOL) aircraft for the contras in Honduras with "Secret Team" funds. Planes are used to ferry weapons and explosives to Hull's ranch from Ilopango Air Force base in El Salvador (CIA headquarters in Central America).

**1986:** With approval of the \$100 million aid package, Congress essentially lifts restrictions on aiding the contras with a narrow twelve vote margin. Official, overt U.S. Government aid to contras begins

**May, 1986:** Defendant John Hull's libel charges against Avirgan and Honey are thrown out of court in Costa Rica.

**May 29, 1986:** The Christic Institute initiates a civil suit on behalf of U.S. journalists Tony Avirgan and Martha Honey filed in U.S. District Court, Miami. The suit charges that

## WHO'S WHO

### Theodore Shackley (cont.)

In 1976, Shackley became the Assistant Deputy Director of Operations for the CIA. Shackley and Clines set up, at the direction of their superiors, a highly secret program of political assassinations in Iran in support of the Shah. This program was supervised by Edmund Wilson. As part of the operation, Wilson established ties with terrorist, anti-Shah factions in Libya. The goal of this operation was to identify and assassinate anti-Shah operatives. Wilson is currently in jail for his role in the operation. Shackley and Clines, however, were allowed to resign from the CIA in late 1978 rather than face charges.

Upon their resignations, however, Shackley and Clines again "went private" with their operations and joined up with Secord and Hakim. It was this "Secret Team" that first began supplying the Contras with arms and munitions in August of 1979.

### U.S. General John K. Singlaub (ret.)

From 1966 to 1968, Gen. Singlaub headed the "Special Operations Group" in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, supervising the political assassinations program. Lt. Col. Richard Secord served as Deputy Air Wing Commander.

From 1966 to 1975, the "Special Operations Group," through its secret Hmong unit (under the direction of Shackley and Clines and funded by Van Pao's opium income), assassinated 100,000 non-combatant village mayors, bookkeepers, clerks and other civilian bureaucrats in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. (At the end of 1968, 2nd Lt. Oliver North briefly serves under Singlaub in "Special Operations Group.")

As a private citizen, Singlaub founded the U.S. Council on World Freedom, at the behest of Owen, in order to provide a front for illegal military aid to the contras. He travelled to Central America with Brown and personally provided to the contras the services of Harper, who trained the contra forces in the construction of C-4 bombs such as the one used in the La Penca bombing. Singlaub and Brown are said to have referred Galil to Harper for help in constructing the bomb detonated at the press conference.

### Felipe Vidal

Vidal is said to have been one of the organizers of the Hull cocaine connection with Ochoa and Escobar. He and Hull, Corbo, and Calero are reported to have directed the attack at La Penca.

### We could not find information about the following defendants:

Hector Cornillot  
Alvero Cruz  
Mario Delamico  
Jorges Gonzales  
Ronald Joseph Martin Sr.  
James McCoy  
Ramon Cellcio Palacio  
Roger Lee Pallalf  
Federico Saenz  
Felipe Vidal Santiago

defendants have been operating a criminal conspiracy, partially financed by drug smuggling, to wage a private war against Nicaragua.

**Oct., 1986:** Christic Institute Chief Counsel Daniel Sheehan testifies before a House subcommittee regarding White House violations of the Boland Amendment and Department of Justice obstruction of investigations into these violations. Citing this testimony, defendants move to have the Christic Institute removed from the suit because its attorneys made extrajudicial statements. The judge rejects their request.

**Dec., 1986:** Daniel Sheehan files for the court a sworn affidavit detailing information on sources and evidence uncovered in the 3-year investigation. The affidavit alleges that White House officials have been involved in planning the circumvention of the Boland Amendment and directly supervising the illegal contra supply network.

**Jan., 1987:** Judge denies defendants' motions for dismissal, ruling that Christic attorneys had shown sufficient allegations of racketeering activity to have federal jurisdiction under RICO. The ruling signals the beginning of the suit's discovery phase.



Attorney Daniel P. Sheehan:  
General Counsel for the Christic Institute.



## The Christic Institute

The Christic Institute lawsuit, free from the political pressures on the Special Prosecutor and Congressional Select Committees, is pursuing the full truth behind the Iran/Contra scandal which includes 25 years of criminal activity by the Secret Team.

For a copy of the Affidavit, send \$10 to the Christic Institute, 1324 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20002 (202) 797-8106



To publicize June CALENDAR events, send formatted listings by May 19 to AGENDA CALENDAR, P.O. Box 2624, Ann Arbor MI 48106

FORMAT: Event: Sponsor. Time and Place. One to two sentence description. (Fee). Phone number

Unless otherwise noted, all events listed in the CALENDAR are free and open to the public (including all of the committee meetings). Also, unless otherwise noted, all addresses are in Ann Arbor.

## All Month

Recycling Presentations: Ecology Center. Presentations will be available to schools, civic and church groups and scout troops. 761-3186

"A Touch of Glass": 16 Hands. M-Th 11 am to 6 pm, F 11 am to 8 pm, Sat 10 am to 6 pm at 16 Hands Gallery, 119 W. Washington. Celebrating Michigan Glass Month, this exhibit features blown glass from 4 nationally recognized glass studios through May 29. Included will be works by Mark Russell, J. Fine studio, Alex Brand and Ann Dee Greenberg, Dari Gordon and Bruce Pizzichillo. 761-1110

## 1 Friday

Movin' On: Barrier-Free Theater (BFT). 8 pm at the Performance Network, 408 W. Washington. The showcase highlights BFT's Workshop performances and a sneak previews their summer tour, "Movin' On," a celebration of the diverse abilities of handicappers and non-handicappers. Wheelchair accessible and interpreted for the hearing impaired. \$5 in advance, \$7 at the door. 663-0681

## 2 Saturday

Statewide Meeting: Integrity/Ann Arbor. 6 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. 665-0606

Movin' On: Barrier-Free Theater. 8 pm (see 1 Fri.)

## 3 Sunday

Bike-A-Thon: Ecology Center. 16th Annual Ecology Center Bike-A-Thon. We provide food, drink and entertainment at the finish. 761-3186

Garage Sale: Jewish Cultural Society. 10 am to 3 pm at 2635 Powell. Annual fundraiser with toys, books, bikes, childrens' clothing, household items and furniture. If you have items to contribute, please deliver them by 2 Saturday. 761-9491 or 665-7842

# CALENDAR

Middle East Interest Group: New Jewish Agenda. 11:30 am at 441 S. First #208. Brunch and planning for upcoming events. 973-7255

Movin' On: Barrier-Free Theater. 3 pm (see 1 Fri.)

Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple. 5 to 7 pm at the Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard. 761-6520

## 4 Monday

Court Accompaniment Program Volunteer Informational Meeting: Women's Crisis Center. 7 to 8 pm at the Assault Crisis Center, 2340 East Stadium. 994-2618

Video Noir II: Eyemediae. 8 pm at Eyemediae, 214 N. Fourth Ave. "Naked Doom" takes us into an intensely dark inner world, populated by the visuals common to both "noir" and science fiction stories. "The Commission" tells the story of a 19th century commission offered to the violinist Niccolò Paganini from the wealthy music publisher Hector Berlioz. \$3. 662-2470

Lesbian-Gay Male Open House: Gay Liberation. 8:30 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. 665-0606 or 763-4186

## 5 Tuesday

Staff Meeting: AGENDA. 7:30 pm at Dominicks, 812 Monroe. Meeting to evaluate the May issue and to plan the June issue. 996-8018

AIDS Benefit Concert: Integrity/Ann Arbor. 8 pm at the Ark, 637 1/2 S. Main with an Afterglow at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. A concert by two unabashedly old-fashioned songwriters, Romanovsky and Phillips. Proceeds go to the Wellness Network, the local AIDS education and support group. \$8 for the concert, \$5 for Afterglow. Tickets at Ticket World and Michigan Union Ticket Office. 665-0606, 994-5377, 763-4186

Monthly Meeting: Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND). 8 pm at St. Aidans/Northside Church, 1679 Broadway. "Trends in the Peace Movement Nationally," a talk by Sayre Sheldon, National President of WAND from 1982-87. NOTE: For this month only this replaces our meeting which would normally take place on the second Sunday at the First Baptist Church at 7:30. 761-1718

The Suspect: Eyemediae. 8 pm at Eyemediae, 214 N. 4th Ave. Thriller based on the Dr. Crippen murder. Stars Charles Laughton as a weak man who finds the strength to fulfill his lustful yearnings. \$3. 662-2470

## 6 Wednesday

Meeting: Faculty for Human Rights in El Salvador and Central America (FACHRES-CA). Noon at the Guild House, 802 Monroe. Schedule for May not set up yet. Call 995-1499 or 662-5189.

Volunteer Night: SANE. 6 to 10 pm at our office, 1416 Hill St. Students can obtain credit through various community outreach programs. 663-3913

Beans and Rice Dinner: LASC. 6 pm at Guild House, 802 Monroe. \$2 donation buys a great meal and contributes to material aid for the people of Central America. 662-5189 or 665-8438

Meeting: Latin American Solidarity Committee. 8 pm in room 1407 Mason Hall. 665-8438

Natural Healing in Dentistry: New Dimensions Study Group. 8:05 pm at the Yoga Center. Bob Myse, an initiate bearing the rank of Getuls in the Supreme Order of Aquarius, is an Oklahoma DDS who strongly emphasizes the importance of non-oral factors in dental health and recommends a holistic approach to oral hygiene. 971-0881

## 7 Thursday

"Consider the Alternatives": SANE. 11:30 am on WDTR 90.9 FM. SANE's award-winning National Public Radio show.

Open House: The Scrap Box. 3 to 8 pm in the Education Bldg. of the Westside United Methodist Church, 900 S. Seventh St. The open house is in honor of Recycle Week. Refreshments, entertainment and activities involving once-used materials. 994-4420 or 761-3186

Protest Against U.S. Policy in Central America: LASC. 4:30 pm at the Federal Building. 665-8438

Beginners' Course in Zen Meditation and Practice: Zen Buddhist Temple. 6:30 to 8:30 pm at the Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard. Six Thursday evenings. Please register ahead of time. \$120/\$100 for full time students and unemployed. 761-6520

"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network. 8 pm at the Performance Network, 408 W. Washington. An explosive drama about the AIDS epidemic, filled with power, anger, humor and intelligence. "The Normal Heart" is a passionate indictment of government, the media, and the public for refusing to deal with a national plague. Electrifying political theater. \$6 and \$7. 663-0681

## 8 Friday

Meeting: Disarmament Working Group. 12 to 1 pm in the Wesley Lounge of the First United Methodist Church. We will begin planning activities for observance of Hiroshima Day and discuss lobbying efforts on Star Wars. 663-1870

Gay Men's Coffee House: Gay Liberation. 8 pm at Guild House, 802 Monroe. 763-4186

"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network. 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 9 Saturday

4th Annual Tree Seedling Giveaway: Ecology Center and The Women's National Farm and Garden Association. 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at 2050 S. Industrial. The tree seedling giveaway is an activity of Recycle Week designed to help people make the connection between recycling newspaper and saving trees. 761-3186

"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network. 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 10 Sunday

"Consider the Alternatives": SANE. 9:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

Mother's Day Peace Celebration and International Peace Pole Installation: Ypsilanti Peace Fellowship. 2:30 to 4:30 pm at Edith Hefley Peace Park, Elm Street, between Pearl and Grant, Ypsilanti. There will be music, singing, food, balloons and peaceable community games. 487-9058

Mother's Day Festival of Peace: Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND). 1 to 5 pm in West Park (Mack School in case of rain). Headliners are The Chenille Sisters, Peter "Madcat" Ruth, OJ Anderson, The Lunar Glee Club, The Afro-American Dance Theatre, and Elise Bryant of Common Ground Theatre. 761-1718

General Meeting: Wellness Network. 3:30 to 5:30 pm at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital Education Center (enter through through outpatient entrance). 663-2706

Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple. 5 to 7 pm (see 3 Sun.)

"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network. 7 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 11 Monday

Works-in-Progress: The Performance Network. Time to be announced—at the Performance

Network, 408 W. Washington. David Hunsberger will direct a staged reading of a new one-act play by Ed Hahat. "Dream Boy" depicts a modern singles scene in an up-beat style but with guts and a supernatural twist. \$3. 663-0681

Community Forum on Violence, Harassment, and Discrimination against Lesbians and Gay Men: Canterbury House, Integrity/Ann Arbor. 7:30 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. Concerns about the link between AIDS and homophobia will be addressed. Candidates in the June School Election Board will be invited to share their opinions about the School Board's AIDS Policy, AIDS education in the public schools, and the possibility of organizing consciousness-raising workshops about lesbian-gay male concerns for students and their parents. 665-0606 or 763-4186

Monthly Meeting: Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays. 7:30 pm at the First Methodist Church, State & Huron. 763-4186

Lesbian-Gay Male Open House: Gay Liberation. 8:30 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. 665-0606 or 763-4186

## 12 Tuesday

Meeting: Int'l Workers of the World (IWW). 7 pm at Dominick's. Observers are welcome. Working meetings for such purposes as preparing the Branch newsletter, assisting in organizing, etc. are scheduled as needed. 483-3478

Monthly Meeting: Religious Coalition on Central America. 7:30 pm. Educational part of the program will feature an excellent new video on U.S. press coverage of El Salvador. Call for location of the meeting. 663-1870

Rent Control Meeting: Housing Law Reform Project. 7:30 pm at the First Baptist Church, 512 E. Huron. Meeting to discuss rent control for Ann Arbor. 763-9920

First Meeting: Educators for Social Responsibility. 7:30 pm at St. Aidan's/Northside Church, 1679 Broadway. 665-6086

## 13 Wednesday

Volunteer Night: SANE. 6 to 10 pm (See 6 Wed.)

Beans and Rice Dinner: LASC. 6 pm (see 6 Wed.)

Meeting: LASC. 8 pm (see 6 Wed.)

Experimental Film Series: Ann Arbor Film Festival & Performance Network. (AAFF/PN). Performance Network. Films by Black Independent Filmmakers. \$3. Call 663-0681 for time.

## 14 Thursday

"Consider the Alternatives": SANE. 11:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

Protest Against U.S. Policy in Central America: LASC. 4:30 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

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**Central America Interest Group: New Jewish Agenda.** 7:30 pm at 711 Wesley. Helping out with sanctuary in the Jewish community. 995-5210

**Working for World Peace-Lay People Swap Ideas: Disarmament Working Group.** 7:30 pm in the recreation room of St. Andrews Church, 306 N. Division. Round-table discussion for those who are already working on peace concerns within their congregations and for those who would like to start but aren't sure where to begin. It will be a time to share what has and hasn't worked and to discuss what sorts of resources you would find most helpful in your work. 663-1870

**General Meeting: Bread for the World (BFW).** 7:30 pm at the First Presbyterian Church, 1432 Washtenaw. The meeting will discuss the Women Infants and Children (WIC) program and other hunger-related legislation. 487-9058

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 15 Friday

**DEADLINE for advertising space reservations: AGENDA.** Somewhat flexible, call 996-8018.

**Shabbat Potluck Dinner: New Jewish Agenda.** 6:30 pm at 1861 Shirley Lane, Bldg. 11, #A2. Joyce & Hy Kornbluh tell about their sabbatical in Sweden. Bring a veggie dish to pass and RSVP by 5/13 at 769-2063.

**Igal Roodenko: American Friends Service Committee.** 7:30 pm at the Friends Meetinghouse, 1420 Hill. Roodenko, former chairperson of the War Resisters League and an activist since the peace movement of the 1930's and early Freedom Rides of the 1940's will be holding discussions and workshops on assertive nonviolence. He has been brought to Ann Arbor in order to build upon the recent surge of nonviolent activity in response to racism, apartheid and US policy in Central America. Tonight, to start off the weekend of activities, he will lead an informal discussion. 761-8283

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 16 Saturday

**Meeting: Coalition for Arms Control.** 9:30 am at 310 S. Ashley, 2nd floor. 663-4897

**Igal Roodenko: American Friends Service Committee.** 1 to 4 pm at the Friends Meetinghouse, 1420 Hill. Roodenko will lead a workshop on the principles and techniques of nonviolent action. 761-8283

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 17 Sunday

**"Consider the Alternatives": SANE.** 9:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

**Coordinating Council: New Jewish Agenda.** 11 am at 2208 Packard. 662-9217

**Igal Roodenko: American Friends Service Committee.** 12 pm at the Pittsfield Union Grange Hall, 3337 Ann Arbor-Saline Road. Roodenko will speak following the regular workshop service of the Church of the Incarnation. 761-8283

**Open House: Zen Buddhist Temple.** 2 to 4 pm at the Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard. An opportunity to tour the temple and grounds, with an informal question and answer period at 3 pm. Refreshments will be served. 761-6520

**Films-on-Writing: Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA).** 3:30 pm in the DIA Lecture Room, 5200 Woodward Ave., Detroit. Part of the Open-Field Series, featuring 2 films by French Novelist-Directors, Jean Genet ("Un chant d'amour") and Alain Robbe-Grillet ("The Man Who Lies"). \$1. 1-833-1858

**General Meeting: Wellness Network.** 3:30-5:30 pm (see 10 Sun.)

**Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple.** 5 to 7 pm (see 3 Sun.)

**Annual General Membership Meeting: Ypsilanti Food Co-op.** 6 to 8 pm at Depot Town's Freight House, Farmer's Market Building, Ypsilanti. An election will be held for a new board of directors. Also the State of the Co-op Reports will be delivered and a keynote address will be given. Bring desserts to share. Drinks provided. 483-1520

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 7 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

**Feminist Interest Group: New Jewish Agenda.** 7 pm. Call 994-5717 for place.

## 18 Monday

**Works-in-Progress: The Performance Network.** Time to be announced—at the Performance Network, 408 W. Washington. Staged reading of "Crawford the Camel" by Eric Maurer, a screenplay about a young comic book artist who manages, admirably, to face a host of difficulties. \$3. 663-0681

**Lesbian-Gay Male Open House: Gay Liberation.** 8:30 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. 665-0606 or 763-4186

## 19 Tuesday

**DEADLINE for CALENDAR & COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY listings: AGENDA.** Mail to: AGENDA, P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor MI 46106. 996-8018

**Orientation Session for Court Accompaniment Program**  
Volunteers: Women's Crisis

## BE ALL THAT YOU CAN BE!



## PROTEST U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Join the Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC) in their weekly Thursday protest of U.S. policy in Central America, 4:30 pm at the Federal Building. Call 665-8438 for more information. (see 7 Thurs.)

**Center.** 7 to 8 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. Childcare can be arranged. Training will take place on Thurs. May 7 & 14, 7-10pm; Sat. May 9 & 16, 10am-6pm; and Sun. May 10 & 17, 1 to 6 pm. You must be available for all of those times. Please call in advance, 994-9100 or 761-9475

**The Challenge to End Hunger: Hunger Task Force.** 7:30 to 9:30 pm in the Pine Room of the First United Methodist Church. A new slide show by the Institute for Food and Development Policy will be shown. Following the showing there will be a discussion of local hunger issues and concerns. 663-1870

**Disarmament Interest Group: New Jewish Agenda.** 994-5717

## 20 Wednesday

**Volunteer Night: SANE.** 6 to 10 pm (See 6 Wed.)

**Beans and Rice Dinner: LASC.** 6 pm (see 6 Wed.)

**Meeting: LASC.** 8 pm (see 6 Wed.)

**Energy Balancing and the Chakra System: New Dimensions Study Group.** 8:05 pm at the Yoga Center. An exploration of the system of energy points, or chakras, traditionally associated with the human body in Eastern lore, and a demonstration of techniques for balancing energy levels between the chakras. Presented by an informal group of Ann Arbor-area residents who have been studying chakras and energy balancing for the last two years. Donation welcome. 971-0881

## 21 Thursday

**DEADLINE for camera-ready advertisements: AGENDA.** Mail to: AGENDA, P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor MI 46106. 996-8018

**"Consider the Alternatives": SANE.** 11:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

**Protest Against U.S. Policy in Central America: LASC.** 4:30 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 22 Friday

**Conference: Congress of Secular Jewish Organizations.** 4:30 pm to 12 am at Eastern Mich. Univ., Ypsilanti. Weekend long conference, "Jewish Identity and Commitment: If not now, when?" Specific workshops and activities geared towards adults, educators, young adults and teens. Sat. and Sun.—\$80, Sat. only—\$35, Sunday and Banquet—\$45. For info. and schedule, call 665-2825 or 662-9135.

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

**Gay Men's Coffee House: Gay Liberation.** 8 pm at Guild House, 802 Monroe. 763-4186

**Window Peace: Kathy Constantinides.** At SohoZat, 307 West Broadway, New York, NY 10013. New York artist Susan Kleckner has created a work of support for the Greenham Common women. For one year, from Dec. 1986 to Dec. 1987, 52 women artists will each live for one

week in the window of SohoZat, a store in Manhattan. They will confine themselves to the window space day and night and carry out peace projects. May 22-29 Kathy Constantinides, an Ann Arbor artist, will be in the window. She is asking for the help of many hands to realize her project. "Give Peace A Hand," send 2 machine copies of your hand to Kathy either at 448 Huntington Pl. Ann Arbor, MI 48104 or care of SohoZat; write your name, town and state directly on each hand. One hand will be cut out and hung in the window; the other will be used for an artist's book about the action.

## 23 Saturday

**Conference: Congress of Secular Jewish Organizations.** 7:30 am to 11 pm (see 22 Fri.)

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 24 Sunday

**Conference: Congress of Secular Jewish Organizations.** 7:30 am to 10 pm (see 22 Fri.)

**"Consider the Alternatives": SANE.** 9:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

**National Writers Series: Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA).** 3 pm in the DIA Holley Room, 5200 Woodward Ave., Detroit. Amy Gerstler and John Godfrey will read from their works. \$3. 1-833-1858

**Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple.** 5 to 7 pm (see 3 Sun.)

**"The Normal Heart": The Performance Network.** 8 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

## 25 Monday

**Lesbian-Gay Male Open House: Gay Liberation.** 8:30 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. 665-0606 or 763-4186

## 26 Tuesday

**Speaker and Discussion: Big Mountain Support Group.** Held at St. Andrews Church. An elder woman from Big Mountain will be visiting to speak about the Navajo's continuing struggle to stay on their land. Donations requested. Call 995-2669 for time.

## 27 Wednesday

**"Toxic Consumer Products and Indoor Air Quality Conference": Ecology Center.** 8:30 am to 4:30 pm at the Michigan State University Student Union in East Lansing. Conference speakers will discuss the use and disposal of these products and the problems with elevated levels of air contaminants in houses. Conference fee is \$10. For more information or to preregister call the Ecology Center at 761-3186.



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**Volunteer Night: SANE.**  
6 to 10 pm (see 6 Wed.)

**Beans and Rice Dinner: LASC.** 6 pm  
(see 6 Wed.)

**Meeting: LASC.** 8 pm (see 6 Wed.)

**Experimental Film Series: Ann Arbor Film Festival & Performance Network.**  
At the Performance Network, 408 W. Washington (time to be announced). More films by Black Independent Filmmakers, including workshops in filmmaking, writing, and screenplays. \$3; workshop fees TBA.

### 28 Thursday

"Consider the Alternatives": SANE.  
11:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

**Protest Against U.S. Policy in Central America: LASC.**  
4:30 pm (see 7 Thurs.)

**Experimental Film Series: AAFF/PN.**  
(see 27 Wed.)

**AIDS: A Conference for Ministers and Other Concerned People: Wellness Networks and the Pastoral Care Department of St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital.** Please call for further information. 663-2706

### 29 Friday

**Experimental Film Series: AAFF/PN.**  
(see 27 Wed.)

### 30 Saturday

**Experimental Film Series: AAFF/PN.**  
(see 27 Wed.)

**Meeting: SANE.** SANE field organizer Ira Shorr will be in Michigan to facilitate a meeting to help determine the political goals for the new organization in '87 and '88. Anyone interested in attending these meetings or in recommending someone for our board should contact Kim Miller or Bart Brush at our office. 663-3913

### 31 Sunday

"Consider the Alternatives": SANE.  
9:30 am (see 7 Thurs.)

**Conference: Gay Liberation.** 9:30 am at Marygrove College Conference Center, Detroit. This conference, "Developing a Positive Lesbian-Gay Identity" features Elaine Noble as guest speaker. \$18 (\$12 before May 26). 869-5105 or 763-4186

**Meditation Service: Zen Buddhist Temple.**  
5 to 7 pm (see 3 Sun.)

**Experimental Film Series: AAFF/PN.**  
(see 27 Wed.)

**JUNE CALENDAR DEADLINE:**  
MAY 19



AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN SIBERIA

## INVASION

(from page 9)

of marchers had started, the police used their clubs freely: Many paraders were soundly beaten." The Times reported that between three and five thousand anti-war protestors had gathered without a permit to assemble. Although many of the marchers were hurt, none of them would permit an ambulance to be summoned. Three people were arrested and charged with the catch-all: "criminal anarchy."

While President Wilson was bedridden with illness, Attorney General Palmer ordered, on his own authority, a series of anti-subversive raids that became known as the Palmer Raids. The nation's most radical union, the Industrial Workers of the World, was crushed and its leaders jailed or deported. Persons who criticized the state of emergency were arrested on charges of "criminal anarchy." Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and more than 200 other radicals were seized and forcibly deported to Russia aboard the U.S.S. Buford. Emma Goldman, who had just been released from a year in prison for advocating birth control, created a scandal when she declared to the press that she was "glad to go."

On October 19, as the raids and vigilante action were climaxing, the U.S. officially reported 553 casualties on the northern front. On the battle front in Russia, things were not so good. General Graves believed that the Communist collectives and self-governing institutions were far more democratic than the government of our "ally" Admiral Kolchak.

Graves wrote: "No one in Siberia, excepting those belonging to the Kolchak supporters, enjoyed any of the boons of modern civilization, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of legal action, which are well recognized heritages of all civilized people. The Zemstovos, the dumas (popular assemblies), and the cooperatives were such well known legal, reliable, and law abiding organizations, that it would have been difficult for Kolchak to have justified to the world, the oppressive measures he used against these people, if they had been referred to by their proper names. This could be, and was, easily avoided by putting all those who were not Kolchak supporters good, bad and indifferent, into one class and calling that class Bolsheviks . . ."

By August of 1919, Graves reported that the remnants of Kolchak's army were little more than "fleeing mobs." He declined to aid them, and in general seems to have been rather more hostile to Kolchak and the Japanese than to the Soviets.

U.S. forces were withdrawn from Northern Russia in June, 1919. British troops withdrew from Southern Russia in August. U.S. troops were evacuated from Vladivostok in April of 1920 in a Dunkirk-like evacuation.

The British ended aid to the Russian counter-revolutionary forces in the spring of 1920. By the time that the resistance in Southern Russia was ended in November of 1921, the French, too, had become so soured by their experience in Russia that they seized the entire Russian fleet at Sevastopol in payment for their services during the evacuation

of the last of the white generals, Wrangel, from Southern Russia. The attempt to aid the counter-revolutionary forces had failed.

There are numerous lessons which can and should be drawn from America's invasion of Russia. That there was a campaign of disinformation at the time of the war is well established. But why is the war so little known now? Although there were huge demonstrations against the war, and massive violence against anti-war demonstrators was common, the events of this time are virtually unknown.

The secret American policy of disinformation about the war and the nature of communism undermined President Wilson's plans for peaceful cooperation with the Communists. An era of demonstrations and vigilante reprisals shook America's confidence in its democratic institutions. And the policy manifestly failed, since the most reactionary, xenophobic part of Russia's revolutionary government was pushed to the forefront by the failure of the military intervention, leading to the terror of Stalinism.

It is no wonder that the Soviet Union considers the United States to be a threat to its existence. Imagine if the Soviet Union had invaded and occupied the United States in 1919. People here would be far more prejudiced and suspicious of the Soviet Union than they now are.

General Graves, at least, drew some clear conclusions which, had they been understood, might have reshaped America's interventionist imperialism.

Graves wrote: "What was the justification, in international law, for this intervention? There is no question as to the protection of life or property of American citizens involved, nor was there any prospect of future damage to American life or property, nor can the United States plead the act of intervention was a war measure, as it definitely refused to look on it as such.

I doubt if history will record, in the past century, a more flagrant case of flouting the well-known and approved practice of states in their international relations, and instead of the accepted principles of international law, the principle of might makes right.

I think it can not be refuted that there were no beneficial results flowing from intervention in Russia, so far as all foreigners are concerned, and it undoubtedly resulted in placing the mass of Russians even more solidly behind the Soviets.

There seems to be no difference of opinion, that intervention was a fundamental error . . . I was in command of the United States troops sent to Siberia, and, I must admit, I do not know what the United States was trying to accomplish by military intervention."

The lessons of this time should not be lost on us today. Russian fear and paranoia of the United States is to some extent justified by their very real experience of having been invaded and occupied by Americans. It is for this reason American propaganda, such as ABC's "Amerika" must be seen as especially vile, since it is an exact reversal of the truth, which is the all but unknown American invasion of Russia.

## STOP Nuclear Testing



and the Arms Race

**Join SANE's** community outreach canvass staff to organize grassroots constituent pressure on elected representatives to end the arms race and military intervention.  
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## SOCIAL CHANGE WORK

American Friends Service Committee, an international organization working for nonviolent social change needs a criminal justice staff person. Based in Ann Arbor, this position has in the past been devoted to such work as opposition to instatement of the death penalty in Michigan, organizing in favor of alternatives to incarceration, opposition to new prison construction in Michigan, and organizing visits to prisons by individuals seeking a better understanding of the conditions and effects of imprisonment. This work may lead to exploration of new areas including analysis and response to the oppressive impact of the justice system on minority communities and individuals.

Writing, speaking, and interpersonal skills, as well as ability to travel, are a must. Applicants considered without regard to race, sex, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. Send resumes to Jeff Epton, AFSC, 1414 Hill Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48104, by May 30.



# COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY

**ATTENTION READERS:** It is the intention of the **COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY** to be a forum in which community organizations can publicize their activities and resources.

Each group is expected to submit its own copy. The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the editors or publishers.

## AGENDA

Ann Arbor's Alternative Newsmonthly

### AGENDA Publications

P. O. Box 3624

Ann Arbor, MI 48106

(313)996-8018

**CURRENT NEWS:** Student interns Lisa Dennis and Sarah Carney are departing this month. We want to thank and commend them on their great job! We are also losing editorial assistants, Bonnie Nevel and Phillis Engelbert. They will be sorely missed. We want to welcome: Tracey Coates, Arlen Wasserman, Molly Gross, Tony Audas, and John Torney into our ranks.

**OUTREACH:** Outreach interns Lisa Dennis and Sarah Carney will be graduating this month. They visited about 10 CRD groups over the past semester. The most prevalent feedback was that groups are pleased with the work that AGENDA is doing and the forum it provides. Many groups said they have seen concrete results in increased membership and were happy to have a chance find out more about AGENDA operations. In general, no other feedback was sent back to the editors. We are hopeful that in the future there will be more. The best way for AGENDA to improve itself is with your help. The interns did not get in contact with as many organizations as they had hoped, but developed a sustainable outreach program that can be used by future outreach interns. New volunteers will be meeting with as many organizations as they can this spring and summer. Please talk with them about your concerns and let them know your opinions on the efficacy of the paper as an organizing tool. Also feel free to attend one of our meetings.

**MEETINGS:** At the beginning of every month there will be a staff meeting to evaluate the previous month's paper and plan future editions (see 5 Tuesday, CALENDAR).

**FINANCES:** For those of you who can afford it, please help us out by sending in the \$.005 (half-penny) per character that we have asked for. Some student organizations have money in their budgets for publicity through MSA. Others must go before the MSA Budget Priorities Committee. We suggest that you figure out your average character count for a semester and put in a request for that amount. Please take the time to look into it. We are hanging by

the skin of our teeth every month and could be greatly aided by the \$5 to \$20 per issue you send. You can also help by sending in group and personal subscriptions. One idea is to subsidize subscriptions sent in by your members. We are still offering a special for those of you who are leaving town for the summer: \$5 for 4 issues. If you like the paper and see a need for it, support it!

**COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY (CRD) PARTICIPANTS:** Many contacts are still a bit hazy on our listing guidelines. We sent out a very detailed letter to most organizations in regard to these guidelines. If you do not have a copy, please let us know and we will send you one. For those of you that did receive a copy, please keep it on hand and read this part of the Directory every month for updates. We are also at your service if you have any questions.

We demand 75% fresh content each month with a major emphasis on current news and will not repeat a listing that has not been updated. Press releases are not acceptable as listings. All calendar items are put into the Calendar, thus are not considered part of the CRD copy unless your group has specific help it needs from the community or information that is not applicable to the Calendar. Also, please send us your logo, as well as photographs and artwork. We believe it is both to your benefit and ours to have a new and interesting directory section every month.

**COMPUTER HINTS:** We are now in possession of a 1200 Baud modem. For those of you who have access to MTS or another network, please contact us at 996-8018. It would probably be most efficient for us to get your account number and use it to access your AGENDA files. For those of you who have your own modems, let's set up a monthly date and time in which you can send us your copy over the phone. We will publish instructions on modem use if necessary in coming months. For those of you who have transportation problems, this should be a real blessing!

**FORMAT:** When setting up a new file do not set up a left indent or a first line indent—just set one tab at .25. Also please use only one space after all punctuation. Our format specs are: 12 point bold letterheads, 4 point leading between topics, 9 point bold type for headings and 9 point plain type for copy. Calendar items are to fall at the bottom of the listing in the following order: Event: sponsor (in bold type), time and place, one to two sentence description, fee, phone number (in plain type). If this is not clear, look at any AGENDA Calendar and follow the order you see for each event.

**WANTED:  
LOGOS, PHOTOS, GRAPHICS,  
ART WORK IN GENERAL**

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### DEADLINES FOR JUNE

**MAY 13:** news & feature 1st drafts

**MAY 15:** Ad space reservation

**MAY 19:** Calendar & Directory listings, photos, graphics

**MAY 21:** Camera-ready ads

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**ARTS & CULTURE**

**Performance Network**  
408 W. Washington  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103  
(313)663-0681

**PURPOSE:** The Performance Network is Ann Arbor's alternative theater. We are collectively run, and since 1981 have been bringing Ann Arbor the best in political, experimental, and original theater. Basically, the Network provides performance space for shows that otherwise wouldn't be seen locally. The Network is also available to other community organizations or individuals for rent at a nominal fee as a performance, workshop, or shop space. We provide community resources in the form of space

and equipment, outreach and educational programs and promote creative work in various media. Ultimately, we hope—as our name implies—to function as a liaison for artists, political organizations, and the community.

**RECENT NEWS:** The Network just completed a three week production of Paul Foster's "Tom Paine"; the story of a revolutionary and his role in the American Revolution. This production was the first given by the recently established resident improvisation theater company.

May promises to be an exciting month of performance events which will include a three week run of "The Normal Heart" by Larry Kramer, an explosive drama about the aids epidemic (beginning May 7). The Ann Arbor Film Festival will also be hosting a week of workshops in filmmaking, writing, and screenplays as part of its ongoing experimental film series (May 27-31). (1430)

**ENVIRONMENT**

**The Ecology Center of Ann Arbor**

417 Detroit Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
761-3186

**MISSION:** The Ecology Center is a membership organization that was founded following the first Earth Day in 1970. We provide recycling and energy conservation programs in the City of Ann Arbor, and we also do environmental issues and advocacy work. We have a library that is open to the public, and we can be reached at 761-3186.

request for information to the Pesticide Task Force, 417 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, MI 48104. Don't use a lawn company! (and if you want to know why, call us and we'll tell you).

**CURRENT ACTIVITIES:** "Recycle Week" is May 2-9, and our slogan this year is, "Don't Throw Away A Good Thing!" Look for our "Fifth Annual Waste Awareness Awards" sometime during the week. Tree seedlings will be given away, for the fourth year in a row, to anyone visiting the Recycling Drop-off Station at 2050 S. Industrial on Sat., May 9,

9:30 to 4:30. Or come to the "Scrap Box Open House" on Thursday, May 7, from 3 pm to 8 pm. The Scrap Box accepts once-used materials that can be used for children's art projects.

And don't forget the Ecology Center's "16th Annual Bike-a-thon," on May 3. Ride if you can, and if you can't, sponsor someone!

The Ecology Center is also hosting a conference titled, "Toxic Consumer Products and Indoor Air Quality," May 27th from 8:30-4:30 pm at the Michigan State University Student Union. The conference is aimed at community activists, health professionals, governmental planners, emergency personnel, and others. The conference fee is \$10. Call for more information or to preregister. (2390)

**GAY RIGHTS**

**Gay Liberation**  
c/o 4117 Michigan Union  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
INFO: 763-4816  
HOTLINE: 662-1977

Harrasment, and Discrimination against Lesbians and Gay Men at 7:30 pm at Canterbury House. Concerns about the link between AIDS and homophobia will be addressed. Candidates in the June School Election Board will be contacted by the Lesbian-Gay Political Caucus of Washtenaw County and urged to attend the Forum. Candidates will be invited to share their opinions about the School Board's AIDS Policy, AIDS education in the public schools, and the possibility of organizing consciousness-raising workshops about lesbian-gay male concerns for students and their parents.

All members of the community are urged to attend the Forum. For information call 665-0606 or 763-4186.

Please note also the AIDS Benefit scheduled for Tuesday May 5 at 8pm at the Ark, featuring Romanovsky and Phillips, a gay male cabaret duo. Proceeds will be given to Wellness Networks, the local AIDS education and support group. Tickets are \$8, available from the Michigan Union Ticket Office and all Ticket World outlets. An Afterglow will be held at Canterbury House, for which a \$5 is requested, with proceeds to Wellness Networks. For information call 665-0606 or 763-4186.

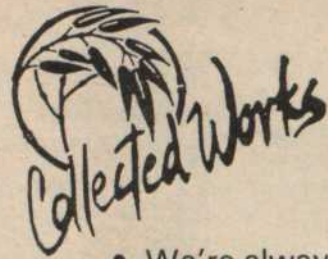
**PURPOSE:** To provide information, counseling and related social services for people concerned about sexual orientation: (1) maintain Hotline for crisis intervention, peer counseling, referral; (2) help provide factual information to offset prejudice and misinformation about lesbians and gay men; (3) work to obtain human and civil rights for all, regardless of sexual orientation; (4) help lesbian and gay men's groups organize; (5) link to other community groups.

**CURRENT NEWS:** Concern about AIDS seems to be fueling the anger expressed in violence and harrasment directed against lesbians and gay men in recent months. Anti-gay graffiti linking AIDS to gayness have appeared on the walls of city parking structures and on posters advertising lesbian-gay male groups and events.

Public statements of concern about AIDS by figures of authority can be used to justify discrimination and violence against gay people. Witness a recent lecture ostensibly about AIDS sponsored by Phi Delta Epsilon Medical Fraternity at Hillel Auditorium. The lecturer, Rabbi Dr. Moshe Tendler of New York City, spoke at length about homosexuality as an "abomination," although he granted that homosexual people in need are to be treated with "compassion."

The AIDS policy of the Ann Arbor Public Schools subjects both students and employees to a witch-hunt environment. The policy violates the guidelines formulated by the Center for Disease Control and it also creates an unreasonable intrusion into the lives of students and School Board employees without any compelling medical justification.

On May 11 Integrity/Ann Arbor is sponsoring the third in a series of Community Forums on Violence,



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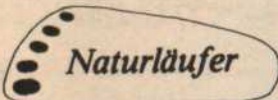
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**MEETINGS** vary according to purpose; we do most of our work in subcommittees (Counseling, Groupwork, Education, Civil Rights). Call for time and place. Our group includes U-M students, staff, and faculty, and people from the larger community. We have a President, Vice-president, Secretary, and Treasurer. At present we have approximately fifty members. We're a registered non-profit organization.

#### 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 professions and teaching professions can work positively with lesbian and gay male clients, patients, students.

**Speakers Bureau:** Call for information.

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

**Community Organization:** Information and help on organizing groups, setting goals and objectives, addressing conflict, linking to other groups and resources. (4082)

## HEALTH ISSUES

### Wellness Networks, Inc.—Huron Valley

P. O. Box 3242  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
662-6134

**CURRENT NEWS:** The play, "The Normal Heart," begins a three week run May 7 at the Performance Network. It is a play about grassroots AIDS organizing in New York City. Its author, Larry Kramer, wrote the screenplay for "Women in Love," as well as "Faggots," one of the most widely read gay-male novels of the seventies. Not a man known for his modesty, Kramer has essentially written a play about himself. He presents Ned Weeks' growing awareness of AIDS, his struggles to draw attention to it and to garner support for persons with it, and his loss of a lover to it. It is riveting theater (the lead role has attracted Brad David, Joel Grey, Martin Sheen, and Tom Hulce), and for its time it is accurate and fact-filled. However, a lot has changed in two years, and the failure of the play to devote more than five words to condoms and no words at all to the issue of race is a pointed reminder of how fast the AIDS situation has developed. (The projected movie version will have to be updated).

The politics of the play are basic paranoia. Kramer looks around New York City and sees lots of male homosexuals ignoring the crisis while threatening themselves and others. He sees rich homosexuals who support the opera but not AIDS-work, and powerful homosexuals who will do little or nothing about AIDS. If the name of the present mayor of New York City isn't actually in the play, that's a minor point. Kramer wrote at the height of Ed Koch's arrogant success, before Donald Manes stuck a knife in his heart and most of Koch's other associates were indicted; the references to the mayor are unsparing. Kramer is also hard on his own associates; all volunteer organizations have to put up with lazy glory-seekers who do nothing but promote their own images and with tepid fools who try not to conform to that imaginary set of rules whereby no one will ever be offended. But Kramer seems to feel that the organization he helped found (the Gay Men's Health Crisis is not mentioned by name) was nearly all bad, even before they booted him out for being a rabble-rouser.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

### November 29th Committee for Palestine

4203 Michigan Union  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

**PURPOSE:** Because American Zionists have literally operated in a vacuum of opposition ever since World War II, the Palestinian-Zionist conflict has generally gone undebated among most Americans. Most people were simply misinformed, while any kind of opposition was effectively stifled. Only when organizations, such as N29, began to organize and to articulate Palestinian aspirations, did any kind of opposition materialize. An important catalyst for this was the emergence of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who spoke of the atrocities perpetrated by the Zionists, and who soon realized that armed struggle was the only historically viable response to imperialism and oppression against their people. The political side of the revolution would be manifested by solidarity movements who understood the inadequate and dangerous Zionist response to anti-semitism and secularism, and what this meant for the people of Palestine, as well as for Jews around the world who lived in democratic secular nations.

**SUMMER TERM:** There won't be regular meetings during the summer. We can, however, be

contacted at the Ann Arbor address above. Continue to look for "Palestine Focus," our national newspaper, at local bookstores. We will definitely be back in Sept. with new members and a new agenda for Ann Arbor.

**RECENT EVENTS:** In Feb. we co-sponsored a film entitled, "Women of South Lebanon." On Feb. 17, we held a rally and initiated a letter writing campaign in response to the L.A. arrests of Palestinian activists by the INS and FBI. On April 1st, we co-sponsored a lecture by former Illinois Congressman, Paul Findley, entitled "The Role of Israel's Lobby in U.S. Foreign Policy." On April 4th, we sponsored a lecture by the chief editor of Israeli Foreign Affairs, Jane Hunter, entitled "The Iran-Contra Affair: Israeli Military Involvement in Central America." On April 15th, we sponsored a lecture by author and historian, Lenni Brenner, entitled "Zionism in the Age of the Dictators."

**NEWS FROM PALESTINE:** Our office recently received a publication from the "Committee Confronting the Iron Fist," based in West Jerusalem. There is a report in it from the Alternative Information Center, which was recently closed down by the Israelis. Here is an excerpt from their "Report on Torture Under Interrogation," Feb.

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**N29** (from previous page)

1986: "The memorable 1977 Sunday Times report on torture in Israel threw considerable light on the systematic use of torture during the interrogation of Palestinians suspected of being involved in 'hostile activities.' The Israeli government responded to the publication of the . . . report with a great deal of embarrassment. Virulent denials were issued by the . . . government, jealously guarding Israel's good name. Between 1978-1984, there was a significant drop . . . of complaints submitted to the authorities regarding torture—(about) 50%. Now, that does not mean that torture had been

eliminated; however, it does mean that it was being employed in a different manner. In the majority of cases, it was policemen and soldiers who were accused of torture, rather than Shin Bet interrogators. However, since the middle of 1985 there has been a 40% increase in the number of complaints about the torture of Palestinian suspects. Hence we are driven to conclude that there has been a change of policy regarding interrogation and that torture is once again becoming part and parcel of interrogation.

"The methods of torture generally employed include the following:

1. COLD SHOWERS: . . . 75% of the cases. The detainee is forced to shower in freezing cold

water and thereafter dries off beside a space heater or a fan. After drying off, he is returned to the shower. Detainees can be subjected to as many as 8 such routines a day.

2. SACK: The interrogators tie a sack around the interrogee's neck and tighten it. When the interrogee is about to suffocate, they open the sack for a few minutes to let him have some air and then repeat the process.

3. BURNS: Inflicting burns has become extremely common over the past few months; it usually involves a lit cigarette.

4. BEATINGS: Beatings have once again become routine. Interrogators, usually holding something in their hand, hit the interrogee all over

his body, especially on his head and genitals.

5. THREATS OF EXPULSION: . . . Interrogators have been threatening interrogees with expulsion from the country if they don't cooperate.

6. SENSORY DEPRIVATION: Preventing interrogees from going to sleep has become a widespread practice over the past few months. There are prisoners who have been prevented from going to sleep for over a week.

7. CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT: Interrogees are usually held with their hands in handcuffs and a bag over their heads. They are forced to stand for hours. Also, they are rarely provided with a change of clothes, at best once a month." (4964)

**LABOR****Graduate Employees Organization (GEO)**

802 Monroe #3  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
(313) 995-0221

**CURRENT NEWS:** A tentative agreement was reached between the GEO and U-M on April 7, 1987. The proposed agreement calls for a full tuition waiver for teaching/staff assistants with a

.25 FTE and above in two years, mandatory paid teaching assistant training beginning in Fall 1988 but no increase in salary for the two year duration of the agreement. The contract ratification vote was 352 yes to 84 no.

The GEO office will be opened through the Spring and Summer terms. If you will be moving or not in town, to keep abreast of the GEO activities please drop your summer address off

at the GEO office. Office Hours: 1-5 pm Monday through Friday

**MEETINGS:** Regular membership meetings are held monthly. Times and places will be announced ten days in advance and posted on GEO bulletin boards and published in the University Record.

**BACKGROUND:** The purpose of GEO, American Federation of Teachers/Michigan Federation of Teachers Local #3550, is to

represent all Graduate Student Assistants in collective bargaining with the University of Michigan, thus protecting Staff and Teaching Assistants against deterioration in economic compensation, real wages, working conditions; and to address graduate employees' common concerns, such as: excessive class size, teacher training, reallocation of University funds from administration overhead to actual teaching, and the ideals of non-discrimination and affirmative action. (1580)

**Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)**

42 S. Summit  
Ypsilanti, MI 48197  
483-3478

**CURRENT NEWS:** Over the past month activities of the Branch included a party for members and participation in the anti-Contra demonstration in Detroit on March 29th. Some members of the Branch were among those participating in the national anti-Contra demonstration in Washington D.C. on April 25th.

We are encouraging our members and friends

to support the boycott of California grapes. The growers seem to have forgotten the economic lessons of the 60's boycott. It is time to remind them once again to ensure safe and fair working conditions for migrant farm workers.

**MEETINGS:** Membership Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month at Dominick's at 7 pm. Observers are welcome. Working meetings for such purposes as preparing the Branch newsletter, assisting in organizing, etc. are scheduled as needed.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the ownership and

control of all means of production and distribution by the working class which creates all social wealth through its labor. In the short run, the IWW helps workers organize for increased democracy in the workplace, as well as for increased wages and benefits. The Union promotes its purposes through workplace education and organizing with an emphasis on direct action as the most effective means for workers to achieve their goals.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Area membership includes the majority of the employees at: Ann Arbor Tenants Union, in the Michigan Union; Peoples' Warehouse, 727 W. Ellsworth; and numerous other wage workers, both employed and

unemployed, homemakers and students who are in agreement with the Union's principles. Dues are \$5 for workers making more than \$300 per month, \$2 per month for anyone making less than \$300 per month.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES:** Members of the I.W.W. are available to advise and assist anyone engaged in organizing which will promote worker control, regardless of whether the organizers ultimately desire affiliation with the I.W.W. We also participate in efforts to support workers struggling for justice from their employers and their Unions by joining picketing, promoting boycotts, fundraising and other direct actions. (2230)

**LATIN AMERICA****Faculty for Human Rights in El Salvador and Central America (FACHRES-CA)**

995-1499 or 662-5189

**CURRENT NEWS:** Faculty members at the University of Michigan (U-M) have been participating in the movement to stop U.S. intervention in Central America with renewed enthusiasm during the past several months. The main faculty organization, Faculty for Human Rights in El Salvador and Central America (FACHRES-CA), has been in existence for the past five years, but has rarely equalled the level of activity evidenced since January, 1987.

At the present time the Univ. of Mich. FACHRES-CA chapter is making plans to nominate Ernesto Cardenal, an internationally famous poet and liberation theologian who is the Nicaraguan Minister of Culture, for a 1988 honorary degree from the U-M. FACHRES-CA members are also working to develop a number of "Sister Department" relationships between U-M departments and analogous departments in Nicaraguan universities. This will enable the U-M to make available valuable resources to students and faculty in Nicaragua, and perhaps also to engage in various kinds of exchange programs.

**MEETINGS & MEMBERSHIP:** The University of Michigan chapter of FACHRES-CA is primarily comprised of faculty members, but open to university staff, campus ministers, and teaching assistants. Meetings are held every other week at Guild House on Wednesday at 12 noon, and attendance has varied from one to two dozen. During the past years, FACHRES-CA has organized well-attended educational events such as talks by "Nation" columnist Alexander Cockburn and Latin American scholar Tommie Sue Montgomery. The U-M chapter has cooperated with groups such as the Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC), the Free South Africa Coordinating Committee (FSACC), and the November 29th Committee for Palestine (N29), in the preparation of a number of campus-wide teach-ins.

**BACKGROUND:** FACHRES-CA is a national organization based on college and university campuses across the country, with a national headquarters in Berkeley, California. It was initiated in the late 1970's in response to the plight of students and faculty in El Salvador, who were the objects of violent repression both before and after the University of El Salvador in San Salvador was closed down. In the following years, FACHRES-CA expanded its activities to include a special emphasis on halting U.S. aid to the terrorist contras, who have been invading Nicaragua from bordering countries.

The first project undertaken during Winter Term 1987 was a campaign to obtain signatures of faculty members (along with financial support) for a full-page advertisement against Contra aid in the New York Times. The ad appeared in the New York edition on Monday, April 6, and in the midwest edition on Tuesday, April 7.

Faculty members then became active in building support for an International Book Fair to be held in Managua from July 20-26, 1987. Hosted by Norman Mailer, Gunter Grass, Noam Chomsky, and other famous writers, the Book Fair will allow U.S. publishers to meet with book buyers from all over the world to share information. It will also be an opportunity to learn first hand about the extraordinary ways in which the Nicaraguan Revolution has attempted to promote education, culture, and the arts. A successful Book Fair will demonstrate that many people engaged in scholarly and artistic activities in many countries will not allow Nicaragua to suffer isolation due to the U.S.-sponsored terrorist war and economic blockade. U-M faculty have been contacting writers, scholars and publishers, to urge their active participation in the event.

The most effective action organized by FACHRES-CA was a March 26th demonstration at the Federal Building against Contra aid, U.S. support of the Duarte regime in El Salvador, and the suppression of human rights in Guatemala. Approximately 70 people attended the late-afternoon protest, 40 of whom were U-M faculty. The speakers included Dr. Marilyn Carrillio Martinez, head of the health clinic for Ann Arbor's Sister City of Juigalpa, Nicaragua; U-M biology professor John Vandermeer, who has been teaching in Nicaragua for the past 18 months; and U-M sociology professor Jeffrey Paige, an authority on the political economy of Central America.

Toward the end of the term, FACHRES-CA gave active support to the March 29th demonstration in Detroit against Contra aid and Apartheid, and a number of members participated in the April 25th demonstration in Washington, D.C., organized around the same themes. Several of these FACHRES-CA members were among those tried and convicted as the "Pursell 118"—citizens arrested in the spring of 1986 while protesting Congressperson Pursell's refusal to honor a commitment to hold a public meeting in Ann Arbor to discuss his support of the Contras.

Among the most successful FACHRES-CA activities on a national level have been a series of fact-finding visits to examine the situation regarding human rights and academic freedom in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Following these visits, members of the FACHRES-CA delegations hold press conferences and issue written reports; the delegates then make themselves available to assist in teach-ins across the country. (5226)



**Latin American Solidarity Committee**  
4120 Michigan Union  
Ann Arbor MI 48109  
665-8438

**CURRENT NEWS:** LASC and several other solidarity organizations are currently staging a spring offensive against U.S. policy in Central America. Join us in protest every Thursday at 4:30 pm at the Federal Bldg. The protests have involved civil disobedience, according to the discretion of each individual participant.

Beans and rice dinners are held each Wednesday evening at 6 pm at the Guild House, 802 Monroe St. A \$2 donation buys a great meal and contributes to material aid for the people of Central America. Funds raised at recent dinners have gone to El Salvador for earthquake relief. The first Wed. night of each month is LASC's night to cook and we need some volunteers to help out! Leave a message at the LASC office if you're interested.

**MEETINGS:** Join us in room 1407 Mason Hall every Wed. evening at 8 pm for the general LASC meetings. Information about weekly activities can be obtained by visiting or calling 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.

Summer meetings will include a bi-weekly discussion session on particular issues or specific countries in Latin America to provide greater depth of information to LASC members. Those with experience or interest in Latin America who wish to study a subject of specific concern should contact LASC to include their interest in these discussion sessions. People interested in any of the activities mentioned should call/visit the LASC office or come to a meeting. We welcome all newcomers!

**COMMUNITY SERVICES:** LASC sponsors educational events such as films and speakers. The outreach committee provides speakers for university and high school classes as well as for other groups interested in Latin American issues. The LASC newsletter, "La Palabra" has about 800 subscribers. It contains a summary of our activities and updates on the news from Latin America. To receive "La Palabra" and any other special announcements from LASC, sign in at any Wed. night meeting or leave your name and address on the phone answering machine. (2590)



## Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP)

c/o Andrea Walsh  
1402 Hill  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
994-4937

Violence is too much a way of life. It is evident in our homes, taught in our schools, played in our games and toys, supported by our religious institutions, legislated by our representatives, and practiced by our enemies and friends. Violence is big business.

Non-violence is another way of life. It can be practiced in our homes, taught in our schools, played out in our games, supported by religious institutions, legislated by our representatives, practiced by our enemies and friends. Non-violence could be a way of life and business.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of AVP is to learn

about, promote, and apply non-violent resolutions to conflict in our daily lives through experiential workshops.

**IN THE BEGINNING:** AVP developed in 1975 in a New York state prison where an inmate group worked with youth gangs and delinquent youth in custody. The inmates were having difficulty helping the youth break out of the cycle of violence. They turned to the Quaker Project on Community Conflicts who developed a nine-session three-day seminar for them to use. It led to the AVP program in New York prisons and communities where people from all walks of life come together to learn from each other. AVP is currently being developed in other states, including Michigan!

**WORKSHOPS:** A team of skilled and enthusiastic trainers with a commitment to non-violence will offer a thoughtfully structured series

of exercises, games and discussions. AVP works through a process of affirmation, communication and cooperation to build a sense of community and enough trust to work effectively together. The workshop leads into conflict resolution exercises in which participants have an opportunity to role play real life conflicts we may encounter. Workshops are limited to 20 participants. Our first Michigan community workshop will be held the weekend of July 18th and 19th in Detroit. Please contact Andrea if you'd like to know where to get brochures more information on future workshops. Yes, there will be workshops closer to the Ann Arbor area!

**PARTICIPANTS:** We encourage anyone who wants to examine and reduce the violence within each one of us, and in our relationships to participate in an AVP workshop. We can also offer specially designed workshops to suit the needs of a particular group or organization. Please enquire! (2438)

## SOS Community Crisis Center

114 N. River St.  
Ypsilanti, MI 48198

**CRISIS LINE (24 hours):** 485-3222  
**BUSINESS LINE:** 485-8730  
**CHEESE HOTLINE:** 485-3227  
**HOUSING HELPLINE:** 485-0500



**CURRENT NEWS:** Beginning May 18, SOS Crisis Center will be conducting screening interviews for prospective volunteer crisis counselors and client advocates for the June training session. Other interview nights will be May 20, 21, 26, 27 and June 1 and 2 from 6:30 to 10:30 pm. Call Andy Burt at 485-8730 for more information.

SOS has recently received renewal of an affordable housing grant from the State Department of Social Services. Among several projects outlined for the housing initiative is a hands-on rehabilitation program requiring community volunteers. If you are an experienced or novice carpenter, roofer, electrician, plumber, painter, jack or jill of all trades, and would like to help improve and expand the housing stock available to low-income individuals, call Kris Hoppe at 485-8730 for more information about

workshop dates.

**BACKGROUND:** The SOS Community Crisis Center provides free direct services and referrals 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to any Washtenaw County resident. In an informal atmosphere, volunteer crisis counselors listen and empathize with clients, help individuals to problem-solve, and give appropriate referrals and information.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES:** Telephone and Walk-in Crisis Counseling: Trained volunteer crisis counselors staff the center 24-hours a day, 365 days a year.

**Client Advocacy:** Volunteers provide follow-up referral and advocacy with other agencies for clients who have basic needs, such as housing, medical treatment, utilities, etc.

**Suicide Prevention:** A group of highly trained volunteers is available 24-hours a day to respond in person to suicide and drug overdose situations.

**Short-term Counseling:** Volunteers provide free counseling for 6-8 weeks to clients who have short-term counseling needs or who are on a waiting list for low-cost, longer term counseling with another agency.

**Food Pantry:** Through the United Way's Huron Harvest Food Bank, SOS distributes food bags every day until 7 pm. Clients are assessed in person and may receive food from SOS 3 times a year. Government surplus cheese is distributed monthly at SOS. An updated Cheese Hotline informs the community of government commodity distributions in the Ann Arbor/Ypsilanti area.

**Emergency Shelter:** SOS provides shelter on an emergency basis to individuals and families.

**Housing Helpline:** Housing resources information, including an updated listing of low-income housing and community agency money which may be available for move-in expenses, is available through the housing hotline which is staffed Mon., Tues. and Fri. from 10 am to 2 pm.

**Speakers Bureau:** Volunteers and staff are available for talks and workshops on teen suicide and crisis intervention. A videotape (VCR) on hunger problems in Washtenaw County is also available.

**Volunteer Training:** A 65-hour, free training program for crisis counselors is provided three times a year: Oct., Feb., and June. (3104)

## U-M Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center

3100 Michigan Union  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
763-5865

**PURPOSE:** To help provide the university community with an awareness of sexual assault and sexual assault prevention through educational programming, crisis intervention and safety programs. The Center coordinates other units working on these issues throughout the University.

**SERVICES:** All services are free and confidential. The Center focuses in three major areas:

**Educational Programming:** such as the student-lead workshop on Date/Acquaintance Rape Prevention in which over 1,000 students have participated, Self-Defense Workshops for women, training programs for university staff, presentations on sexual assault prevention for all incoming students and their parents during Summer Orientation, and general awareness campaigns aimed at the university community.

**Crisis Intervention Services:** providing counseling and advocacy for any member of the university community who has been sexually assaulted and her/his significant others. Counselors are available on an appointment basis as is assistance in dealing with the police and the

court system.

**Campus Safety:** the Center helps in coordinating efforts to improve safety on campus. By working with The Dept. of Public Safety and Security, Transportation, Telephone Communications, and other departments we hope to create a safer environment on campus for students, staff and faculty.

### UPCOMING ACTIVITIES:

Volunteers are needed for: 1) CAP (Court Accompaniment Program, see story in this issue of AGENDA, 2) presentations at Summer Orientation for new students, and 3) planning of Fall activities. (1650)

**UPCOMING EVENTS:** A planning retreat of the Coalition to which all interested parties and individuals are welcome. The date for the retreat is Sat., June 13. The location and times are not yet arranged. Call 663-4897 for more information. (1806)

## PEACE & DISARMAMENT

### Coalition for Arms Control - 2nd District

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

**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 our ability to educate the public on these issues.

The current focus of the Coalition for Arms Control is on the need for a nuclear warhead testing moratorium and a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

**MEETINGS:** The Coalition for Arms Control meets once every 3 to 4 weeks on Saturdays at 9:30 am. If your organization is interested in

joining the Coalition, please call 663-4897 or send a representative to the next Coalition meeting Sat., May 16 at 9:30 am, 310 S. Ashley, 2nd floor.

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.

**MEMBERSHIP:** The Coalition for Arms Control includes the following organizations: Hillsdale Center for Peace Awareness, Common Cause, Gray Panthers, Guild House, Interfaith Council for Peace, Lawyers' Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, Michigan Alliance for Disarmament, 1000 Cranes, Physicians for Social Responsibility, SANE, Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Western Wayne Peace Resource Center.

### Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP)

604 E. Huron  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
663-1870

**Office Hours: 9:30 to 5:00, M-F**

**UPCOMING EVENTS:** On Thurs., May 14, 7:30 pm in the recreation room of St. Andrews (306 N. Division) the Disarmament Working Group will host a free gathering entitled "Working for World Peace: Lay People Swap Ideas." This will be a round-table discussion for those who are already working on

# Michigan Theater

603 East Liberty, Ann Arbor

### May Movies

- F.1-Mona Lisa, 7:30, 9:40
- S.2-Hannah and Her Sisters, 7:30, 9:30
- S.3-Charlotte's Web, 6:00
- M.4-What Happened to Kerouac? 8:00
- T.5-Harold and Maude, 7:30, 9:30
- W.6-The Late Show, 7:30  
-Key Largo, 9:25
- T.7-Decline of the American Empire, 8:00
- F.8-True Stories, 7:30, 9:45
- S.9-Blue Velvet, 7:00, 9:30, 11:55
- S.10-Singin' in the Rain, 5:30, 7:45
- M.11-Carl Jung: A Matter of Heart, 8:00
- T.12-A Boy and His Dog, 8:00
- W.13-Klute, 7:30  
-The Lady From Shanghai, 9:50
- T.14-Salvador, 7:30, 9:55
- F. 15-No Film
- S.16-The Gods Must Be Crazy, 7:00, 9:15, 11:30
- S.17-Star Trek IV, 6:30, 9:00
- M.18-A.K., 6:45
- T.19-The Mission, 8:00
- W.20-Laura, 7:30  
-Body Heat, 9:20
- T.21-Best of the Ann Arbor 16mm Film Festival, 7:30, 9:55
- F.22-Men, 7:30, 9:30
- S.23-Another Evening With Rocky and Bullwinkle, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00
- S.24-Another Evening With Rocky and Bullwinkle, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00
- M.25-Partisans of Vilna, 8:00
- T.26-Sid and Nancy, 7:30, 9:55
- W.27-Sunset Boulevard, 7:30  
-The Elephant Man, 9:45
- T.28-My Beautiful Laundrette, 7:30, 9:20
- F.29-Mishima, 7:30  
-Koyaanisqatsi, 9:50
- S.30-Outrageous Fortune, 7:30, 9:40
- S.31-Aristocats, 6:00, 8:00

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## GREENPEACE

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## GREENPEACE

## ICP (from previous page)

peace concerns within their congregations and for those who would like to start but aren't sure where to begin. It will be a time to share what has and hasn't worked and to discuss what sorts of resources you would find most helpful in your work.

On Tues., May 19, "The Challenge to End Hunger," a new slide show by the Institute for Food and Development Policy will be shown. Following the showing there will be a discussion of local hunger issues and concerns. Sponsored by the Hunger Task Force, the program will take place from 7:30-9:30 pm in the Pine Room of the First United Methodist Church.

**PURPOSE:** Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP), a non-profit educational organization, believes in the possibility of a world where every woman, man, and child has the opportunity to live in freedom, peace, and without fear. Begun in 1965 by a small group of area clergy and lay, 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

Lay 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.

**MEMBERSHIP:** ICP's membership includes 60 area congregations and approximately 3,100 individuals. A Steering Committee oversees the work of the staff and the work of four task forces: 1) Disarmament Working Group, 2) Land, Food, and Justice Committee, 3) Hunger Task Force, and 4) the Religious Coalition on Central America.

**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. Also available through the office (\$7.95) is a new book by Phil Moulton entitled "Ammunition for Peacemakers". Cards which feature scenes of Juigalpa, Nicaragua are available through the office (\$5.00/pack) and benefit the Central America Sister City Task Force. 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).

### UPCOMING MEETINGS:

**Religious Coalition on Central America**—The next monthly meeting is on Tuesday, May 12, 7:30 pm. Educational part of the program will feature an excellent new video on US press coverage of El Salvador. Call the office for location of the meeting.

**Disarmament Working Group**—The next meeting is on Friday, May 8, noon-1:00 pm in the Wesley lounge of the First United Methodist. We will begin planning activities for observance of Hiroshima Day, discuss lobbying efforts on Star Wars.

Call the office (663-1870) for information on the May meetings of the Hunger Task Force and the Land, Food, and Justice Committee. (3860)

## National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy (SANE)

1416 Hill Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
663-3913

**CURRENT NEWS:** Nationally, the next six months will be very busy as Congress debates appropriation levels for all government programs. In Michigan, SANE's grassroots lobbying efforts will center primarily on stopping aid to the Contras, the initiation of a testing moratorium through the deletion of funds, significant reductions in funding for SDI, and maintaining the current strict interpretation of the ABM treaty. In a recent meeting with the Second District Coalition for Arms Control, Rep. Carl Pursell (R-MI) expressed support for maintenance of the SALT II agreement and a freeze in SDI expenditures. However, his votes on the testing moratorium and contra aid remain undetermined. To contact Rep. Pursell, call him through the Capitol Hill switchboard at 202/224-3121 or write him at the House of Representatives, Washington D.C., 20515.

Locally, we are working very hard on the merger between Michigan SANE, Lansing FREEZE, Detroit FREEZE, and the Michigan Disarmament Network. Steering Committee meetings are usually held Thursdays. The committee will soon begin the selection process for board members for the new statewide organization. On May 30th, SANE field organizer Ira Shorr will be in Michigan to facilitate a meeting to help determine the political goals for the new organization in '87 and '88. If you are interested in attending these meetings or wish to recommend someone for our board, please

contact Kim Miller or Bart Brush at our office.

We are also continuing our work with the Sister City Task Force and we need all supportive persons to contact their city council representatives to urge them to continue city support for this initiative.

Furthermore, we are helping in the fight to keep the current U-M research guidelines which prohibit research to maim and kill. SANE believes these guidelines do not act to inhibit academic freedom, rather they serve to promote a world and community free from senseless violence and slaughter.

A fledgling coalition, The Coalition For a Nuclear Free Great Lakes, is forming around the issue of disposal sites for low-level radioactive wastes. Michigan is very high on the list of potential dump sites. Immediate action is needed as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission hopes to sneak this one by the voters and our State and Congressional representatives. Next, the group plans to work for a Nuclear Free Zone among the Great Lakes States and Provinces by the year 2000. For more information call SANE Canvasser Jeff Farrah at our office.

Finally, educational videos on a wide range of topics related to disarmament issues began appearing on Ann Arbor Community Access Channels April 27th. If you possess videos that you think would be appropriate, contact Jay Smith at our office. Remember solicitations are not allowed on Community Access Channels.

**GOALS & POLICIES:** SANE is a non-partisan, 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," heard locally on WDR 90.9 FM—Thursdays at 11:30 am and Sundays at 9:30 am.

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.

If you are interested in canvassing for SANE (or volunteering) contact our office. We especially encourage women and minorities to apply. Summer and permanent positions available.

**MEMBERSHIP AND VOLUNTEER WORK:** If you would like to help stop the arms race and work for a foreign policy we can be proud of, please join SANE today. Currently, we have 18,000 members in Michigan and are growing every day thanks to the endless work of our canvass staff. Membership fees are \$25 per year, with discounts for senior citizens, students, GI's, and lower income residents.

For those interested in volunteer work, volunteer nights are held every Wed. from 6 pm to 10 pm at our office. Also, students can earn credit through various community outreach programs. (4722)

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

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

**PURPOSE:** Washtenaw County WAND is affiliated with the national WAND organization which was founded in 1980 by Dr. Helen Caldicott. Our goals are to educate ourselves and the public about the dangers of continued nuclear arms buildup, to influence our congressional representatives by informed lobbying, and to empower people, especially women, personally and politically.

**MEETINGS & MEMBERSHIP:** Meetings are held the 2nd Sunday night of the month at First Baptist Church, 512 E. Huron. Call our Information Hotline at 761-1718 for a message announcing important lobbying information, meeting times, and up-coming events. Our Speaker's Bureau provides trained speakers who will address groups, classes, and public forums and rallies on a variety of issues. Contact Jean Carlson at 426-2232.

**CURRENT NEWS:** WAND will sponsor a major peace event on May 10: the third annual "Mother's Day Festival of Peace." The festival will

be held at the bandshell in West Park in Ann Arbor from 1-5 or at Mack School in case of rain. Everyone who is concerned about the nuclear arms race and about other related peace and justice issues is welcome. The festival will be a family-oriented afternoon with entertainment by The Chenille Sisters, Peter "Madcat" Ruth, O.J. Anderson, The Lunar Glee Club, The AfrAmerican Dance Theatre, and Elise Bryant of Common Ground Theatre. Featured events for children are The Aesop Fable Puppet Theatre, storytime, games, arts and crafts, face painters, a juggler, and a clown. There will also be a raffle with ten very special prizes; tickets for \$1 can be bought at the park or in advance by calling 761-1718. Many local peace and justice groups have been invited to participate and will join WAND in setting up tables to sell literature and peace-oriented items. There will also be pizza and apple cider for sale.

Mother's Day, originally called Mother's Peace Day, was founded by Julia Ward Howe, composer of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," in 1872. She intended that it be a day to honor women who had lost sons in the Civil War while "speaking, singing and praying for those things that make for peace."

For more information about the festival or WAND's activities, call the WAND information line

at 761-1718, Jenni Zimmer, the festival's coordinator, at 662-3523, or Susan Wyman at 663-1670.

We are also having a regular meeting with a very special speaker on Tuesday, May 5 at 8 pm at St. Aidan's/Northside Church, 1679 Broadway (our former meeting place). Please note the time and location are NOT normal for this one month only! Sayre Sheldon, the national president of WAND from 1982 to 1987, will be in Ann Arbor to address our group on "Trends in the Peace Movement Nationally." She has been in the forefront of the peace movement in this country for years, and will have a very interesting perspective on the current situation. Everyone is welcome to attend.

WAND members, particularly Tobi Hanna-Davies, worked hard for months to lobby the U-M Regents to oppose the proposed change in UM research guidelines which would drop the end-use clause. WAND members addressed the Regents each month, worked closely with religious leaders to encourage them to speak out, and sponsored petitions and letters which were sent to U-M alumni. The final vote occurred on April 17th and was a disappointment for those who had hoped for less military funding of research on campus in the future, also more. (3580)



2208 Packard  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
662-9217

**PURPOSE:** NJA is comprised of Jews from a variety of backgrounds and affiliations who are interested in working for social and political justice within the framework of Jewish tradition. We are committed to building an inclusive Jewish community and therefore place particular

**New Jewish Agenda (NJA)**

importance on addressing issues which traditionally exclude many Jews.

**EVENTS:** We have an exciting summer ahead. The World Zionist Congress elections are in the next few weeks and, as we have written in this space before, we encourage eligible voters to support the Progressive Zionist List; call 662-9217 for more information. The NJA national

convention will be held in Los Angeles July 9-12 (the last one was in Ann Arbor). Finally, we encourage you to join any of our interest groups which cover issues such as: Israeli-Palestinian peace efforts; sanctuary, Latin American Jewry; Jewish feminist issues, abortion rights; disarmament protest, Mich. Peace March. (1064).

**WOMEN'S ISSUES**

**Wimmin's Cafe**

c/o 1516 Morton  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
668-6280

A safe, comfortable place for wimmin to socialize and hang out is a resource that Ann Arbor does not have. We are a few women who are beginning to work on a new project to establish a wimmin's

collective cafe in Ann Arbor. We are looking for other women who have experience with similar efforts in the past. We would also like to hear from wimmin who have a desire or enthusiasm to contribute something to this new project, in whatever way you can. Any input (negative or positive) regarding the idea of establishing a wimmin's cafe in Ann Arbor would be greatly appreciated. Please send us a letter or call between 7 to 9 pm. We can tell you more about our ideas and when our next meeting is. (766)

**Women's Crisis Center (WCC)**

P.O. Box 7413  
Ann Arbor, MI 48107  
CRISIS LINE : 994-9100  
Business line: 761-9475

**CURRENT NEWS:** Peer counselors are trained to provide empathy, crisis intervention, and referrals. Peer counselor trainings are held in May, Sept., and Jan. every year. Administrative volunteer trainings are available anytime. There are opportunities to develop skills in fundraising, publicity, newspaper work, group facilitation, community organizing, training and other areas. Women of color are especially encouraged to volunteer.

**Training:** The next training session will take place on Thurs. May 7 & 14, 7 to 10 pm; Sat. May 9 & 16, 10 am to 6 pm; and Sun. May 10 & 17, 1 to 6 pm. You must be available for all of those times. Commitment: 4 hour shift/week for 6 months or 4 hour shift/week and 2 hours administrative committee work for 4 months. WCC hours are 10 am to 10 pm.

One in three women and one in ten men experience a sexual assault in their lifetime. Sexual assault is a crime of violence. The goal of rape is to overpower, intimidate and degrade the victim. The survivor is not to blame. The Women's Crisis Center, the Assault Crisis Center, and the U-M Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center are working together to create a mechanism for volunteer community involvement in helping survivors of sexual assault achieve control and dignity in their lives. Volunteers will work with counselors to provide empathy and support for survivors during court procedures.

To learn about volunteering with CAP please attend: Monday, May 4, 7 to 8 pm at Assault Crisis Center, 2340 East Stadium, and/or the Orientation Session for all volunteers on Tues., May 19, 7 to 8 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. Childcare can be arranged. Please call in advance. Training will be during the first two weeks in June.

We at WCC are often asked what types of calls we receive. When we were first started, our focus was on sexual assault. Since then, with some increased public awareness and support, other agencies (SAFE House, ACC, and U-M SAPAC) have developed to provide services for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault and to work on raising community awareness and support to stop violence against women. Now, women in

financial emergencies are among the most common crisis calls WCC receives. Economic violence against women is a problem which WCC has always recognized, and one which we realize is becoming more and more urgent in the community. We are expanding our training to provide counselors with more information on helping women help themselves meet their basic needs.

WCC is funded by the community. Bucket drives, phone-a-thons, door-to-door canvassing, newsletter donations, and monthly donations. All of these help us raise the \$30,000 we need each year to keep WCC open. \$10 keeps the phone lines open for one day; \$50 helps cover our insurance costs and taxes (yes, non-profit groups have to pay taxes, too); \$500 will help our client assistance fund; and \$1,000 will help us build savings towards a house. If we haven't reached you in our fundraising attempts, or if you've given and are able to give again, we need your continued support.

Last year for the first time we received a grant from the city of Ann Arbor to hire two, part-time counseling staff during the summer months when many volunteers are out of town. Our most recent fundraisers have included WCC/Border's Book Days April 24 to 26. When a coupon presented at the cash register, a portion sales was donated to WCC. Thank you Border's Book Shop and book buyers!

We also had a raffle with prizes donated by Evening Star Futon, AGENDA, People's Food Co-op, Earth Wisdom Music, Lovin' Spoonful, Nanci Griffith, Tortoise and Hare Running Center, the Ark, Schoolkid's Records, Vicki Honeyman, Jesse Richards, Helen Bunch, Linda Feldt, Hewa House, Ypsi-Arbor Lanes, Schoolkid's Records, WCC, Tio's, and P.J.'s Used Records. BIG, BIG thanks to all of you who donated prizes and all who donated to WCC by buying raffle tickets. Your support and love are appreciated!

Thanks also to the U-M Residential College Players for contributing proceeds from the play MUD, performed while the Rape Art Exhibit was here. And thanks to Sigma Chi for making a donation after Greek Week. We really appreciate everyone's contributions and support.

Special thanks are also sent to all of the volunteers who worked the CAP Bucket Drive and to everyone who donated on April 16. (4000)



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**VOLUNTEER WORK IN NICARAGUA**

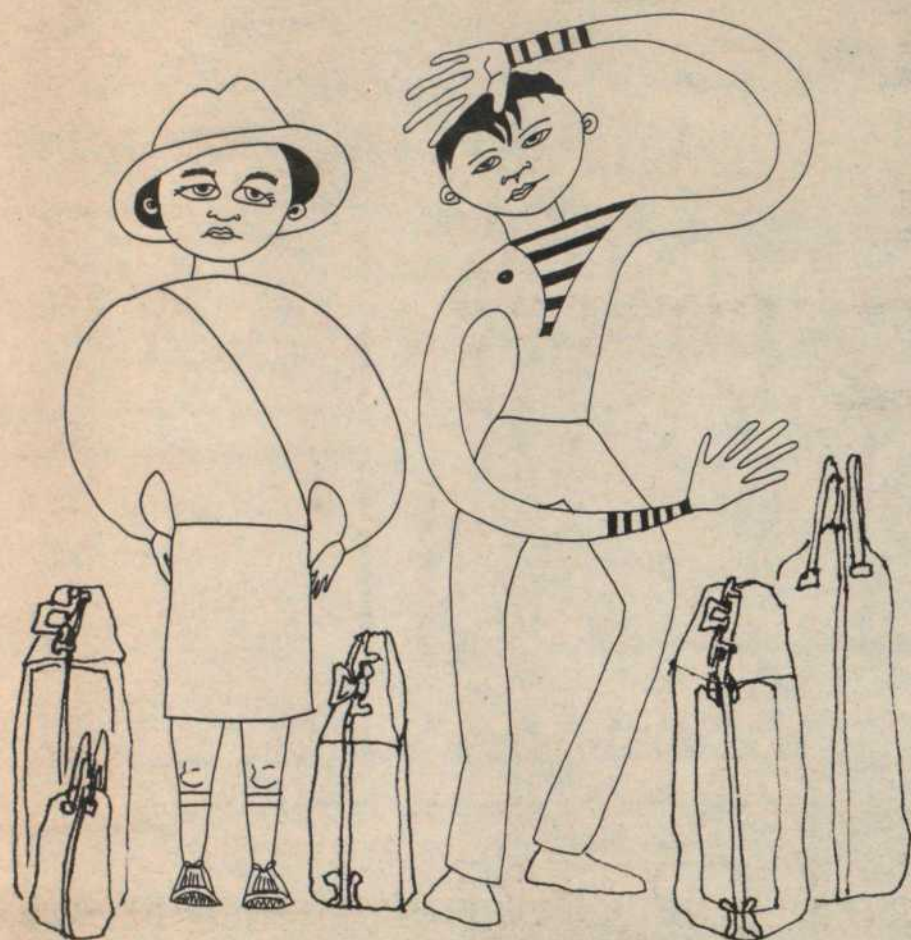
Help build peace with Nicaragua and improve Nicaraguan agriculture. The A2MISTAD (Ann Arbor-Managua Initiative for Soil Testing and Development) Construction Brigade needs women and men to commit at least 4 weeks this summer to assist in the construction of a soil and water testing laboratory in Nicaragua. Skilled trades people (welders, electricians, plumbers, masons), health care workers and Spanish speakers are especially needed. Call HAP-NICA at 761-7960 for more information. A2MISTAD will assure equal opportunity for all applicants.

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