

AGENDA

ANN ARBOR'S ALTERNATIVE NEWSMONTHLY

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ed. note: In the article, "When Watchdogs Only Bark," (AGENDA, July 1987), staff writer Jeff Gearhart reported that Gelman Science Inc. had been illegally discharging waste water from their manufacturing process into Third Sister Lake via a drainage ditch (Bicknell Creek) without a state surface water discharge permit since 1984. The following article by Brian Ewart, an environmental advocate working with the citizen's group Tocsin, fleshes out and updates this incredible story. Many of the documents used in the text were obtained through FOIA requests.

Lack of proper testing keeps Gelman disaster a secret for 17 months

by Brian Ewart

Gene Hall, the DNR water quality specialist who investigated charges of Gelman's 1,4-dioxane contamination, stated in a recent interview that the reason the DNR's dioxane test results always came back "No Detect" was because the DNR lab could not test for dioxane. Hall maintains that the reason agency officials informed Gelman, Bicknell and the public that the DNR's test results for dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and hexane were negative was because the lab had never run the tests for the chemicals and DNR staff members had simply not understood their test results. Dan Bicknell, whose tests first identified the contamination problem, says the DNR fully understood the limits of its tests for dioxane in 1984, but made a decision to rely on tests obtained by Gelman Sciences, Inc.

On July 29, 1987, after three years of knowledge that Gelman Sciences Inc. did not have a permit for their Bicknell Creek discharge, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) suddenly moved to force Gelman to comply with the law. In response to pressure from the DNR to obtain the proper permit, Gelman agreed to stop the flow of their waste water into Bicknell Creek. "As of July 31," according to an August 3, 1987 letter from Gelman administrator Paul Chalmer to the DNR, "the stream is receiving only stormwater. . . Accordingly, we are withdrawing our surface discharge application."

The DNR's sudden switch from leniency to strict enforcement, and Gelman's rapid compliance was neither heralded by area politicians nor reported by the local media. It was a remarkable silence, but it was a silence not completely unexpected by those area residents involved in the effort to clean up water pollution in the vicinity of Gelman Sciences, Inc., an area classified by the DNR as the second worst environmental hazard in Michigan.

While Gelman's illegal discharge received occasional attention during the preceding months, it was only after the citizen's group Tocsin sent evidence of the illegal discharge to the Attorney General and only after this evidence was made public in AGENDA that there was a concerted effort to make the corporation either obtain a permit or shut down the discharge.

Bicknell's Odyssey

In the spring of 1984, U-M Public Health graduate student Daniel Bicknell, discovered Gelman's illegal discharge while taking water samples from Third Sister Lake. Third Sister is a fifteen acre lake located in the University's Saginaw Forest adjacent to the Gelman facility. Bicknell's tests provided the first indication of what is now recognized as a massive case of groundwater and surface water 1,4-Dioxane chemical contamination.

In April 1984, shortly before graduating with a Masters Degree in Environmental and Industrial Health, Bicknell had Dr. Clifford Rice, former Research Scientist for the University of Michigan's Institute of Science and Technology (IST), conduct tests (gas chromatography and mass spectrometry) on water samples collected from Third Sister Lake. The test results revealed small concentrations of dioxane, 0.286 parts per billion (ppb), tetrahydrofuran, 0.286 ppb, and other chemicals. These chemicals were identical to some of those known to be used by Gelman, a manufacturer of industrial filters.

On June 6, 1984, Bicknell filed as the sole Republican candidate for county drain commissioner by submitting a petition with 309 signatures. Bicknell claims he entered the race largely because he wanted to address a number of contamination problems in the county.

In late June, 1984 Bicknell began distributing copies of his study ("Hazardous Waste Introductions into Third Sister Lake, Washtenaw County, Michigan") and discussing its test results and conclusions with DNR and Washtenaw County officials. On July 23, Berry Johnson, Washtenaw County Public Health Engineer, sent a copy of the study to the DNR. In his cover letter, Johnson wrote, "It does appear that some further testing would be helpful to determine if there is some possible problem of chemicals being introduced into the groundwater or surface water in this area. We would recommend further testing be done."

On August 7, 1984, further sampling by Bicknell and analysis by IST, confirmed the first tests of Third Sister Lake (.3 ppb dioxane). The testing also revealed that waste water Gelman discharged into a drainage ditch leading directly to the lake (later named Bicknell Creek by Gelman official Tim Gibelyou) was contaminated with levels of dioxane twenty times higher (6 ppb).

The next week Bicknell met with DNR officials and Gelman staff to tour the Gelman

(see GELMAN, page 8)

Housing is not just a commodity. Human lives are affected by the dynamics of the housing market in vital ways. The financial burden of high rents, the constant moving, the insecurity of not knowing how much longer we can live in our chosen home, in our chosen city, affects us profoundly. Rent stabilization will come too late for the thousands of people who have been forced out of Ann Arbor in the last few years. But there is still time for the rest of us. The Citizens for Fair Rent campaign is giving tenants a chance to fight against the growing reality that if you're not rich, privileged, or a property owner, your days in Ann Arbor are numbered.

Why Ann Arbor needs rent control

by Ken Garber

Nina Goldstein is a keyliner at a local advertising agency. She has lived in Ann Arbor for twelve years, and in her current one-bedroom apartment for the last four. Her first two rent increases were for \$20 and \$25 a month, bringing her rent from \$275 to \$320. This year the property changed hands, and the rent jumped \$80—to \$400 a month. "The landlords simply said that was what the current market dictated," says Goldstein. "They gave me three days to make up my mind. I spent a wild three days looking for an apartment, and I found that they were all high, so I decided to stay, even though I couldn't afford it." She has taken a second job as a proofreader to cover the added rent. Goldstein is faced with the need to leave Ann Arbor for good if her rent continues to rise, but hates the idea. "My job is in town, my vehicle isn't reliable, it would mean an entire change of lifestyle," she says.

Jean Tomkins, a nurse's aide at University Hospital, also rents a one-bedroom apartment near downtown. Last year the rent jumped from \$290 to \$370 a month. "The landlord said the rents were too reasonable, that it was mismanaged by the the previous landlord," she says. Tomkins has moved at least ten times during her nineteen years of residence in Ann Arbor because of rent increases. "The chief reason for my moving was always money," she says. Tomkins adds that most of her co-workers no longer live in Ann Arbor, unless they are homeowners. Landlords who continually raise rents 15-30 percent a year drive them out. "I don't know how they expect people to live in this town," Tomkins says. "You can't afford it—it's ridiculous."

Judith Atkins (not her real name), 37, lives with her boyfriend and 10 year old son in a two-bedroom apartment in the northwest part of town. She has lived in Ann Arbor eighteen years. Atkins moved to her current place just under a year ago when the rent at her previous apartment jumped from \$365 to \$480 a month. She says she's paying that much at her new apartment, but it's better maintained. "I was getting an astronomical rent increase and it wasn't even up to code," Atkins says. "It took me nine months to find a two-bedroom apartment for under \$500."

Atkins has moved at least a dozen times since coming to Ann Arbor because of rent increases. Her son has changed school five times. He is now in the fourth grade. "He's to where he's not sure from one year to the next what school he's going to," says Atkins. "He has no long-term stable bonds or friendships."

Atkins, a former bartender and restaurant manager, is currently a full-time student at Eastern Michigan University studying political science with a focus on government administration. She continues to work, as does her boyfriend of ten years. "If I had been alone without any help I don't know where I'd be," she says. "I'm fortunate that I have a partner, I have help. A lot of women aren't that fortunate." Atkins maintains, "Everybody in Ann Arbor has this problem—everybody who rents. We just compare how much the rent is going up, not whether it will. People come to the end of their lease, they're just assuming they're going to move." Her own lease comes due next month, and she has no idea how much her rent will go up. She and her boyfriend are talking about moving out of state if they are faced with another large increase.

"It makes me mad that I can't live here anymore," says Atkins. "I want a good education for my son, I like the cultural advantages of this city. I like going to the supermarket and hearing lots of different languages. I like the diversity. And the opportunities. . . I think it's disgusting that people who've lived here 50 years can't afford to live here anymore, or their children can't. I don't understand what landlords are doing. Eventually they're going to price everyone out of the market. Unless that's what they intend—a little enclave for the rich here."

Atkins sees rent stabilization as a chance for her to continue living in Ann Arbor and to bring some stability to her family's life. "I can make future plans, yearly budgets, know where I'm going to be. My son will know where he'll be going to school, he'll develop a network of friendships, we'll all get to know people in the neighborhood." She believes the ordinance is an obvious need. "I just think it's too bad we have to legalize something that is inherently the moral and ethical thing to do," she says.

(see Rent Control in a Nutshell, page 9)

NEWS BRIEFS

Two Local Groups To Join Asylum Effort

ANN ARBOR—On March 22, the Temple Beth Emeth Board unanimously passed a resolution to bring one or more Central American applicants for asylum to Ann Arbor. The decision followed a year in which a Temple committee studied the plight of Central American Refugees. This study included sending two committee members to an eight-day border witness program attended by Jews from across the country

last January. "As a result of these efforts the Temple Beth Emeth Board concluded that there are a substantial number of refugees with legitimate claims to persecution in their own countries who are being denied asylum in the U.S., and that "we as Jews have a religious, moral and historical obligation to aid these refugees" says Rabbi

Robert D. Levy. Anyone who has questions or who would like to volunteer to help can call one of the following committee members: Eve Mokotoff at 995-1963, Janet Landman at 971-0985, Anita Caplan at 761-3808, or Lauren Aaronson at 662-0129. There is also a need to raise substantial funds to pay bond to release refugees from detention and for monthly support once refugees are here.

The Unitarian Universalist Church Sanctuary Committee is preparing to bring a Salvadoran or Guatemalan family to Ann Arbor for at least one year. "Through our witness

to the atrocities the U.S. government supports in Central America, the Sanctuary Committee hopes to end U.S. military aid to these countries and insure that the U.S. government applies immigration laws fairly to all people whose lives are in danger regardless of their country's relationship to the U.S.," says committee member Arlin Wasserman. The Sanctuary Committee currently needs more pledges of financial support, people who are fluent in Spanish, and legal aid. Sanctuary Committee meetings are every Wednesday night at 7:30 pm at the Unitarian Universalist Church, 1917 Washtenaw.

Two New County Services Available

Washtenaw County has two new services available: Touchstone, a self-help group for adults in Washtenaw County whose lives have been touched by child sexual abuse; and a Citizen Dispute Resolution program.

Touchstone is a new program of the Assault Crisis Center (ACC). "The program comes at a time of increasing awareness and understanding of the problem of child sexual abuse," says Tish Neidhardt, coordinator of

ACC's Incest Treatment Program. "In Washtenaw County reports of child sexual abuse have risen 25% between fiscal year 1983-84 and 1985-86."

The program is in place "for anyone whose life has been affected by child sexual abuse. Touchstone is a safe place to come together for mutual support with the additional possibility of optional activities and group action." Activities being con-

sidered include developing parenting skills, increasing member's self-esteem, increasing awareness of child sexual abuse as a step toward prevention, and advocating for improved criminal justice procedure.

The Citizen Dispute Resolution Service is an innovative program which provides an alternative to other methods of dispute settlement, such as litigation. "Our service," according to Cassie St. Clair, coordinator of the program, "helps parties define their conflicts, explore their alternatives to re-

solve those conflicts, and develop written agreements. Mediation has the advantage that it does not require lawyers or witnesses or formal court procedures—and that makes it an attractive alternative."

For more information about the Citizens Dispute Resolution service, contact Ms. Cassie St. Clair at the Washtenaw County Consumer Services Department at (313) 971-6054 or (313) 994-2567.

Bullard To Introduce Toxic Art Bill

LANSING—State Representative Perry Bullard (D-Ann Arbor) will introduce legislation prohibiting the use of toxic art supplies in elementary schools and daycare centers when the legislative session reconvenes.

"Studies have documented the toxic nature of many art supplies, and we are just beginning to realize the danger of such materials to human health," stated Bullard. "Although measures such as product labeling and 'right to know' legislation for the workplace have been used to inform and warn adults about the products they are using, not enough has been done to insure that school children aren't being exposed to materials,

such as art supplies, that are harmful to them."

The Legislation, if enacted, would charge the department of Public Health (DPH) with drawing up a list of non-hazardous art materials for elementary schools to use when ordering such supplies. All manufacturers wishing to sell art supplies to grades K-6 would be required to submit detailed information and a sample of each product they want to market to the DPH. Schools would then have to order their supplies from a DPH-approved list. "Since schools are a big market for art supplies, requiring manufacturers to provide non-toxic materials

might press them to expand their non-toxic alternatives and to drop some of their more

hazardous products," said Bullard.

Dominos Savior of the Family Farm?

Tom Monaghan has been labeled as the man behind the "Ultimate Small Farm" by New Farm Magazine, an alternative agriculture publication. The article, which was published in the Sept/Oct issue of the magazine claims that Monaghan's 100 acre farm at Dominos Pizza, Inc's World Headquarters in Ann Arbor will be a model for a future small scale agriculture based on "high-value, pick-your-own crops." Monaghan claims that the solution to the farming crisis is primarily in creative marketing of diverse product lines. According to the article, Monaghan is committed to regenerating 100,000 small farms by the year 2000.

However, Monaghan's plans do not stop there. "I am interested in what happens here [the US] because we're trying to do a similar thing in Honduras," Monaghan said at the dedication of the Ann Arbor farm this summer. "Honduras is the poorest country in Central America. They just don't know much about farming. We hope to buy the land, set up the farms, the houses, show them how to do it and give them a mortgage and put them in business. We hope we can do a lot to turn that country around."

Write letters to The New Farm, 222 Main St., Emmaus Pa. 18098.



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Baker Calls for Campaign Groundrules

by Hunter VanValkenburgh

ANN ARBOR—Early this month, Dean Baker, the 1986 second district Democratic nominee for Congress, laid out a series of guidelines for carrying out the primary campaign. The Baker camp says their guidelines are designed to minimize the extent to which the Democratic candidates will be attacking each other, and to maximize their cooperation in the effort to unseat Republican incumbent Carl Pursell in 1988. They believe the guidelines should also increase the likelihood that the candidate with the best chance of defeating Pursell will win the primary.

The main point of the guidelines is a campaign spending limit of \$10,000. Baker believes the limit would minimize the amount of resources that the Democrats use against each other leaving the maximum possible amount for the campaign against

Pursell. He says the actual limit could be negotiated among the candidates in the race. The amount suggested is three times what Baker used to win the 1986 primary.

The guidelines also call for debates in each county. Baker is proposing that one debate take place in each county in the district in order to ensure that the voters of the district will have the opportunity to hear the candidates stands on the issues. He says this will guarantee that voters in each area will be able to hear the candidates views on issues of importance in their counties.

Baker commented, "In the last election over 98% of the Representatives in Congress who sought reelection won. This shows that it is virtually impossible to unseat an incumbent with a conventional big money campaign. In one of the few races where an incumbent was unseated, it was

only because Louise Slaughter mobilized 3,800 volunteers to work on her campaign. This is the only way Pursell or any other incumbent can be defeated. It is therefore essential that we nominate someone who has a genuine mass movement behind their campaign if we are to be able to have a shot at unseating Pursell in 1988. These guidelines will eliminate the possibility of someone trying to buy the primary. They will give the voters the chance to hear candidates stands on the issues, and the one with the most grassroots support should win."

On September 22, State Senator Lana Pollack entered the race. When asked in a WUOM interview for her reaction to the proposed guidelines, Pollack said she wasn't going to enter the race "with one hand tied behind my back."

International Volunteers Attacked by Israeli Border Guards

by Hilary Shadroui

At 1 am on August 12, ten Israeli soldiers and three intelligence officers entered a Bir Zeit University (in the West Bank) dormitory while volunteers from the annual international summer work camp were having a farewell party. They searched the dormitory, confiscated identification cards and arrested three Palestinian students. Two of those students have been released. The third, Jamal Abu Dweik, is still in detention and the Israeli authorities are not revealing his whereabouts. In the course of the raid Israeli soldiers pushed and struck several American and European students, including two Norwegian women and an American, Karima Bennoune of Berkley, Michigan.

The next morning 45 members of the international delegation, carrying placards and demanding the release of Abu Dweik, marched from the Damascus Gate in East Jerusalem to the U.S. Consulate. Kris Small of Newtonville, Massachusetts, was admitted to the Consulate and delivered a written statement about the Bir Zeit incident to

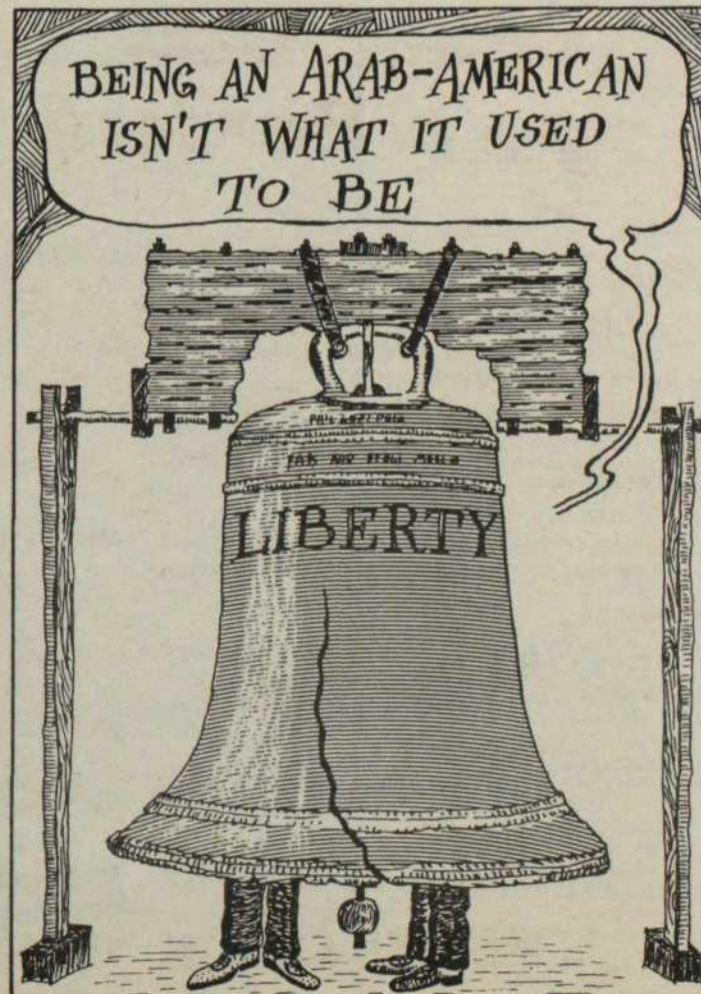
Howard Kavalier, a consular officer.

The demonstrators had been in front of the consulate only a few minutes when Israeli military personnel arrived. The soldiers began shouting for quiet, then grabbed and ripped up placards and began hitting the students with batons and guns. As the students moved down the street, the soldiers followed hitting them, then fired tear gas as the students scattered. Some of the demonstrators were severely beaten by the soldiers in the street and in the nearby YMCA, where they had sought refuge.

Following the demonstration, Karima Bennoune and Samir El-Sayed of College Station, Texas, went with their passports to the U.S. Consulate to protest the Israeli action, and were there arrested by Israeli military personnel. Six student demonstrators in all were arrested: the two Americans; Wilem Defieu, Abraham Franssen and Diter Truytel, from Belgium; and Mark Sivell-Muller from England. During their arrest Samir El-Sayed was thrown to the ground by

the Israeli soldiers, and Karima Bennoune's arm was twisted. While in prison, all those arrested were threatened with long prison stays if they refused to be fingerprinted and were asked to sign statements in Hebrew which they later learned were confessions. Bennoune was refused medical treatment when she became ill during the night.

Bennoune and El-Sayed said the U.S. consul representative who visited them in prison was "very unhelpful," telling them that monitoring their situation was "not policy" but that if they were beaten or tortured they should let him know. All six students were detained overnight in Mosco-biyya Prison in East Jerusalem, and were released the next day without charges. A seventh student, who was not arrested, was hospitalized with a skull fracture received in a beating by Israeli soldiers during the demonstration. This incident did not receive coverage by U.S. television media.



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Secret Team Update The Australian Drug Money Connection

by Henry E. Hardy

On January 27, 1980, Australian bank co-owner, Frank Nugan, was found dead in his Mercedes-Benz, a single bullet wound through his head. The death was ruled a suicide. In Nugan's briefcase was a long list of prominent personalities in Australian politics, sports, and business. Next to the names were a series of numbers, mostly five and six figure sums. In his wallet was the calling card of the former Director of U. S. Central Intelligence, William Colby. Written on the back of the card was what may have been Colby's projected itinerary in the Far East.

The collapse of the Nugan Hand Bank which Frank Nugan co-owned with former CIA operative Michael Hand, came rapidly in the months after his mysterious death. Investigations by the Australian government had already revealed some of the extent of the drug dealing and covert money-laundering practiced by the Nugan Hand Bank. A November 1977 report by the Australian Narcotics Bureau linked the Nugan Hand operation to a drug smuggling network that "exported" some three billion Australian dollars worth of heroin from Bangkok prior to June, 1976.

The activities of the Nugan Hand bank throw some light on the activities of a mysterious group of current and former high U. S. officials associated with the operation referred to by Maj. General Richard Secord in his Iran-Contra testimony as "The Enterprise." (see May, 1987, "Secret Team" edition of AGENDA).

The roots of both the Nugan Hand scandal and the current Iran-Contra "Secret Team" affair lies with the CIA's secret war in IndoChina during the 1950's and 1960's. The CIA allegedly maintained a huge fleet of aircraft under the corporate rubric of "Air America" which facilitated the activities of warlord Vang Pao by bringing in weapons and supplies for the drug-lord's forces and in turn airlifting out his heroin and other drugs for world distribution.

This program was managed by the CIA's station chief Theodore Shackley, and his deputy,



Thomas Clines in Laos between 1966 and 1969. Then Lt. Col. Richard Secord coordinated the CIA's air activities. Michael Hand served as a Green Beret assigned to Laos until his "retirement" in 1970. He then joined with Australian financier Frank Nugan in founding the Nugan Hand Bank. The bank was chartered in 1973. By 1979, the bank had twenty-two branches in thirteen nations and over \$1 billion in annual business.

In 1975, Nugan Hand client, Edwin Wilson, reportedly cooperated with Shackley and Clines to use the bank as a conduit for funds used to destabilize the Labor Government of Australian Prime Minister E. Gough Whitlam.

In 1976, the bank opened a branch in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in the notorious "Golden Triangle" between Thailand, Burma, and Laos. The office occupied the same office suite and shared the same receptionist as the U. S. Drug Enforcement Agency. The manager of the Nugan Hand office in Thailand later testified that, "I was never under

any illusion at any time that I was to go over there for any other purpose but to seek drug money."

A federal court affidavit filed in December, 1986 by Christic Institute Chief Counsel Daniel Sheehan suggests that the Nugan Hand Bank acted as the middleman in a massive money-laundering operation which made the profits of the China White Heroin trade available for secret wars all over the world, such as the contra activities in Central America. According to the affidavit, a central figure in the "Australian Connection" was Richard Armitage. Armitage was allegedly the "bursar," or bag man for the operation. He is currently Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-national Security Affairs in the Reagan Administration.

At the time of its collapse, the President of the Nugan Hand Bank was Rear Adm. Earl F. Yates, former commander of the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy. Other ranking U. S. officials associated with the Australian connection in-

clude: the former chief of staff for the U. S. Pacific command, three-star Gen. LeRoy Manor, who headed the Nugan-Hand Bank's Phillipine operations; former Assistant Army Chief of Staff for the Pacific, Gen. Edwin Black, who served as head of the bank's Hawaiian office; the former national commander of the American Legion, Gen. Earl Cocke, Jr, whose Washington office served as the Nugan-Hand Bank's Washington headquarters; Walter McDonald, former Deputy Director of CIA, and former CIA Director William Colby were retained by the bank for advice on various matters.

Australia's Joint Task Force on Drug Trafficking issued a four volume report to the parliament on the Nugan Hand Bank in 1983. The commission concluded that the Nugan Hand had participated in two U. S. covert operations. These were the sale of an electronic spy ship to Iran and the shipments to Southern Africa of weapons probably intended for pro-U.S. contra forces in Angola.

Both of these operations involved former CIA agent Edwin Wilson, who was then working for a super-secret Navy Intelligence cell called Task Force 157. Wilson was a business partner of Iran-contra figures Shackley, Clines, contra supply chief Raphael "Chi Chi" Quintero, and Maj. General Richard Secord. Shortly after the death of Frank Nugan, Thomas Clines and Chi Chi Quintero dropped by Wilson's Geneva, Switzerland office. There they found a travel bag of documents left by the head of the bank's Saudi Arabian branch, Bernie Houghton. According to the task force report, Maj. Gen. Secord's name was mentioned as they searched the bag and removed one document. "We've got to keep Dick's name out of this," said Clines.

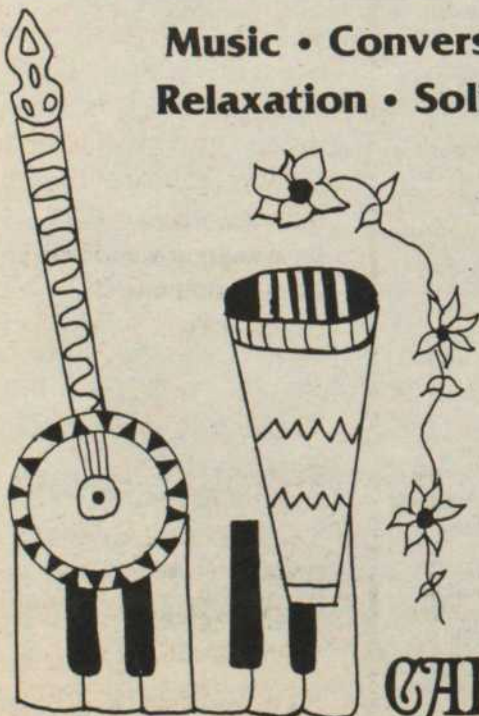
Maj. Gen. Secord was quoted in The New York Times on May 17, 1987 in regard to the Iran-contra investigations, "This is pipsqueak stuff. When I was in Southeast Asia, we used to pay out people in cash and gold bullion. I've been involved in some of the biggest black bag operations of all time. If I wanted to steal money, I could have been a real winner in those days."

The Australian charges against Shackley, Clines and Secord are supported by another former Wilson associate, Frank Terpil. In a 1983 interview with journalist Jim Hougan, Terpil discussed the significance of "the Enterprise," which has operated out of Miami since 1960. "The significance of Miami is the drug syndicate. That's the base . . . All the people that I hired to terminate

(see SECRET, page 18)



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HONORABLE MENTION

AGENDA will be periodically publishing a new column called *Honorable Mention*. We hope to recognize some of the individuals and groups whose work may not get the recognition it deserves and to illustrate the fact that, although our ranks are small and we have differing views, this community has plenty of positive role models! Got someone in mind we should know about? Send us a postcard marked: *Honorable Mention*, P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Paquetta Palmer: Working toward social justice

An interview by Karen Klein

Local activist Paquetta Palmer is the Assistant Coordinator of the Detroit branch of the National Lawyers Guild. She serves on the Board of the Alternatives to Violence Project. She is an active member of: the American Friends Service Committee Peace and Education Committee; the Ann Arbor Housing Commission; the Washtenaw Affordable Housing Corporation; the Washtenaw County Coalition Against Apartheid; the Black Women's Support Group, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Ann Arbor National Lawyers Guild working for a just Supreme Court.

The following interview is in Paquetta's own words. Headings were added for organizational purposes.

Getting Politicized

The system we live in is so brutal, I don't feel I have a choice. If I don't participate in the struggle, if I didn't need to talk about me, and other women like me, people of color like me, if I just sat back, it would be easier. We have to educate ourselves. For me, doing social change work has been a personal, social education on many levels, both in terms of local interaction with the Ann Arbor community and on an international level.

People think of themselves as apolitical but after awhile they realize that ultimately, they are political; they just never thought of themselves in that way. A woman I know asked me to help her because her mother's medicaid was being cut off. She didn't think it was a political act to question and confront Medicaid. To me, it's a political act any time a person is empowered enough to get their needs met without hurting other people.

Questioning the Status Quo

I think we have to ask why it is that people in this country can be comfortable and have every technical advantage possible and yet be unable to see that it is at the expense of others? A lot of white middle class people don't feel like they are responsible but when people don't do anything, they are a part of the problem. I think a worry free life is attractive to people. They don't question where the need comes from to consume. Where does the need come from for kids to want \$80-90 tennis shoes? For a lot of these families, that's half the money for the month. The saddest part is that all we have could be used for peaceful means. This country could set an example to the entire world by redistributing the wealth for human needs; it is a possibility here.

Yet five out of ten people in this country don't have health insurance. There is virtually no plan on which you can get a pair of glasses or get your teeth cleaned. That's considered extra. And this is in the wealthiest country in the world.

Becoming Involved

I think it's hard to take responsibility for world issues and world problems, but just because you aren't working on every issue doesn't mean you can't be effective. In fact, I wouldn't advise anyone to do political stuff just to be doing it. You can hurt lots of innocent people if you're not sincere. It's always striking to me that there are so many male chauvinists in the movement. I expect them in society, but it's always hard for me when I see them in the movement.

We have to make sure we have a vested personal reason to be involved. It's hard being in the front line of the attack on oppressed people. We have to be willing to have compassion and stop and think and



photo: Will Rutledge

see that someone is suffering if we want the common results we say we do. You can't come into the movement thinking you can change the world tomorrow, thinking that this is going to be fun. Sure the victories are fun, but if you're working with people it's hard. It's hard because when you decide to accept responsibility for some of the world's problems, you want people to change. You want people to do what you want them to do and it's hard when they don't.

I mean we have curbside recycling. So why doesn't everyone do it? You can't let that stuff get you down. You need an attitude of perseverance. We have to recognize that confrontation and conflict are not obstacles but a part of life.

Building a Multi-Cultural Peace Movement

One thing we have to do is decide if we really believe in the thing we are doing. I mean, why can't we build a strong multi-cultural peace movement? I discussed this at the National Conference on Non-Violence in June in South Dakota. What came out of that study group was that some predominantly white groups never sat down to think: Do we really want minorities and are we really going to work to get them? Are we willing to have our meetings in places where minorities are? Do we have any resources or any reasons why minorities would be interested in our group? Are there any particular things we want from them to meet our needs?

A lot of liberals get caught in a trick bag when they try to recruit minorities because they think the minority person will be a push over. If they have a minority person in their group, they may always ask that person to speak, taking advantage of the fact that that person is a minority, rather than asking if that person can speak to the issue. They may burn that person out while trying to make their group look good. A minority in a predominantly white group can easily be set up for failure. When liberals don't criticize a minority person for fear of being called racist, they are expecting less of that person, and that's racist in itself. They have to try to make a bond with that person, just as they would with any person. It's hard for these liberals. They never have to know people of color or deal with them with any kind of respect and then they wonder why they don't know how to deal with people of color?

Connecting Women

In 1985 I was lucky enough to attend the International Women's Conference in Nairobi as a WILPF (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) delegate. To me, there is no more dramatic example of a strong woman than one who spends five hours of her day getting water, or growing her own food.

I went to the non-governmental conference (the fact that Maureen Reagan was the representative of U.S. women at the governmental conference was embarrassing to me) and there were women representatives from all kinds of social service

agencies, human resource groups, sororities, YWCAs. It showed the tremendous power of women to organize. That power is amazing but it requires a vision of what the world can be when we realize the connection between women. We have to really educate ourselves enough to see feminism in every woman. We have to struggle to get beyond our biases. Misogyny has done some weird stuff to us as women. It has affected us in bad ways as well as it has affected men. It's important for us to develop feminist philosophies within ourselves and to make connections between ourselves and Third World people.

The situation for kids in this country has deteriorated under the Reagan Administration. The infant mortality rate here is comparable to some places in the Third World. Here, like in South Africa, the cervical cancer rate is higher for Black women. And here, like there, our domestic workers are non-organized women of color working for affluent people who can afford domestic help. It's not like these women don't have children of their own to take care of. In South Africa, between 2-3,000 children have been detained since the State of Emergency. Parents don't know if kids are in jail; they're just missing. The effects of torture on detained children linger on.

Working Toward a Better Future

I think it's discouraging for young kids to see how people are suffering. I tell kids I work with not to beat on each other to solve problems. I tell them to talk to each other with respect. They tell me stories, I ask them what they are thinking about; how they feel about things; what they want to be when they grow up. When they try I tell them that's good and when they do something well, I tell them that's wonderful and I try not to get frustrated when they do beat on each other.

Working with kids is the same as working with any disempowered person. I try to speak to what is inside of them that can bring some power to them. It is especially frustrating for them because people don't want to talk to them about what's going on. It's painful to talk to kids about stuff that can hurt them but I think it's better to talk to them about it then not to.

Accepting the Challenge

There are things we can do, if we have a real desire to accomplish our goal. It isn't easy working in a system that's really screwed up in a society that's really sad.

I think we have to be very realistic and open minded and willing to feel some of the suffering coming out of the situation that exists today. We have to become involved and experience some of the pain ourselves. The more removed we are from the people paying the highest price, the less successful our movement will be.

For those of us who hold ourselves accountable, we have to work with the vision of hope that what we are doing will make a better world. Even though Reagan did fund the Contras, we still have 44 sister cities with Nicaragua!

I think we need to make a personal commitment that we feel proud of. We must accept the challenge to ask ourselves: Why this injustice? Why discrimination? Why racism? What can I do to stop it? We aren't just doing this because we are noble or better than other people but because we see the earth continuing to revolve.

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READERS WRITE

National Hero Reduced to Figurehead

by Gary Hawes

For one and a half years the Philippines has been an international success story. The Filipino people were rightly proud of the role they played in driving out a dictator and having done it with very little bloodshed. The United States government felt proud and self-satisfied that it succeeded in managing the transition from a corrupt, unpopular dictator to a new, tremendously popular and pro-American government under the charismatic leadership of Corazon Aquino. This success story is now almost over. Each new coup, and every new day Cory Aquino becomes a less charismatic leader and more a figurehead for the conservative Philippine and international forces which for fifteen years supported the authoritarian rule of Ferdinand Marcos.

Nowhere is this clearer than in the constant pressure the Philippine military has put on civilian politicians. The military's grievances stem largely from a struggle for political supremacy at the local and national levels. At the national level, the military uprising against Ferdinand Marcos was important (along with people power) in ending the dictatorship. This makes the military feel that they have cleansed their reputation for brutality and oppression. Their philosophy is that the military had been corrupted under Marcos, but they have atoned for their sins, seen the light, and are now legitimate political actors. In fact, many in the military believe that the military, because of its historic role, deserves a position equal to that of the civilians in ruling the nation.

At the local level, the military and civilian leaders are competing for control of local revenue sources—illegal gambling, illegal logging, and illicit businesses, as well as control over local armed groups. The politicians want to control revenues and armed groups because money and goons have always played an important part in Philippine elections and all the mayors and governors appointed by President Aquino must face election in November of this year. Military commanders at the local level want to retain control of illegal activities in order to raise money, and to control the local armed groups because they are important to the counter-insurgency campaigns that Aquino has asked the military to undertake.

It is ironic that President Aquino, who came to power with unparalleled popularity must now call for her military to undertake counter-insurgency campaigns against many of the very same people who voted her into office and swarmed into the streets to protect their ballots and their leaders. This irony is an indication of the extent to which she has succumbed to outside pressure and become more conservative.

The United States has been consistent in its calls for a firmer government response to what it calls a "communist insurgency." Aquino's first steps were quite positive and quite progressive. She freed almost all the political prisoners held by Marcos, she supported respect for human rights, and spoke of the need for major reforms in the military and the society at large. But after Aquino's

It is ironic that President Aquino, who came to power with unparalleled popularity must now call for her military to undertake counter-insurgency campaigns against many of the very same people who voted her into office and swarmed into the streets to protect their ballots and their leaders. This irony is an indication of the extent to which she has succumbed to outside pressure and become more conservative.

visit to the United States and after each successive coup attempt she has had less to say about human rights and reform, and made more calls for reconciliation with "her" soldiers. At a recent speech before a military audience she said her government was going to "unsheathe the sword of war" against the insurgents.

Why is there continuing insurgency in the Philippines? The major reasons are related to the economy, the human rights situation, and the breakdown of the justice system in the countryside. The opposition to Aquino is growing because her government has been unable to force through a land reform program. The proposed program has been blocked by foreign agribusiness investors, bankers, and the local landlords. The opposition is growing because there are widespread military abuses in the countryside. The military sees the people's organizations that support land reform, human rights, unions, and civil liberties as somehow also communist and supportive of the New People's Army. As such the military regards these organizations and their members as enemies without rights. This pattern of military abuse generates opposition to the entire Aquino government. There is growing opposition because there is still a two-tier justice system. There is one style of justice for the wealthy and little justice for the poor. Since the government cannot protect the poor from landgrabbers, illegal businesses, and employers who will not pay the legal minimum wage, the poor have in-

creasingly turned to the New People's Army for protection.

Aquino had a chance in the first year of her administration to build a large political coalition in support of the vital reforms the military, the society, and the economy all needed. These reforms would have required retraining the military, redistributing land, raising the minimum wage of the workers, reorienting the budget to support transportation, housing, and government services to the poor as well as insuring that justice was available to all, both rich and poor. These reforms would have eliminated the remaining vestiges of the Marcos dictatorship.

Aquino did not build this coalition. Instead, today she has fewer and fewer supporters. Since she did not build a popular, progressive coalition based on the need for change, she finds herself unable to resist the pressure from the United States, from her military, from conservative land owners, and from foreign investors. She herself is from a conservative landholding family. Maybe she is more comfortable working with and supporting the wealthy than she is in building a coalition of poor farmers, landless laborers in the countryside, the urban workers, and the middle class.

This is the tragedy of Corazon Aquino and the Philippines. She was a national hero. She could have become a dynamic and beloved leader. Today she has been reduced to a figurehead.

Activism or apathy? Student Life in the 80s

by Phillis Engelbert and Karen Klein

The general image of today's generation of college students is one of people immersed in professionalism, elitism, and financial success. They pay careful attention to the way they dress. Their role models and heroes are corporate leaders. They are serious students who realize the competitive nature of the job market. Their values reflect the economic status of their parents—the average family income of the entering U-M student is over \$60,000. The only struggles which concern them are those that occur in corporate boardrooms on Wall Street. There is extreme ignorance and apathy regarding political and social issues. The activism of the 60's has gone to sleep.

Is this image accurate? As two U-M student activists we assert that although the above description does accurately describe much of the student body, it overlooks a significant population of committed activists. Many who were active in the 60s or earlier seem to believe that succeeding generations have lost the ability to challenge the system. To be sure, today's student movement is very different from that of the 60s. Then, the Vietnam War created an atmosphere in which masses were moved to demonstrate. Today we face a very different set of political realities, but our movement is no less committed or active than that of 20 years ago. We have to work through many different channels now because it is difficult for any single issue to galvanize broad stu-

dent support. In the process, we are striving to institutionalize our ideals. The 60's activists raised the issues and laid the foundation for the type of work which we are now pursuing in the struggle for a new, more just society.

The Latin American solidarity movement has been particularly active on campus by organizing teach-ins, debates, and creative actions. Several protests over U.S. intervention in Central America have taken place on the steps of both the Graduate Library and the Federal Building. Over 200 individuals have engaged in civil disobedience to protest the U.S. backed contra war against Nicaragua over the past couple of years. During a four day period in March 1986, the Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC) organized a protest in which 118 people committed civil disobedience at the office of Rep. Carl Pursell (R-MI) in protest of his vote in favor of aid to the contras. Many of those same people plus hundreds of others subsequently worked on the Congressional campaign of Dean Baker—University of Michigan graduate student, LASC organizer and one of those arrested at Pursell's office—who ran for Pursell's seat in the November, 1986 election. Although Baker was defeated, he was able to capture 41% of the vote on a platform of "peace, jobs and justice" in a traditionally conservative district. Baker's large vote was the result of much com-

munity outreach and education on the part of campaign workers. After the election, Rep. Pursell changed his vote to oppose further aid to the contras.

Another issue which has been the focus of much student activism is anti-racism. The Free South Africa Coordinating Committee (FSACC) has been raising awareness about apartheid in many ways, including the construction of two symbolic shanties in the center of campus (similar to those constructed on many other campuses) and the successful campaign for an Honorary degree for imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela. Last spring, in response to a recent rash of racist incidents on campus, the United Coalition Against Racism (UCAR) and the Black Action Movement III (BAM III) were formed. These two organizations presented the University administration with a list of demands to be met in order to combat racism on campus. Rallies, marches, and teach-ins were organized and hundreds of students occupied the Administration Building in order to pressure the University President and Regents into acting on these demands. These activities culminated with a visit by Jesse Jackson in March, which drew nationwide attention to the issue and further pressured the University Administration. Some of these demands which the Administration has subsequently met, include: the decision to grant an honorary degree to Nelson Mandela, the establishment of an Office of Minority Affairs, and the announcement of a plan to attempt to increase minority enrollment. There is still much to be done in the struggle to combat racism on campus, of course, and in society in general. The anti-racist student movement, through raising awareness and creating anti-racist institutions,

has displayed the commitment and militancy necessary to be effective in attaining their objectives.

Another accomplishment of student activists has been the establishment of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center (SAPAC). After years of attempting to educate University administrators about the seriousness of the problem of sexual assault on campus, feminist organizers held a sit-in in the office of the Vice President for Student Services in November, 1984. This has resulted in SAPAC, a University-funded project, which provides counseling to sexual assault victims and reaches out into the community by involving members of fraternities, sororities, dormitories, and other student groups. SAPAC provides educational programs which place sexual assault into the broader context of rape culture. The establishment of SAPAC is another example of how student activists of the 80's are working to create institutions which promote non-violence and equality.

Creativity is an integral concept in the student movement at U-M. The Pinkertons Street Theatre Troupe; a political arts collective of students, faculty, and community members, organizes around political issues and livens up many issues undertaken by activist organizations. The Pinkertons formed in March of 1985 to draw attention to the firing of union film projectionists by the new owner of a chain of Michigan theaters, including three local theaters. The Pinkertons have appeared in University classrooms, on the streets of Ann Arbor, and in various other locations around the state. They function by confronting unsuspecting audiences and forcing them to con-

(see ACTIVISM, page 18)

University Goes for Pushbutton Solution

by Barbara Ransby

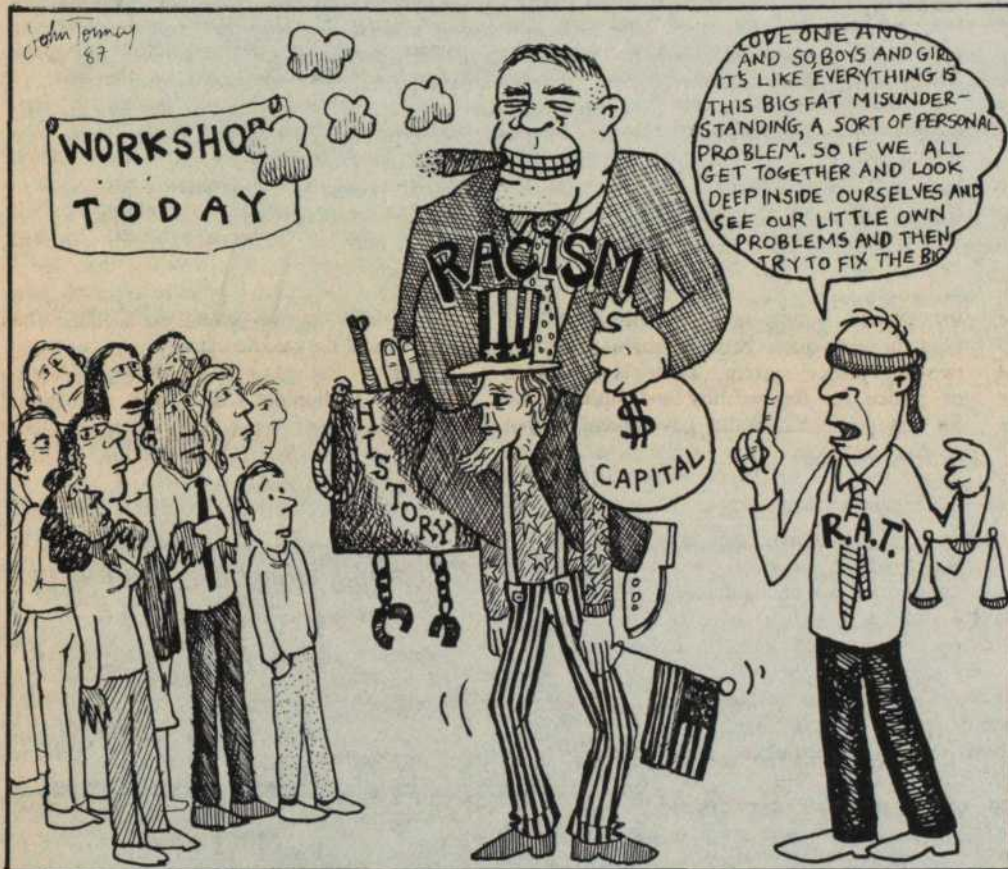
The impact of RAT programs historically has not been to further and enhance anti-racist struggles but to divert, dilute and subvert them, to "ease tensions," gloss over contradictions, and redefine problems so that their solutions fit.

Last year, the struggle against racism at U-M intensified sharply. In response to a series of blatantly racist incidents, students occupied the Administration building overnight, disrupted the Board of Regents meeting, and focused national media attention on the struggle at U-M. Consequently, the University was forced to respond. The response, however, has been geared more toward suppressing future protests than combatting racism. By defining the problem of racism as a problem of individual attitudes as opposed to a problem which is systemic and institutionalized, the University is, in effect, depoliticizing the anti-racist campus movement. This approach conveniently deflects blame from university officials and minimizes the fact that they have virtually ignored the anti-racist demands made by student activists last term. This overly simplistic, apolitical and ahistorical view of racism is dangerously misleading and undermines progressive anti-racist struggle.

sonal and often emotional exchanges between whites and Blacks.

As RAT evolved, it increasingly focused on white racist attitudes which were confronted in all-white workshops, by "expert" white facilitators. A popular RAT slogan is that "racism is a white problem." This slogan exposes the fact that RAT facilitators are concerned solely with racist attitudes as opposed to racist policies, practices and institutions. Such a statement has validity only if one is discussing the psychology of racism. If we talk about the material reality of racism in peoples' lives it is primarily a problem for people of color.

This personalized approach to racism was packaged and distributed widely by white Oklahoma professor Judy Katz in a 1976 book and subsequent training program. In 1978, RAT went international and a center was set up in Britain. Not surprisingly, RAT was adapted to British needs at a point when anti-racist struggle against the fascist National



Over the summer, the University has brought in several "professional" race relations consultants to conduct workshops on "unlearning racism" for students, staff and some faculty. These consultants, while their approaches vary, are connected to the Katzian philosophy of Racism Awareness Training (RAT), popularized over a decade ago.

The primary strategy for fighting racism advocated by RAT is for individuals to understand other cultures and their own prejudices against people who are different. Whites, who are the focus of the RAT technique, are asked to carefully explore and confront their personal biases as the best way of combatting racism. Facilitators suggest they begin to do this by identifying how they themselves have been targets of discrimination as gays, people who are overweight, elderly, or from single parent homes.

RAT emerged in the late 1960's, on the heels of the Civil Rights and Black liberation movements of that same decade. It was coordinated by school administrators, social workers and government bureaucrats in urban centers where Black protests had been most intense. Not surprisingly, Detroit was one of those centers.

One of the most comprehensive RAT programs was set up by the U.S. military to "ease tensions" between Black and white G.I.'s. That program was put in place by the Defense Department essentially to "cool out" Black soldiers who were mounting increasingly militant protests against racism and discrimination within the military. The programs consisted of cultural awareness sessions including per-

sonal and often emotional exchanges between whites and Blacks. The impact of RAT programs historically has not been to further and enhance anti-racist struggles but to divert, dilute and subvert them, to "ease tensions," gloss over contradictions, and redefine problems so that their solutions fit.

To the degree which RAT addresses racism as a political issue it suggests that racism is prejudice plus power. This formulation is problematic because it defines the primary foundation of racism as personal prejudice.

It is more plausible to think of American racism in reverse. It is the power to subjugate, enslave and exploit which is racism's foundation. Racist stereotypes, theories of racial inferiority, and even a pseudo-scientific definition of race itself, came largely as justification for the oppressive social relations that had already been created. As a former Black Panther leader once observed, "African people were not brought to America as 'negroes.' We were brought here as slaves." In other words, European colonists did not span the globe, implement an elaborate trade network and carefully construct the social and economic system of slavery simply because they did not "like" Africans. African slaves were brought to the Americas primarily as economic units to satisfy the insatiable labor needs of an expanding agricultural economy.

Racism is an exploitative set of relationships that oppresses some and benefits others. Racism divides poor people along racial lines, conveniently designates people of color as those who will be at

(see RAT, page 18)

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GELMAN

(from page 1)

site and examine the surface water discharge and the drainage ditch leading to Third Sister Lake. According to Bicknell, both DNR officials and Gelman personnel agreed that the waste water discharge was illegal. DNR officials are reported to have told the corporate representatives that the company had to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

DNR documents also suggest the agency took Bicknell's findings seriously, "His study raises questions regarding the potential impact of the Gelman Company wastes discharges on the surface and groundwater" (DNR Interoffice Communication, August 27, 1984.) In the same memo District Supervisor, Ronald Kooistra, reported that during the previous month's site tour with Gelman Staff and Bicknell, "We observed the unpermitted discharge . . ."

Gene Hall, a DNR water quality specialist who toured the site with Bicknell, was later quoted in an article by Charles Child, "DNR seeks source of Scio township Lake's contaminant" (Ann Arbor News, September 16, 1984) as saying, "I'm inclined to believe Bicknell's data is not worth a toot. It's extremely suspect."

As the DNR and Gelman prepared to conduct their own tests, Bicknell's doubts about their testing procedures were at least as strong as their doubts about his procedures. On September 27, 1984, before their test results were released, Bicknell wrote his concerns to the EPA Region Five headquarters in Chicago and asked them to intervene. "The DNR has stated . . . that they would not be able to get down to the parts per billion range . . . (Gelman's) outside lab . . . can't get below 10 ppb . . . and (has) held their samples past 14 days before analysis . . ." He included with a plea for assistance, "Since the DNR admits it lacks technical capabilities I am requesting the USEPA to please look into this situation. It has taken on political overtones."

At a meeting with Gelman on October 9, 1984, the agency presented analyses results which revealed the DNR found no dioxane contamination. Gelman informed the DNR that the tests conducted by allegedly Analytic Labs (CAL) also proved negative, but, Alcedo, did not provide its analyses results. DNR staff notes reported the situation, "Gelman—The CAL test data confirm DNR tests—did not confirm Bicknell's reported results. Gelman now prefers to let that matter drop."

The DNR, however, demanded a copy of the complete CAL report. It was sent three days later by Gelman's attorney, Philip Grashoff, Jr., who stated, "Since the report substantiates the MDNR results, it is the company's understanding that it need not undertake any additional activity relating to the Bicknell charges."

The DNR and Bicknell also wanted the results of another series of tests conducted for Gelman by the IST July 31, 1984. These test results were important both because they were more sophisticated than the DNR tests and because it was the IST lab that first analyzed Bicknell's samples. As Gene Hall recalls, during the October 9, 1984 meeting, Grashoff refused to reveal the IST test results because they "would not serve any useful purpose."

The groundwater and surface water contamination problem, as well as the illegal discharge faded from public view after Bicknell's defeat for drain commissioner in the November, 1984 election.

Despite defeat, Bicknell continued his efforts to obtain evidence of contamination in the lake and drain. In a January 23, 1985 letter to Bicknell, Hall responded to a Bicknell request for the IST test results by relaying the company's position, "As it stands now, Gelman's attorney has stated that Gelman will not release those results to us due to the fact that they feel the results are inconclusive."

A March 8, 1985 DNR letter to Grashoff seemed to signal the agency's final retreat from any further attempts to acquire Gelman's test results. Indicating the agency's willingness to settle the test results it obtained six months earlier, the Site Assessment Unit wrote, "Thank you for providing me with the CAL and MDNR sample data for the Gelman Sciences, Inc. facility. Based on this information, the site listing for Gelman has been changed to include nothing in the 'Resources Affected' column, and groundwater, soil, and surface water in the 'Resources Potentially Affected' column." With that, the DNR "let that matter drop."

Unlike the DNR and Gelman, Bicknell did not let the matter drop. In late April, 1985 he organized area residents



"BICKNELL CREEK"

Dan Bicknell, whose tests first identified the contamination problem, says the DNR fully understood the limits of its tests for dioxane in 1984, but made a decision to rely on tests obtained by Gelman Sciences, Inc.

to petition the county to test their wells. When he did not see any evidence of progress toward a county testing program two weeks after presenting the petition to Dr. Atwater, Medical Director of the Washtenaw County Health Department, Bicknell presented the petition to the County Commissioners at a public meeting covered by the press. The following day, May 16, 1985, the Ann Arbor News reported his presentation in an article entitled, "Former candidate revives water-quality issue."

In June, 1985, Bicknell left Ann Arbor for employment with the Hazardous Waste Enforcement Branch of the USEPA, Region V in Chicago.

In September 1985, county health officials began a testing program that traced the plume of contamination that today ranks Gelman as the second worst site in the state. Subsequent tests found Third Sister Lake to be contaminated with the suspected carcinogen 1,4-dioxane at a level of 510 ppb. The state limitation for dioxane in drinking water is 2 ppb and the limitation for body contact is 100 ppb. The same studies found Honey Creek, a creek that drains the Gelman property, to be contaminated with 2000 ppb dioxane, and an adjacent wetland to be contaminated with 20,000 ppb.

DNR files do not indicate, nor do staff members recall that Gelman ever released the earlier IST results. It is unfortunate because if the results indicated the presence of dioxane contamination, it is possible that those people drinking from contaminated residential wells would have discovered the problem at a much earlier date.

It is also unfortunate because if Gelman's IST results supported Bicknell's findings, it is more likely the DNR staff working on the case would have discovered what they now claim was a serious error in the interpretation of their test results. Gene Hall, the DNR water quality specialist who investigated charges of Gelman's 1,4-dioxane contamination, stated in a recent interview that the reason the DNR's dioxane test results always came back "No Detect" was because the DNR lab could not test for dioxane. Hall maintains the reason agency officials informed Gelman, Bicknell and the public that the DNR's test results for dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and hexane were negative was because the lab had never run the tests for the chemicals and DNR staff members had simply not understood their test results. Dan Bicknell, whose tests first identified the contamination problem, says the DNR fully understood the limits of its tests for dioxane in 1984, but made a decision to rely on tests obtained by

Gelman Sciences, Inc.

In a recent interview, Dr. Berry Johnson, Washtenaw County's Director of Environmental Health, stated that the county's request of the State Health Department for well water testing in September 1985 would not have happened if it were not for the Bicknell initiated petition of April, 1985. Johnson explained that the "petition clearly indicated a concern in the community of more than just one person." Prior to that, according to Johnson, "the county had no indications of contaminated drinking water. There were concerns, but no indications." When asked why the county had not taken the initiative on well testing when the first evidence of contamination was found by Bicknell in 1984, Johnson cites a lack of resources and of established EPA testing procedures that would put Bicknell's findings in a meaningful context.

When attention was at last focused on the existing contamination, however, there was no corresponding action taken by the county or the DNR to stop Gelman's illegal waste discharge into Bicknell Creek.

Tocsin takes the ball

In August 1986, while conducting research in preparation for the public hearings on Gelman's deep well permit, the environmental group Tocsin discovered Gelman was still operating the surface water discharge illegally. The statement Tocsin presented to the EPA in September, 1986 mentioned the discharge: "Gelman has been illegally disposing of some (of its) operation's waste through an open pipe to the local surface waters; without the proper NPDES permit . . ." The group sent copies of its statement to a number of state government officials.

When the governor's environmental aid, David Dempsey, asked Gordon Guyer, Director of the DNR, "for a briefing," the DNR's response assured the governor's aid that Gelman had obtained a NPDES permit in 1978. However, the DNR cited the wrong discharge and cited the wrong permit.

By December 1986, the DNR had neither stopped the discharge nor forced the corporation to comply with the NPDES permit requirements. In a letter dated December 22, 1986 Tocsin informed Dempsey of the DNR's reference to the wrong discharge and again requested that Gelman be ordered to apply for the correct NPDES permit for the discharge leading into Bicknell Creek.

On June 12, 1987 Tocsin again asked Governor Blanchard to intervene. On this occasion, the group sent copies of their request for action within 30 days to Attorney General Kelley's office, state and county politicians, and the press. Tocsin's press release provided evidence of the illegal discharge and included Tocsin's letter requesting that the governor have it discontinued. The information remained unpublished until AGENDA printed it in its July edition.

Diane Hebert, Toxics Coordinator for the Greenpeace Great Lakes Office, believes that once the pollution was discovered, it was irresponsible for local and state authorities to keep the public at risk by not fully pursuing the issues raised by Bicknell. "The Gelman case clearly shows that despite Ann Arbor's progressive reputation, when individuals and organizations working to protect the environment threaten the economic and political status quo, the battles can be just as tough in Ann Arbor as they are elsewhere."

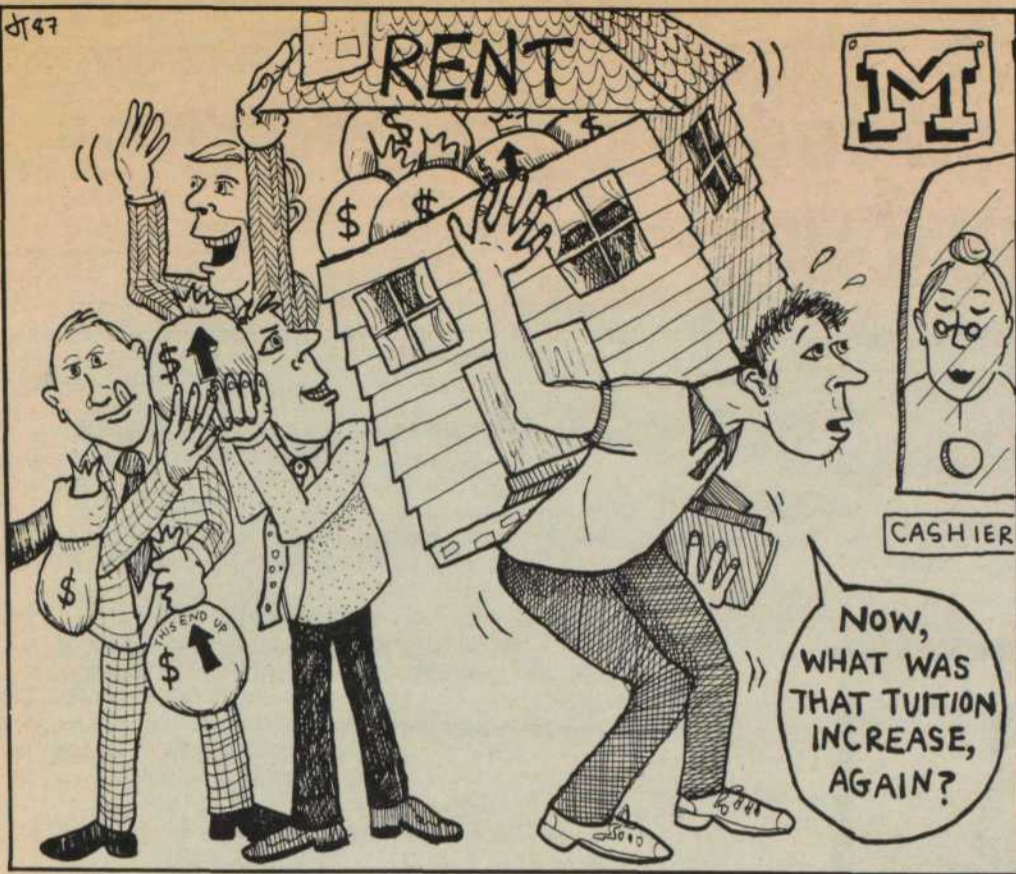


As of September 24, AGENDA has received 145 letters for Congressman Carl Pursell, asking him to vote no to contra aid

Because we continue to receive approximately five letters per day, we will continue accepting letters until mid-October. Keep letters coming, but do it PRONTO!



JUST SAY NO TO CONTRA AID



Rent Stabilization in a Nutshell

by Ken Garber

Below are the essential features of Ann Arbor's proposed rent stabilization ordinance. The ordinance will appear in its entirety attached to petitions which will be circulated throughout the city beginning this month. About 5,000 signatures of registered Ann Arbor voters must be collected to place the ordinance on the April 4, 1988 city ballot as a citizen referendum.

Rent stabilization is an attempt to balance the right of a landlord to make a profit with the right of a tenant to rent affordable housing. Ann Arbor's proposed rent stabilization ordinance aims to control rent increases for most privately-owned rental housing in the city. The premise behind the legislation is that there is an insufficient housing supply for the market to work to keep rents at affordable levels, and that chronic patterns of speculation in rental housing act to drive rents up further. Rent stabilization will protect tenants in existing housing from excessive rent increases resulting either from rent gouging or the constant turnover of property, which often results in new mortgage financing and resultant rent hikes.

The Ann Arbor ordinance ties rent increases to increases in landlord costs. The principal mechanism in the ordinance is an annual rent increase equal to 75% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index which is granted automatically to every landlord. Thus, if inflation in the year prior to the new lease is 4%, then rent may be automatically increased by 3%. An automatic increase below the rate of inflation may seem, at first, insufficient; two factors, however, explain this part of the ordinance: 1) the ordinance provides for four other types of rent increase, described below, and 2) a large proportion of landlord costs are typically fixed (mainly mortgage payments) and remain unaffected by inflation over time. To grant an automatic rent increase equal to the inflation rate would ordinarily provide a windfall for the landlord.

The initial automatic rent increase will be calculated from a May 1, 1987 "base rent" for each unit. In other words, even if the landlord has raised the rent beyond that allowed by the ordinance after May 1, such increases will be ignored for the purposes of calculating increases after the passage of the ordinance.

The landlord will be permitted to pass on increases in property tax bills to the tenant in the form of a rent increase. Such increases will be automatic and will not require approval.

The landlord will be granted a "heating fuel surcharge" for years when heating costs increase greatly over the previous year. The landlord will be permitted to increase that year's rent to cover the increased costs if the landlord pays the heating fuel costs.

The landlord may apply for a "capital improvement surcharge" to pay for major new work on the rental unit. All costs associated with the improvement may be passed on to the tenant in the form of a rent increase proportioned over the useful life of the improvement.

Finally, the landlord may receive an "economic hardship surcharge" if it can be shown that the unit's net operating income (gross rent minus expenses, excluding mortgage financing costs) has fallen below the 1987 level indexed at a rate 60% of the inflation rate.

The rent stabilization program will be administered by a five-person Rent Stabilization Board appointed by the City Council. Each board member will serve a two-year term. The board will be supported by staff and facilities financed by an annual landlord registration fee. The fee may be passed on directly to tenants as a rent increase, so tenants will be financing the entire program.

Units receiving federal, state or local subsidies, housing cooperatives, owner-occupied buildings with three or fewer units, hotels and motels are exempt from rent regulations. Units brought on the market after May 1, 1987 will be permitted to have their initial rents set without regulation, but subsequent increases will fall under the jurisdiction of the ordinance.

The ordinance will also encourage maintenance of rental properties. No rent increases are permitted under the ordinance unless the property is in compliance with state and local housing codes.

For more information, call Ann Arbor Citizens for Fair Rents at 665-5950.

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Say What You Will . . . Good And Evil Won't Be Defined Here

by John Carlos Cantú



Leaders Do As They See Fit

which such values as honesty, respect and compassion are left far behind in a titanic struggle for the soul of the world's oldest constitutional republic.

But this reading only enhances the view that someone is fighting for what one might call "right." Sorry, but it just isn't there. The journalists, granting they are fighting from a different set of standards, are not beyond a little joyful hitting below the belt themselves. So what we receive in this tidy and highly entertaining civics lesson is a reminder that history is recorded by the victors, and in this instance, it was the heavyweight who was outclassed in his own division.

Robert Redford, Dustin Hoffman, Jack Warden, Jason Robards (who won an Academy Award for his performance as the editor of the Washington Post), Hal Holbrook and Martin Balsam all provide competent characterizations of the newsmen they portray. You can take it for granted that the Nixon administration portrays itself vividly—to Pakula's credit, a little bit too vividly.

But the real story of this film is not the technical values. The real story is, rather, the story is: How a President of the United States hypocritically remonstrates to the public about actions which take place from within his administration and staff. How the President is willing to abandon any sense of justice to achieve his ambitions, regardless of the constitutional damage his wishes present to the American political structure. And how this President, in asking the American people to accept his word as his bond, is willing to risk all through the single most dangerous disease of democracy: mistrust in government officials.

Enjoy this remarkable film of politics and journalism for what it is, but do not confuse it for totally fair deliberation between good and evil. It merely attempts to repeat the record, and that record is that there were no good guys . . . only players willing to go to the wall for their side of the battle.

In this world of post-Vietnam, post-Watergate and post-Irascam cynicism, it is so obviously apparent that the more things change, the more they stay the same.

"All the President's Men" will show on Tuesday, Oct. 27 at 7 pm and 9:30 pm in Lorch Hall at the University of Michigan.

Say what you will about the Ronald Reagan administration, but there can be little said about the hijinks of this President's staff that can compare with the Nixon legacy. Indeed, in a perverse sort of way, the very fact that Ollie North and the rest of Reagan's cadre should even compete with John Mitchell's gang for incompetence only reinforces Karl Marx's observation that history repeats itself only as farce.

It is for this reason that a subtle aspect of Alan J. Pakula's "All the President's Men"

is rarely acknowledged. This is the fact that the film is a peculiar sort of black comedy. And although the script is certainly not played for laughs, there is nonetheless a remarkable surreal tongue-in-cheek inevitability surrounding the dialogue that is something akin to gallows humor.

When the film is studied from the perspective of a staff of highly talented (and equally ambitious) journalists attempting to pull every trick out of their bag to combat a President that has abandoned the rule book altogether, the result is a race of absurd proportions in

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A COMEDY
 By Ralph Pape

Are You Going to Tegoose?

by Jim Kirk

I have to confess that I was primed for paranoia while I waited for my Tan-Sahsa flight to Managua at the Miami airport. Tan-Sahsa, of course, is the Honduran airline and goes to Managua by way of Belize City, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa (though I think that sometimes they change their minds on any given day and decide to stop at places like La Ceiba instead and to maybe skip Belize). Anyway, I was expecting all sorts of shady characters to be on the plane with me: contra leaders, mercenaries, CIA agents, right-wing evangelists, pizza chain owners etc. Tegucigalpa is a major jumping off point for all sorts of CIA and military activities these days. And I just read that a "retired" U.S. Army officer, allegedly now working for the CIA, was "executed" by unknown assailants on the streets of San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

Actually, nobody in the waiting room seemed to fit the description of any of the above. Mostly they seemed to be wealthy Central American families come for a visit to Miami and now returning home loaded down with goodies, the kids all outfitted in the latest fashions and with Walkman headsets on. I started doing a crossword puzzle after I got bored with looking at the people in the waiting room. Gradually, I became aware of a rather strange conversation a few yards directly behind me. What caught my attention was that the conversation was in both Spanish and English. I heard an Hispanic woman speaking mostly in Spanish, while a man was speaking to her partly in Spanish and partly in English. His Spanish seemed quite fluent but had a strong accent, the accent of a native English speaker, I thought. But his English also had an accent that was unfamiliar to me. At times I thought it was some regional Southern accent, at other times I thought he might be from some obscure British colony. I heard him say something about "We've got a ship coming up this week from Panamá to Honduras." Was this my expected CIA agent? I decided to kind of slowly turn around and take a look at this guy. My quick glance saw a big-bellied white man of medium height who looked to be around 50. He was casually dressed in grey checked pants and an open-necked white shirt. My first impression was that he could play the part of a Redneck Sheriff without much trouble, although the accent wasn't really right. Their conversation died down and I went back to my puzzle.

I was one of the first to board the plane and I settled into my window seat. I saw my mystery man coming up the aisle and was surprised when he took the aisle seat next to me. His belly filled the seat to overflowing. As people continued to board the plane he looked over at me and smiled.

"Maybe we'll be lucky and no one will take the seat between us," he said.

I smiled and nodded. After a while, he looked over at me and then at his belly and then at the seat between us.

"If we get a skinny one it might be OK," he grinned, "otherwise we're in trouble."

"Look's like it's filling up though," I said.

As it turned out, though, no one claimed the seat. I buried my nose in my crossword puzzle. Soon the plane had taken off and the flight attendants were starting to bring drinks and dinner around. I ordered a rum and coke.

"Are you going to Tegoose?" he asked me.

"No, Managua."

"Managua!"

His blue eyes were riveted on me, not so much in hostility as in an intense puzzlement. He seemed to be trying to read my thoughts. I was dressed rather nondescriptly in light colored slacks and a light short sleeved shirt. I had just gotten a haircut and probably looked pretty straight. My "Let Nicaragua Farm" T-shirt was in my suitcase.

"Do you work there?" he wondered, fishing for an explanation of my presence.

"No I'm just a tourist. I'll be visiting friends and traveling a little."

He asked me how long I would be staying and I told him about three weeks.

"That's probably about all you be able to stand," he said. "I was there for just a few days in the spring and it was enough for me."

"Oh, what did you do when you were there?" I asked.

"Oh . . . I had to see some people." His voice became distant and trailed off at this point.

And just what sort of people I wondered? My heart was racing a bit. I didn't know quite what to ask him next. My dinner had arrived and I busied myself unwrapping it.

I was thinking about the scene in the movie "Missing"



where Charles Horman is stuck in a hotel in a Chilean resort town that is mysteriously full of North American military types. That morning he had been awakened by the sound of helicopters to find the roads full of tanks and military trucks headed for Santiago: Pinochet's coup was underway. He later ended up sitting in the bar at a table with a drunken gringo.

"What brings you to Chile?" Horman asked.

"I'm with the Navy. We came down to do a little job. And boy we sure did it!" he whooped.

But this man next to me, the more I talked to him, really didn't seem like one of Ollie's boys. He didn't seem driven by any ideological passion. He talked about exchange rates in Nicaragua, the price of a good dinner, what the hotels were like, how to get a taxi. And, despite my initial superficial impression of him as a redneck good old boy, I also realized that his animated mannerisms and facial expressions were neither North American nor British. He was a born talker and his initial hesitation about who I was and why I was going to Nicaragua gave way to his overwhelming urge to shoot the breeze with whoever he was with.

I told him I had been to Nicaragua two years before and made some innocent and non-partisan observations about my last trip and the people I had met. He loosened up and began to speak more freely. After we had talked for a while about touristic trivia, he surprised me by turning to me and speaking in a confidential tone.

"You know, I think they're going to survive."

"Who? Who is going to survive?" This shift in the conversation came out of the blue for me. I was still trying to picture him as a CIA man.

"Nicaragua. Nicaragua is going to survive. If they wanted to get rid of them they should have done it before this."

I nodded and allowed as how this seemed possible.

"Let me tell you," he went on as if trying to convince me and with a genuine look of surprise on his face, "I was surprised when I was there—it's not as bad as they say it is! You go down the street and you may see a few police once in a while, but you know, there is no fear in the eyes of the people. I have been in countries where there is fear in people's eyes, I know what it is, you can see it. In Nicaragua I saw no fear!"

He held up his hands in astonishment at this amazing phenomenon. He was rolling now and I was an attentive audience.

"I'm in the fishing business. I own shrimp boats on Roatan Island and we fish up and down the coast of Central America. (This explained his unusual accent, since many of the Caribbean Islands of Central America were settled by the

English.) I've been trying to get a permit to fish off Nicaragua because the fishing is very good there, much better than Honduras now. That's why I was in Managua, to get a permit from the government.

"Now I won't say that I like the way they do business there. It takes three times as long to accomplish anything in Nicaragua as it does anywhere else. They have to have meetings with you and then go and talk among themselves and then have more meetings with you. They are very serious and hardworking, but I would rather go and make a bargain with somebody who is willing to deal. The Sandinistas drive a hard bargain, and they keep firm to their price, but then when they make an agreement they keep it! And they pay! They pay." He shrugged his shoulders.

Nicaragua, I learned later, doesn't have enough fishing boats to take the annual harvest of shrimp and fish off the Atlantic Coast so the government seafood enterprise is contracting with foreign fishermen to take a part of the harvest which is purchased from them by Nicaragua and then packaged and sold abroad to countries like Japan. My companion here was trying to get in on some of the action.

We were flying over land now and would be landing at Belize City soon. Below us we could see muddy roads of reddish soil and red muddy rivers along which were built raised thatched houses. We landed, exchanged some passengers, and took off again.

"I may be in Nicaragua soon too," he said after we had been talking about various other things. "Maybe in a week or so. I have a young cousin in jail in Managua."

"In jail! Why?"

He gave a mischievous smile. "He's young, only about 19, and hot-tempered and impetuous. He was caught fishing illegally 3 miles off Bluefields." He shook his head at his cousin's foolishness. "It's been three weeks that he's been in jail. But I checked, he's being treated all right. I think I'll leave him there for awhile to cool off. Maybe another week or so."

He shook his head again. "Fishing only three miles off Bluefields." He flashed a grin, "Production was good though!"

"But didn't his production get confiscated?"

A triumphant smile. "Only the day before he had unloaded his production. The fine that he will have to pay will be much less than the value of the production. But still, I think I need to leave him in jail for a while to cool off."

(see TOURIST, page 19)

To publicize CALENDAR events for October, send formatted listings by October 15 to AGENDA CALENDAR, P.O. BOX 3624, 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 committee meetings). Also, all addresses are in Ann Arbor unless otherwise noted.

1 Thursday

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

2 Friday

Allan Holdsworth: Prism Productions 9 pm and 12 midnight at Alvin's 5756 Cass (WSU campus) Detroit. Advance tickets are \$12.50. 665-4755

Koke McKesson: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

3 Saturday

Bread for the World Beyond Church Seminar: Interfaith Council for Peace 9 am to 3 pm at New St. Paul's Church of God on Southfield Rd. just north of Finkell. Guests include Rep. Conyers, Sam Nickels and Dominic Ntube. Call Marge Weber for more information. 272-5820

Meeting: Pinkertons 2 pm. No acting ability is required to join our troupe and new people are always welcome! Call for location. 764-0175

Koke McKesson: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

4 Sunday

March and Rally: Oct. 4th Coalition for Peace and Justice 12 noon, march from McNamara Federal Bldg (Michigan and Cass), 1 pm rally, Kern block, Detroit. March and rally to stop U.S. intervention in Central America and end apartheid in South Africa. 965-5724

Meditation Service: Zen Lotus Society 5 to 7 pm at Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard Road. Meditation, chanting, a reading, and a talk. Open to all. Donation. 761-6520

"No Pasaran": Bullard Film Series 7:30 pm at MLBA. This film examines the revolution in Nicaragua and its aftermath.

Israeli Folk Dancing: Hillel 7:30 to 10 pm at Hillel, 339 E. Liberty St. One hour of instruction followed by open dancing. For beginning and advanced students. Every Sunday at Hillel. 663-3336

Lesbian-Gay Men's Music 8 pm, The Blind Pig, 208 S. First. 996-8555

Fundraising Reception: LASC, NJA and others 8 pm at Andy and Ruth Zweifler's, 1706 S. University. Reception for Dr. David Linder, father of Benjamin Linder, who was murdered by the contras while working in Nicaragua. 665-8438

Discussion: Hillel In the Michigan Union. Psychology and Religion: Interfaith Relationships. A time to explore and clarify views on relationships between Jews and members of other faiths. Dr. Hank Greenspan of Counseling Services will facilitate. Group limited to 15. Call for time and to reserve a space. 663-3336

5 Monday

Meeting: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) 7:15 pm at Pittsfield School, Ann Arbor. Program and action meeting. 971-4702

Benjamin Linder Peace Tour: LASC, NJA and others 8 pm at Aud. B, Angell Hall. Talk and slide show by Dr. David Linder, father of Benjamin Linder, the young American engineer murdered by contras in Nicaragua. 665-8438

Lesbian-Gay Male Open House 8:45 pm at Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. 665-0606 or 763-4186

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

6 Tuesday

Lesbian-Gay Male Radio Show 6 pm, 88.3 FM, WCBN. 763-3501

Planning Meeting: Gay Lib Help us plan for the October 11 March on Washington. Call for information. 763-4186 or 1-869-MOHR

Revolutionary History Series: SPARK 7 to 8 pm, Rm. 116, MLB. Topic: "The Revolutions of 1848: The First Struggles of the Working Class for Power."

Planning Meeting: Oct. 11 Lesbian-Gay March on D.C. Committee 7:30 pm in Rm. 3200, Michigan Union. 763-4186

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

7 Wednesday

Weekly Planning Meeting:

Revolutionary Workers League 7 pm in Rm. 2412, Mason Hall. Reading and discussion of Leon Trotsky's "Transitional Program for Socialist Revolution," the 1938 founding document of the Fourth International.

Lecture: New Dimensions Study Group 7:30 pm. Geddes Lake Townhouses Club House, 3000 Lakehaven. Topic: "Eco-Mind: Reverence for Life". Dr. Henry Skolimowski, Professor of Philosophy at U-M. 434-6572.

Gen. Meeting: Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC) 8 pm. For location check the front desk of the Michigan Union. 665-8438

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

8 Thursday

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

9 Friday

The Washington Sisters: Homegrown Women's Music Series 8 pm at The Ark, \$8. 761-1451

Music Night: Canterbury House 10 pm to 1 am at 218 N. Division. Music, conversation, relaxation and solidarity. Tonight Marcie Boyd, Hugh McGinnis and Joe Pratt. 665-0606.

Suzanne Lane and Larry Manderville: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

10 Saturday

Meeting: Pinkertons 2 pm. (see 3 Saturday)

Meeting: The Gay/Lesbian Organization for Human Rights Ypsilanti/Ann Arbor (GLOHRYA2) 4 pm (call for location). Plan projects and activities which further Lesbian and Gay Rights. 994-5403

March on Washington: Gay Lib Buses will leave from Ann Arbor at 8 pm. Roundtrip cost is \$55 per seat. To reserve a seat call 1-869-MOHR or send check to MOHR, 17520 Woodward, Detroit, MI 48203. 763-4186 or 1-869-MOHR.

Introductory Talk: Zen Lotus Society 7 pm, at Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard. "Zen Buddhism in North America; history, philosophy, practice." All welcome. 761-6520

"What's Up, Tiger Lily": Hill Street Cinema 9 pm film, Nat. Sci. Admission. 663-3336

Suzanne Lane and Larry Manderville: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

11 Sunday

"Fiddler on the Roof": Hill Street Cinema 2 pm film, MLB. Admission. 663-3336

Discussion: Hillel. (see 4 Sunday)

Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing: LINES 3 pm at Lecture Hall of The Detroit Institute of Arts. Vertamae Grosvenor, storyteller and commentator on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered," gives a talk on "Storytelling." \$1 fee. 833-1858

Meeting: Wellness Networks 3:30 to 5:30 pm at St. Joe's. Call for further information. 662-6134

Meditation Service: Zen Lotus Society 5 to 7 pm (see 4 Sunday)

"Racism and Militarism: The Intimate Connections": Women's Action for Nuclear

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MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR LESBIAN & GAY RIGHTS OCT. 11, 1987

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Sunday, October 18 8pm
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Tickets available at the Michigan Union Ticket Office
and all outlets.

Disarmament (WAND) 7:30 at the First Baptist Church, 512 E. Huron. Barbara Ransby, an Afro-American History doctoral student at U-M, will talk about the connections between racism and militarism. 995-8669

Israeli Folk Dancing: Hillel 7:30 to 10 pm (see 4 Sunday)

Lesbian-Gay Men's Music: Blind Pig 8 pm (see 4 Sunday)

"Fiddler on the Roof": Hill Street Cinema 9 pm film, MLB. Admission. 663-3336

12 Monday

Monthly Meeting: Parents/FLAG/Ann Arbor 7:30 pm at the First Methodist Church, State at Huron. 763-4186

Jonathan Richman & The Modern Lovers: Prism Productions 7:30 and 10 pm at Alvin's, 5756 Cass (WSU Campus) Detroit. Advance tickets are \$8.50. 665-4755

Lesbian-Gay Male Open House 8:45 pm (see 5 Monday)

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

13 Tuesday

Lesbian-Gay Male Radio Show 6 pm (see 6 Tuesday)

Revolutionary History Series: SPARK 7 to 8 pm (see 6 Tuesday)

"The Origins of Bolshevism": U-M Young Socialists 7 pm in Rm. 2435 Mason Hall. Part of a lecture series commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution. David North, National Secretary of the Workers League, will speak on the historical foundations of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.

Jonathan Richman & The Modern Lovers: Prism Productions 7:30 and 10 pm (see 12 Monday)

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

14 Wednesday

Weekly Study Session: Revolutionary Workers League 7 pm (see 7 Wednesday)

Gen. Meeting: LASC 8 pm (see 6 Wednesday)

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

15 Thursday

Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing: LINES 7:30 pm in the Auditorium of The Detroit Institute of Arts. Both Victor Coleman and Lawrence Ferlinghetti are reading and book-signing will follow. \$3 per reading. 833-1858



Homegrown Women's Music Series presents the Washington Sisters accompanied by Melanie Mansur in their first record release tour of their album "Understated." They will be playing at the Ark on October 9 at 8 pm. Tickets are \$8 at the door.

Lecture: Democratic Socialists of America 7 pm at the Guild House, 802 Monroe. Talk by Prof. Jeff Paige on "Contradictions in American Foreign Policy: The Case of El Salvador." 665-5652

CALENDAR DEADLINE: AGENDA Send formatted Calendar listings and photos to P. O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. 996-8018

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

16 Friday

Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing: LINES 7:30 pm at the Auditorium of the Art Gallery of Windsor. Both Barbara Guest and Yolande Villemaire will be reading and book-signing will follow. \$3 per reading. 833-1858

GEO Bash: GEO 8 pm to 1:30 am in the Pendleton Room of the Michigan Union. Music by Tracey Lee and the Leonards. 995-0221

Cynthia Dewberry with Eddie Ress: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

17 Saturday

Volunteer Training: Wellness Networks This training is a prerequisite for working with us. Call for further information. 662-6134

State Coalition Meeting: SANE 10:30 am to 2 pm in Detroit. 663-3913

Meeting: Pinkertons 2 pm (see 3 Saturday)

Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing: LINES 3 pm in Lecture Hall of The Detroit Institute of Arts. Reading by students in creative writing from the University of Windsor and Wayne State University. \$1 per reading. 833-1858

Meeting: (GLOHRYA2) 4 pm. 994-5403

"Batman": Hill Street Cinema 9 pm film, MLB3. Admission. 663-3336

Cynthia Dewberry with Eddie Ress: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

18 Sunday

Volunteer Training: Wellness Networks (see 17 Saturday)

Discussion: Hillel (see 4 Sunday)

Meditation Service: Zen Lotus Society 5 to 7 pm (see 4 Sunday)

"Koyaanisquatsi": Bullard Film Series 7:30 pm at MLB4. A hauntingly beautiful depiction of the environment and its destruction.

Israeli Folk Dancing: Hillel 7:30 to 10 pm (see 4 Sunday)

Lesbian-Gay Men's Music: Blind Pig 8 pm (see 4 Sunday)

Discussion: Hillel Psychology and Religion: Interfaith Relationships. (see 4 Sunday)

19 Monday

Lesbian-Gay Male Open House 8:45 pm (see 5 Monday)

Community Resource Directory (CRD) Deadline: AGENDA. Send listings, graphics and logos to AGENDA, P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor MI, 48104. 996-8018

Lecture: WHE-AC 8 pm in the Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union. Elvia Alvarado Galo, a Honduran peasant organizer, will speak on the peasant movement and land reform, the impact of U.S. militarization on Honduras and human rights. 663-4301 or 761-7594

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

20 Tuesday

Lesbian-Gay Male Radio Show 6 pm (see 6 Tuesday)

Revolutionary History Series: SPARK. 7 to 8 pm "The Paris Commune of 1871." (see 6 Tuesday)

"Three conceptions of the Russian revolution": U-M Young Socialists 7 pm (see 10 Tuesday)

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

21 Wednesday

Orientation: WAND 7:30 pm. Call for further information. 662-7869

Weekly Study Session: Revolutionary Workers League 7 pm (see 1 Thursday)

Membership Meeting: GEO 7:30 pm in the Pond Room of the Michigan Union. 995-0221.

Lecture: New Dimensions Study Group 7:30 P.M. Geddes Lake Townhouses Club House, 3000 Lakehaven. Topic: New Developments in Para-Psychology with Dr. Marcello Truzzi, Professor of Sociology at EMU. All invited. Free. 434-6572

Gen. Meeting: LASC 8 pm (see 6 Wednesday)

"Forging a Feminist Future in Judaism": Hillel 8 pm in Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union. Women in Judaism Series discussion on the work of Arlene Agus. One of the founders of the Jewish feminist movement in the United States, Agus has promoted women's scholarship through learning centers and study groups. 663-3336

Workshop: Hillel Psychology and Religion: Jewish History—Jewish Consciousness. Exploration of popular images of the Jew, as held by Jews and non-Jews, and the impact of these images on Jewish consciousness. Dr. Hank Greenspan will facilitate. Limited to 15. Call for time and to reserve. 663-3336

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

22 Thursday

Israel Information: Hillel 10 am to 5 pm at Hillel. Yafet Ozery, the representative of the Jewish Agency's kivvutz-aliyah desk, will be at Hillel to answer questions and provide information about a wide variety of programs in Israel. Call for an appointment. 663-3336

Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing: LINES 7:30 pm in the Auditorium of the Art Gallery of Windsor. M.L. Liebler and Eugene McNamara will be reading with book-signing to follow. \$1 per reading. 833-1858

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

23 Friday

Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing 7:30 pm in the Holley Room, Detroit Institute of Arts. David Bromige and Robert Grenier will be reading with book-signing to follow. \$3 per reading. 833-1858

Joint UN Week Meeting: WILPF/ZONTA 7:30 pm at the lecture hall in the Liberal Arts and Science Building at Washtenaw Community College in Ypsilanti. 971-4712

Music Night: Canterbury House 10 pm to 1 am. (see 9 October)

Pattie Richards: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

24 Saturday

Meeting: Pinkertons 2 pm (see 3 Saturday)

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Fifth Annual Border Lines Festival of American and Canadian Writing: LINES 7:30 pm in the Aud. of the Art Gallery of Windsor. Al Purdy and Diane Wakoski will be reading with book-signing to follow. \$3 per reading. 833-1858

"Rear Window": Hill Street Cinema 9 pm film at MLB4. Admission. 663-3336

Pattie Richards: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

25 Sunday
Discussion: Hillel (see 4 Sunday)

Meditation Service: Zen Lotus Society 5 to 7 pm (see 4 Sunday)

Israeli Folk Dancing: Hillel 7:30 to 10 pm (see 4 Sunday)

Lesbian-Gay Men's Music: Blind Pig 8 pm (see 4 Sunday)

Lecture: Hillel 8 to 10 pm at MLB Aud. 3. Dr. Arthur Green is a leading scholar of Jewish mysticism and author of "Tormented Master, The Life of Rabbi Nahman of Bratslav." 663-3336

26 Monday
Lesbian-Gay Male Open House 8:45 pm (see 5 Monday)

Yoga Exercises and Breathing Classes: Zen Lotus Society 9 to 11:30 pm for six weeks at the Zen Buddhist Temple, 1214 Packard. All welcome. \$36. 761-6520

Membership meeting: SANE We will be discussing the possibility of beginning an Ann Arbor chapter. Call for time and location. 663-3913

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

27 Tuesday
Lesbian-Gay Male Radio Show 6 pm (see 6 Tuesday)

Revolutionary History Series: SPARK. Topic: "Marxist View of the State" (see 6 Tuesday)

Lecture Series: U-M Young Socialists 7 pm "Soviet Power and the World Revolution." (see 13 Tues.)

Bill Heid: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

28 Wednesday
Weekly Study Session: Revolutionary Workers League 7 pm (see 7 Wednesday)

Workshop: Hillel (see 21 Wednesday)

Gen. Meeting: LASC. 8 pm (see 6 Wednesday)

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

29 Thursday
R.E.M.: Prism Productions Crisler Arena. Reserved seats are \$15.50. 665-4755

Ron Brooks Trio: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

30 Friday
An Evening with Aleister Crowley: Performance Network. 8 pm at the Performance Network, 408 W. Washington. "An almost Hitchcock experience" in comedy, mystery and horror. Tonight's show will be followed by a Halloween dance party. Come in costume, if you like! Admission is \$7 (\$2 student and senior discount.) 663-0681

Jeri Brown: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

31 Saturday
An Evening with Aleister Crowley: Performance Network. 8 pm (see 30 Friday)

Reception: Democratic Socialists of America 8 pm at the Canterbury House, 218 N. Division. For DSA National Co-Chair Michael Harrington, who will be speaking in East Lansing earlier in the day on the Catholic Bishops' pastoral letter on "Economic Justice." 665-5652

"Planet of the Apes": Hill Street Cinema 9:30 pm film at NATSCI. Admission. 663-3336

Jeri Brown: Bird of Paradise 662-8310

COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY

It is the intention of the Community Resource Directory (CRD) to be an open forum where community organizations can publicize their activities and resources. Each group writes its own copy: the views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors or publishers.

AGENDA

Ann Arbor's Alternative Newsmonthly

P.O. Box 3624
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
996-8018

CURRENT NEWS: This month we are happy to introduce a new feature in AGENDA, "Honorable Mention." Many local individuals, organizations, cooperatives and collectives work to educate us, entertain us, feed us, keep our environment safe and healthy, and contribute in all kinds of ways to social change. We would like to highlight some of this work each month in AGENDA. Please contribute to this effort: send us a story about an individual or group you appreciate. Interview someone or observe a day's work at a business whose work you want to support and publicize. Send a photo along with your story!

For all of you with social concerns that haven't been addressed yet, starting next month you can "Ask Leweeze." Leweeze will respond to all questions concerning political and social behavior or anything else that's on your mind. Have a question? Can't find anyone to listen to your latest brilliant insights? Talk to Leweeze. Address letters to Leweeze, c/o AGENDA, P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

FINANCES: Last month we presented a run down of our financial situation. At present we are still not meeting our publication costs. You'll notice that this month's issue is 4 pages shorter than previous issues. Given the amount of advertising this month, this issue should only be twelve pages long. Until our revenues are up, we will have to severely limit the paper's size starting next month to keep costs down.

One way to meet costs is through display advertising. Until now ads have accounted for roughly 30% of AGENDA's space. We need to pay for every page we print; one way to do this is to increase display advertising to 50% of the paper's total size. We consider this use of space a loss to the community; AGENDA is committed to social change, not advertising.

We would like to keep the percentage of advertising in AGENDA under 40%. This is only realistic if our costs are being met in other ways. Another principal source of income for the paper could be subscriptions; if we can sell 50 subscriptions a month we will be able to meet costs without sacrificing space.

If you read AGENDA every month please consider subscribing. The more subscriptions we get, the more space we can make available for issues of interest to the community.

ATTENTION DIRECTORY GROUPS: It is very important that you understand our new policy concerning payment for Community Resource Directory listings. As of this month we will be charging groups that list \$15 for the first 2,000 characters and a penny per character over that amount.

Please remember a few things when putting a listing together: We accept logos, photos, and graphics. The more interesting your listing looks, the more likely it is to be read. Also, we are still insisting that at least 75% of a listing must be fresh copy, preferably relevant to the month of publication.



AGENDA NOVEMBER ISSUE DEADLINES:

- Oct. 13: Feature/News 1st drafts
- Oct. 15: Calendar items
- Oct. 19: Community Resource Directory listings
- Oct. 21: Ad space reservations

ATTENTION READERS: GROUPS ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Ministries, and Community Organizing and Social Change.

CURRENT NEWS: The ACC is just beginning its second year of operation. The office is open Wednesdays, 8 am to 12 noon and 1 pm to 4 pm. We are located in Rm. 130 Tyler, East Quad (in the Residential College Counseling Center). We encourage people to come and look through our resource library. In addition to career information, we have available job bulletins, career guides and progressive literature. At present, we are working on organizing various projects to take place this fall. We are in great need of volunteers, contributions, and office help. If you would like more information, please contact Phillis at 764-0175. (1836)

Alternative Career Center (ACC)

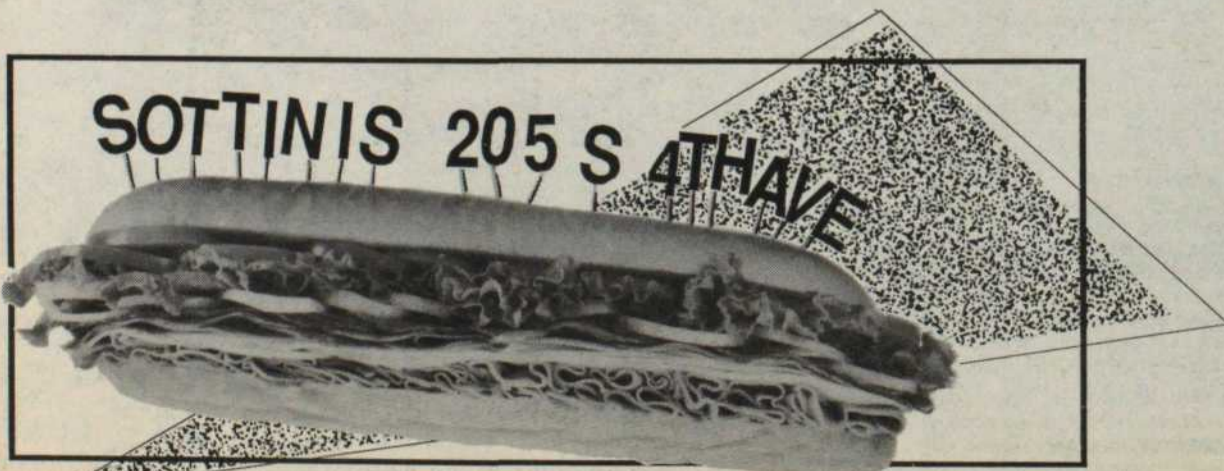
915 Sybil
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
764-0175

BACKGROUND: The Alternative Career Center (ACC) was founded in order to educate students about the full range of available career options by providing them with counseling, informational resources, and support. Information is kept on file regarding internship and employment opportunities with non-profit, community based educational and charitable organizations

throughout the United States and abroad.

By informing students about a wider and more comprehensive range of career options, the ACC overcomes the limitations of traditional counseling programs. The ACC thus serves as a channel through which committed and self-motivated students may find challenging and meaningful employment.

The ACC provides literature and counseling about graduate programs, internships and careers in the following fields: Peace and Disarmament, Natural Resources and the Environment, Media and Mass Communications, Health and Human Services, Appropriate Technology, Union Organizing, Creative Expression, Alternative Education, Women's Issues, Agriculture, Vocational



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AMISTAD

Guild House
802 Monroe
Ann Arbor, MI
761-7181

MEETINGS: AMISTAD meetings are every Wed. night at 6 pm in Dominicks. If you are interested in working with the brigade in whatever capacity, please come by, or call us at our office.

Coalition for Arms Control-2nd District

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

OPEN LETTER TO PEACE AND JUSTICE GROUPS: Member groups of the Second District Coalition for Arms Control have been discussing the possibility of moving into common space. The reason is to better work together and make more efficient use of limited resources. Interfaith Council for Peace, SANE, Women's Alliance for Disarmament, and Physicians for Social Responsibility have all given the green light to a search committee to find a suitable location that would meet the needs of the various organizations while still being affordable.

While the concept of these arms control groups working together is in and of itself a great move forward to further facilitate cooperation in the interest of arms control, it would be much better still, to include a broad cross section of the Peace and Justice community in the Ann Arbor area. Both SANE and Interfaith already work on more than only arms control issues, and with the wealth of organizations existing in town, we should be able to sustain an ongoing Peace and Justice center.

The groups could be involved at various levels in this center. Organizations which wanted to simply leave their literature and schedule of activities in the center for common usage would be welcome to do so. If the group wished to pay a small monthly fee, they could use resources the center would have such as phone banks, videos, etc. Or if the organization wanted to contribute more, they could reserve an office for their use. There are uses for the center that we haven't thought of, so we should be creative with how the center could be used.

To this end, we have invited all organizations in the AGENDA group directory to participate in this idea of a Center. We will have held a meeting by the time this issue goes to press to discuss the level of interest among the various groups in town. If anyone reading this has further comments about who should be in on something like this, or ideas about where this center might be housed, please contact: Kim Miller for SANE; or Kim Groome for Interfaith Council for Peace; or Toby Hannah-Davies for WAND. (2188)

Free South Africa Coordinating Committee

4318 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

NEWS: Currently the U.S. and the CIA support the South African backed contras who wage war against the Angolan government with military aid and political recognition. (This includes Stinger missiles.) This is the second consecutive year that the U.S. has sent at least \$15 million to the rebels. The Clark Amendment, repealed by Congress, prohibited military involvement in Angola between 1976 and 1985 (although we know how popular Congressional law became once Reagan entered office). Every nation except the U.S. and South Africa have recognized the People's Republic of Angola. South Africa has waged this undeclared war for more than ten years and has used the illegally occupied territory of Namibia as a base.

Not only have tens of thousands of civilians been killed by the war but Angola has one of the highest child death rates in the world. UNICEF estimates that over 50,000 children a year die in Angola as a result of this war. Relief agencies now claim that women and children are targeted by UNITA forces in order to increase pressure on the Angolan government. Furthermore, Angola has the highest rate of amputees in the world due to UNITA landmines placed in fields and paths frequently

Gay Liberation

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

CURRENT NEWS: On September 12, more than 150 people picketed the PanTree Restaurant to protest an incident at the PanTree late in the evening of August 25. Five male customers who had allegedly been drinking alcohol made disparaging comments about women and Blacks. One of the five vomited on a table patronized by a group of gay men and heterosexual women, while another spat on the group. PanTree manager Paul Hardkins is quoted as saying that he could not stop the men from vomiting and spitting, that he did not call the police because the harassers would have left before the police arrived, and that the harassers are regular customers of the PanTree and friends of PanTree staff members. Members of LaGROC (Lesbian & Gay Male Rights on Campus) are demanding that the PanTree have a public apology printed in the Ann Arbor News, that PanTree management meet with LaGROC members and the Ann Arbor Human Rights Commission, and that a consciousness-raising workshop be held for members of the PanTree staff. Gay Liberation

BACKGROUND: The A2MISTAD (Ann Arbor-Managua Initiative for Soils Testing and Development in English and the word for "friendship" in Spanish) Construction Brigade began in fall, 1985 as a sub-project of HAP-NICA (Humanitarian Assistance Project for Independent Agricultural Development in Nicaragua). It was initiated in response to a request from the Higher Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Nicaragua for assistance with the construction of a soils testing facility. The soils lab, which is located near Managua, will make it possible to determine appropriate land use and to help farmers irrigate

and fertilize their crops more efficiently.

CURRENT NEWS: The laboratory is now in the third phase of construction. The walls are almost finished and preparations are being made to raise the roof. The presence of two coordinators from Ann Arbor has facilitated operations there, so work is progressing unhindered by some of the logistical problems of the past. The relationship between the brigade and the Nicaraguans who have been involved with the project is growing closer. The foreman of the project, Gustavo, and the on-site engineer, Roberto, have even invited brigadistas to share their homes with them.

Over the past nine months, more than 50 people from all over the world have contributed to the construction of the lab. In addition to folks from Ann Arbor and other parts of the U.S., A2MISTAD has recruited from the pool of internationalists who have been in Nicaragua studying Spanish, travelling or working with other brigades. At one point, the brigade included four Australian doctors, an Italian bricklayer and a Guatemalan political refugee. A2MISTAD now needs workers for the current brigade which will last through the middle of

December. The work is hard, but there is no better way to gain an understanding of the Nicaraguan situation. There are opportunities for discussion with students, professors, workers, members of the military, politicians and people one runs into on the street. Anyone who would like more information about the brigade should get in touch with the A2MISTAD office at 761-7960. Going to Nicaragua is an experience that changes lives; the opportunity should not be missed.

The Ann Arbor contingent is compiling a slide show from the pool of photographs taken by brigadistas. The presentation will be used for educational purposes—to graphically depict life and politics in Nicaragua; the effects of the U.S. backed war and economic blockade and the role that internationalists can have in supporting the Nicaraguan struggle for development and self-determination. Education is an integral part of the brigade experience. A2MISTAD will gladly make the slide show and speakers available to any interested groups. Call 761-7960 for more information. (3054)

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used by peasants. In recent months, UN officials have reported mines and bombs planted in streets and shops in cities such as Huambo, the second largest one in Angola.

FSACC is strongly opposed to this involvement and maintains their position by referring to incidents such as the following. Commando Captain Wyland du Toit was captured in May, 1985 because of his attempt to blow Gulf oil installations in Cabindo. Later he admitted that UNITA was also responsible. In February, 1986, UNITA attacked the village of Camabatela in northern Angola in which over 100 people were killed. Recently, similar situations have been reported such as the attack in Huambo where 133 people were killed. These blatant examples of UNITA's attack on economic and civilian targets only become more appalling when we read of Savimbi's recent support of the South African regime when embraced by Pik Botha this past summer. "President Botha needs support now." (NY Times, June 7, 1987)

Current congressional legislation has been proposed that would prevent further aid to UNITA forces or authorize stronger military support. Please urge your congressperson to take action and/or contact FSACC on the fourth floor of the Union for more information. (2524)

urges concerned community members to boycott the Pantree until further notice.

Please note also that the man who spat on the group of gay men and heterosexual women allegedly followed them to their parked cars and broke a window of the car belonging to one of the gay men. A police report has been filed.

We are gearing up for the second National Lesbian-Gay March on Washington, which is scheduled for Sunday, October 11. Buses will leave from Ann Arbor at 8 pm Saturday October 10 and will leave Washington late Sunday evening. Roundtrip cost is \$55 per seat. Send your check to MOHR, 17520 Woodward, Detroit MI 48203, or call 1-869-MOHR and use your VISA or MASTER-CHARGE card (11am to 7 pm weekdays). Call immediately before reservations close! For more information, call 763-4186 or come to the Oct. 6 Planning Meeting (see Calendar)

Please oppose the nomination of Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court! Write to your Senators: U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510. The annual meeting of the Mich. Org. for Human Rights (MOHR) will be held in Detroit, Sat-Sun., Oct. 24-25. For information, call 763-4186 or 1-869-MOHR.

PURPOSE: To provide information, counseling and related social services for people concerned about sexual orientation: (1) maintain Hotline for crisis intervention, peer counseling, referral;

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

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GAY LIBERATION

(from previous page)

(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.

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: Info. 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 Organizing:** Information and help on organizing groups, setting goals and objectives, addressing conflict, linking to other groups and resources. (3860)

Graduate Employees Organization

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

CURRENT NEWS: Office Hours: Mon. 3-5 pm, Wed. 5-7 pm, Th. 1-5 pm, Fri. 3-5 pm. Elections for the Steering Committee were held at the Sept. membership meeting in which four of the five opened positions were filled. One position re-

mains open. The new Steering Committee members are: Sara Harrison (History), Bill Kerrigan (History), Jeff Falzarano (NAME), and Joe Tillo (Electrical Engineering). Elections for the final position will be held at the October membership meeting.

Because of rain the September 8th GEO BASH was washed out. It has been re-scheduled for October 16, 8 pm to 1:30 am, in the Pendleton Room of the Michigan Union. Music provided by

Tracey Lee and the Leonards.

PURPOSE: GEO is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers/Michigan Federation of Teachers Local #3550. GEO's purpose 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. GEO also address graduate employees' common concerns, such as: excessive class size, teacher training, reallocation of University

resources administration overhead to actual teaching, and the ideals of non-discrimination and affirmative action.

MEETINGS: There are three membership meetings held each term. Although the Winter schedule has not been determined yet, the remaining Fall meetings are: Wed., Oct. 21, 7:30 pm in the Pond Room; Thur., Dec. 3, time and place to be announced. Announcements for meetings will be posted in GEO bulletins boards and listed in the "University Record" ten days prior to the meetings. (1767)

Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP)

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

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

The Ecology of Pain and Power: Last July we had a special guest in town. Joanna Macy, Buddhist social activist and author of "Dharma and Development" and "Despair and Empowerment in the Nuclear Age" was in town for the Conference on World Buddhism in North America. She took time out of her busy schedule to meet with members of Interfaith to talk about despair and empowerment work. Joanna travels worldwide in sharing with people her experiences in social change from a Buddhist perspective. The organization, Interhelp, was founded by Joanna and friends to further promote despair and empowerment workshops across the country.

Below is a general outline of Joanna Macy's message to social activists. Quotes are taken

from "Despair and Empowerment in the Nuclear Age."

1. Concern for the World. The unique bond among social activists is that there is a genuine concern for the world beyond their own personal lives. The boundaries of who we are and what is important to us does not end at our skin. Implicitly we are aware and believe in the Buddhist teaching of dependent co-arising (pratitya samatpada) that everything is interdependent and mutually conditioning. We are all part of the web of life. Every major faith has this as a central theme: "to break through the illusion of separateness and realize the unalterable fact of our interdependence."

This realization of our interconnectedness and interexistence lies at the root of our motivation to do social change work. It is the moment of awakening from those social forces and institutions that try to obfuscate and divide the basic fact that all life is interrelated.

2. Pain for the World. Regardless of our political and religious beliefs, our occupation and social

class we all live with the uncertainty that we might be the last generation to live on our planet. With nuclear bombs growing within our earth like stubborn cancers our future destiny remains uncertain. This is the source of much anger, fear, guilt and sorrow in the world.

With the capacity to see the world as one big web of interdependencies we also have the capacity to experience the vast amount of suffering in the world. This is the original meaning of the word compassion, "to suffering with." Yet so many of our cultural rituals, ceremonies and practices attempt to repress this pain. We fear pain tremendously and have created psychological ways to avoid pain. Interestingly, the Greek root of the word apathy, apatheia, literally means "nonsuffering."

3. Processing of Pain. We need to publicly open up all the pain we carry around inside us. As we unblock our feelings about the destruction of our planet and the possible demise of all life as we know it we will also begin to creatively respond to our sense of powerlessness. Joanna Macy's book "Despair and Empowerment in the Nuclear Age" documents this as a "voyage through our

pain for the world and into our power to heal the world. . . . This is a testimony to our interconnectedness."

4. Power as Process. A central message for social activists throughout Joanna Macy's work is re-defining power as "the ability to interconnect, to acknowledge that we are each part of a vast organism that is in trauma." The result from caring for the world, from feeling the pain and processing the pain as power is that we become awakened in the Nuclear Age. It is indeed astonishing that a large proportion of the public believe that there will be a nuclear war in their lifetime, and that they will not survive it. People feel powerless and numb to any creative response to this predicament.

Overall, Joanna Macy sums up her message in the following words "Through our pain for the world we can open to power, and this power is not just our own, it belongs to others as well. It relates to the very evolution of our species. It is part of a general awakening or shift toward a new level of social consciousness." The choice is ours—to renew the earth or perish and take all of creation with us. (4102)

Pinkertons Street Theater Group

915 Sybil
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
764-0175

The Pinkertons Street Theatre Troupe is a political arts collective of students, faculty, and Ann Arbor community members. We use the medium of theater as a means of exploring social

and political issues which affect people both at home and abroad. We use the street as our stage so that we may confront people in their daily routines and effectively interact with them. It is our hope that through a combination of entertainment and shocking drama, we can bring people to think about pressing issues and come to view them in a new light.

BACKGROUND: The Pinkertons were formed in the spring of 1985 in response to the union-busting and other unfair practices which resulted when the State Theater was bought out by the Kerasotes Corporation. The Pinkertons responded with theater actions in front of the State Theater to draw attention to this problem. Other actions include a piece featuring Representative Carl Pursell and the Contras, an enactment of the four veterans fasting for an end to U.S. support

for the contras, and a classroom action on the topic of military research.

CURRENT NEWS: The Pinkertons are now discussing ideas for actions this fall. We welcome any suggestions. We would also like to cooperate with other groups, to help draw attention to issues which they are working on. We meet Saturdays at 2 pm. Please call 764-0175 for meeting location. No acting ability is required in order to join our troupe. (1530)

Revolutionary Workers League

P.O. Box 1297
Detroit, MI 48231

PURPOSE: The Revolutionary Workers League (RWL) is a revolutionary organization whose ultimate aim is world communism. By this we mean communism as understood by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Luxemborg, and Trotsky, not "communism" as understood by Stalin, Mao, Gorbachev, Deng Xiaoping, or Castro.

The RWL aggressively involves itself in all struggles of workers and the oppressed. In Ann Arbor the RWL is participating in struggles of

workers defending their jobs and working conditions at the University of Michigan, Black students fighting racism, women students defending abortion rights, lesbian/gay students fighting AIDS and right-wing attacks, and anti-war students opposing U.S. support for apartheid in South Africa and U.S. intervention in Central America and the Middle East.

The RWL brings to all these struggles its overall perspective of international workers' revolution and its immediate perspective of militant, mass action by workers and the oppressed.

The road to world communism lies through international workers' revolution; political rule by the working class through democratically elected workers' councils; the establishment of a collectivized, centrally planned, worker controlled economy; and the building of a socialist society.

The struggle for world communism requires a fight against all aspects of capitalist exploitation and oppression—from the daily ripoff of workers on the job to attacks on democratic rights to the multifaceted special oppression of Blacks, other minorities, women, lesbians, and gay men.

The fight for world communism requires defense of anti-imperialist struggles worldwide and defense of the Soviet Union, China, and

other deformed workers' states against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. It also requires a fight to overthrow the Stalinist bureaucracies of these countries through workers' political revolution.

The RWL's most important task is building the vanguard leadership of the working class. The RWL engages in this task as the American sympathizing section of the International Trotskyist Committee (ITC). The ITC is dedicated to the political regeneration and organizational reconstruction of the Fourth International, the world party of socialist revolution.


MEETINGS: Every Wed., 7 pm in room 2412 of Mason Hall, UM campus. (see Calendar) (2146)



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Michigan SANE

1416 Hill St.
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
663-3913

PURPOSE: SANE/Freeze is a 30 year old National Citizen's Lobby with a membership of over 150,000. SANE's goals are to reverse the arms race, redirect military spending to fund human needs, and to end the militarization of U.S. Foreign Policy.

Michigan SANE has 18,000 members and a canvass that reaches more than 500 households each evening with a message of reversing the arms race and ending military intervention in Central America. Michigan SANE is merging with the Detroit Area Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign to form a statewide Board of Directors and to better coordinate our statewide work.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN ANN ARBOR: SANE's canvass is currently working in Ann Arbor to recruit new members and to renew current memberships. We are asking members to write letters to Representative Carl Pursell on a variety of issues listed below. SANE will hold a meeting

on October 26 to discuss the possibility of beginning a chapter in Ann Arbor. People who wish to participate should call our office at 663-3913 between 9 am and 5 pm.

CURRENT STATE ACTIVITIES: A coalition of 40 organizations from around the state is holding its third meeting on Saturday, October 17, from 10:30 am to 2 pm in Detroit. The groups will be discussing what role they may play collectively in the 1988 elections, as well as looking at how to better facilitate communication between the groups. Interested groups or individuals should talk to Kim at the SANE office.

CURRENT LEGISLATIVE FOCUS: Rep. Pursell has been identified as a swing member of the appropriations committee on at least two issues. Letters urging his support for the Fazio amendment to delete \$250 million for testing of Space Based Kinetic Kill Vehicle (SBKKV) should be sent immediately. The SBKKV is the first Star Wars component to be actively challenged in Congress. Cost estimates for this program start at \$68 billion and go to upwards of \$100 billion. The SBKKV is a small, non-nuclear guided missile designed to crash into Soviet ICBMs and destroy them in the first minutes after they are launched.

SBKKVs will be housed in orbiting space platforms.

Pursell is also a swing vote on the Rail-Garrison basing mode for the MX missile. MX production was capped at 50 barring a deployment scheme that could be shown to be invulnerable to a Soviet first strike. This Rail-Garrison basing idea is flawed and simply an effort by the Pentagon to keep the failed MX program alive. The military is asking for \$250 million for further research and development of this system. Urge Pursell to vote against all money for further research on this system.

The third item to write to Pursell about is his position on aid to the contras in Nicaragua. He is apparently supporting his options open about whether to keep aid to the contras while verbalizing support for the negotiated solution being proposed by leaders in the Central American aid office. We must ensure the Reagan administration gets the U.S. permanently mired in a war we have no business being in and which we cannot win, short of sending U.S. troops. Pursell needs to hear that he cannot support a military solution while verbalizing support for a diplomatic solution. (3308)

South African Political Prisoner Bracelet Program

Int'l. Possibilities Unlimited
2915 Roundtree Apt. #A2
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Debbie Robinson 572-1960

PURPOSE: The purpose of the South African Political Prisoner Bracelet Program is to educate the public about the plight of the political prisoners in South Africa particularly, and more generally, to increase the public's awareness of the continued racial and socio-economic oppression of the people of Southern Africa.

Each brass bracelet bears the name of a South African political prisoner serving a life sentence. The bracelet facilitates the development of a personal bond between the wearer and the prisoner named thereon and their family. To help strengthen that bond, we provide addresses where participants can write a particular prisoner. In addition, a portion of the funds generated through the sale of the bracelets is contributed to

other organizations whose central goals are consistent with IPU's. The organizations that we have identified to receive IPU contributions include International Defence and Aids Fund, the Washington Office on Africa, and the National Free South Africa Movement.

CURRENT NEWS: Sunday, October 11 is International Solidarity Day With South African Political Prisoners. IPU will be holding a bracelet sale on campus in the Fishbowl (where Mason, Haven and Angell Halls meet) the preceding week.

Bracelets are \$6.76 each (\$6.50 + 26 cents state sales tax). With each bracelet you receive a biographical description of your particular prisoner, and a 28-page resource brochure containing information about apartheid in South Africa, the plight of political prisoners, and suggestions of other ways to support the anti-

apartheid movement.

The bracelets are always available at the following Ann Arbor stores, thanks to their generosity: Collected Works, Orchid Lane, Crazy Wisdom Books on Fourth Street in Ann Arbor. Bracelets can also be ordered through the mail at the IPU address above.

MEETINGS & MEMBERSHIP: Meetings will be held on campus at the Center for Afro-American and African studies. Please call for the arranged meeting times and dates.

IPU is a non-profit organization whose members carry out all aspects of the bracelet program; therefore, we are a task-oriented group. This program offers numerous rewards to anyone who has the courage and commitment to take the challenge of creating a viable international program "against all odds." We need people who are excited by that type of challenge. (2534)

Spark

3909 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

PURPOSE: Are you pissed off (or cynical or discouraged) about all the problems in this society and the world today? Are you concerned about nuclear weapons, U.S. intervention in Central America, racism, sexism, pollution, poverty, apartheid, preparations for WWII? Do you see anything these problems have in common?

We do. We think they have a common source: the system we live under, capitalism. Capitalism puts the profits of big corporations and banks ahead of people's needs. It is our water and air, our peace, our bodies, our future that are paying the price for their profits. Is there anything we can do about all this?

Yes. We can get rid of the system responsible for these problems. We can build a new

system in which basic medical care, education and housing are more important than nuclear weapons, where safe water and breathable air are more important than the cheap dumping of toxic wastes; a system that has no need to divide people on the basis of sex or skin color or nationality in order to better exploit them; a system that isn't constantly trying to gobble up more land and resources so the rich can get richer—while the rest of us are left to fight the wars brought on by their greed.

WHO ARE WE? We are people who want to build this better kind of world. That's why we are revolutionary communists, and why we'd like to see a socialist society and world. Why socialism? Because socialism puts the needs of people ahead of the needs of big business to make big profits for a tiny minority. Under socialism, Jane and John Smith (together with millions of other everyday ordinary people), not John D. Rockefeller, make the decisions about the

products we make, the work we do, the lives we live. A socialist world would have no need for huge nuclear weapons arsenals, intervention in other countries, racism, sexism, abuse to the environment, poverty apartheid, or preparations for WWII. Socialism is the next step in social evolution. It's time we move out of the jungle of capitalism into an environment where we can really develop as human beings. Since no country in the world today—not the so-called Democracies nor the so-called Communist countries—are trying to create this world, we must.

So if your are pissed off (or cynical or discouraged), if you want to change this society and the world, if these ideas make some sense, get in touch with us—let us talk to you. Where to find us: Look for us, and our literature tables, around campus. Contact us at the address above. Or, come check out our Revolutionary History Series, held Tuesdays, 7 to 8 pm in Room 116, Modern Language Building. (2686)

Wellness Networks, Inc.—Huron Valley

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

CURRENT NEWS: A major focus for Wellness Networks is direct service to people affected by the HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) epidemic. These include not only people with AIDS (PWAs) and ARC (AIDS-Related Complex, PWARCs), but also people who have been infected with the virus and are healthy (positive testers or seropositives) in addition to the "worried well." Crucial to our program is a corps of volunteers, who visit people in the hospital, work as buddies, and facilitate our four support groups. The next volunteer training will take place over the weekend of 17-18 October. On the first day of training, we will review basic information about the virus and the disease, the epidemic in this country and its social setting. Then on the second day, basic skills needed for working with people will be discussed and practiced: simple counseling, telephone, and small-group techniques. The training is a prerequisite to working with our organization.

Of the three groups of people who are concerned with direct services to the syndrome population, volunteers are the most essential. We work alongside both people who are affected (who need to retain control of their own lives as much as possible) and professionals, therapists and health-care and social workers. Our group includes members of both these groups, and we try to be guided by them, both by their anger and their sober wisdom.

Neither people in the syndrome nor professionals can meet the crisis by themselves. Volunteerism has been characteristic of the American response to AIDS from the beginning, when governmental response was so slow and PWAs were not yet organized. And volunteerism remains the most viable approach.

The population groups in which it is spreading more rapidly in this country are Blacks and Hispanics, groups which are disenfranchised and often cut off from health care and other social systems. "In minority communities, the epidemic has breached its original boundaries, and the pool of contagion is much more widely dispersed," Richard Goldstein recently observed. "A Black woman is 13 times more likely than a white woman

to contract AIDS. Ninety-one percent of infants with AIDS are nonwhite. This is a disease of whole families, with mothers and fathers infecting their offspring and watching them die . . . AIDS is a clear and present danger to the urban poor."

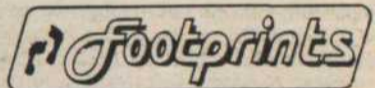
The need for volunteers will expand as the viral infection continues to spread and as the time bomb of HIV infection explodes in the bodies of the one-third or so of positive testers who are expected to develop AIDS or ARC. Working with people who are sick is demanding, and it's hard helping them go through social and health-care processings galore and helping them perform the chores of everyday life. The work needs to get done, however, and we need volunteers.

ACTIVITIES: Training will be held October 17 to 18 (Sat. & Sun.), 9 am to 5 pm. Call 662-6134 to preregister and for details.

MEETINGS: General meetings are held the second Sunday of every month and are open to all. The next meeting will be held on October 11, 3:30 to 5:30 pm at St. Joe's. Call for directions or further information. (3266)



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Elmo's Supershirts, located at 222 N. Fouth Ave. (near the People's Food Coop) for seven years, has left downtown to its two retail locations. The printing facilities are now at 5277 Jackson Road, between Wagner and Zeeb.

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5277 Jackson Road
769-3888

The World Hunger Education-Action Committee (WHE-AC)

4202 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
663-4301 or 761-7594

PURPOSE: WHE-AC is a campus based organization which focuses its work on both domestic and international hunger issues. Our goals are to educate ourselves and the community about the

social, political and economic forces which cause and maintain hunger in the world. WHE-AC works closely with Oxfam America and the Institute for Development Policy (Food First). We also encourage ourselves and community members to do volunteer work in the numerous Ann Arbor shelters and meal programs. In addition to educational work, we raise funds through the annual Oxfam America sponsored

fast. Money raised is divided between Oxfam projects and local hunger relief organizations in Ann Arbor and Detroit.

MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP: For meeting place and time please call 663-4301 or 761-7594. Everyone is welcome.

CURRENT NEWS: SIGHT-UN-SEEN, a photography exhibition depicting present-day

Guatemala will be on display in the South Lounge of the Michigan Union until the 1st of October. On October 19 at 8 pm in the Kuenzel room of the Michigan Union, Elvia Alvarado Galo, a Honduran peasant organizer who has been active in land recoveries will speak on: the peasant movement and land reform, the impact of U.S. militarization on Honduras and human rights. She will be in Ann Arbor with Media Benjamin from Food First. We are also currently organizing the Oxfam fast which takes place the Thursday before Thanksgiving. We need lots of help! (1558)

Ypsilanti Peace Monument Fund, Inc.

601 Congress, Apt. B
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
487-7017

BACKGROUND: Last February, the voters of Ypsilanti passed the Central America peace initiative. Section 2 of that proposal provides that

the city will build a peace monument, accepting contributions and suggestions from the public for this purpose. The Ypsilanti Peace Monument Fund, Inc. is a Michigan non-profit corporation which has been created to raise private funding for the peace monument.

ACTIVITIES: We are in the process of cre-

ating a mechanism to collect and evaluate suggestions. This will likely take the form of a contest, whereby the best drawing, sculpted model and concept for a peace monument submitted in each category will be honored, with categories for elementary school students, middle school students, high school students, EMU students and the general public. We also hope to have public exhibitions of all submissions, whether the jury which judges the

prize winners likes them or not. Of course, every idea submitted would have a chance of being adopted by the city council as the design which becomes the Ypsilanti Peace Monument.

Those interested in helping out with raising money and running a contest are encouraged to do so. To become involved, write to the Ypsilanti Peace Monument Fund, Inc. at the above address, or call Eric Jackson evenings or weekends at 487-7017. (1438)

Buddhists Concerned for Social Justice and World Peace

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

PHILOSOPHY: It is the Buddhist view that we are all interrelated. Acting selflessly in service to all helps one see enlightenment inherent in all beings and the oneness of all life. Helping based in this spirit is no longer just helping but reverence and offering. It rests with North American Buddhists to carry out the traditional spiritual ideas of Buddhism. Those who meditate must channel their meditation to social action; those who cant and recite Mantras and Dharanis must dedicate themselves to helping all; and those who study scriptures must find social

expression for their knowledge. Through social service and activity we transcend our sectarian differences and go beyond our limits.

Many social issues require urgent action today. They are mostly human problems. We could all spare a moment in our lives to help reduce pain and suffering and bring about a more just society for all. With this in mind we have established a voluntary organization Buddhists Concerned for Social Justice and World Peace. Our initial purpose is: (1) to inspire people to the Buddhist way of helping all beings and develop selfless service as a means of attaining enlightenment for all; (2) to participate in social action and raise Buddhist voice on issues that need attention; and (3) to organize voluntary groups around the world to coordinate our social actions. It is our intention to organize an international advisory committee

to monitor social problems that concern us all and mobilize Buddhist public opinion internationally.

PROJECTS: Since its establishment last December we have been involved in the following activities:

1. In January BCSJWP wrote to the Thai government and appealed to the government to reverse its decision to phase out the Cambodian refugee camps, a decision that would result in eventually sending the refugees back to Cambodia.

2. On May 25, 1987 BCSJWP issued "A Buddhist Statement on Capital Punishment" signed jointly by 20 Buddhists living in Toronto. Copies of the Statement were sent to the Prime Minister of Canada and other politicians, to the Buddhist groups and to the Newspapers. The Globe and

Mail, the Canadian national newspaper, carried the statement under the headline "All Life is Sacred." We also participated in and were represented at the June 3rd rally against Capital Punishment in Toronto, jointly sponsored by the Canadian Civil Liberties Union and the John Howard Society.

3. On May 30, BCSJWP issued a statement on the Korean situation in support of the struggle of the People's Buddhist Movement fighting against the repressive regime and the Buddhist collaborators of the regime. On the next day BCSJWP President, Samu Sunim, held a press conference with the local Korean language press in Toronto. BCSJWP distributed copies of this statement among Korean Buddhist circles in Korea and in North America.

Please support and participate in the activities of BCSJWP by joining the membership. For further information please contact the Zen Lotus Society, 761-6520. (3148)

Activism

(from page 6)

sider issues ranging from U.S. foreign policy in Central America to military research on campus. In every action, the Pinkertons incorporate members of the group organizing around the specific issue, in order to ensure that the action accurately reflects the group's position and to empower group members with the ability to engage in creative protest.

Education is considered an important arena for social change by today's student activists. The University of Michigan has been the site of teach-ins, lecture series, film series, and forums too numerous to count. Students have taken on the task of educating other students about socially

responsible employment through the establishment of an Alternative Career Center. The Lesbian and Gay Male Programs Office, also established by students, regularly conducts workshops on gay issues and human sexuality. Women's Studies and Latino Studies are two University departments created due to student pressure in the form of the demand for education in these areas. Alternative Action film sponsors a series of films each semester to enhance students' education on political and social issues. The list continues. All of these programs reflect an acknowledgement on the part of student activists that social change is a continual process which involves educating students, other community members, and ourselves.

Despite the common perception of today's students as self-interested and apathetic, there exists a student movement that is very much alive. It is a movement that does

not entirely fit with the perception created by the 60s, rather it operates through many channels, some less visible than others. We try not to merely react to circumstances, but to set the agenda. Our ideology has developed to the point where we're not just saying: stop the war in Nicaragua or stop the racist incidents. We're attempting to implement changes and construct safeguards on an institutional level so that these things are less likely to happen in the future. We are, in the end, a product of our culture. Professionalism can create yuppies, yet it can also create sophisticated and organized activists. The student movement of the 80s has constructed a firm foundation on which to challenge the political realities of our day and will be ready to mobilize the masses of supporters, should another Vietnam-type situation arise.

Secret

(from page 4)

The Australian charges against Shackley, Clines and Secord are supported by another former Wilson associate, Frank Terpil. In a 1983 interview with journalist Jim Hougan, Terpil discussed the significance of "the Enterprise," which has operated out of Miami since 1960. "The significance of Miami is the drug syndicate. That's the base . . . All the people that I hired to terminate other people, from the Agency, are there. They get involved in this biggest drug scandal going, which is whitewashed. Who is

the guy behind the scandal? Clines. Who's the boss of Clines? Shackley. Where do they come from? Laos. Where did the money come from? Nugan Hand. The whole god-damned thing has been moved down there . . . Before that, in Asia, the pilot on the plane was Dick Secord, a Captain in the Air Force. What was on the plane? Gold! Ten million bucks at a time, in gold. He was going to the Golden Triangle to pay off the warlords, the drug lords. Now what do you do with all of the opium? You reinvest it in your own operations. Where? Thailand. You pay it to Alice Springs [top secret U. S. intelligence facility in Australia.] Billions of dollars—not millions—billions of dollars."

No one has ever been convicted of a crime for the various illegal activities of the Nugan Hand bank. Frank Nugan's Green Beret partner, Michael Hand, disappeared in June of 1980. Bernie Houghton dropped from sight at about the same time. Edwin Wilson is serving a 54 year prison term in the United States for illegal weapons smuggling. Frank Terpil is a fugitive from a 53 year sentence in the Wilson case. His whereabouts remain unknown. Shackley and Clines, although forced to resign from the CIA in 1979, have never faced criminal charges. General Secord remains at liberty to brag about his war exploits, and Richard Armitage remains U. S. Assistant Secretary of Defense.

RAT

(from page 7)

the bottom of the social and economic pyramid of American capitalism, and provides visible and vulnerable scapegoats to blame for a whole array of social problems. For those who rule and profit from the current social order, racism is not accidental at all.

RAT facilitators essentially divorce racism from its political and historical context and characterize it as one big misunderstanding. RAT reduces racism from the level of the political to the level of the personal, suggesting that by changing attitudes, one by one, we will eventually, albeit gradually, change the world. This sounds appealing to many

Americans who fear confrontation, disruption and the disorder of mass protest. This approach implies that we can just sit down calmly and quietly and talk things out. The only problem is this personalized approach ignores the very basic question—Where do bad ideas come from anyway?

Changing the nature of education, reallocating material wealth, desegregating communities will do more to change ideas and, more importantly, improve the lives of people of color. Individual or group therapy sessions which deal with racism in the abstract for two hours only sends everyone back to their segregated lives, stratified institutions, and differing levels of privilege, feeling personally cleansed and absolved. RAT gives people a way to feel better about themselves without doing anything to change the racist reality all around them.

Yes, racist attitudes must be combatted, but struggles based solely on countering attitudinal racism while leaving the entire racist apparatus of society unscathed is not only inadequate but counter productive. Programs such as RAT serve only to detract attention from the political movement to effect social change. Whites should instead learn to reject personal racism by joining in the anti-racist struggle and by accepting leadership from those who understand racism best, those who have been its principal victims—people of color. Moreover, racist personal attitudes are most likely to be challenged in the context of on-going relationships and struggle rather than a two or eight hour workshop which deals with the issue in the abstract. Racism has no push-button solutions.

What's wrong with this review?

New Pages

AGENDA:
Ann Arbor's Newsmonthly

Agenda Publications, P.O. Box 3624, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Subscription: \$10/yr.

Here's a refreshing break—a new alternative community paper that isn't saturated with ads or columns extolling the latest hot movies, raw fish delicacies, good deals on PCs, or nifty fashions born on t.v. cop shows.

Agenda describes itself as "non-aligned." That's fine. Ideological alignment inevitably leads its adherents to embarrassing positions. "Dogs run free—why can't we?" to quote a past master who has forgotten the implications of his own question.

Agenda runs freely through a gamut of issues, with its position not "aligned" but clearly committed: to peace, economic justice, responsive government, and citizen initiatives toward rational public policy. The lead story in the September '86 issue concerns the crisis in family farms; other front-page pieces focus on the involvement of academia in lethal research ("Is Your Professor Building the Bomb?") and an Ann Arbor activist's campaign toward a seat in Congress. The issue also features a local calendar and an informative guide to local community resources in various areas, such as labor, peace & disarmament, science, and "progressive religion."

The paper, edited by Ted Sylvester and Laurie Wechter, carries advertising, but the ads are not the paper's reason for existence, as too often seems the case in current community papers. *Agenda* is a winner so far—put it on your agenda (back issues are available) if you're interested in seeing how well a progressive community paper can be done.

—Grant Burns

The \$7,454 question!

What's wrong with this review?

Of course we're excited about the good things it says, but we couldn't help noticing the first point it makes: AGENDA "isn't saturated with ads."

What's wrong with that?

Plenty, if you like AGENDA. As we reported last month, the financial future of the paper is in doubt. At this point, the newspaper's very existence depends upon selling more advertising space. But that's not all...

What will it take to continue publishing AGENDA?

Your support. We need to increase our revenues by 36%. We can do this by increasing display advertising in the paper to 50% (instead of the current 30-35%). Or we can continue to try to cut costs in other ways (this issue is four pages less than the last one). But we'd rather not. We'd like to think that AGENDA is worthy of more financial support from our readers in the form of subscriptions and donations.

PLEASE SUBSCRIBE!
use form on page 19

SAVE AGENDA!!

The thermometer on the right, indicating AGENDA's present financial status and 1987 budgetary goals, will appear in every issue through December. The black area represents our 1987 revenues to date. The gray area is our expected revenue. The striped area is the difference between our projected intake vs. expenses for 1987 (or what we NEED). Since last month, we received 12 subscriptions, \$135 in donations and advertising was up \$470 above the projected intake. SO...



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Now instead of \$7718 we only need \$7454, instead of 500 subscriptions it's just 488. We have to get this money or we fold! All it takes is \$15. A subscription form is on page 19.

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