

AGENDA

ANN ARBOR'S NEWSMONTHLY

El Salvador:

1. The Front Lines



THE AIR WAR

by Jim Kirk

American bombs and bullets delivered by American supplied aircraft have been killing Salvadoran civilians and destroying Salvadoran villages since 1982. In 1984 alone, 2,339 people died as a result of the air war combined with ground sweeps, according to the human rights group America's Watch. More recently, a military campaign by the Salvadoran government called "Operation Phoenix," begun earlier this year, has attempted to surround and depopulate the area of the Guazapa Volcano near the capital of San Salvador using a combination of ground troops and offensive aircraft, including A-37 attack bombers and AC-47 gunships. This area has long been a center of resistance to the government and a sanctuary for civilians fleeing death squads.

The House Foreign Operations Subcommittee is right now (late June) considering a half billion dollar aid package for El Salvador. The amount of aid they finally agree on and the restrictions—if any—that they place on its use, will ultimately determine the fate of thousands of innocent Salvadoran people.

It may be arguable that the most important thing to know about the air war in El Salvador at this time is that it exists: that villages are being destroyed, including schools and hospitals, that civilians are being killed, maimed, wounded, and forced to flee as refugees. That reality in itself has frequently been denied or discounted by the Reagan administration and the mainstream news media. For a brief period earlier this year, with bombs falling only a few miles from the capital of San Salvador and the Archbishop

(CONT. ON PAGE 12)

2. The Border



THE REFUGEES

The following excerpts are from a May 12, 1986 speech by Renny Golden at the closing session of the Sanctuary Gathering in Tucson, Arizona. Renny Golden is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Northwestern Illinois University and co-author of Sanctuary: The New Underground Railroad. Her remarks were recorded and edited by Agenda staff.

We all know that Sanctuary was not on trial in Tucson, but that truth itself was. We were not able to raise the issues of the policies that created the exodus or explain that we began a movement in order to guarantee the safety of the refugees who came into our midst. It is the refugees themselves who have made Sanctuary particularly dangerous, because they are the ones who have borne witness to the truth of the conditions and the suffering of the Central American poor; and have told of the complicity of our government in that suffering and persecution.

The government has underestimated the individual defendants involved. Moreover, it underestimated the unindicted co-conspirators, who I think offered us a

(CONT. ON PAGE 13)

3. Home



SANCTUARY

by Judy Brown

ANN ARBOR—On Saturday, June 21, a special meeting for worship was held at the Ann Arbor Friend's Meeting House to mark the first anniversary of the Celaya family's residence in Ann Arbor. The Celayas are a family of seven, three adults and four children, who are refugees from their home in El Salvador. They are here in the United States as illegal aliens and are given sanctuary by the Friends.

Due to the actions of the governments of El Salvador and the United States, they must remain here, away from their families and the struggle in their country which they desperately wish to assist. Their political action in El

(CONT. ON PAGE 15)



Photo by Gregory Fox

Fall 1985: Ann Arbor greets George Bush

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Table of Contents

FOCUS: EL SALVADOR

The Air War Jim Kirk 1

The Refugees Renny Golden 1

Sanctuary Judy Brown 1

UPDATES

Continue Boycott? Bonnie Nevel 3

Town Meeting Thomas Lynn 4

Activist's Campaign Jane Marks 5

NEWS

Apartheid in Arizona? Peggy Novelli 6

GE Boycott Janice Michael 6

Zen Conference Samu Sunim 7

Develop Wetlands? Ken Garber 8

READERS WRITE

What is Rape? anonymous 9

Gay Pride Michaelangelo Salcedo 10

View from Managua John Vandermeer 11

CALENDAR 16

COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY 18

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Update

Continue to boycott local theaters?

Summertime is great for seeing movies. Many new movies are released around now, and people generally have more time on their hands. If the theater is air-conditioned, you can get out of the heat and escape to Brazil, Paris Texas, a room with a view, or Casablanca. However, if you are like me, you didn't get to go to Brazil this season, because the only way to get there was through the doors of the State Theater. This theater, along with the Campus Theater on South University and the Wayside in Ypsilanti, has been boycotted by thousands of Ann Arbor residents since December of 1984.

by Bonnie Nevel

ANN ARBOR—The boycott began shortly after the Kerasotes Theater Corporation of Springfield, Illinois, bought the two theaters and other theaters throughout the state from the Butterfield chain. On December 28, 1984, Kerasotes fired all the union projectionists and replaced them with untrained, minimum-wage employees. The fired projectionists then began an informational picket at the Kerasotes theaters in the Ann Arbor and surrounding areas, asking patrons to boycott the theaters. The projectionists charged Kerasotes with union busting, unsafe working conditions, elimination of special discounts, and poor quality movies. They also requested their jobs back.

The action of the Kerasotes Theater Corporation is typical of large corporations entering communities everywhere, whether in Ann Arbor, Jackson, or Traverse City. Because they are not a part of the community, the corporations have little regard for the local people or any willingness to work with them. Kerasotes is no exception. They came into Ann Arbor, fired long-term employees, and cut out all discounts to senior citizens and students. As an Ann Arbor business, they refused to join the State Street Merchant's Association or to communicate with other merchants. They have also refused to talk to union members or newspapers about their current disruptive practices. To achieve the quickest way to higher profits seems to be their only objective.

A group of Ann Arbor residents, calling themselves the Pinkertons, decided that they would not tolerate these practices in their community. The Pinkertons, who are unaffiliated with the projectionists' union (the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees), joined the picketers in April, 1985. They began performing theater outside the State, to draw attention to the issues. Due to a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), the projectionists were forced to cease picketing, but the Pinkertons continued on, attracting increasing attention to the unfair practices of the Kerasotes chain.

The Pinkertons have also focused on other theaters in Michigan owned by

Kerasotes, including the State Theater in Traverse City, the Plaza Theater in Jackson, the Wayside Theater in Ypsilanti, and the Flint Cinema. In Ann Arbor their theater actions took place on a weekly basis. The Pinkerton skits were boisterous satires of Kerasotes practices, thematically set around major holidays or current events. In some, a single charge was focused on, such as the elimination of senior citizen discounts or the instances of safety violations incurred by the State Theater under Kerasotes ownership. The group was very persuasive in turning away customers, because they delivered a strong message. Many people unaware of or misinformed about the boycott chose to leave after watching the Pinkertons perform. Some people felt that the theater action was more entertaining than the movie they were planning to see, and they became "regulars" in the audience that gathered weekly in the street and on the traffic island at State and Liberty streets.

The Pinkertons did not merely perform. Members also passed out leaflets, answered questions, and collected signatures of people pledging to boycott the three local theaters. Almost 3,000 people signed the petition, which was destined for the desk of Robert Kerasotes, the owner of the theaters.

Kerasotes filed a lawsuit against seven Pinkerton members in July, 1985. Kerasotes charged the Pinkertons with defamation of character, trespassing, and harassing customers; they claimed that the Pinkertons cost them \$25,000 in loss of business for every day they were out there. The total of the lawsuit came out to roughly half a million dollars. After a hearing and a temporary "mutual" injunction, the two parties settled out of court, with the agreement that the injunction become permanent. The injunction states that neither party will destroy the others' properties (sidewalks, being public property, are not included), and both sides will refrain from verbally or physically harassing members. The Pinkertons were also forbidden from "interfering with ingress or egress" of the theater, "unreasonable use of the sidewalk," and from implying that the Kerasotes theaters are unsafe to patrons.

So what has become of the boycott and

the Pinkertons now? They are both still alive and well in Ann Arbor. Since November, the Pinkertons have not been concentrating on the Kerasotes theaters, but they have not been idle. In April of this year, the group joined with the Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC), in a performance in Jackson and Ann Arbor, centered on the contra aid vote, and especially Carl Pursell's position on the issue. The group is currently discussing their future as a political theater group and what their emphasis will be. There is a strong desire among group members to continue with labor issues, but they are also planning to support other progressive causes with their art.

Although the Pinkertons have not been collecting signatures recently, people are still choosing to boycott the theater. The Pinkertons themselves say they "wouldn't rule out doing something more at the State," according to member Buzz Alexander. While another ruling forbids the projectionists to ask for their jobs back, and although Kerasotes has finally restored senior citizen discounts, the attitude toward the boycott has not changed; the union busting continues. The general feeling in the group is that the issue is still very pertinent, and until the Kerasotes Theater Corporation changes its practices, the reasons to boycott have not changed.

If you are one of the several thousand who have been boycotting the State and Campus theaters, or plan to in the future, don't do it in a vacuum! Write a letter to Robert Kerasotes (600 First National Bank Building, Springfield, Ill 62701) and explain your reasons for boycotting. Tell him that you are also informing your friends of the boycott, and are supporting other Ann Arbor movie theaters rather than Kerasotes.

If you simply cannot stay away from the State Theater because you have to see "Brazil," do not buy food or drinks at the concession stand, because that is where movie theaters make the majority of their profits. And encourage your friends to do the same. The boycott is not dead, so look for the Pinkertons—they may be the next coming attraction at the State Theater.

Update

Detroit congressman addresses Ann Arbor Town Meeting

by Thomas Lynn

ANN ARBOR—On June 6, a "Town Meeting on U.S. Policy in Central America" was held at the First Baptist Church of Ann Arbor. Rep. Carl Pursell (R), and Rep. John Conyers (D) were invited to speak. Pursell, whose district includes Ann Arbor, did not attend and a chair bearing his name remained conspicuously empty in the middle of the stage throughout the meeting. About 75 people attended the meeting, sponsored by the Ann Arbor Sister City Task Force, Interfaith Council for Peace and Latin American Solidarity Committee.

In his opening remarks, Conyers, a veteran of eleven terms and sponsor of over 300 pieces of legislation, alluded to Congressman Pursell's unwillingness to meet with, or adequately address the concerns of many of his constituents. Even though the meeting was out of his own congressional district (Detroit), Conyers made the trip to Ann Arbor to encourage members of the audience to "join a growing number of people" who are determined to "stay with the political process" to make necessary changes in government policy. He stressed that it is not enough to complain about, or criticize government. Individuals must become actively involved.

The congressman called the President's previous proposal to aid the contras, defeated in March by a 222-210 House vote, an "...inane request for money for an illegal group to overthrow a legitimate

government." According to Conyers, the purpose of Reagan's perpetually aggressive approach to contra aid is twofold. First, the President wishes to counteract the polls which show that a majority of Americans do not support the administration's policy of aiding the contras. Second, he wants to send a clear signal to the other countries in the Western Hemisphere that the United States does not intend to let them operate independently of U.S. interests, to let them direct their governments with genuine autonomy.

Conyers suggested that the U.S. invasion of Grenada sent out a similar signal. He said that the United States is determined "to continue the domination that we have traditionally held over South America, countries we have exploited ever since we started out."

Representative Conyers firmly rejected the latest versions of contra aid put forth in Congress. One proposal stipulates that 30% of the requested \$100 million in aid must be used for humanitarian purposes, with the remaining 70% being spent on lethal aid. He observed that "humanitarian aid is supposed to include non-combatants," but humanitarian aid under the new proposal would be given only to "people helping the contras...and anybody that is neutral [is granted] no aid." Nor would any aid be given to people who were "supporting their own government in Nicaragua," and that says Conyers, "violates every definition of

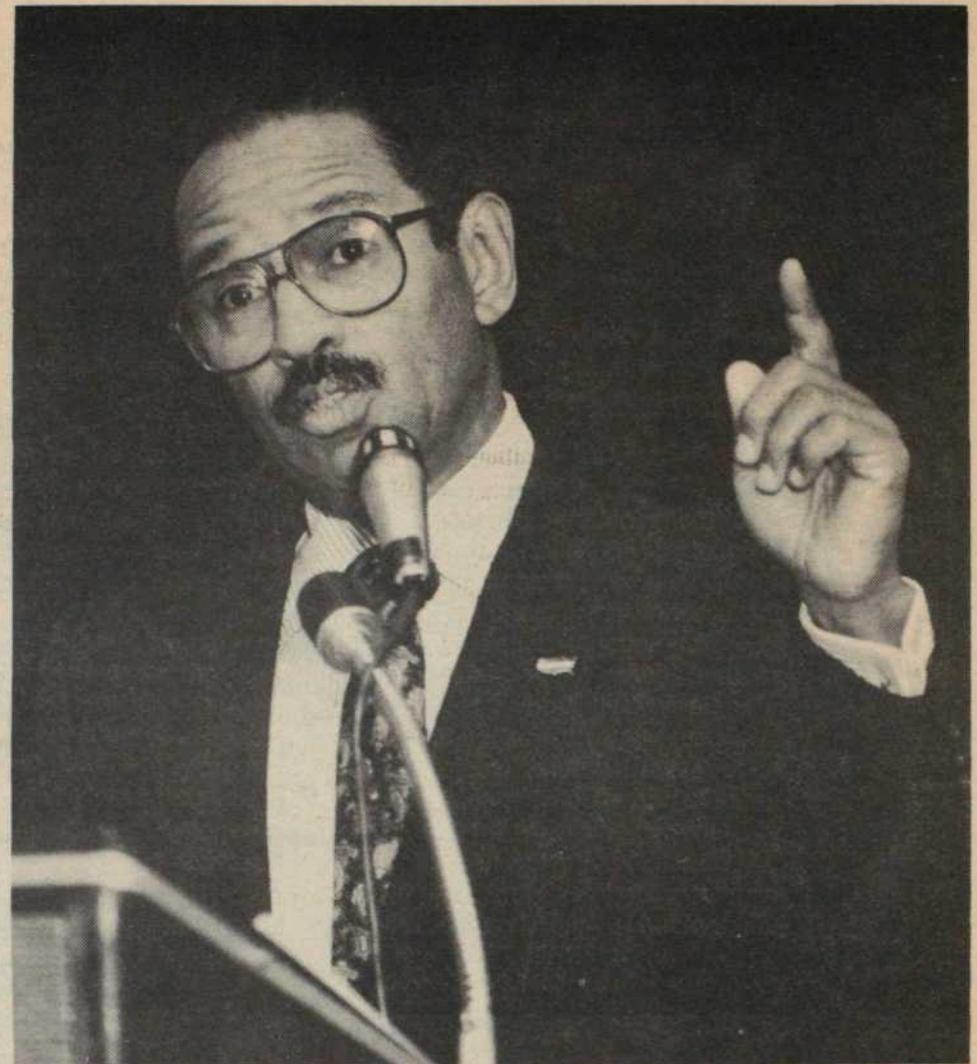


photo by Gregory Fox

Conyers addresses Ann Arbor Town Meeting

humanitarian aid that has existed up until now."

He then stressed the importance of resisting the compromise legislation proposed by Representative Dave McCurdy (D-Oklahoma), which would increase the percentage of so-called humanitarian aid and delay the vote on military aid for 90 days "to see if Nicaragua is going to negotiate" in the meantime. Conyers stated at this point that "Nicaragua's been begging us, as with the Contadora nations, to negotiate all the time."

He acknowledged that one is obliged to compromise in Congress, but by accepting the McCurdy amendment one guarantees "the defeat of the amendment that would prohibit contra aid by falling back in

advance to a defeatist compromise position." He said that it would be a defeat for the American people: "Most people don't want our money going down there."

During the question and answer period which followed, U-M Ecology Professor John Vandermeer, who left his current work in Nicaragua for a short visit to Ann Arbor, asked Conyers to convey his concern to Pursell about the eight West Germans who were being held hostage by the contras at that time (they have since been released). Conyers responded that Vandermeer should discuss this directly with Pursell. When other members of the audience claimed this wasn't possible, Conyers insisted that they will have to find a way to make Pursell listen.

Where's Carl?

by Agenda staff

ANN ARBOR—U.S. Congressman Carl Pursell has been something less than a public official as of late. For months now, constituents concerned with his voting record on Central American issues have been trying to get an audience with the congressman. They staged "sit-ins" at his office in March (118 were arrested), and even tried to buy lunch with him for \$200 at a public auction in May (they were outbid).

Most recently on June 6, the congressman was nowhere to be found when a town meeting on Central America was held. In spite of Pursell's promise to attend such an event, Ann Arbor constituents in the 2nd Congressional District had to settle for Congressman Conyers from Detroit (see article above). On top of that no-show, Pursell was scheduled to appear the next day with a slate of local politicians at the centennial commemoration of the Ann Arbor train depot (now the Gandy Dancer restaurant). State Representative Perry Bullard, State Senator Lana Pollack and Mayor Ed Pierce, among other notables, made their appearances as scheduled. Carl Pursell had family obligations, according to his regional office manager, Cynthia Hudgins, and couldn't make the event.

About one-third of the attendees at the celebration that morning were protesters hoping to get an audience with Pursell. The *Ann Arbor News* ran three photos in a large front page spread on the event but not one protest sign found its way into the published photos and no mention of the protesters was made.



photo by Ted Sylvester

Activist's Campaign Gathers Momentum

by Jane Marks

ANN ARBOR—Dean Baker's campaign for Carl Pursell's seat in the U.S. Congress continued to gather momentum in June as he filed his nominating petitions to place him on the ballot. Over 1700 signatures, about 60% more than the 1071 required signatures, were collected. The signatures were collected by 45 different individuals, indicating the extensive support that exists for a campaign that had just been recently organized. Most of the people who worked on the proposal A ballot initiative are active in Baker's campaign, viewing it as a continuation of their work against U.S. intervention in Central America.

Baker, who has been actively involved with Central America groups over the last several years, intends to make Central America the major focus of his campaign for the 2nd District Congressional seat, occupied by Pursell since 1977. At the same time he intends to attack Pursell's support for the diversion of billions of dollars from Medicare and Social Security, housing and urban development, job training and education to military spending. Baker has accused Pursell of taking money from domestic programs that are "absolutely essential" and using it instead on "dangerous and wasteful weapons systems." As part of his campaign strategy for the fall, Baker has challenged Pursell to a series of public debates, where Pursell will have the opportunity to defend his record to his constituents.

While their effort to unseat the congressman faces tremendous obstacles due to Pursell's incumbency and the heavily Republican composition of the district, Baker's supporters are confident that the campaign will be successful. Thea Lee, one of Baker's campaign co-managers, commented that she sees it as a situation where

the campaign can't lose. "There is a real possibility that we will be able to beat Pursell, but even if we don't, we are going to give him enough heat that he will have to moderate his voting pattern. He's not going to be able to vote a straight Reagan line anymore. Also, it won't be just Pursell's vote we're influencing. If we can give Pursell a bad enough time, there are a lot of other right leaning representatives who are going to start worrying." Lee also pointed out that the campaign will be putting together an organization that will provide a base for future progressive campaigns in the district.

At this point, Baker's campaign is still in its early stages, gathering volunteers and making contacts around the district. The campaign will face its first obstacle in the Democratic primary election August 5th, where Baker will be challenged by Don Grimes for the Democratic nomination. Grimes ran and lost in the 1984 primary and has never really stopped campaigning, but Baker's supporters are confident that their organization will have the people and the motivation to overcome Grime's head start. Lee stated that, in contrast to Grimes, "We're taking real stands on the issues. We're going to go around the district saying that we are opposed to U.S. intervention in Central America, that we want to reverse Reagan's massive military build-up, and that we want to restore his cuts in Medicare, education, housing, unemployment compensation, and other essential programs. Everyone will know where we stand." After the primary, they look forward to giving Pursell the first serious challenge he's had in years. For more information or to volunteer call 665-2167.

Birthday Bash Scheduled

by Marion Milbauer

ANN ARBOR—Nicaragua celebrates the seventh anniversary of its popular 1979 revolution on Saturday, July 19, and you are invited. The A²MISTAD Construction Brigade is bringing the celebration home to Ann Arbor this year. Peace activists, solidarity workers, and internationalists from around the Midwest will be gathering at the West Park band shell from between 11am and dusk to "lively-up" the day with this commemorative event.

Mike Fitzgibbon, one of the coordinators explains, "Ann Arbor is long overdue for some outdoor festivity, and with increased interest in Central American issues, we expect a large turnout for this Revolutionary Bash, so save your 'fireworks' for the nineteenth." Fitzgibbon says the purpose of the event is "...to tell people about post-revolutionary Nicaragua and agriculture, and to ask for some financial support from the community for A²MISTAD."

A²MISTAD is the Ann Arbor-Managua Initiative for Soil Testing And Development (see Community Resource Directory). Its local manifestation is a group of Ann Arbor residents busy with fundraising and preparation for building a laboratory and educational facility in Managua, Nicaragua this year. "Amistad" is also the Spanish word for "friendship."

A lengthy and dynamic list of activities are planned for the day. There will be live and recorded music, theater, speakers, a slide documentary, games, literature exchange, refreshments, and a few surprises. Among the scheduled performers are the Chenille Sisters, Delta Blues guitarist Shari Kane, topical folk musician Dave Lippman, Mike Smith & Kevin Lynch, Charlie Weaver & Jay Stielstra, and Les Kish, a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. For a listing of currently scheduled activities see the Events Calendar in this issue, or contact A²MISTAD for an update at 761-7960.

"BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS."

It was not that I read so many. I read and reread the same ones. But all of them were necessary to me. Their presence, their smell, the letters of their titles and the texture of their leather bindings.

After all these years, I have only to shut my eyes to see



once more those walls faced with books. In those days I could find them in the dark. I never took a lamp when I went at night to choose one, it was enough to feel my way, as though on the keyboard of a piano, along the shelves."

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It has been called "genocide" and "apartheid in Arizona." July 8, 1986 is the deadline for the forced removal of approximately 10,000 to 15,000 Navajo, or Dineh as they call themselves, from their sacred homeland in accordance with Public Law 93-531. The U.S. Government claims that this act is necessary to settle a century-old land dispute between the Dineh and Hopi tribes. Representatives from both tribes have repeatedly stated that no such dispute exists, and contend that the U.S. government has fabricated the problem in order to force Dineh relocation and gain access along with energy corporations to the land for mining coal, uranium and other resources.

Under the 1974 P.L. 93-531, a 3,000 square mile "Joint Use Area" has been partitioned, and all Dineh residing on 1,500 miles of land on the "wrong side of the fence" must be removed. The relocation is supposedly being carried out on behalf of the Hopi Tribal Council. The Hopi traditionally settle tribal matters through consensus, with opposition expressed by abstention. When the question of the land dispute arose, less than 10% of the tribe voted on it, while the true majority, who recognize no such dispute, abstained from voting.

Since then, the Hopi Tribal Council has leased much of the tribal land to energy companies against the protests of Hopi traditionals who finally took the issue to U.S. court, charging that the council had no authority to lease the land. The suit was dismissed. With the help of a public relations firm that also represents a trade association of 23 companies engaged in mining in the Four Corners Area where Dineh have lived for centuries, the Hopi Tribal Council was able to promote its interests, and those of energy companies, in leasing the land and resulting in the passage of P.L. 93-531.

What do the U.S. government and the energy companies (foremost among them, the Peabody Coal Company) stand to gain from the relocation of thousands of Dineh? According to Lew Gurwitz, legal council for the Big Mountain Defense/Offense Committee, the 1974 estimated value of

NEWS

Apartheid in Arizona?

by Peggy Novelli

The way of life passed down to us by our forefathers has been betrayed by the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government has caused disruption to our religion and destruction to our sacred shrines. The U.S. Government has failed to assist us to maintain our culture, land and religious doctrines. Partitioning is discriminating against Dineh people and is in violation of the white man's own Civil Rights Act."

From "Resolution of the Big Mountain People to reject P.L. 93-531 and its amendments."

coal under the land is \$55 billion. Currently four coal strip mines are in operation on Dineh land along with five coal-based power plants. Three hundred million gallons of ground water are pumped out daily to carry the coal in slurry lines across the desert. Thirty-eight uranium mines and six uranium mills are already active on Dineh land.

The Dineh pay for the exploitation of their land with their health. Radon gas is emitted from exhaust pipes; open uranium tailing piles spread pollution and disease; and the ground water throughout the area is contaminated. Rates of cancer, infant mortality, radiation sickness and leukemia are measurably higher among the Dineh population in this area than in other populations.

The exploitation of the land at Big Mountain further violates the most basic spiritual beliefs of both the Dineh and the

Hopi who regard the earth as their mother. The land may not be owned, opened or disfigured.

In order to facilitate the removal of the Dineh from their land, P.L. 93-531 attacks the basis of their subsistence economy: their animals. The law states that excess livestock may harm the land (even as energy companies strip it). The Dineh have traditionally traded meat, wool and other products from their sheep and goats for Hopi agricultural products. This exchange pattern has sustained both groups for centuries. The relocation mandates a 90% reduction of Dineh livestock. As their animals are taken away the Dineh are forced to accept relocation as the only alternative to starvation.

However, relocation does not carry the promise of adequate food, shelter or jobs. "Relocates" find themselves in hostile

border towns where their limited job skills and language barriers prevent them from earning money; or many are moved to houses on two acre lots of unproductive land, with no water, electricity, sewers or gas connections. Depression, alcoholism and suicide have quickly followed relocation.

As they experienced the devastation of their land and people, the Dineh began to resist. On October 2, 1977, Dineh Elder Pauline Whitesinger confronted fencing crews with a rifle, drove them away and tore down the fence. Other women joined her in continued resistance; several have been arrested but none convicted. In 1979, the Big Mountain Dineh issued a Declaration of Independence from the U.S. government, the state of Arizona, and the Dineh Tribal Council. Many "relocates" have relocated themselves back to their homes in the Joint Use Area. Dineh elders have been traveling through the U.S. to inform people of the injustice and persecution they face. Dineh and Hopi have met to affirm their continued opposition to the Relocation Act, stating that it spells cultural genocide.

Through P.B.S. documentaries, a slide show made and circulated by resisters, and the Academy Award winning film "Broken Rainbow," Dineh people have stated their intention to remain on the land through the scheduled final date of removal, despite Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater's announcement that he has "put the National Guard on notice and they are ready to move in on July 8."

The people at Big Mountain have requested help in working to repeal P.L. 93-531. It may be possible to stop relocation: plans have proceeded this far because of misinformation and lack of information in the media. Estimates of the cost of relocation have increased 8 to 20 times (\$140 million through 1986), according to the defense committee.

The Dineh people have asked for all concerned to write to senators and representatives. A local support group welcomes any participation and contributions (see Agenda listing for Big Mountain Support Group). Help to stop the destruction of the people and land at Big Mountain.

General Electric Boycott Announced

by Janis Michael

ANN ARBOR—On June 12, a nationally organized campaign to boycott General Electric was officially kicked-off on the local level with an informative and entertaining skit in front of the Federal Building in downtown Ann Arbor. Drawing a crowd of about 25 passersby, several local grassroots organizations staged the event to call attention to the GE boycott initiated by INFAC, the Boston based group that organized the successful Nestle's boycott in the United States.

Why General Electric? Because its nuclear weapons work and large-scale lobbying for the nuclear weapons industry make it not only the third largest nuclear weapons manufacturer, but also one of the

most active of the lobbyists who help determine what weapons will be made and how much money will be spent on them.

General Electric is a critical hub of the nuclear weapons industry. It makes parts to more nuclear weapons systems than any other company, including all of the "new generation" of first-strike weapons such as the MX missile, the Trident submarine and missile, and the B-1 Bomber. GE also makes the neutron generator (the trigger), for the nuclear bomb at its DOE plant in Pinellas, Florida.

Furthermore, GE is deeply involved in the competition for Star Wars contracts—an unlimited "deep pocket" for profitability in years to come. GE has played a pivotal role in developing nuclear policy since its early involvement in the Manhattan Project. It is

also the seventh largest corporate PAC contributor, with a staff of 120 lobbyists in Washington.

The boycott calls on General Electric to take the lead in exercising moral and corporate responsibility within the weapons industry and challenges GE and the nuclear weapons industry to:

- Cease production of nuclear weapons.
- Stop interfering in government decision making on issues of war and peace.
- Stop all direct marketing and promotion of nuclear weapons.
- Implement conversion plans developed in consultation with employees, employee representatives, and affected communities.

In Ann Arbor, six groups have already endorsed the boycott: Michigan Alliance for

Disarmament (MAD), SANE, New Jewish Agenda, Democratic Socialists of America (DSA), the Grey Panthers, United Campuses Against Nuclear War (UCAM), and Campuses Against Weapons in Space (CAWS). Currently the boycott organizing committee meets on Tuesday nights at 7:30 pm in the MSA office, third floor, Michigan Union. For more information contact MAD, 410 W. Washington, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, 995-0183.

Oops

At the end of Fred Chase's article on Solidamosc (June, 1986), *Agenda* referred to Fred as the president of the Southeastern Michigan General Membership Branch (SEMGNB) of the IWW. The IWW does not have "presidents," they have secretary-treasurers. Fred explains that "Presidency consolidates more power in the hands of an individual than we are prepared to allow." The current Secretary-Treasurer of the SEMGNB is Jeff Ditz. While Fred is active in the branch, he holds no offices. Our apologies.

Ann Arbor hosts Zen conference

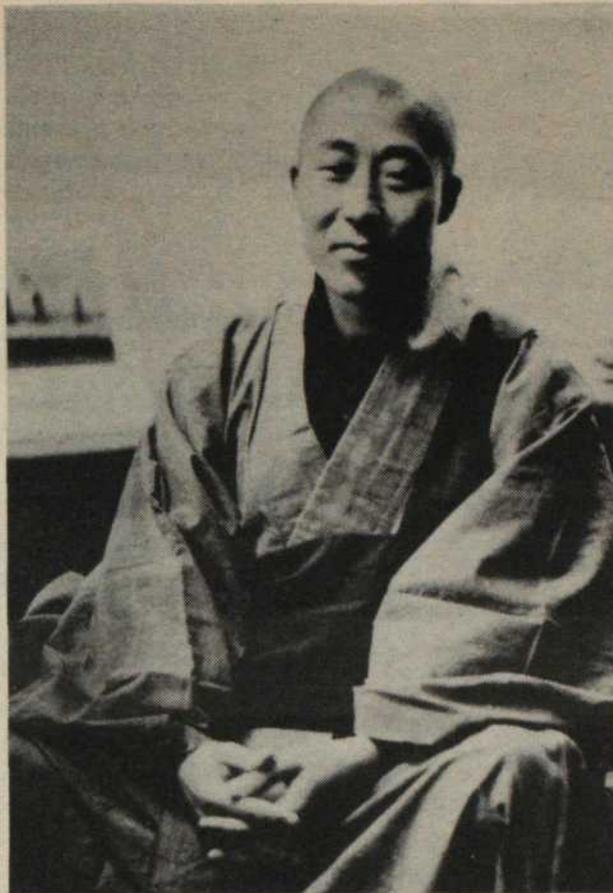
by Samu Sunim

ANN ARBOR—From July 14 to July 19, for the first time in the short history of Zen Buddhism in North America, Zen teachers and scholars will meet for a week-long conference at the Zen Buddhist Temple in Ann Arbor. The purpose of the conference is to examine the Zen tradition and discuss issues and problems facing the Way of Zen in North America.

All the participating Zen teachers represent Zen Buddhist traditions from Japan and Korea, the two Eastern countries where the tradition and practice have been kept alive. Most of these teachers are at present actively involved in propagating Zen Buddhism through running Zen centers and temples, conducting Zen meditation for the public, and training students. The participating scholars are all practicing Zen Buddhists and prominent in their fields of study. Together at the conference they will share their concerns for the future of Zen Buddhism on this continent and exert their influence to establish Zen Buddhism as an "American" religion, discussing ways Zen can respond more directly to the spiritual pursuit of the American people.

Zen in North America Today

The 1980s in America pose new challenges to the Zen movement in North America. American interest in Zen Buddhism, flowering in the liberal 60s, has declined in the past decade due in large part to a change in the attitudes and values of the American people—a shift in focus from social ideals to personal and family security, as well as a growing trend toward political conservatism and religious fundamentalism. But despite this decline in interest, there are signs of vitality in the Zen movement, with the emergence of North American Zen teachers. At present, there are more than two dozen who have completed their Zen training either under Asian teachers or under American teachers who were trained in Asia. Many of them are now actively involved in running centers or temples, training students, and teaching Zen meditation for the public. It is significant that this new generation of teachers comes at a time of transition and change, for hard times have always inspired Zen Buddhists.



Samu Sunim, Head Priest, Zen Buddhist Temple (Ann Arbor)

Inevitably Zen Buddhism will have to be made more "American" through these North American teachers. However, there are problems which they must overcome in order to firmly establish Zen Buddhism as an American religion. First and foremost they will have to prove, through their Dharma practice and religious services, that although the Buddhist attitude of tolerance allows interaction with other ways (such as modern science and psychology, the alternative belief systems of the West), Buddhism is not a psychology or therapy, but a spiritual path leading to enlightenment and salvation.

As a school of Buddhism, "Zen," which means "meditation," emphasizes meditation as the central practice for awakening to one's true nature. Traditionally, Zen practice involved a withdrawal or radical detachment from the world. This practice was reserved for monks and nuns in training at monasteries, with only limited participation by lay people. Therefore, the practice of Zen in the midst of the world and by large numbers of lay people in our own times is a new phenomenon, which had its beginning in the meditation movement of the early 60s, when young people in their youthful rebellion against the materialistic society and the establishment sought monastic practice for spiritual freedom and awakening.

With the change in attitude from the 60s, however, people who rebelled against society have now returned to the world, holding regular jobs and raising families. To accommodate these people who lead busy and worldly lives, the establishment of Zen Buddhism as an American religion therefore depends upon the development of a lay Zen practice capable of dealing with people who can neither invest long hours in meditation practice nor stand strenuous sitting postures. Equally important as lay Zen practice is the development of American Zen Buddhist services and ceremonies, for without these adaptations, Zen Buddhism will remain an alien practice, lacking rituals and ceremonies resonant to the American mind.

No longer a counterculture or alternative movement, Zen Buddhism has entered the mainstream of American life. Along with its emphasis on peace and environmental awareness, Buddhadharma seeks and promotes a liberal environment in which things are constantly reconciled. As a result, Zen Buddhism offers a solution to the dogmatism and authoritarian fundamentalism growing as social movements in the U.S. and Canada. The Buddhist way of understanding things reveals the basic wisdom that we are all interdependent and interrelated. Such knowledge works against tyranny and narrow world-views by showing that since extreme views are not only ignorant, but harmful, they must be avoided or transcended. Buddhist knowledge and practice provides a means of transformation, opening the non-dualistic gate of wisdom so that things interact with one another in a harmonious and peaceful manner.

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Time is running out for what's left of Ann Arbor's remaining natural areas.

Last year the city's Planning Department completed the Natural Features Inventory, a report which listed fifteen areas containing natural features worth preserving. Development plans have already been approved or submitted for four of these areas. Now, the largest and best preserved one, 77 acres of woods and wetlands in the northeast corner of the city, has been slated for intensive development.

These 77 acres are special and important. Bounded by M-14 on the north, US-23 on the east, and the Chapel Hill development to the south, the land is characterized by great diversity in landforms, tree species and plant life. Ann Attarian of the Orchard Hills/Maplewood Homeowners Association, which is fighting the development, calls it "a piece of what Michigan used to be." There are several ponds and seasonal wet areas with typical wetland vegetation, a mature woodlot containing stands of beech, maple, oak and hickory, and an old field at an early stage of forest succession. The site is also the headwaters of both Traver Creek and Fleming Creek, two important watercourses.

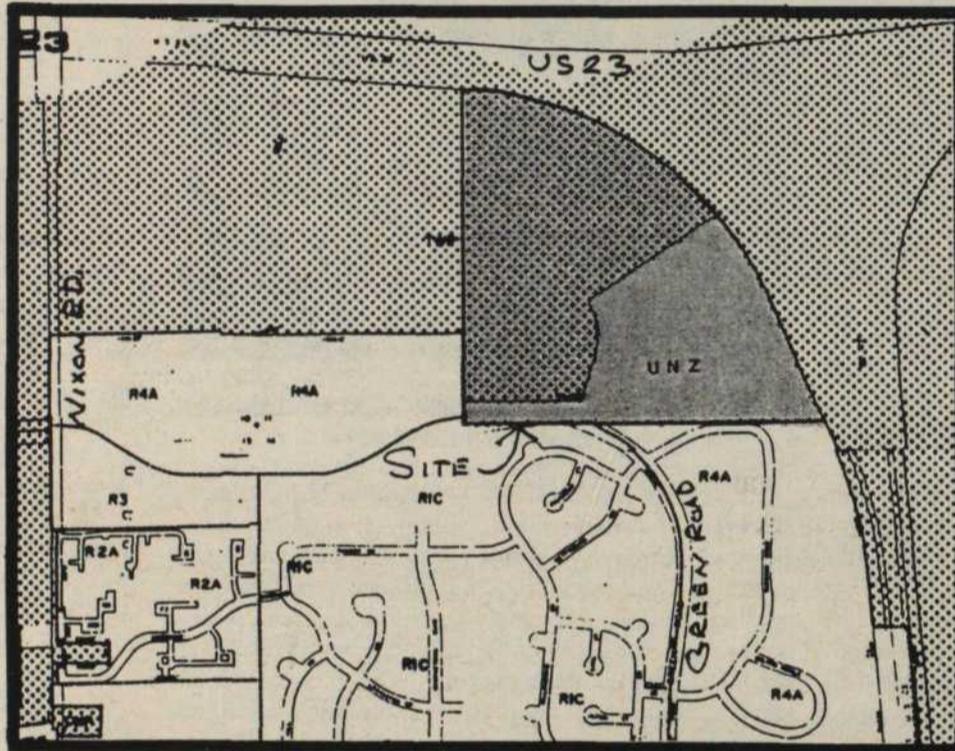
According to that report, the great diversity of this land was recognized as valuable and "worthy of preservation." The report suggested keeping it in its natural state as "part of a natural corridor connecting the northern part of the city...with the river corridor parks system." This is unlikely to occur. The Arbor Hill Company, a Farmington Hills developer, submitted a plan in March to develop this parcel as the Arbor Hills Technical Center. Six buildings (of 160,000 square feet each) and parking for 4,400 cars will occupy this site. The total building square footage roughly equals that of Briarwood.

Such a massive development will not allow for any significant preservation. Anne Benninghof, a local botanist who conducted a survey of the area for the city in 1984, believes "some moderate development" in the old fields on the west side of the parcel might be appropriate. Any invasion of the woodlot and wetlands, however, would involve filling, regrading and massive disturbance of trees which would alter the species composition and destroy the area as

NEWS

Wetlands slated for development

by Ken Garber



Graphic: Arbor Hill Technical Centre Annexation, Zoning & Location Map

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a functioning ecosystem.

Some protection may be afforded by the state Wetland Protection Act (passed in 1980). The Department of Natural Resources is expected to classify a series of ponds on the site as a "wetlands," requiring a special permit process to make any alterations. This very limited area could thus receive some protection.

More complete measures for wetlands protection are necessary. The Citizens Association for Area Planning (CAAP) and the local chapter of the Sierra Club are pushing for a wetlands protection ordinance modeled on a similar ordinance now in effect for West Bloomfield Township. Such an ordinance would require developers to submit an application for a use permit to a local wetlands board. The board would only issue a permit after considering water quality, wildlife habitats, effects of neighboring development, recreational impact and the feasibility of alternative development. The restrictions are much more comprehensive than those of the state wetlands law, and take into account effects on downstream watercourses and surrounding areas, not just the isolated wet areas. Similar ordinances exist to protect woodlands.

Any natural features ordinance with teeth will be fiercely opposed by local developers and business interests. Since 1973, several attempts have been made to formulate such ordinances and all have failed at some stage of the planning process due to political opposition and bureaucratic foot-dragging. The current development boom may end the issue once and for all, since what's left of undeveloped acreage within the freeway ring is going fast. The time for a natural features ordinance is now—in five years there will be nothing significant left to protect.

Your letter can make a difference. The Planning Commission usually receives little public input, so even a few letters will amount to a groundswell of public interest. Anyone interested in actively working towards a natural features ordinance, or concerned about any aspect of planning and development, should come to the next CAAP meeting, Wednesday, July 17, at the Ecology Center, 417 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, at 7:30 pm. Send your letters to: Ann Arbor Planning Commission, City Hall, 100 N. Fifth Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

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Readers Write

Rape makes the papers everyday. Everyday so many people burglarize homes, have auto accidents, or fail to pay child support. Everyday someone rapes someone else.

What is rape? Usually it is a man overpowering a woman. The details vary: intercourse is a standard element, although not essential. Violence is a given because rape is against the woman's will. The rapist may be a stranger or a familiar face. The rapist may be of an age or ilk, although I suspect that mostly the young ne'er-do-wells are the ones who get caught.

The papers use the buzz words I've just used, but the words seldom stand in sharp contrast. "Rape." "Overpower." "Violence."

subtle stuff. I live alone. My fire escape is through a bedroom window with a flimsy latch. At night I close the blinds tightly with little props so that no one can look in.

My bathroom is right off my bedroom and I leave the door open when I'm alone. While in the bath one day my heart stopped when my bedroom window blew open with a loud whoosh. I couldn't see anything, I could only hear the wind. It was nothing, I hadn't shut it well.

On my apartment door I have a little piece of tape which says "KNOCK LOUDLY." When arriving home one day I noticed that the tape had been moved to cover my peep-hole. My heart stopped again. Did someone plan to gain access by

throughout because of who our common friends were and because a direct "NO" is not my forte.

During our last encounter in private (I see him at parties occasionally) he pinned me to the floor and responded to my protests with, "A little wrestling always makes it more fun. Come on, I've never seen you mad. You're not mad now." I absolutely could not move. He had my legs pinned with his knees and my arms with his arms. I could not move. When I said, "I'm mad now. GET OFF OF ME, FUCK OFF!" he left. He looked like a dog who'd been whipped.

It was rape because it was against my will, because I was overpowered, because it

WHAT IS RAPE?

One day about one and a half years ago I was in a downtown bar with a skirt on. I had just been to the doctor and had gotten bad news. A short fat man who was plain at best and who had been drinking came up to me and said, "Excuse me, Ma'am, I don't mean nothing by it, really, but you're the prettiest lady I've ever seen." I was delighted. My woes left for a minute as he scrambled away, afraid that I would take offense. What a shame that he was emboldened by drink but still afraid. And what a shame that that could have scared me too. It was so innocent.

"Against a woman's will." Reading the same stuff everyday makes it old hat, unexceptional. Who that reads it, man, woman, raper, raped, can afford to react to the barrage?

The reaction that women have, or at least that I have, is much deeper and more subtle. I have never been accosted on the street. I have no woman friends, past or present, who have ever told me that they've been raped. (I told that to a woman once and she said, "You know women who've been raped." Did she mean herself? Am I naive?) I heard that someone got raped walking to school when I was in high school (in upstate New York), but I never found out who she was. Someone else was supposedly raped near the Catholic school a couple of neighborhoods over. Even earlier, when I was in the third grade or so (in Kansas), my best friend told me someone had been raped on our school's playground. I asked, "What did they do to her?" "They took off her clothes and rolled her in the snow." I wondered "Was that all?" Jane asked "Isn't that enough?"

From a very early age rape has had a presence in my life. It has always been there, somehow awful and mysterious. It is more heinous than burglary, certainly, but in my mind no more likely to get me. I know that I can be a victim, but it doesn't drive me. That is my rational, objective response.

Through that reason creeps the deeper

blocking my view? Was it a bad practical joke?

The locks on my car doors don't work well so I don't use them. I always check the back seat before I get in.

It is not uncommon for me to get yelled to or whistled at when I walk down the street. How should I sort the flattery from the affront? Isn't it okay to enjoy looking good to men? Why can't they smile at me instead of saying, "Nice tits"?

One day about one and a half years ago I was in a downtown bar with a skirt on. I had just been to the doctor and had gotten bad news. A short fat man who was plain at best and who had been drinking came up to me and said, "Excuse me, Ma'am, I don't mean nothing by it, really, but you're the prettiest lady I've ever seen." I was delighted. My woes left for a minute as he scrambled away, afraid that I would take offense. What a shame that he was emboldened by drink but still afraid. And what a shame that that could have scared me too. It was so innocent.

I had always thought that if I were raped or overpowered that my adrenaline would kick in and that there would be a good fight. I know that that's not true now and rape scares me more. A married friend of friends had been trying to court or seduce me or something for about six months. I only saw him every couple months or so, but the meetings had inspired phone calls and a poem about me. I had remained friendly

was a violent act even though I had no bruises and shed no blood. But what of him? I had been friendly for months. To his poem I said, "Well-written." The phone calls I received politely, but I always put him off. He read willingness into my smile. Was it my role to issue the forceful "NO" at the outset? It's not just the lawyers and juries and rapists who wonder whether the woman asked for it, but the woman herself.

One wonders whether a sexually permissive society leads to more rape. Years ago married men (or so I gather) would not have openly sought an affair. Young women did not live alone. Saying "'NO" was a simple declaration of ones honor and self-esteem. Maybe rape was more clearly defined 20 or 60 years ago because the impropriety had none of the 80's grey matter.

My job is a nine minute walk from my home. I drive because I get off at midnight. I will continue sealing my blinds and using my peep-hole. I will continue being friendly to courters and my friends' friends even if it is seen as a flirtation. The benevolence of the smile supercedes the threat of the crime. The threat doesn't drive me, it gives me the shades of grey.

anonymous

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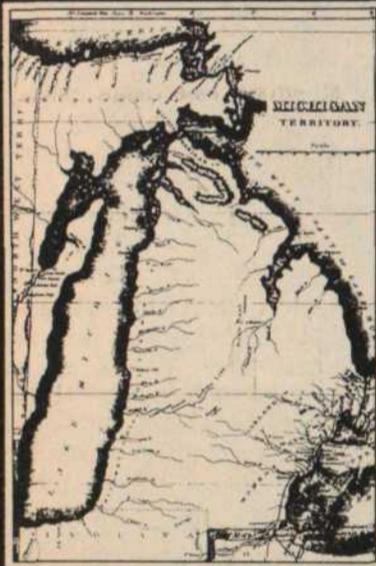
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Laura Fleming
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Readers Write

What does Gay Pride Week mean to me?

One night I went to a Village bar I would frequent, the Stonewall, and it was closed: Raided! It was not an unusual occurrence and so I didn't think much of it. I sauntered through the village to another gay bar. A couple of days later I heard there had been a clash between the police and gays. I was stunned. Next time I went to the Village I passed by the Stonewall and saw gays picketing. I was paralyzed. I didn't understand the scene. I thought we were supposed to keep our business private and only in out-of-the-way, dark places. Here were these men openly protesting. I admired their courage and tenacity, but felt fearful that we had overstepped our boundaries. I filed the event somewhere dark and went on.

When asked the question, "What does Lesbian/Gay Pride Week mean to me?", I thought the answer would trip lightly off my tongue. But it didn't. I am a board member of G/LOHRYA2, which is involved in planning Pride Week for our community, therefore by association, I am also involved in planning Pride Week. But why this sense of quietness of mind when I ask myself this question? They say still waters run deep and so I guess I must fathom the depths.

At 18, I was hanging out at gay bars in Greenwich Village, NYC. Having escaped from the suffocating grip of Spanish Harlem, I now wanted to fling myself into the new found freedom of the gay life. Gay bars mushroomed and dotted the West Village. I began making my rounds, but carefully. I quickly learned that the bars were mafia owned and even with payoffs, were often raided. Rarely did I check my coat. But the need to be in a gay ambience, to be with those with whom I could take off my mask of heterosexuality, and finally to be in a place where I could be more readily found by my knight in shining armour (you see, I too got taken in by Sleeping Beauty) was enough of an incentive to have me take the risk of being caught by the police in places of "indecent and perversion" that like weeds, kept springing back, no matter how many times you plucked them out.

I may have been 18 and naive but not blind to the fact that anyone with my feelings for amorous/sexual attraction for someone of my own sex was considered a pariah to my society. I was a Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde; during the week I did things the rest of my society did, but on weekends, I would be transformed into a monster who would perpetrate indecent acts of moral indiscretion on our vestal society by frequenting the bars. To be able to do the rounds of the bars without getting caught by the police added to the excitement for Mr. Hyde. In an unconscious, convoluted way I was making a statement of the need to have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This was the nascent stirring to expurgate the Dr. Jeckyll which had been inculcated and enmeshed in my psyche as the heterosexual part of me. I was a homosexual and heterosexual all tied up (not wrapped too tight) in one being. With such contradictory postures inhabiting the same psyche, something would have to give. And having the psyche exist in an

heterosexual environment didn't make the odds even as to who would win, Jeckyll or Hyde.

With the cage now open, Mr. Hyde took flight. I lived for the bars for they were the only places where I could be myself. I then structured the rest of my life accordingly. I lived in a gay neighborhood (upper west side), had a gay roommate and gay friends. My work experience was the only thing I did in the world of Dr. Jeckyll.

One night I went to a Village bar I would frequent, the Stonewall, and it was closed: Raided! It was not an unusual occurrence and so I didn't think much of it. I sauntered through the village to another gay bar. A couple of days later I heard there had been a clash between the police and gays. I was stunned. Next time I went to the Village I passed by the Stonewall and saw gays picketing. I was paralyzed. I didn't understand the scene. I thought we were supposed to keep our business private and only in out-of-the-way, dark places. Here were these men openly protesting. I admired their courage and tenacity, but felt fearful that we had overstepped our boundaries. I filed the event somewhere dark and went on.

Meanwhile, Dr. Jeckyll's knock kept getting louder. By then, I had been a libertine, gone through my drug days, was on my second relationship (the first was 5 1/2 years and the second was 4 1/2 years), and was in Italy to become a teacher of Transcendental Meditation. I had also, by then, come-out to family and friends and thought I was on my way to being an open Mr. Hyde in Dr. Jeckyll's world.

A few days before the completion of the course I went to see Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. I asked him about my homosexuality. He said it was unnatural and that I should grow up to be a man. I was unravelled. I asked what I should do about my lover, to which he said, "Be friends only." I went back to my room totally discountenanced. I had gone to see Maharishi because I had found an organization that offered enlightenment, compassion and understanding, and was desiderative of his approval as a "representative" of God that I was "okay".

Well, Dr. Jeckyll gave one last shove and I bought Maharishi's pronouncement. After being made a teacher, I returned home and told my lover what had happened and of my new personality. It was a nightmare

from then on. We broke up. I finished my first B.A. and then took off for India to purify my soul. I was there for six months, celibate of course, came back to teach TM in NYC, opened a World Plan Center in Puerto Rico, and then began to feel the awakening of Mr. Hyde. There was no room for homosexuality in the movement and I was feeling a sense of discontent with it anyway and decided to return to India.

I went for one year, celibate again, and thought things out. This time, I feel, I learned some truths for myself.

I am a homosexual. It was not a choice I made but a psychic identity I evolved into. That there are two sexes is a fact. That they marry and procreate is a fact. But, that I am as genuine a homosexual as heterosexuals feel they are genuine heterosexuals, is also a fact for me.

My concern now is not to become a heterosexual, but to be compassionate, understanding and supportive of and centered in my homosexuality; while lovingly inviting my heterosexual identity to become integrated with the rest of me. Mentally, physiologically, I am a man with a complement that during my homosexual development I have been receptive and absorbed from heterosexual women (my mother and sisters) some of their qualities. These I haven't rejected, but also integrated into my personality. I am not one voice, but a collegium of different voices that cooperate in a spirit of harmony and though not always agreeing often speak in a voice of unity.

After many years and a checkered and circuitous life, I feel I have come home. God is my source and center. The final truth of my identity rests in his omniscient, compassionate and all-merciful nature. I unequivocally place my being in his care and trust.

It was not necessary to expunge Dr. Jeckyll from myself or to condemn Mr. Hyde to a life of shadows, but to invite Dr. Jeckyll to live in harmony and peace with Mr. Hyde in the light of day.

And so, coming back to the quiet surface of my mind and asking what Gay Pride Week means to me is that it's a time to rejoice in coming home.

Michaelangelo Salcedo

Those of us in Managua who regularly discuss the international political scene are acutely aware of the dual nature of such discussions. On the one hand the real political maneuvers, inside and outside of Nicaragua, are fascinatingly complicated and occasionally unfathomable, despite a great deal of readily available information. On the other hand there is the imagery created by the Madison Avenue branch of the Reagan Administration. When I am in residence in Managua I only hear of these extravaganzas second hand and I respond mostly the way everyone else does down there—"does he really expect anyone to swallow that?"

The week before my most recent visit to Ann Arbor was a week full of speculations about the creative imagery side of Mr. Reagan's war. Since the contra aid vote was coming up again soon we all knew and expected (as did the rest of the non-U.S. world): "The Incident." Always surrounding the contra aid vote we are treated to an incident, sometimes just before the vote to swing it, sometimes just after the vote to embarrass those who voted against Mr. Reagan's hit men. The streets of Managua were abuzz with predictions and speculations of what the incident would be this time. How 'bout Sandinistas invade Honuras! No, that's been used before and didn't work too well. How 'bout Sandinistas invade Costa Rica? No, same problem. How 'bout Nicaraguans train Libyan hit men? No, too much has been invested in trying to create the opposite imagery (i.e. Libyans train Nicaraguan terrorists). The public would be too confused. How 'bout Libyan terrorist base camp discovered in Nicaragua? Actually that was my favorite candidate. The Libyans do operate a farm north of Lake Managua and some of the equipment (e.g. large center pivot irrigation systems) would make dandy images on those grainy satellite photos.

But when I arrived in Ann Arbor I was disappointed and shocked at the lameness of their first attempt: New arms shipment from the Soviet Union. Come on now guys, we know you can do better than that. We know that you know that we know that the Soviets have been shipping arms to Nicaragua for seven years. If there's any doubt just ask any Nicaraguan, including their president who has so stated publicly many times. This ludicrous bit of chicanery hardly made page one for even a day and didn't even require a democratic response. What a disappointment, I thought. I found myself subconsciously rooting for the Libyan terrorist base camp. At least that would have been novel.

Then a funny thing happened on the way to the incident. Right in the middle of their attempts to keep the new Soviet shipment on the front pages, the German incident exploded in Mr. Reagan's face. It couldn't have happened at a more inopportune time for him. Eight West Germans had been kidnapped by the "freedom fighters" and were being held hostage. The Kohl government was beginning to feel the heat, being engaged in some difficult elections at home. The fact that the U.S. was effectively holding West German citizens hostage and Mr. Kohl was doing nothing to pressure the Reagan Administration to release them, apparently was threatening the entire conservative backbone of the Kohl administration. Kohl

The View from Managua

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was forced to tell Mr. Reagan to release those hostages or else face the possibility of a massive loss of support for West Germany's participation in the U.S. military buildup in Europe. Reagan thus told the contras to release the hostages, which they of course did.

The unfortunate thing for Reagan's image-makers is that this hostage crisis emerged at exactly the time they were trying to create the Soviet shipment incident. Instead of photos of crates or MIGs or Soviet ships on the front page of our nations' dailies, we saw the Germans. Instead of Tip O'Neil agreeing that "If there are really offensive weapons in those shipments we may have to take them out," we had Mr. Kohl begging for the release of the hostages. Instead of TV editorials mouthing their usual pap (e.g. well, Mr. Ortega has done it again), liberal commentators were gaining the day pondering whether kidnapping was justified in this case. In short, the incident was still-born.

But as I write, a new incident is being

created. The Soviets are flying reconnaissance flights in Nicaragua. Once again, their lameness is getting downright embarrassing. Even if it were true (apparently it isn't), so what? Does anyone really want to suggest that the U.S. is the only country who should spy in Nicaragua? Even in Peoria it's going to look silly. Personally I'm frustrated. Maybe I should call the President and suggest the Libyan terrorist base camp.

In many ways the U.S. public should be sufficiently sophisticated to see through this propaganda barrage. But the Reagan Administration for some time has been engaged in this advertising blitz. Through information leaks, press briefings, and major policy speeches, we are being bombarded with a "line" about Nicaragua. The message for the most naive is simply that Nicaragua has "gone to the communists," each incident reinforcing this simplemindedness.

But for more sophisticated Americans, the packaging must be slightly more palatable. Those who recall how many

Western governments have used the communism boogymen as an excuse for all sorts of atrocities, from the excesses of McCarthy to the horrors of the Holocaust, are not likely to lock-step to such simplistic sloganeering. For them the imagery must be more complex.

The creative imagery of the Reagan Administration about Nicaragua is a triad—Nicaragua is a totalitarian state, Nicaragua is a threat to its neighbors, and Nicaragua is a Soviet puppet. While three accusations are ludicrous to anyone who knows anything about Nicaragua, the use by the sophist is impressive. Examples are numerous. *Flash*—crates carrying MIGs have been discovered on their way to Nicaragua (Soviet puppet ploy). When it eventually noted that no MIGs were in crates in the first place, *flash*—Nicaragua cracks down on opposition newspapers (Totalitarian state ploy). When it eventually noted that war-time press censorship in Nicaragua is probably the least severe ever in this hemisphere, *flash*—Nicaragua harbors international terrorists at terrorist base camps (threats to its neighbor ploy). When the so-called base camp turns out to be a sugar refinery, *flash*—new arms build-up from Soviet Union (Soviet puppet ploy). And on and on.

The intention of the Reagan Administration is obviously to continue its campaign, probably along the same lines, switching from ploy to ploy as each accusation is answered, hoping eventually to embed an overwhelmingly negative image of Nicaragua in everyone's mind, and providing those critical incidents at those critical times to improve his chances in Congress. Judging from their most recent attempts, they are running out of credible incidents—or perhaps the American people are waking up.

by John Vandermeer





WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

FOCUS:

EL SALVADOR

From the Editors:

We are often asked why there is so much emphasis in *Agenda* on Central America. The answer is simple: The United States is fighting a war in Central America. To call it anything less is to ignore the facts.

In his speech on the press and Central America (June, *Agenda*), journalist Alexander Cockburn called one component of the war, the air war in El Salvador, "the heaviest bombing campaign ever conducted in the Americas." Yet, Cockburn observed, the press (with the exception of two reporters), "absolutely ignored it even though they could lie in bed in the hotel in San Salvador and hear the distant vibrations of the bombs falling on the [Guazapa] volcano." Beyond the obvious question of why the press ignore it is the very basic question of what is going on and why?

Nicaragua does demand a great deal of our attention, perhaps just enough to keep us from seeing the total picture—the total war in Central America being waged on many fronts by the United States government. And even as we go to press (June 27), the stakes have been raised. The appropriation of \$100 million to the contras, already a foregone conclusion with the 221-209 House vote, has now expanded the parameters of the debate. The question now is: Shouldn't we also send advisors to help supervise all that aid? What was not even talked about yesterday is debatable and considered appropriate today, and the way things are going, will be a reality tomorrow.

Profile: El Salvador

Population: 5,100,000

Area: 8,260 square miles, the size of Massachusetts.

Population Density: 661 per square mile, the most densely populated country in the Western Hemisphere.

Percent Arable Land: 67%, 80% of which is planted in coffee.

Industrial Base: One of the largest in Central America. 27% of workforce in industry.

Ranking in U.S. Aid Amounts: Fifth. Only Israel, Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan get more.

1985 U.S. Aid to El Salvador: \$435 million

Proposed 1986 U.S. Aid to El Salvador: \$514 million. The House Foreign Operations Subcommittee, scheduled to vote on July 14, is at this point uncommitted on the 1986 proposed aid. If the bill makes it out of this subcommittee it will then go to the full Appropriations committee, of which Carl Pursell is a member.

(continued from page 1)

Rivera y Damas himself denouncing the bombing of civilians, the existence of the U.S. sponsored air war briefly made the news, but the media have now again fallen silent on the subject. It is not easy for the average civilian to know just what it's all about. What is an "AC-47" or an "A-37" anyway? I think it is helpful in understanding the nature of the war to try to decipher the meaning of some of the Air Force nomenclature that is used and to know the design and properties of the weapons being used. The intent of this article is not so much to detail specific events in the



air war, but more, to provide some background for understanding such events when read about elsewhere.

Current information on the U.S. aircraft now being used in El Salvador is difficult to come by. The government keeps a low profile on the subject and the press have not aggressively reported the issue. It is mainly in the gung-ho mercenary publications such as *Soldier of Fortune*, whose reporters gleefully go into "Indian Country" to gun down "Gs" (guerrillas) and to blast away at "communist hootches" that one can learn the technical details of the war. Another source of information is in aviation and military publications from the Vietnam War era when most of the weapons were developed. With some modification and adaptation, the "counterinsurgency" weapons of Vietnam are the weapons of the Salvadoran air war and represent the "state of the art" U.S. technology for fighting revolutionary movements in the Third World.

Counterinsurgency warfare requires different tactics and different weapons than conventional warfare. Fighters in a popular guerrilla war ("insurgents") do not usually bother to defend positions if they can avoid it and do not generally attack heavily defended enemy positions. They move around in relative freedom with the support and aid of the population and appear and disappear from view, attack or retreat as is convenient to their purpose. To combat this type of warfare the government employs traditional counterinsurgency tactics: first locate the fighters and then rapidly bring troops, bombs, guns etc. to attack them before they slip away. Another aspect of traditional counterinsurgency strategy is the isolation of the guerrillas from the population that supports them, either by forcing the people into "strategic hamlets" where they can be watched or by terrorizing and depopulating guerrilla

strongholds through bombings and subsequent ground sweeps.

In Vietnam a variety of different weapons and tactics were developed over the course of the war to accomplish these ends. Many of them are now in use in El Salvador, sometimes in modified form, against the fighters of the FMLN and the people of the "zones of popular control".

The military doctrine of "low intensity warfare" is the version of counterinsurgency theory currently in vogue in the Pentagon. It recognizes, to a degree, that Third World revolution is the result of structural problems in the particular country and proposes that the goal of U.S. policy should be in managing the inevitable process of change so that results favorable to supposed U.S. interests are produced. This involves a "carrot and stick" approach of militarily fighting the guerrillas and their supporters with one hand while engaging in "nation-building", "civic action" and various forms of psychological and ideological warfare with the other in order to win the population away from the path of radical change. While this is not fundamentally different from counter-insurgency doctrine in the Vietnam era, that counterinsurgency doctrine was, in practice, not consistently and systematically pursued in Vietnam. Today "low intensity warfare" is, at least for the moment, the dominant theory of U.S. military planners, with a particular emphasis on using local and not U.S. military forces to put it into effect.

Of course, the fact that a supposedly integrated and sophisticated military doctrine has gained ascendancy is no guarantee that it is actually possible to paper over the deep cracks of inequality and injustice in a country like El Salvador, or that if theoretically possible, that the Salvadoran military is capable of carrying it out effectively. The point to keep in mind in the context of this article with respect to "low intensity" doctrine is that the air war is not the total picture. The Reagan Administration is seeking to engineer Salvadoran society to fit its own version of reality using whatever means it has at its disposal, including the most intensive bombing campaign in the history of the Western Hemisphere.



The Weapons of the Air War

The weaponry that U.S. taxpayers are providing to the Salvadoran military is not exactly a secret. Then again it is not exactly a matter of easily accessible public record. The Reagan Administration has been less than forthright about informing the American public and even the Congress about what it is doing in Central America. A report issued by the House Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus in 1985 detailed many examples of inaccurate, misleading and simply false information given by the Administration as to the uses to which monies appropriated by Congress for El Salvador were put. In addition, many of the aircraft described below were initially sent to El Salvador in "civilian" or "utility" or "trainer" versions that were later refitted with offensive weaponry.

OV-1 "Mohawk"

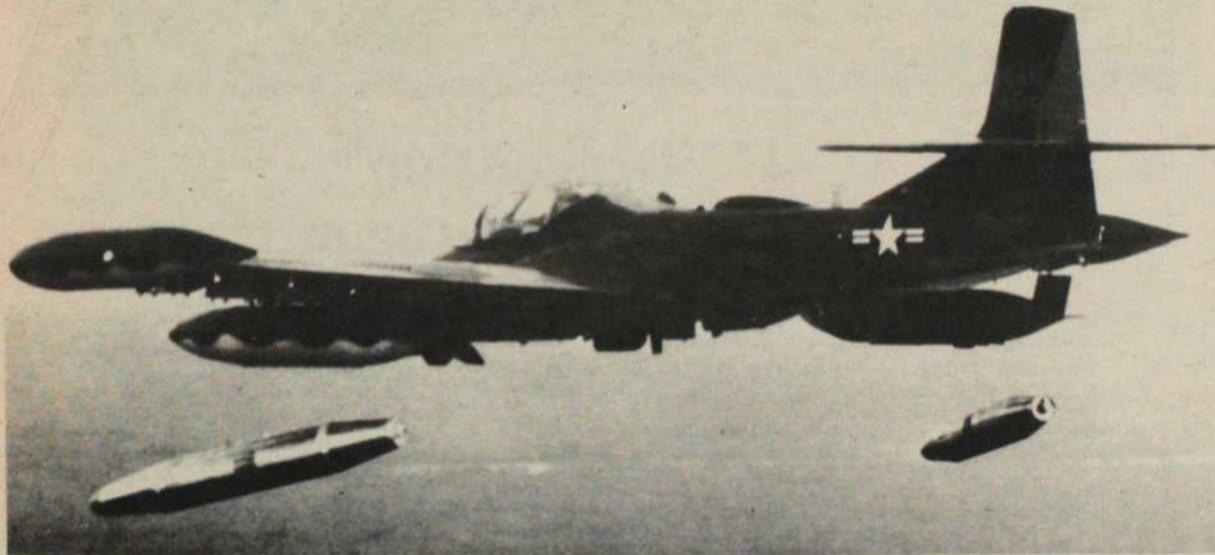
These reconnaissance planes have been making daily flights over the countryside since early in 1984. Flown by U.S. pilots, they are based at a secret airfield in Palmerola, Honduras.

C-130

This is a modified cargo plane loaded with electronic surveillance equipment and operated by U.S. personnel that flies over El Salvador from a base in Panama. Both of these planes are equipped with sophisticated infra-red scopes capable of sensing the heat of human beings and of human activities from high altitudes during night flights. Much of this remote sensing technology was developed at the University of Michigan in a long-term classified research project in the 1960's.

O-2

The Cessna O-2 (the "O" labels it as an "observation" plane) was originally designed as a civilian businessman's airplane. Its design allows a wide field of view to the pilot and it was adapted for military use in Vietnam for general visual reconnaissance and as a Forward Air Controller (FAC) to identify and mark "targets" in conjunction with "strike" aircraft. In El Salvador these planes are reportedly equipped with up to 28 2.75 in. white phosphorus incendiary rockets on their wings, ostensibly for marking targets. The Salvadoran Air Force, however, often uses them to burn crops, forest cover, villages, and of course, people. The U.S. has supplied 11 of these aircraft to the Salvadoran government.



A-37 "Dragonfly"

Three A-37s appeared one after the other each dropping nose-first in a screaming dive, then pulling up and over leaving a huge BOOM on the ridge just beyond us. Again and again, taking turns until each had dropped its payload of six. The jets kept roaring in circles over the next ridge, but there were no more bombs. Instead, the obscene squirt of electronic miniguns.—Christina Courtwright, President of Medical Aid to El Salvador, recently returned from the war zone.

In the early 1960's when the Air Force began looking for a new "COIN" (counterinsurgency) aircraft, a variety of companies put designs into the competition. The winner was a modified version of the Cessna T-37 already in use as a trainer jet by the Air Force. The new design was called the A-37. The "A" stands for "attack." In Air Force terminology, an attack aircraft generally is designed to make "tactical" strikes against small or mobile targets or to provide "close air support" to troops in battlefield situations. Bombers, such as the B-52, generally are intended to make more massive and longer range bombardments of large "strategic" targets.

The A-37 is a relatively small jet. Its simplicity, reliability, ease of maintenance, and maneuverability are some of its desirable features from the Air Force's point-of-view. It can be put into the air rapidly from small, fairly primitive airstrips to accurately bomb places and people designated "enemy targets" by forward air or ground observers. It is equipped with a 7.62 mm "minigun" (a high-speed electronic machinegun) in its nose for strafing and wing pylons for carrying a variety of bombs and rockets. In El Salvador, it typically carries six 500 lb. or four 750 lb. bombs which can be targetted very accurately. It is also capable of carrying napalm bombs. In 1985, the number of A-37's in the Salvadoran Air Force increased from 6 to 9, with another one reportedly on the way.

THE REFUGEES

(cont. from page 1)

tremendous historical gift when they refused cooperation in this government effort. The government has also failed to understand the potential of faith put to fire, finding its own heart and voice in a situation, not of complex intrigue as the government has suggested, but startling in its simplicity and depth. The government has failed to intimidate the church, to intimidate the synagogue, to intimidate people of conscience. Instead, Sanctuary is beginning more and more to discover its own epiphonal depths. And that is its danger. That is its power.

Refugees: The Voice of the Voiceless

The plight of Central American refugees in the eighties has been compared to the plight of Jews fleeing Nazi Europe in the 1940's. As late as 1944, 10,000 visas of fleeing Jews were received in the United States per month—10,000—and only 853 were granted each month. 97% of those visas were refused. It sounds familiar. Michael Arndt wrote that the United States had the capacity to save a hundred thousand Jews if the interpretations of the immigration law had been challenged more deeply by a popular movement.

And so, this effort to prevent the truth from being silenced is the task that stands before us, and it seems to me that the jury is no more and no less culpable than a people, than our people if they remain without an alternative vision. We have this historic moment to bring that forward. I think that the defendants have not only confronted the myth [of governmental authority] but have shown us that we have a legal and moral and political responsibility—that it's up to us.

Thus, this struggle for truth that we are engaged in is a struggle for life and death for Central Americans. As I suggested, one of the tactics of the U.S. government is to divert our attention away from U.S. complicity in suffering in Central America. Yet, the refugees in our midst point us back to talking about the source of the exodus. I think that they in particular become a voice of the voiceless to remind us to look again and understand the new phase of the war: low intensity warfare.

Low Intensity Warfare: The Source of the Exodus

When I was in El Salvador, barely 6 weeks ago, I saw the Church there having to make decisions that we've never had to encounter. In 1980 there were 200,000 displaced Salvadorans. In 1984 there were 400,000. Currently, there are 650,000. This is in San Salvador alone, where people are driven daily by the bombardments from the *campo* [countryside] into the city. Within a year and a half to two years they expect one million. The decision that the religious groups, the humanitarian groups, the Archdiocese are facing is repopulation of the countryside.

Literally, they have to send people back out into a situation of bombardment, of bullets flying, because they can't continue this dependency. Besides, it is spiritual death for a *campesino* [farmer] to be in a Basilica not even this size with 300 people, women, children, for 4 and 5 years without putting a foot outside of it. This was the Basilica—actually the basement next to the Basilica—that Archbishop Romero told the people they could have, and because most of them were *quemadas*, which means burned

(SEE "REFUGEES," NEXT PAGE)

THE REFUGEES

(cont. from previous page)
or marked, they never left it.

Yet now, the Archdiocese is planning to end the Basilica encampment as it has done with other refugee camps, to send them back into the countryside. One might say that this is a terrible choice, with what people have suffered, and yet collectively, people have said: We have no other choices, we cannot continue to absorb refugees in the city and besides, it's cooperating with the government's efforts to create a counter-insurgency program. I'm going to say a bit about this, and how these are linked.

When we met with the Social Secretariat of the Archdiocese we asked about the refugee displacement problem, and they were very direct. I don't usually have this kind of conversation with Archdiocesan officials. They said: "If you wish to understand about the displacement of these refugees, I will now tell you about counterinsurgency warfare and I will tell you of your government's complicity in laying that in place for the Salvadoran military." And he began to explain that this low intensity warfare is a real war. It isn't a kind of war and it isn't a precursor. He said that low intensity warfare involves bombing and strafing areas constantly, and when the refugees are driven out of the area they have to seek food and clothing and they have to seek a modicum of protection for their children. The military then brings them into government "hacienda" camps where they are in a situation of virtual imprisonment.

Counterinsurgency: A War Against the People

The point here is that these camps are not for the people's protection. The "rescue missions" whereby the Salvadoran army goes up to Guazapa Volcano and brings people down are not to rescue them, but to put them in these camps, to contain them, to deprive the guerillas of what the army considers their social base—*el pueblo* [the people]. If the people grow crops in the countryside, that is considered a subversive act because it could feed not only the people but the guerrillas, so they strafe and bomb. You can't grow crops in the countryside. I wanted to make this relationship between the counterinsurgency and refugees clear, because refugees have become the linchpin in a military war. As Charlie [Clements] has said, the war is no longer directed against guerrillas but against the people themselves.

When I was in El Salvador, I couldn't sleep for the first three nights because we had been going from camp to camp to camp, interviewing mothers and children—mothers who had come down from the Guazapa Volcano, barely able to whisper the atrocities they'd seen, and traumatized children who had been in *tatus* [underground tunnels] for a week or two. At night, when I slept safely in my hotel room in San Salvador, you could hear the bombardment from Guazapa Volcano for two solid hours every single night in the distance, and every morning you'd wake up to it. The people under those bombs, the civilians under those bombs...

"The worst devastation of the Americas in this century"

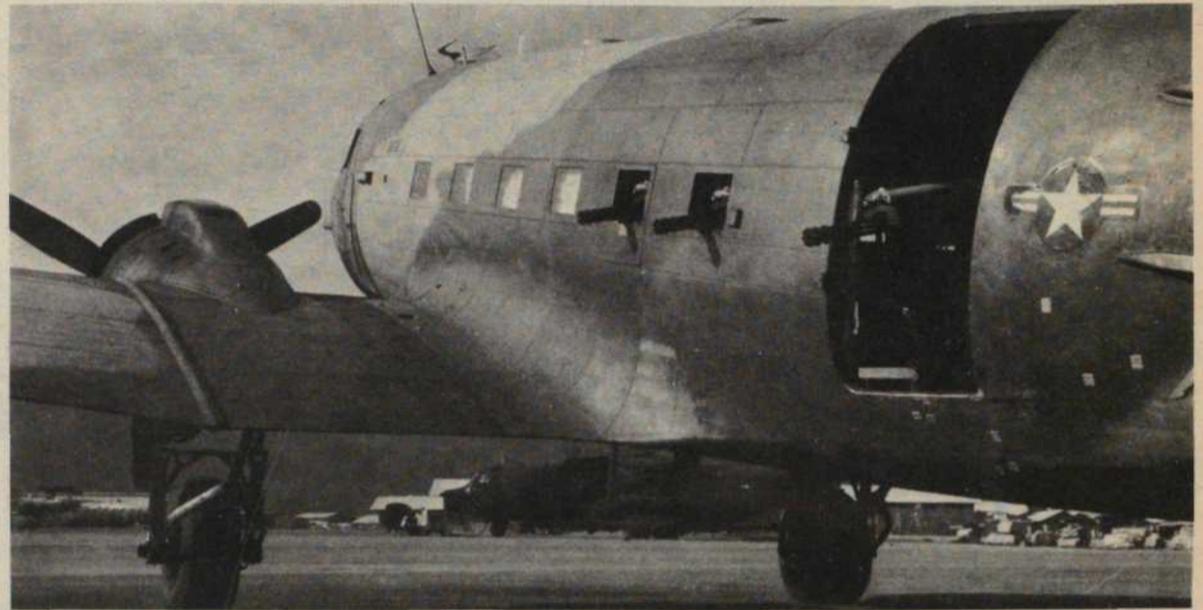
Think of the choices that have been made now under Operation Phoenix which has just ceased on Guazapa Volcano, but has moved to Chalatenango. The bombardments continue tonight and tomorrow morning, 500, 250, 700 pound bombs. This air offensive war in El Salvador, according to Alexander Cockburn, writing in *The Nation*, and I quote him directly, "is the worst devastation of the Americas in this century and no one cries out."

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

FOCUS:

EL SALVADOR

The Weapons of the Air War



AC-47 "Dragonship", "Puff the Magic Dragon"

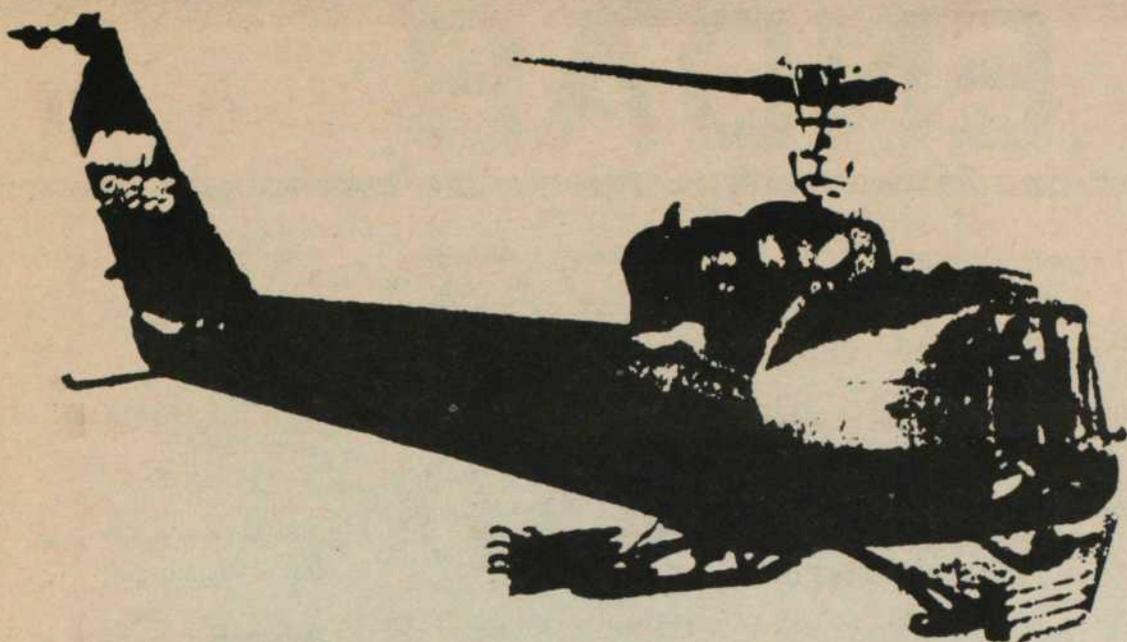
The AC-47s started strafing just as we returned to our holes, knapsacks in hand. There were two of them, flying counterclockwise in slow circles, shooting streams of bullets off the left side, scary machines because of the noise they make and because they fly so low, like heavy black beetles.—Christina Courtwright

When the AC-47 came into use in Vietnam in the mid-sixties it was an entirely new concept in air weaponry. C-47 cargo planes—slow, lumbering propeller planes which had been the mainstay of air transport in World War II—were fitted with 7.62 mm General Electric "miniguns" which were placed to fire to the side of the plane. Though the C-47 was and is obsolete as a military cargo plane, its large fuel and cargo capacity and its slow speed made it particularly adaptable to conversion to an airborne gun platform, particularly in areas where opposition by anti-aircraft weaponry is unlikely. It is able to stay in the air a long time and can carry large quantities of ammunition.

The point of using side-firing guns is that, unlike conventional forward-firing machine guns which require that the aircraft do a "strafing run" during which firing is possible for only a short period before the pilot must pull up and circle around again, the side-firing AC-47 can continuously circle a position and pour a hail of machine-gun fire into the center of its circle from all points of the compass. It is theoretically capable of staying in the air up to six hours.

The Reagan Administration initially attempted to hide from all but a few high-ranking Republican members of Congress the fact that it was sending AC-47s to El Salvador. Later, it agreed to send only two supposedly "scaled down" models for a "trial period". At this time, however, it is doubtful that Congress is really capable of or interested in monitoring the actual use of these weapons. A recent article in *Soldier of Fortune*, reports that there are now seven AC-47s in use by the Salvador Air Force. Only two arrived with gun mounts, but it is a relatively easy matter to obtain and mount guns. According to the *SOF* reporter they are being armed with AN-M3 50 caliber Browning machine guns instead of the General Electric miniguns used in Vietnam. This is not seen as a "scaling down" by the *SOF* reporter because, though they are somewhat slower firing, these machineguns have better range and penetration and are also more readily available and more easily serviced under Salvadoran conditions than the miniguns.

The AC-47 is thought by many to be the most deadly aircraft now in use in El Salvador.



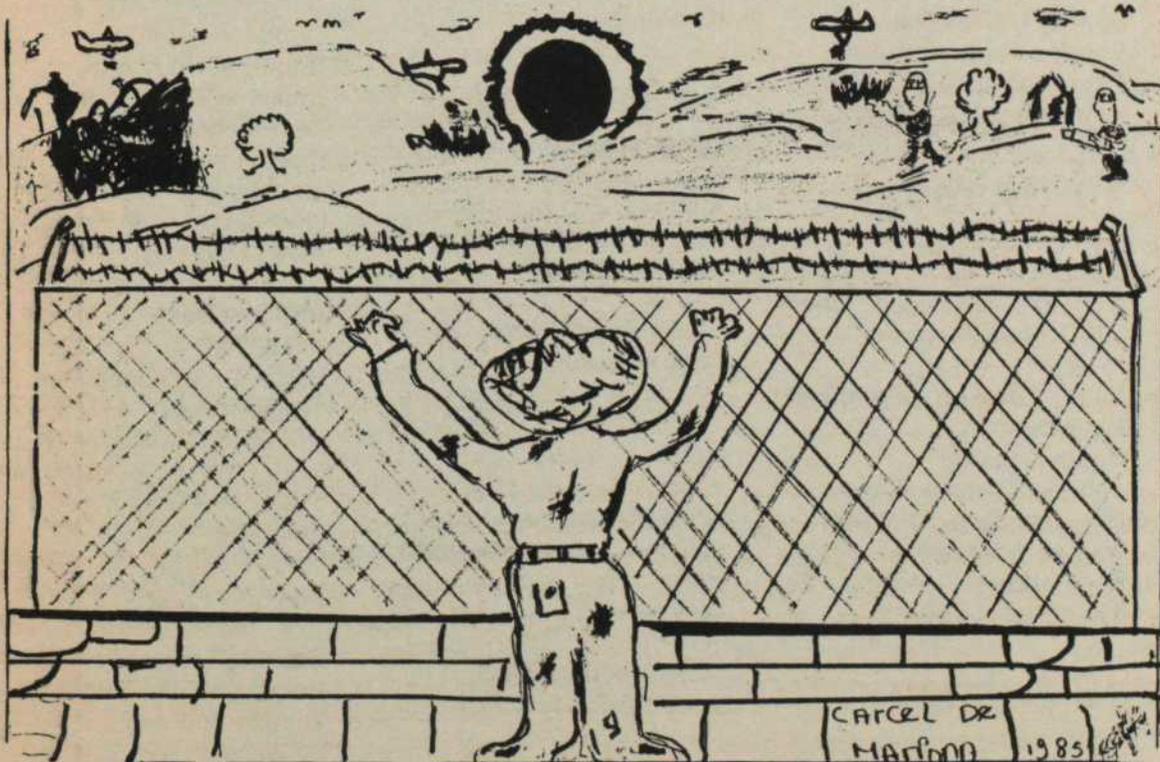
UH-1 "Huey"

Many have called this helicopter the "jeep" of the Vietnam War. It is probably one of the most produced aircraft in recent history, used for a variety of purposes by U.S. allied governments around the world. In addition to many different production models featuring different sized engines, rotor types, cargo capacities, Huey models are frequently field modified with a variety of different door guns, rocket launchers, navigational equipment, etc., so knowing precisely how Salvadoran Hueys are outfitted and used at any given time is not easy. As of December, 1985 there were 46 UH-1Hs in use in El Salvador. This is a model with an extended cargo compartment and larger cargo door most often used to airlift troops to and from combat areas. They are equipped with two M60 machine guns firing 7.62 mm bullets from the doors on both sides.

There were also, at the same date, 12 UH-1Ms, which is a gunship model with 7.62 mm Gatling guns in its door mounts and launcher pods for 2.75 inch rockets on each side.

Hughes 500MD

This helicopter provides an example of the difficulty in determining just how U.S. aid is being used in El Salvador. Hughes 500 is the civilian designation of an aircraft used in Vietnam for observation and reconnaissance. In this military version it was called the OH-6 "Cayuse". Reports from El Salvador about the Hughes 500, however, indicate its use as an attack weapon. Recent reports in *Soldier of Fortune* call this aircraft the Hughes 500MD. The Hughes 500MD "Defender" is a much more heavily armed aircraft. Its use in El Salvador is purported to be to protect convoys of transport helicopters, but reports indicate that, equipped with a rapid-firing machine gun and able to hover in position, it is frequently used as a deadly attack weapon. Initially, three unarmed civilian models were obtained from the Hughes company in 1984 and retrofitted with fixed, forward-firing 7.62 mm miniguns, capable of firing 3000 to 6000 rounds per minute. Four more were received in 1985 already armed.



Drawing of Salvadoran prison by Juan Carlos Celaya. Juan Carlos and his family live in sanctuary at Quaker House. He is 15 years old.

"We are the boat, we are the sea. I sail in you, you sail in me."

SANCTUARY

(cont. from page 1)

Salvador left them subject to death at the hands of their government. Their crimes consisted of engaging in workers' union activities and participating in literacy programs. Factory workers in El Salvador may make 60 cents a day. The illiteracy rate is 65%.

Mr. Celaya had already been in hiding with two of Mrs. Celaya's brothers for two years when a death squad visited the family home in 1980. Three men were in the home and it was assumed that they were the men in hiding. The death squad burst in, killing Mrs. Celaya's brother-in-law, her younger sister's boyfriend, and a young friend of the family. The house was destroyed, her sister and a five year old girl were critically injured. There was then no choice but to flee. Our government refuses to recognize them as political refugees. One man at the service sang, "I grieve today for El Salvador, filled with the guns I have paid for..."

On May 1, eight sanctuary workers in Tucson were found guilty of harboring illegal aliens. The meeting of the Friends was a statement of their recommitment to continue to provide sanctuary. It was also a statement of their feelings of shared responsibility. It was described as a celebration, yet there was much sadness and many tears. It was a birthday for the Celaya's new lives but also a memorial service—a celebration of their still being alive, yet also an expression of their newfound freedom to grieve for all those they've lost.

The Celayas are described as people of deep and abiding faith and hope. Despite the horrors which they have endured, it is remarked that they are often the ones who give strength to their supporters. They and those who harbor them have come to love one another. They also wish that they would never have needed to meet.

The Celayas are now busying themselves with their lives here. They cannot legally work, but are active in providing education. They are witnesses to the situation in El Salvador and their testimony is now their primary tool and contribution to the struggle. Mrs. Celaya commented, "We must put our grain of sand in the bucket." And the people sang: "We are the the boat, we are the sea. I sail in you, you sail in me."

CALENDAR

To Publicize Calendar Events

Send formatted listings to :

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

Format:

Date
Event: Sponsor
1 to 2 sentence explanation
Time, Place, Telephone
August Deadline: July 15

1 Tuesday

Mass Meeting: AIDS Action Alliance (A⁵)
Post-Lesbian Gay Pride Week organizational meeting. 7 pm, rms. 4-5, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. For information: 763-4186.

15th Annual Rainbow Gathering: M.A.R.O.
1 Tuesday-7 Monday, Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania.

2 Wednesday

"The All Girl Art Review": 16 Hands
Monday-Saturday through July 31, 119 W. Washington, Ann Arbor. For information: 769-9814.

General Meeting: FLOC Support Group
5:45 pm, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor (During the summer, place and time are subject to change).

The Connection: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
Editorial meeting. All welcome. 7:30 pm, 410 W. Washington, Ann Arbor.

General Meeting: LASC
8 pm, Michigan Union (ask for room number at Information Desk), 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

3 Thursday

The Persuasions: Organization for Cultural Arts Programming
Benefit for OCAP to provide low cost video services to organizations and individuals on a non-profit basis. Tickets

available at Schoolkids Records and Ticket World, 7:30 pm and 10 pm, The Ark, 637 S. Main, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-1451.

6 Sunday

Statewide Picnic: Gay Liberation
Sponsored by METRA. Tickets \$8 in advance, \$10 at gate, 10 am-10 pm, Warsaw Park, suburban Detroit. For information: 763-4186 or 543-3500.

Sunday Service: Zen Buddhist Temple
Service by Zen Master, Samu Sunim, 5 pm, Zen Buddhist Temple, 1209 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

General Meeting: A²MISTAD
Open to all. 7:30 pm, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. Ask for the room number at the information desk.

7 Monday

Informal Working Meeting: IWW
Meetings are open to observers. 5:45 pm, Room 4304, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

Informal Study and Discussion: WHE-AC
8 pm, Dominick's, 810 Monroe, Ann Arbor. Everyone welcome. For information: 663-3560.

9 Wednesday

General Meeting: FLOC Support Group
(See 2 Wednesday)

Bright Morning Star: Various Peace Groups
Pete Seeger once said of them, "They're doing exactly what Woody Guthrie and I tried to do forty years ago." \$5.50 advance, \$6.50 door, Southfield Civic Center Auditorium, 26000 Evergreen at 10 1/2 Mile Rd., Southfield. For information: 577-5053 or 626-8396.

The Connection: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
(See 2 Wednesday)

General Meeting: LASC
(See 2 Wednesday)

"Choosing a Spiritual Path": New Dimensions Study Group

Tom Lincoln offers specific guidelines for discriminating between genuine religious and spiritual movements and those which are fraudulent or contain hidden agendas and suggests ways to choose the spiritual path most suited to one's own needs. 8 pm, Yoga Center, Ann Arbor.

Registration Deadline: Midwest People's Music Network
This annual gathering will focus on the struggle to save the Great Lakes and their peoples. \$20, 18 Friday-20 Sunday, Old Mission Peninsula (near Traverse City), Michigan. For information: 616-946-3973.

10 Thursday

General Meeting: HAP-NICA
5:30 pm, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

Film "Broken Rainbow": Big Mountain Support Group
This film documents events of Big Mountain. Although it won an Academy Award, it is not widely shown. For information: 683-9119.

13 Sunday

Fundraising auction: A²MISTAD
3pm, place to be announced.

Sunday Service: Zen Buddhist Temple
(See 6 Sunday)

General Meeting: WAND
Fran Eliot will talk about the activities of the Ann Arbor War Tax Dissidents/U.S. Peace Tax Fund. 7 pm doors open, meeting 7:30 pm, speaker 8:30 pm, discussion 9 pm, St. Aidan's Episcopal/Northside Presbyterian Church, 1679 Broadway, Ann Arbor.

General Meeting: A²MISTAD
Open to all. 7:30 pm, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. Ask for the room number at the information desk.

14 Monday

Conference on Zen Buddhism in North America: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Lectures on Zen practice in India, Tibet, China, Korea and Japan will be presented by academicians from across the country. 14 Monday - 19 Saturday, 9 am to 1 pm, Zen Buddhist Temple, 1209 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

General Meeting: IWW
5:45 pm, Room 4304, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

Informal Study and Discussion: WHE-AC
(See 7 Monday)

15 Tuesday

Conference on Zen Buddhism in North America: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
(See 14 Monday)

Huron River Day: Various groups
The day is a celebration of our local river and open to the public. There will be educational displays and activities, refreshments, entertainment, and fun. Gallup Park, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-3186.

Mass Meeting: AIDS Action Alliance (A⁵)
(See 1 Tuesday)

16 Wednesday

Zen Conference: Zen Buddhist Temple
(See 14 Monday)

General Meeting: FLOC Support Group
(See 2 Wednesday)

The Connection: Michigan Alliance for Disarmament
(See 2 Wednesday)

General Meeting: LASC
(See 2 Wednesday)

17 Thursday

CAAP Meeting
Wednesday, July 17, at the Ecology Center, 417 Detroit St. Ann Arbor, at 7:30 pm.

18 Friday

Conference on Zen Buddhism in North America: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Zen teachers will discuss meditation practice, Zen training, community life, and their issues and problems. (See 14 Monday)

Calligraphy Exhibition: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Through August 3, noon - 6 pm daily. Opening of Exhibition, 7:30 pm, Zen Buddhist Temple, 1209 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

19 Saturday

Conference on Zen Buddhism in North America: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
Seminars on Transmission and Monastic Practice Versus Lay Practice, 9 am-5 pm, (See 14 Monday)

Birthday Bash: A²MISTAD
Bash to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution, featuring music, food and entertainment. 11am to dusk, West Park, Ann Arbor.

20 Sunday

Evening Lectures on Buddhism: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
20 Sunday - 26 Saturday, 7 pm, free admission, open to the public. Zen Buddhist Temple, 1209 Packard, Ann Arbor. For information: 761-6520.

General Meeting: A²MISTAD
 Open to all. 7:30pm, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. Ask for the room number at the information desk.

21 Monday

Informal Working Meeting: IWW
 Meetings are open to observers. 5:45 pm, Room 4304, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

Evening Lectures on Buddhism: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
 (See 20 Sunday)

Steering Committee Meeting: MAD
 Planning for the fall. All welcome. 7:30 pm, 410 W. Washington, Ann Arbor.

Informal Study and Discussion: WHE-AC
 (See 7 Monday)

Evening Lectures on Buddhism: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
 (See 20 Sunday)

23 Wednesday

General Meeting: FLOC Support Group
 (See 2 Wednesday)

Evening Lectures: Zen Buddhist Temple
 (See 20 Sunday)

The Connection: MAD
 (See 2 Wednesday)

General Meeting: LASC
 (See 2 Wednesday)

"Opening the Eye of a New Awareness": New Dimensions Study Group
 Aura Glazer, owner of Crazy Wisdom Bookstore, outlines ways in which we can use everyday life as the basis of a spiritual discipline. 8 pm, Yoga Center, Ann Arbor.

24 Thursday

Evening Lectures on Buddhism: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
 (See 20 Sunday)

25 Friday

Evening Lectures on Buddhism: Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor
 (See 20 Sunday)

26 Saturday

Evening Lectures : Zen Buddhist Temple
 (See 20 Sunday)

"Music for a Summer Evening II": Eight Ann Arbor composers
 The composers, all of whom are doctoral students in composition at U-M, are seeking a wider audience for their music. "During the academic year our pieces are performed mainly on North Campus, which is isolated from much of Ann Arbor," explains composer David Vayo. "These summer concerts are a way of reaching out to the community." Keeping in mind the laid back atmosphere of the Art Fair weekend, the composers are programming accordingly. The concert will include a dance suite for piano four-hands, a set of lullabies, several pieces with jazz influences and three compositions which use a choir in non-traditional ways. According to Vayo, "We think there'll be something for everyone." Admission is complimentary, 8 pm, First Congregational Church (corner of State and William), Ann Arbor.

27 Sunday

Sunday Service: Zen Buddhist Temple
 (See 6 Sunday)

General Meeting: A²MISTAD
 Open to all. 7:30pm, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor. Ask for the room number at the information desk.

28 Monday

Informal Working Meeting: IWW
 Meetings are open to observers. 5:45 pm, Room 4304, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

Informal Study and Discussion: WHE-AC
 (See 7 Monday)

29 Tuesday

Mass Meeting: AIDS Action Alliance (A⁵)
 (See 1 Tuesday)

30 Wednesday

General Meeting: FLOC
 (See 2 Wednesday)
General Meeting: LASC
 (See 2 Wednesday)

Art Fair

23 Wednesday-26 Saturday

Groups too numerous to name, will be staffing tables on "Cause Row" (S. University near the Engineering Arch) and will be delighted to talk with anyone who is interested. Many will be selling t-shirts and various peace-related items to raise needed funds. Don't miss it!

The following groups **need help** staffing booths or tables at the Art Fair. If you have an hour or two, please give them a hand!

FLOC food booth and literature table call Fran DuRivage 763-1675 or (419) 243-3456.
Ann Arbor WarTax Dissidents/Peace Tax Fund table call Mary Lou Kerwin 662-2838.



photo by Gregory Fox

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Index

Environment

Big Mountain Support Group	19
Ecology Center	19
Greenpeace	19
Meeman Archive	20

Gay Rights

Gay Liberation	20
Lesbian and Gay Youth Support Group	21

Housing

Ann Arbor Tenant's Union (AATU)	21
---------------------------------	----

Intergenerational

Gray Panthers	21
Ozone House	22

Labor

Ann Arbor FLOC Support Group	22
Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)	22

Latin American Issues

A ² MISTAD Construction Brigade	23
Humanitarian Assistance Program for Independent Agricultural Development in Nicaragua (HAP-NICA)	23
Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC)	24
Nicaragua Medical Aid Project (NMAP)	25

Miscellaneous

New Democratic Movement	25
New Dimensions Study Group	25

Peace and Disarmament

Ann Arbor War Tax Dissidents/U.S.	
Peace Tax Fund	25
Michigan Alliance for Disarmament (MAD)	26
Washtenaw County Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND)	26

Poverty and Hunger

World Hunger Education Action Committee (WHE-AC)	26
--	----

Progressive Church

Interfaith Council for Peace (ICP)	27
Zen Lotus Society Ann Arbor	27

Senior Citizens

Housing Bureau for Seniors	28
----------------------------	----

Women's Issues

Womens Crisis Center (WCC)	28
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	28

Community Resource Directory

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

Note to Readers: You may recognize some familiar information in listings that have appeared in **Agenda** in previous months. **Statement of Purpose**, for instance may have remained the same for a particular group. This is pertinent information to new readers. Be careful not to dismiss the rest of the text out of hand. Each group updates its listing each month. If you know all the background on a group, skip to the **Current News** and **July Events** sections.

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

New Organizations:

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

ENVIRONMENT

Big Mountain Support Group
2619 S. Main Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
663-9119

Statement of Purpose

Approximately 10,000-15,000 Navajo people at Big Mountain are slated for removal from their land in Arizona by July 8 because of the perceived energy needs of the U.S. government, which is in the process of destroying the land, air and water of the

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

Meetings

Call BMSG for times and places. All are welcome

and encouraged to attend; because of the urgent nature of this issue, BMSG would like to hold a general meeting as soon as possible.

July Events

Thursday, 10: Showing of the movie "Broken Rainbow," which documents events at Big Mountain. Although this film won an Academy Award, it has not been widely shown. Call for time and place.

The slide show, "Trouble on Big Mountain," and a video of a PBS documentary are also available for showing. Ongoing events include a button sale at the Wildflower Bakery to raise money for the people at Big Mountain.

The Ecology Center of Ann Arbor
417 Detroit Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
761-3186

Statement of Purpose

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

Meetings

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

Membership

The Ecology Center has over 2000 member households, mostly in the Ann Arbor area. Members include over 150 businesses and approximately 200 volunteers. Membership rates are \$15 per household, \$5 for seniors. Regular volunteers receive a free membership. Member benefits include a year's subscription to Ecology Reports, (the Center's monthly newsletter), environmental alerts

on critical local issues, discounts on Center publications and merchandise, energy visits, voting rights to elect board members, and invitations to member activities. Sponsorships, bequests, and special contributions are welcomed.

Community Services

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

Recycle Ann Arbor: The Center provides set-scheduled monthly pick ups of recycleables on every city street. Trucks pick up newspapers, glass, tin cans, aluminum, used motor oil and batteries. Call the Ecology Center to determine your pickup day. Special pickups may be arranged for local businesses and institutions. Call the Ecology Center for further information. The Center also operates a drop-off station for nonresidents and those who just can't wait for their pickup day. The station is open Fri. and Sat., 9:30am to 4:30pm.

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

Issues Programs: Issues programs involve research, policy analysis, and lobbying. These

programs are primarily carried out by volunteer members. Current project areas include: Household Toxics, Pesticides and Herbicides, Community "Right to Know" About Toxics, and the Environmental Education Outreach Program.

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

Current News

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

July Events

Tuesday, 15: Huron River Day, Gallup Park, organized by a coalition of several local groups, the day is a celebration of our local river and open to the public. There will be educational displays and activities, refreshments, entertainment, and FUN!!

The Pesticide Task Force will be meeting in July to examine alternatives to pesticides, pest management strategies, and the effects of commonly used pesticides. Call for meeting time and location.

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

Statement of Purpose

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

efforts to keep their islands nuclear free, seeding to make Antarctica a world preserve.

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

Current Events

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

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

The Meeman Archive
 1535 Dana Building
 School of Natural Resources
 University of Michigan
 Ann Arbor, MI 48109
 763-5327

Statement of Purpose

Established by the School of Natural Resources and the Scripps-Howard Foundation in 1982, the Meeman Archive preserves and makes available to the public outstanding newspaper journalism concerning conservation, natural resources, and the

environment. Its computerized data base, using over a hundred subject and geographical keywords covering a wide variety of topics and articles from many different newspapers, is available to anyone. It is of particular value to natural resource professionals, environmental groups, teachers, students, journalists, and the public at large.

The Archive receives articles from a variety of sources. The principal source is the national Meeman Awards sponsored by the Scripps-Howard Foundation, which honors outstanding coverage of environmental topics. Articles are selected from other sources as well. New articles on subjects such as hazardous waste, endangered species, energy conservation, water policy, soil erosion, Native

Americans, occupational health, transportation, among others, are constantly being added to the Archive, thus expanding the available collection of environmental information.

Community Services

As a non-profit information service, the Archive responds to information inquiries from all across the country. To find out if the information you need may be found within the Archive, phone, write, or visit. The data base allows us to search for articles, abstracts, or copies of the articles in our files. The only charge for the service is for postage and reproduction costs.

GAY RIGHTS

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

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of Gay Liberation is to provide information, counseling, and related social services for people concerned about sexual orientation. We maintain a hotline for crisis intervention, and offer peer counseling and referral. Our emphasis is on factual information to offset the prejudice and misinformation and we work to obtain and protect human and civil rights for lesbians and gay men. consulting and cooperating with other community groups and agencies; and helping organize other lesbian and gay male groups. Call for information about meetings and membership.

Community Services

Hotline: Crisis intervention, peer counseling, referral.

Education: Workshops on lesbian and gay male concerns.

Speakers Bureau: Call for information.

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

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

Current News

The current anti-gay backlash, fueled by public anxiety about AIDS, necessitates forceful and ongoing efforts to protect the civil and human rights of lesbians and gay men and of persons presumed to be lesbian or gay. Since 1977, the Michigan Organization for Human Rights (MOHR) has worked to establish, support, and protect the basic rights of people whose actual or presumed sexual or affectional orientation subjects them to discrimination.

At the state level, MOHR has succeeded in adding Congressperson Sandor Levin as a co-sponsor of HR2361, which would among other things, eliminate anti-gay provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization statutes. At local

levels, MOHR is working with the East Lansing City Council to enact a domestic partner ordinance covering employees of the city. MOHR has also interceded in the public debate concerning homophobic actions within the prosecutorial and judicial systems throughout Michigan.

MOHR's Litigation Committee is watching the progress of efforts to amend the current AIDS policy of the Ann Arbor public schools. At present, a panel of doctors and non-medical professionals can decide who should be excluded from the public schools "to protect the health and safety of all students and employees." The Litigation Committee is handling the case of Keenan vs. WSU. The Wayne State University Alumni Association has refused to recognize the application by two lesbians as a "couple membership." The Association has agreed to allow one couple to so register, but has refused to change its membership policies to allow same-sex couple membership.

Persons interested in joining this statewide group to help improve the status of lesbians and gay men in Michigan are invited to contact MOHR, 940 West McNichols, Detroit, MI 48203, 863-7255. Locally, call the Lesbian-Gay Male Programs Office at U-M for information: 763-4186.

Pilar Celaya,
 a Salvadoran
 refugee
 living in Sanctuary
 at
 Quaker House,
 would
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 culinary skills. She
 offers traditional
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611 CHURCH 665-9200 OPEN 7-DAYS

Attention Writers

Agenda is considering publishing a poetry and short fiction supplement in the fall. If you are interested in submitting your work, send typed, double-spaced manuscripts (4 page maximum) to:

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

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

Lesbian and Gay Youth Support Group

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

Statement of Purpose

The Lesbian and Gay Youth Support Group is a

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

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

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

Meetings and Membership

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

HOUSING

Ann Arbor Tenants Union (AATU)

4001 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
763-6876

Statement of Purpose

Most people in the Ann Arbor/Ypsilanti area rent. The Tenants Union provides peer counseling to tenants and helps them deal with the problems of high rents, discrimination, poor service, and other landlord tactics that threaten the peace, privacy and security of their homes. AATU seeks to help tenants to deal with landlords, bureaucrats, and courts on their own.

Meetings and Membership

AATU memberships are available on a sliding scale to any tenants in the area. Membership is not mandatory to receive counseling but all contributions are needed and welcome. AATU is a member organization of the National Tenants Union (NTU), the Michigan Ad-Hoc Committee on Housing, the Freedom Charter Coalition, and Community Housing Coalition.

Community Services

Educational and counseling services are available to individuals and groups through the central service office located in the Michigan Union. Tenants who work with their neighbors towards a collective solution to shared problems have more strength than individuals. These tenants form Tenants Unions locals where they live in order to

bargain collectively with the landlord. AATU provides back-up services for locals including research, organizational and negotiating assistance, graphic production, and networking with other tenants.

Phone counselors are available Mondays and Thursdays from noon to 5pm. In-person counseling is available Wednesdays at 1pm and 7pm (other times by appointment please). Please bring photocopies of leases, letters, and anything that is applicable.

Published materials include "How to Evict Your Landlord," a manual of basic tenants rights, available for \$3, and "Fight Back: how to defend yourself in court when you're being evicted," a handy guide to get you through the courtroom without an attorney.

Current News

Bureaucrats take a second look: In September the Housing Inspection Bureau certified a decrepit rooming house at 708 E. Kingsley as having ZERO violations. In February the city was forced to reinspect the building, and the results were made public in late May. The new report lists 118 violations, including many dangerous health and safety problems. If your landlord tells you the city certifies the place you live, remember 708 E. Kingsley and ask: did they miss a few at your place too? The Housing Inspection Bureau can be reached at 994-2678.

The Appleridge tenants rent strike continues as repairs are not done, and \$50 and up rent increases were announced by landlord Jim Cote the day after he bought the place. Cote has made illegal threats to throw out the tenants and board the place up, and the Appleridge Tenants Union Local has filed an appeal with the Housing Board of Appeals to

overturn improper actions by the supervisor of the Housing Inspection Bureau.

University Terrace tenants have organized and last month picketed University Hospital. University Terrace is a 193-unit, forty-year-old apartment complex which is owned by the University and sits between the new hospital and the Arb. Over the past few months the Hospital has issued proclamations depriving tenants of parking spaces which were already in too short of supply. The University Family Housing office appears powerless in the face of the Hospital. The Hospital has refused to deal directly with the tenants group or to take seriously the needs of these student tenants. Tenants picketed the inauguration ceremonies of the new hospital facility. A week later the hospital bulldozed the backyard of one building to make more parking space for hospital staff.

University Hospital documents reveal that the current "parking crisis" was planned by the Hospital Construction Administration several years ago. Documents also show an intent to bulldoze the 193 affordable University Terrace units and use the space for more profitable clinics for patients brought in from outside the county. None of the documents show any plans to replace the 193 housing units.

Coming Events

A Midwest regional housing conference will be held in Ann Arbor in October. Last year's conference attracted over 200 participants from the Great Lakes region. This year the themes of the conference will include tenant management and rent control. Conference volunteers should call Larry at 763-6876 or 763-9920.

INTERGENERATIONAL ISSUES

Gray Panthers of Huron Valley

1209 Island Drive #103
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
663-0786

Statement of Purpose

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

The Gray Panthers are individuals of different ages, interests, and skills, whose active social consciences impel them to work for the elimination of widespread social ills still afflicting our country and the world.

Meetings

The Gray Panthers of Huron Valley meet on the second Saturday of each month, September through June (no July or August meetings) in the second floor conference room, Ann Arbor Fire Station, 107 North Fifth Avenue, 2 to 4pm. The public is invited.

Community Services

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

Current News

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

The Covenant for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons, a campaign initiated by the local Gray Panthers chapter, now has 19 co-sponsoring Michigan organizations. It is also receiving wider national recognition and engendering growing interest. The Covenant concept calls for a boycott of consumer goods produced by nuclear weapons manufacturers, along with divestiture of stock holdings in those firms. Which manufacturers and which products one wishes to boycott are individual decisions, but all cases also call for letters to those companies' presidents telling them of the action taken and why. A kit has been prepared for purchase (to help fund the campaign) which covers all ramifications of the effort and is available for \$5.00. It includes, among other useful information, a Buyer's Guide listing of the 30 major nuclear firms, the consumer products they turn out, and alternative sources for those products.

(NOTE: Meetings are suspended during July and August and will resume in September.)

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

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

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

work toward the resolution of conflicts.

We take a position with schools, local agencies, police, social service systems, and state and federal welfare decision-making bodies which is consistent with our advocacy philosophy. We recognize that these larger systems can have a vital impact on youth, parents and families.

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

Community Services

Ozone House offers the following services free of charge:

1. Crisis Counseling: 24 hour counseling by telephone for the community at large.
2. Walk-In and Ongoing Counseling: For runaways, youth, families, and adults with family issues. Available 11am to 11pm.
3. Foster Care: Short-term emergency placements.
4. Independent Living Program: Helps homeless

youth find jobs, housing and acquire skills for independent living.

5. Community Education: Offers presentations to schools and community at large about issues related to adolescence and families.

6. Support Groups: Currently offers a gay/lesbian youth support group and is planning a group for teens of divorced/separated parents.

7. Food: Emergency kitchen for youth.

8. Referrals: Information about other resources.

Announcements

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

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

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

LABOR

Ann Arbor FLOC
Support Group (FLOC)
c/o Fran DuRivage
1440 Hubbard
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
763-1675 or (419)243-3456

Statement of Purpose

The Ann Arbor FLOC exists to support, through education and fundraising, the efforts of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee which has its headquarters in Toledo, Ohio. FLOC is committed to justice for all workers and has supported the non-violent efforts of farm workers to organize, the right to be recognized, and the principle of collective bargaining in good faith. The plight of the farm worker affects all of us because their labor sustains each of us.

Meetings

The Ann Arbor FLOC Support Group usually meets Wednesdays at 5:45pm in the Union, but during the summer, place and time are subject to change. Call the local number for more information.

Community Services

The Ann Arbor FLOC Support Group holds numerous benefits and bake sales, donating proceeds to the FLOC Headquarters in Toledo, Ohio. We also work to educate the public about the plight of the farm worker through literature, speakers, and slide shows. Please call for more information.

July Events

July 23-26: FLOC's biggest annual fundraiser at the Ann Arbor Summer Arts Festival. For the past six years FLOC has operated a food booth, selling burritos, tacos, and tostadas to raise money for organizing efforts. This year's food sale is a special

one because FLOC finally won contracts with the Campbell Soup Co., its subsidiary Vlastic Foods, and their growers. FLOC celebrates the suspension of its seven year boycott of Campbell's products but is also stepping up efforts to secure contracts with other processors. The contracts are a major victory but they cover only 2% of all farm workers.

FLOC needs volunteers to help out with the food booth, located in the area between the Union and the LSA Building. If you can work an hour or more in the kitchen (cooking), or in the food booth (selling), or at the literature table (sitting), call Fran at the above number(s). For those who cannot volunteer their time, FLOC could also use donations to help under-write the set-up costs of the food booth. Checks may be made payable to the Ann Arbor FLOC Support Group and sent c/o Fran DuRivage to the above address.

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

Statement of Purpose

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

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

Meetings

General membership meetings are on the second Monday of every month, 5:45pm, Room 4304, Michigan Union, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor.

Informal working meetings are every Monday, same time and place. Meetings are open to observers.

The IWW has approximately 110 members in this area. The initiation fee is \$5. Dues are \$5 per month for workers making more than \$300 per month, \$2 per month for anyone making less than \$300 per month.

Community Services

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

Current News

Contract renegotiations are under way at the People's Warehouse and the University Cellar (in both places, a majority of the workers belong to the IWW).

At a recent meeting of the Cellar Branch, \$100 contributions to the Hormel workers of Local P-9 in Minnesota, and to the local organization working on the General Electric boycott were approved.

IWW is beginning preparations for a labor history series of six to ten events to begin in the fall. The series will focus on the last 100 years of labor,

primarily in the United States. For this event, IWW hopes to have films and speakers, including some participants of significant events which have occurred over the last 50 years.

IWW is promoting the following boycotts:

Hormel Meat Products: Hundreds of Hormel workers in Minnesota have been on strike for several months in opposition to a concessionary contract. Hormel refuses to negotiate, and the striking workers have faced attacks from the police and national guard, as well as being abandoned by their union, the United Food and Commercial Workers. The Hormel workers' only hope to bring Hormel back to the negotiating table is through economic pressure exerted by consumers.

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

Coors beer: For the racist, sexist, homophobic, anti-civil liberties policies and attitudes of its owners. Widespread boycotts have had effect in the past in forcing corporations to cease blatant disregard for their social responsibility. Already Coors share of the California market has dropped from 50% to 15%, the Texas market has dropped from 40% to 14%, and in its home state of Colorado, the market has dropped from 62% to 21%. Coors has only managed to gain a 10% foothold on the Michigan beer market and the

boycott is likely to succeed with continued support.

A few good reasons for not buying Coors beer:

1) Funding of right wing organizations: Consumer dollars spent on Coors beer aid Joseph Coors in promoting right wing organizations and causes such as the American Security Council (supporters of the white supremacist regime in S. Africa and the murderous generals of Guatemala); the Heritage Foundation (a major architect of many of Reagan's anti-people policies, including cuts in social programs during a period of severe economic recession); and the anti-Equal Rights Amendment activities of Phyllis Schlafly.

2) Invasion of the privacy of its workers: As a condition of employment at Coors, workers have been required to take lie detector tests in which they were asked questions about such things as their sexual and religious preferences and political affiliations. Coors workers have also been subjected to random searches of their lockers, clothing, lunch pails, and vehicles by a private security force employed by the company.

3) Union busting activity: In 1977 Coors workers went on strike to protest the invasion of their privacy. Coors broke that strike by hiring scab workers who voted the Union out in an election in which Union

workers were denied a vote.

4) Damage to the environment: Coors has been repeatedly cited by the EPA for pollution violations. In one instance the EPA estimates that Coors dumped more than five million gallons of toxic waste at a single landfill site in Colorado.

5) Racism: In 1984, William Coors, chairman of the company, told a group of minority business owners that blacks "lack the intellectual capacity to succeed..."

6) Social Theft: In 1984, Coors was listed by the Citizens for Tax Justice as one of 40 major American corporations which paid no taxes.

LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

**A²MISTAD
Construction Brigade**
802 Monroe
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
761-7960

Statement of Purpose

In keeping with the recently approved Peace with Central America Initiative creating cultural links between the people of Ann Arbor and Central America, the A²MISTAD (Ann Arbor-Managua Initiative for Soil Testing and Development) Construction Brigade will build a soil testing laboratory on the campus of the Autonomous University of Nicaragua in the fall of 1986. By working with Nicaraguans to help build a stronger, more

independent agricultural economy, A²MISTAD hopes to create lasting ties between Nicaragua and Ann Arbor, showing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people as they attempt to implement the goals of their revolution.

A project of HAP-NICA (Humanitarian Aide Project for the Independent Agricultural Development of Nicaragua), A²MISTAD undertakes various projects based on requests from the Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the agricultural workers' union. A²MISTAD is unique in that, unlike the other North American construction brigades in Nicaragua, it is part of an international effort involving assistance from Italy and Canada, as well as the United States. With this brigade, A²MISTAD proposes a constructive contribution to the Nicaraguan people: to build rather than bomb, to befriend rather than subvert. Since A²MISTAD's

most recent focuses include fundraising, recruitment, architectural design, and tools and materials, it welcomes donations of money, tools, and building supplies, such as concrete blocks.

Meetings

Open to all, Sundays, 7:30pm, Michigan Union. Ask for the room number at the information desk.

July Events

Sunday, 13: Fundraising auction, 3pm, place to be announced.

Saturday, 19: "Bash" to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution, featuring music, food and entertainment. 11am to dusk, West Park.

July or August: A door-to-door canvas is being planned, as well as other benefits, including music events.

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

Statement of Purpose

HAP-NICA is a non-profit organization conducting a national campaign of aid for Nicaraguan agriculture. The various chapters of HAP-NICA across North America are currently relatively

autonomous. As the founding chapter, Ann Arbor HAP-NICA continues to act as a clearinghouse, both for information on projects from Nicaragua and for (tax-deductible) contributions from across North America.

We are affiliated with the Guild House Campus Ministry of Ann Arbor, an ecumenical ministry devoted to principles of human justice. HAP-NICA's aid to Nicaraguan agriculture takes three forms:

Material Aid: This includes raising money for farm machinery spare parts, supplies such as seeds and fertilizer and educational materials.

Technical Assistance: We send professors to teach courses and consultants to offer advice and help design projects.

Research and Development: We cooperate with Nicaraguan scientists in developing sound agricultural practices.

Meetings

Meetings are held on alternate Thursdays at 5:30 p.m. at the Michigan Union. The first meeting for July will be Thursday, July 10, 5:30 pm, Michigan Union. Call us for the day and place of the meeting during Art Fair week.

Current News

HAP-NICA activities in recent months have been in a number of different areas:

1) The ongoing work of publicity and fundraising, accomplished mostly through national mailings of our newsletter and mail-order sales of our T-shirts. We are now completing an introductory newsletter on HAP-NICA projects and the situation in Nicaragua that will be distributed to other chapters and to new people on our mailing list. In addition, our summer newsletter is also in the works. Our inventory of HAP-

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HAP-NICA continued

NICA T-shirts has grown in anticipation of the Art Fair, where we'll have a literature table.

2) Gearing up to take our slideshow and speaker's bureau "on the road" to get more communities around the country involved in HAP-

NICA. In coming weeks we hope to set up meetings in other towns and cities in the region to present speakers and our slideshow to people who haven't come in contact with us before and perhaps to spark interest in forming new HAP-NICA chapters. Copies of the slideshow have already gone out to California, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

3) Improving our contacts in Nicaragua through

the help of Miguel, our co-ordinator in Managua who arrived in January and has since been working busily to get through the usual red tape and complications. Miguel been indispensable in moving the soil laboratory project forward (see AMISTAD) and making contacts for new project proposals that we are now considering for funding and will discuss in future issues of *Agenda*.

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

Statement of Purpose

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

Meetings

Meetings are every Wednesday at 8pm in the Michigan Union. Stop at the information desk or call the LASC office. The office is normally staffed from 12 to 2pm on weekdays, and messages can be left on the answering machine at all other times.

Community Services

LASC sponsors educational events such as films

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

Current News

Town Meeting On June 6, LASC together with the Interfaith Council for Peace and the Ann Arbor Sister City Task Force sponsored a town meeting on Central America. John Conyers, a representative in the U.S. Congress from the Detroit area, gave a very informative talk on U.S. intervention in the region. (see article by Tom Lynn elsewhere in this issue). However, our own Representative Carl Pursell did not attend. His absence was noted by an empty chair with his name on it.

The day following the town meeting (June 7), Pursell was scheduled to speak at the centennial celebration of Ann Arbor's train station. LASC and A2MISTAD hastily organized a demonstration to greet him, and there were about 40 people with

signs, some handing out leaflets about Pursell's votes to fund the contras and the repression in El Salvador, but once again Pursell never arrived.

Contra Aid Protest

Together with the National Pledge of Resistance, there was a protest in Ann Arbor following the passage of aid to the contras. About 200 demonstrators gathered at the Federal Building to share their grief and frustration as well as their hope. It was agreed that the vote is not going to make that much difference in the war (especially when you consider that half of it will never leave Miami.) The contras are being defeated militarily right now, but a lot more blood will be shed. The most important thing we can do is to continue to organize. By our continued opposition we can educate the public and turn what looks like an inevitable war around.

July Events

Saturday, 19: LASC is participating in the celebration of the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution, which is being organized by A2MISTAD (see A2MISTAD calendar in this issue, or call the LASC office for details).

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

Deep Ecology:
Living as if Nature Mattered
by Bill Devall and George Sessions

Central America Fact Book
by Tom Barry and Deb Preusch
(update and expansion of "Dollars and Dictators")

Your Native Land, Your Life:
Poems by Adrienne Rich

Nelson Mandela:
The Man and the Movement
by Mary Benson

Ethical Investing:
How to Make Profitable Investments
Without Sacrificing Your Principles
by Amy Domini and Peter Kinder

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Nicaragua Medical Aid Project (NMAP)

2007 Washtenaw
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
764-7442 or 769-1442

Statement of Purpose

In January, 1984 a group of Ann Arbor people formed the Nicaragua Medical Aid Project to support the Nicaraguan government's efforts to improve the health of its people. NMAP collects medical supplies and money to meet specific requests by health care facilities in Nicaragua. We also believe that mobilizing public opinion against further funding of the contras, whether governmental or private, is as important as providing material aid. NMAP's membership is made up of public health and health care professionals, students, and concerned community people. Membership in NMAP (\$20/year regular, \$10 low income) includes a subscription to LINKS, a national journal on Central American health rights.

Meetings

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

Community Services

In Nicaragua: Delivering requested medical

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

In the United States: Speaking and showing slides about health care in Nicaragua, working with the National Central America Health Rights Network (NCAHRN) to coordinate our efforts with those of more than 50 local medical aid groups across the United States. To host a speaker/slide presentation in your home, classroom, place of worship, club, etc., call Rev. Robert Hauert at 764-7442.

Current News

Productive summer travel: Andy Clark (now Doctor Clark) completed his U of M Medical School training working at the hospital in Estelí in northern Nicaragua. Andy, who speaks Spanish and lived with a Nicaraguan family, worked with Nicaraguan, U.S., and Cuban doctors. (U.S. citizens, contrary to our media implications, far outnumber other foreigners working in Nicaragua.) Andy says he learned a lot about improvising and "making do".

Sue Reinhart consulted with hospital personnel and people at the Ministry of Health

during her stay in Nicaragua and brought back valuable information about the utility of the materials sent from Ann Arbor and current needs. The urgent list is too long and too expensive for us to purchase, so we need to hear from anyone with knowledge of equipment, supplies, or pharmaceuticals that could be donated. We're planning another large container shipment.

Dr. Andy Zweifler and Judy Lipshutz went to the National Central America Health Rights conference in San Francisco and will be reporting on issues and activities around the country. A number of others have hand delivered medical supplies for us on recent trips to Nicaragua.

Coming Events

NMAP will be discussing broadening our focus from exclusively Nicaraguan health needs to all of Central America. The problem of our limited resources will be weighed against the needs of the other countries and our desire to cooperate with other Central America health rights groups and the Ann Arbor Sister City Task Force. NMAP plans to work with the Central America Sister City Task Force in organizing health projects when our sister cities have been determined. Health workers and students who want to participate in this municipal international effort should call us or the Sister City Task Force.

We will have an Art Fair booth to give information and raise money. Help is needed and working the booth is fun.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Democratic Movement, Ann Arbor Chapter

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

Which way out?

Everyone sees that we are in a fix. The looming economic crisis, the decline in America's industries, the threat of nuclear war, the reality of ecological

disaster, and a dozen other ongoing catastrophes have impressed upon everyone all across the political spectrum that we cannot go on this way any more. But the old solutions do not work. Liberalism is dead. Reaganism is a failure. What can we do?

We need to build a new democratic movement which has a coherent strategy for implementing the changes that the vast majority of Americans see we need. The New Democratic Movement, a national organization based in 30 cities from Burlington to Greensboro to Ann Arbor to Los Angeles, is articulating such a strategy. We are bringing together Americans of all colors and backgrounds into an organized, effective force that will bring the deep

transformation we need and which will not settle for minor reforms or sterile, symbolic opposition. We are building the power to make a real difference.

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

New Dimensions Study Group

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

Statement of Purpose

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

and the relationship between quantum physics and consciousness on the other. The group organized in June of 1983 around a group of regular listeners to a San Francisco-based public radio program called New Dimensions that covers the same broad range of growth-oriented subjects. Today the group relies heavily for its program material on the wealth of local people active in these subject areas, and has even given rise to more tightly focused groups for people whose interests have become clearer to them.

Meetings

The group now meets at the Yoga Center of Ann Arbor on alternate Wednesdays at 8:00pm. Its meetings are open to all interested parties and are

free, although small donations are welcome to help defray the nominal cost of the meeting space.

Wednesday, 9: "Choosing a Spiritual Path": Tom Lincoln, longtime student of metaphysics and religious movements, offers specific guidelines for discriminating between genuine religious and spiritual movements and those which are fraudulent or contain hidden agendas, and suggests ways in which one can choose the spiritual path most suited to one's own needs.

Wednesday, 23: "Opening the Eye of a New Awareness": Aura Glazer, owner of Ann Arbor's Crazy Wisdom Bookstore, outlines ways in which we can use everyday life as the basis of a spiritual discipline.

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

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

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

Statement of Purpose

Ann Arbor War Tax Dissidents (AAWTD) works for passage of the U.S. Peace Tax Fund bill (a law permitting people morally opposed to war to have the military portion of their taxes allocated to peacemaking), and provides counseling and information resources for persons conscientiously opposed to payment of war taxes.

AAWTD is affiliated with the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee (NWTRCC) and with the National Campaign For a Peace Tax Fund (NCPTF). AAWTD is of an informal nature with a diverse membership and a volunteer coordinator.

Meetings

No regular meeting of AAWTD for July.

Michigan Alliance for Disarmament (MAD)

410 W. Washington
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
995-0183

Who We Are

MAD is a membership organization based in Ann Arbor, which is committed to making the connection between nuclear war, U.S. intervention, and social oppression. Our membership of 350 townspeople and University people works to make connections among movements for disarmament, nonintervention, and social justice so that we can lay the foundations for a just and lasting peace. We welcome everyone who shares these goals to join MAD; membership is \$10 a year; \$5 for students, seniors, and low income, and waivable upon request.

What We Do

In addition to putting out *The Connection* (free to members) 10 times a year, MAD organizes and educates around the issues. Current projects include: the boycott of General Electric (a major nuclear weapons contractor), sponsored nationally by InFact (see the article by Janis Michael in this issue); a computer networking campaign to promote

debate around the arms race through use of new technologies (call the office for more information); a pamphlet series, including a totally revised and expanded, fully referenced pamphlet on "What About the Russians?" and a completely new pamphlet on Star Wars, "Weapons in Space: Peace on Earth?"

Meetings

The Steering Committee meets biweekly on Mondays (this month they will be the 7th and 21st) at the MAD office at 7:30pm.

The Connection committee meets every Wednesday at the MAD office at 7:30pm to plan and edit the journal.

The GE boycott group meets Tuesdays at the Michigan Union, also at 7:30pm.

Human Rights and Peace

The struggle for human rights is identical to the struggle for peace. Without respect for all human rights—physical security, political democracy, and economic sufficiency—there will be no peace. And today, the right to physical security includes the right to have peace. We can no more expect these rights to be granted us than could our forebearers. They must be earned the old-fashioned way, by struggle.

Soviet abuses of political rights have been the basic excuse for the arms buildup for 40 years,

despite marked improvements as their economy has grown. Do we think that an impoverished, embattled U.S.S.R. will be *more* liberal? And now, when the U.S.S.R. has "incorporated into its agenda whatever the U.S. has proposed," as Alexander Yanov, a Soviet emigre and U-M political scientist observes—a test ban and nuclear and conventional cuts—we have to ask with him "why does the U.S. lose interest? What is the way the U.S. sees to achieve disarmament and peace?" Or, we might add, human rights?

U.S. policy towards the rest of the world provides a clue. In the name of "our vital interests," the U.S. has backed or installed "authoritarian" regimes worldwide, that torture and murder on a scale that would put Ghengis Khan to shame; it whitewashes its crimes as it trains and finances the armies that commit them; and it intervenes with mercenaries, as in Nicaragua, or with U.S. troops, as in Grenada or Vietnam, when the popular struggle for human rights gets out of hand.

Human rights and peace are apparently not among our government's "vital interests." We must use the rights that have been won for us to force our government to include them, or to get a government that does. The struggle for human rights can never stop.

(The above editorial was excerpted from *The Connection*.)

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

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

Statement of Purpose

Washtenaw County WAND, formed in December 1984, currently has around 200 paid members (there are 20,000 members nationwide).

WAND's primary purpose is to empower women personally and politically, and to broaden the constituency working to eliminate nuclear weapons. It educates its members and the public about the dangers of continued weapons production and tries to influence our congressional representatives by informed lobbying.

Meetings

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

at 9:30; babysitting is provided.

Membership

Membership is open to anyone interested in stopping the arms race. Current paid membership is around 200, mostly women, but men are also encouraged to join. Membership fees are \$25 per year with scholarships available for those unable to pay the entire amount. Member benefits include the local monthly newsletter and the national quarterly "WAND Bulletin," voting rights at the annual meeting, and phone alerts when key votes Congressional votes require immediate lobbying. Contact Rob Stone at 971-9249 for more details.

Community Services

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

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

Current News

Ten members of the local chapter attended the annual national WAND meeting in Charlotte, NC, recently to meet with 250 other WAND members from around the country. Founders Helen and Bill Caldicott strongly advocated a massive and

continuous presence of peace and justice groups in Washington.

Members of WAND and other peace groups recently met with Congressman Pursell after trying to set up a meeting for months. It was agreed that a similar meeting will take place twice a year. Meanwhile WAND lobbying efforts with him continue. (He is an important swing vote and should be lobbied vigorously on all peace and justice issues.)

WAND just helped sponsor the lecture by Dr. Benjamin Spock who, besides writing the book which raised several generations of Americans, has been a major peace activist since 1965. He spoke on "Parenting in the Nuclear Age." The same weekend WAND sponsored its second speaker training workshop with 25 participants from various groups.

July Events

Sunday, 13: This month's general meeting (see "Meetings"). Fran Eliot from Ann Arbor Tax Dissidents/U.S. Peace Tax Fund will be speaking about the activities of their group which was established so that people could find ways to withhold that percent of their federal income taxes which is being used for military spending. Alternative uses of that tax money will be suggested.

Ongoing: Members are appearing at the Farmer's Market every week to hand out lobbying materials and will be staffing a booth at the Art Fair in July.

POVERTY AND HUNGER

World Hunger Education-Action Committee (WHE-AC)

4202 Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
663-3560

Statement of Purpose

WHE-AC focuses on the causes of and solutions to world hunger. Its objectives include educating the community through reading groups, films, speakers, presentations, research, and group actions. WHE-AC is dedicated to understanding the complex social, political, economic, and environmental forces that create and promote world hunger, and advocates self-determination and long-term development as viable solutions. The group

supports and works closely with Oxfam America and the Institute for Food and Development Policy. The group has various resources available, including newsletters from Food First and Oxfam America.

Meetings

After a full spring schedule WHE-AC will slow down its activities in July and August. Instead of weekly meetings, informal study/discussion groups will meet on Mondays at 8pm at Dominick's, 812 Monroe. Everyone is welcome.

VICKI HONEYMAN



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665-2266

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Fri-Sat 11:00 am to 3:00 am
Closed every Tuesday

WHE-AC continued

Current News

WHE-AC thanks all those who supported Oxfam America's Tools for Peace and Justice in Central America and the Eastern Caribbean campaign. Through the Tools for Peace campaign, Oxfam sponsored dozens of rural projects that renew and support food production and meet essential health survival needs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua, issued May 1, 1985, prohibits the export of goods from the U.S. to Nicaragua, "except donated articles such as food, clothing, and medicine intended to relieve human suffering." In order to send other goods, private voluntary organizations must apply for a license from the U.S. Department of Treasury (which then consults the State Department).

Oxfam has been waiting since March 27th for its license to send \$41,000 worth of construction material and agricultural tools. At the end of April, the State Department expedited in only four days a license for a U.S. private group to send a helicopter to the contras, justifying the action on "humanitarian" grounds. WHE-AC is circulating a petition urging the U.S. government to apply the same humanitarian standard to approve Oxfam's pending license, and is also recommending that the U.S. lift the trade embargo and restrictions of private voluntary agencies working in Nicaragua.

WHE-AC member Sandra Steingraber has recently returned from a 10-week tour of the Sudan where she recorded oral histories of Oromo refugees who have fled Ethiopia. She went at the request of the Oromo Relief Association, a grassroots

organization that assists Oromos displaced inside their own country and those who seek refuge in other countries. The Oromo people, Ethiopia's largest ethnic group (estimated at 20 million), face severe government oppression: their language has been banned, their churches closed, and their land expropriated.

This oppression has produced several million refugees in bordering countries. Those who stay are subject to government resettlement programs, which have been widely criticized. Ms. Steingraber is currently finishing her report which will be published on its own and as part of a book about Ethiopia, called The Orchestration of famine. WHE-AC hopes this book will draw further attention to the government's repression of the Ethiopian people and its recent announcement to resume full-scale resettlement.

PROGRESSIVE CHURCH

**Interfaith Council
for Peace/CALC**

604 E. Huron

Ann Arbor, MI 48104

663-1870

Mon.-Fri.: 10am to 4pm

Statement of Purpose

Interfaith Council for Peace is an organization which serves as a resource center and program initiating body on the nature of peace, amelioration of the evils of war and hunger, and the development of

responses to other moral and humanitarian programs serving the religious and wider community of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County.

The organization publishes a newsletter nine times per year; any interested person may request his/her name be added to our mailing list. The group's business and activities are planned and/or approved by a Board of Directors who are elected each year.

The major work of the ICP is carried out by three task forces. The Land, Food, and Justice Task Force is planning their third annual Farm Tour scheduled for August 16. The Hunger

and Economic Justice Task Force is currently working on the annual CROP Hunger Walk carried out through the churches of the Ann Arbor area, and the Disarmament Task Force constantly monitors congressional action on military appropriations and frequently sponsors telephone and letter-writing campaigns to legislators. They will help plan activities for Hiroshima/Nagasaki days observed in August.

ICP will have a table at the Ann Arbor Street Fair (on "cause row" on S. University) and will be glad to talk with anyone who is interested in what we do.

**The Zen Lotus
Society**

Zen Buddhist Temple

Ann Arbor

1214 Packard Road

Ann Arbor, MI 48104

761-6520

If you determine your course
With force or speed
You miss the way of the law

Quietly consider
What is right and what is wrong
Receiving all opinions equally
Without haste, wisely
Observe the law

.theDhammapada

Zen Buddhist Temple Ann Arbor, is undergoing extensive renovations to become a center for lay Buddhist practitioners and their families, a residential Zen community for full-time Zen training and a retreat center for those wishing to undertake spiritual practice. Behind the wall, which was built to screen out some of the noise from Packard, most of the building is undergoing renovation, and a new meditation hall is being prepared.

The Zen Lotus Society is comprised of Zen Buddhist Temples

in Ann Arbor and in Toronto with affiliate groups in London, Ontario and Mexico. Its goal is to make the Buddha's teachings of compassion and wisdom available, to encourage a spiritual culture, and to provide service. The Society offers instruction in Zen practice, meditation retreats, Zen community living and training for priests, Dharma teachers, lay Buddhists and Zen artists. The Society is under the guidance of Venerable Samu Sunim, a Zen Master from Korea who has been teaching in the United States and Canada for almost twenty years. Sunim is assisted at each temple by priests, Dharma teachers and senior students. The temple is a nonprofit religious organization which is supported by the earnings of residents, donations, classes, retreats, special events and projects. Visitors and inquiries are welcome 8-5pm daily.

Programs

A Buddhist Service from 4:45pm to 6:30pm on Sundays is open to the public. Guidance is provided for newcomers. On Sunday morning there is a service for Korean members. There is also morning and evening meditation practice for members and visitors. The temple schedules regular introductory talks on Zen Buddhism,

usually at 7pm on the first Saturday of each month. Beginners Weekends and a weekly beginner's course (six Thursdays) is offered to provide instruction in the basics of Zen Meditation and practice.

July Events

July's programs offer a fine opportunity to learn more about Zen Buddhism. It is also a good month to become involved as special efforts are being made at this particular time to prepare for the month's events, especially the historical conference on "Zen Buddhism in North America." Help is needed in all areas. We welcome anyone who can join in for awhile and help, no experience necessary.

Wednesday 2 to Monday 7:

Yongmaeng Chongjin—intensive meditation retreat for experienced students.

Monday 14 to Saturday 19:

Conference on "Zen Buddhism in North America"—daily practice, speakers, panel discussions, informal discussions.

Saturday 19 to August 3: Zen Calligraphy Exhibition, noon to 6pm daily.

Sunday 20 to Sunday 27: Evening lectures on Buddhism.

SENIOR ISSUES

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

Statement of Purpose

The Housing Bureau for Seniors, located in the Turner Services clinic building, U-M, assists local seniors and their families in finding suitable housing. Bureau services include a guide listing available housing alternatives for seniors in this county; housing counselors to provide information about retirement centers, subsidized housing, apartments, mobile homes, adult foster care, homesharing,

cooperatives and condominiums. Outreach counselors are also available to help seniors locate housing and act as advocates for senior housing in their communities.

Community Services

Counseling is available by phone at Turner Geriatric Clinic (763-0970) or by contacting outreach counselors at the following locations: Saline Senior Center; Ypsilanti Township Senior Center; Burns Park Senior Center; Parkridge Senior Center in Ypsilanti; Chelsea Family Practice Clinic; and Whitmore Lake Senior Center. For more information, call Carolyn Hastings, executive director, or Carole Lapidis, community liaison, at the Bureau.

July Events

Monday, 21: "Senior Housing: The Private

Sector," 1:30-3:30pm, a panel discussion featuring representatives from a wide range of senior interests, such as developers, architects, bankers, governmental officials, and members of the senior community. Special guest at the forum is Mike Ketai, a developer and architect who is hoping to build senior housing in this area that will offer congregate services for its residents (housing that lets residents live in private apartment-like areas, yet share common services, such as central dining areas, laundry, housekeeping, and transportation).

The forum is free and open to the public. It will be held at the Oliphant-Marshall Auditorium of the Kellogg Eye Center, 990 Wall Street. Contact the Housing Bureau to register.

WOMEN'S ISSUES

**The Women's
Crisis Center (WCC)**
P. O. Box 7413
Ann Arbor, MI 48107
Office: 306 N. Division
Business: 761-9475
Crisis Line: 994-9100

Statement of Purpose

The Women's Crisis Center offers peer counseling and crisis intervention for all women in Washtenaw and surrounding counties. It is not just for crisis: counselors at WCC are glad to talk with women about non-crisis problems. We are here to listen to all women, regardless of their life situation, when they feel the need to vent anger, sadness, or strength, to explore options, or even to talk about the kind of day they are having. We invite women to

call for a supportive boost even when their life is not in crisis.

WCC is a non-profit, grassroots, collectively-run organization made up of community women concerned with the needs of other women. There are 40 volunteers, all women, who are members of the Ann Arbor community.

Meetings

WCC holds meetings on the last Sunday of every month, noon to 2pm at St. Andrew's Church, 306 N. Division at Lawrence. The next scheduled meeting is July 27.

Community Services

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

Referrals: WCC offers over 500 referrals to

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

July Events

Friday-Saturday, 25-26: WCC training for non-Center women. One weekend intensive training for women who want to learn WCC skills and take them to other organizations, or for personal growth. Space is limited. \$20 fee includes all materials. Call 761-9475 to register.

Sunday, 27: WCC Potluck and In-Service. Veggie potluck 12-1pm; speakers from Columbus Women Against Rape (W.A.R.) 1-2pm. All welcome, Women's Crisis Center, 306 N. Division at Lawrence in St. Andrew's Church.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

619 East University, A-1
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Information: Lillian Zaret 971-4702

Statement of Purpose

Since its founding in 1915, WILPF has united countless women working for peace and freedom. Currently, there are approximately 120 members in the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti branch. As an international organization with official representation in the United Nations, WILPF is committed to the U.N. as a strong

force for settling disputes among nations. WILPF has always affirmed that peace and freedom are inseparable, two sides of the same coin. The organization continues to be a multi-issue, multi-race group, emphasizing the connections between war and poverty, racism and economic exploitation, and sexism and violence. The group stands for the equality of all people in a world free of racism and sexism, the building of a constructive peace through world disarmament, and changing U.S. government priorities to meet human needs.

Meetings

WILPF holds monthly program and action meetings to plan events, discuss issues and determine what actions the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti branch will take regarding those issues. Call for specific times and places.

Community Services

Since education for peace is a major part of WILPF's program, the group has a lot of literature available on the subject. Art work, T-shirts, posters, buttons and books are also available for moderate donations. Members will speak on current issues and special topics, such as U.S. policy in Central America, war tax resistance. Also available are children's books on peace, disarmament and social justice

July Events

Wednesday-Saturday, 23-26: WILPF will have a display at the Ann Arbor Street Art Fair, with literature and other peace-related items available. Starting in the fall, WILPF will be presenting public programs on topics which include United Nations Day, local hunger and housing issues, nuclear disarmament, and International Women's Day.

AGENDA
P.O. BOX 3624
ANN ARBOR, MI 48106

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