

◆ Dec., 1975 ◆◆◆

◆ peace ◆

◆ EAST LANSING PEACE EDUCATION CENTER ◆

◆ 1118 S. Harrison Road
◆ East Lansing, Mi. 48823
◆ phone: (517) 332-0861

◆ center ◆
◆ newsletter ◆

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

(All interested persons are welcome to all events. For further details, 332-0861)

- Dec. 21 A CHRISTMAS PARTY
Sunday at the Abrahamic Community,
7:00 p.m. 320 M.A.C., E. Lansing.
- Dec. 22 SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION COMMITTEE meets every
Monday Monday night at the Peace Center. Dec. 22 & 29 will be work
7:45 p.m. sessions, with regular meeting beginning again Jan. 5.
- Dec. 22 The NATIONAL PRIORITIES COMMITTEE meets every Monday night.
Monday Please call the Peace Center for location information.
7:00 p.m.
- Dec. 24 Door to door CAROLING ON CHRISTMAS EVE.
Wednesday Contact the United Farm Workers office at 482-1387 for details.
- Dec. 24 From Dec. 24 through Sunday, Jan. 4, the Center will be closed
Wednesday with the exception of Monday, Dec. 29 and Tuesday, Dec. 30,
when the Center will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Dec. 25 MERRY CHRISTMAS!
- Jan. 3 The MICHIGAN UNITED CAMPAIGN meets
Saturday at the Ann Arbor AFSC office.
10:00 a.m. Call the Peace Center for details or a ride.
- Jan. 11 The Peace Education Center Policy Committee
Sunday meets at the Peace Center.
2:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome.
- Jan. 11 "TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN VALUES", a discussion with Dr. Benjamin
Sunday Hourani, prof of Political Science at E.M.U.
7:00 p.m. At the Abrahamic Community, 320 M.A.C., E. Lansing.
- Jan. 15 SAVAGES, by the Boarshead Players. A Peace Center benefit,
Thursday Tickets \$4 per person. See the announcement in this newsletter.
8:00 p.m. In Lansing, at South Grand and Lenawee.
- Jan 16 SAUL WELLMAN will share his forty years of left organizing
Friday experience in a discussion sponsored by the National Priorities
2:00 p.m. Committee. Room 334 of the MSU Union.
- Jan 16 "DREAMS AND NIGHTMARES", a documentary film on SPAIN will be
Friday followed by an address on the current situation in SPAIN by
7:30 p.m. Saul Wellman, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Bridgade.
109 S. Kedzie, MSU campus. Sponsored by National Priorities.
- Jan. 23 General membership meeting and election of officers followed
Friday by a slide show and report from the CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR
8:00 FRIENDSHIP WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Place to be announced or
call 349-2645 or 355-5146, sponsored by USCPFA.

THE PEACE CENTER IN TRANSITION

Having guided the Peace Center through its interim period during the summer months, its official incorporation, establishment of the committee, struggles with East Lansing City Council, the work-study program and general problems of funding, Bud Day will be leaving his position with the Peace Center. He will resign as director effective Dec. 15, and leave the Peace Center altogether Dec. 31.

On his departure the Peace Center will shift to an all volunteer basis for a transition period of two months, to be re-evaluated Feb. 15. During this period, Lynn Bergeson, who has recently become volunteer co-ordinator for the Peace Center, will take on the position of acting director for this interim period. She will be working with the PC committee, task force representatives and a group of volunteers whom Bud has been training for this change-over. (See the list at the end of this article of volunteer positions that have already been established. Feel free to contact these people if you have concerns in their areas.)

Working together, they hope not only to keep the Center functioning effectively, but also to work towards changes that are seen as necessary. Looking towards the future, two main issues seem involved: practical aspects such as the work-study program and the constant struggle for funds, and related, but somewhat different questions of organization and outreach.

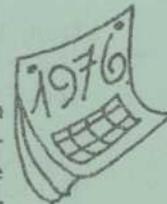
On the practical side, East Lansing City Council has voted to grant the Peace Center the \$5000 it had requested. Half of this amount will be needed immediately, to meet past debts. The results of the fund drive have been far less than hoped for, and with very limited funds available it was decided to eliminate all paid positions until a) funds become somewhat more ample, and b) some evaluation can be made of the relative success of the all-volunteer staff, and decisions can be made as to how funds may be most effectively used.

In the meantime, committee members are working to maintain the work-study contract. Also, the committee has made application to East Lansing for Community Development Funds for next year, and various other plans for eliciting funds are being activated.

Through the volunteer structure, other plans are being made towards enlarging the Center's potential as an educational resource--reaching out to the community in an attempt to help it become better informed as to the existence of the Peace Center and the services it can provide.

Despite the financial frustration, this is proving to be a stimulating period; a time of growth, conflict, challenge and decision--an experience to share. Come and share your abilities and concerns, and grow with us.

1976 CALENDERS. In recent months, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola have achieved political independence. Struggles continue in Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. You can help by purchasing a 1976 Liberation Calendar @\$2.50 each. Available from Southern Africa Liberation Committee in the Peace Center....along with other excellent literature about similar concerns.



PEACE CENTER VOLUNTEER STAFFING

VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR organizes staffing of the Peace Center office and other volunteer work, as necessary.

Lynn Bergeson (o) 372-9310 ext 43 (h) 351-8623

NEWSLETTER COORDINATOR, assisted by Anabel Dwyer and Margery Wetmore, produces this paper you are now reading.

Tom Alderman 484-3303

SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY COORDINATOR informs area school and university classrooms regarding Peace Center resources, including speakers, programs, etc.

Barb Thibeault 355-5855

LOCAL NETWORK COORDINATOR maintains contact with Peace Center committees and other peace related groups in the area.

Barb Gilin 351-0206

STATE/NATIONAL COORDINATOR maintains contact with state and national peace groups; orders Peace Center subscriptions.

Lawrence Tharp (o) 353-0757 (h) 651-6412

MAILING LIST COORDINATOR keeps the Peace Center mailing list and membership card files current.

Julie Bishop 337-2553

MEDIA COORDINATOR maintains Peace Center contact with the local news media; assists on publicity for Peace Center events.

Patty Murray (o) 371-2121 ext 302 (h) 351-0206

LIBRARIAN maintains the Peace Center library; coordinates with the East Lansing library.

Sue Kilkus (o) 337-9778 (h) 332-6970

WHY FOREIGN AID?

Just in case the American public had not grasped the essential function of "foreign aid" as being a subsidy to U.S. based multinational corporations, the fiscal year 1976 A.I.D. budget request to Congress puts it all down in black and white. According to that official document, "foreign aid" is intended to secure:

- (1) "raw material imports to meet the needs of American industry and American consumers;"
- (2) "market in which to sell the products of American enterprise;"
- (3) "opportunities for productive and profitable investment for U.S. capital and technology;" and
- (4) "cooperation in finding international solutions to complex world problems."

The budget request makes it clear the U.S. government does not give foreign aid for the purposes most Americans would like to see it given--to promote development of third world economies and to assist them in establishing institutions more responsive to the needs of their people.

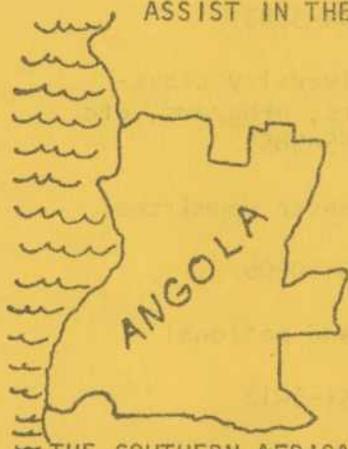
THE PEACE CENTER HAS LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN TO:

ASSIST THE NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT TO GET THE U.S. OUT OF ANGOLA.

ASSIST IN THE PREVENTION OF ANOTHER VIETNAM-TYPE FIASCO.

ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST NETWORK.

ASSIST IN THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION , EXPOSING...



Long-term U.S. support of Portuguese colonialism.

Covert actions by the CIA since 1962.

Corporation involvement in Southern Africa.

U.S. support of racist South Africa.

Current American military involvement in Angola.

Secretive entanglements by Henry Kissinger and co.

THE SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION COMMITTEE HAS TAKEN THE LEAD....

- * Over the weekend of December 14th, major news media exposed covert American military assistance to Angola, \$50 million worth. S.A.L.C. has been disseminating that information for over a month...and is prepared to share documentation with any persons or groups.
- * The major news media leaked information about the resignation of Nathaniel Davis, Asst. Secretary of State for Africa. S.A.L.C. shared this issue months ago.
- * Monday, December 15th, S.A.L.C. invited others to a strategy session. For an hour, concerned persons wrestled with the complex interaction of Angola, Portugal, Russia, China, South Africa, Zaire, U.S.A., MPLA, FNLA-UNITA, CIA, U.S. Military Budget, State Department, U.S.-Cuban relations, detente, etc. The following programs were then approved and launched.

INFORMATIVE FACT SHEETS and FILES re: ANGOLA and related issues.
(available at the Peace Center, NOW). Can you help distribute?

CONFERENCE ON ANGOLAN CRISIS...planning session: Peace Center, Sunday, December 21st, 7:00 p.m. Interested persons welcome.

INTERACTION WITH CONGRESS...letters expressing concern to Senators Hart, Griffin, Dick Clark, etc., Congressperson Bob Carr and others.

EXPRESSION THROUGH LOCAL MEDIA...letters to editors, advertisements, etc.
...along with activation of local and state networks.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED....CALL THE PEACE CENTER NOW

CIA INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA

The people of Angola successfully terminated 500 years of Portuguese rule on November 11, but a major war is still waging. The presence of three movements divided on political, geographic, and ethnic lines has prevented a simple transition from colony to independence. These divisions, together with Angola's wealth in natural resources, have invited intervention in the decolonization process by external powers. The United States has been prominent among these outside forces.

The CIA has been buying arms for two liberation movements, FNLA and UNITA, in an effort to offset the military and political successes of the third movement, MPLA. The CIA operations have been approved by President Ford and are being carried out with the knowledge of several Congressional committees, including the Senate and House Armed Forces and Appropriations Committees, and the Senate Foreign Relations and House Internal Relations Committees.

CIA support for FNLA has a long history: in 1962, the Agency and President Kennedy "activated" FNLA leader Holden Roberto as the "future leader in Angola," since Portugal could not be expected to retain Angola indefinitely. The CIA interest in UNITA is more recent. Jonas Savimbi, who heads UNITA, is avowedly "anti-communist" and anti-MPLA--two reasons for the CIA's interest in him.

U.S. aid to the two movements is being disbursed largely through President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. Indeed, it is impossible to discuss U.S. intervention in Angola without examining Zaire's relationship with both Angola and the United States. Zaire shares a long border with Angola; the Bakongo people, who comprise the bulk of FNLA's supporters, straddle this border. Holden Roberto of FNLA is Mobutu's brother-in-law (he has spent only four years of his life in Angola).

During the recent hearings on the CIA alleged assassinations, Senate intelligence Committee members received pressure from the Ford Administration to stop their investigation of the assassination of Patrice Lumumba. During the Congo (Zaire) crisis of the early 1960's, Lumumba was a popular nationalist leader. Mobutu came to power a few years after Lumumba's assassination and investigations of the past events in the Congo were considered by the Ford Administration to be too sensitive for current events in Angola. The Senate Intelligence Committee report on the CIA and Patrice Lumumba states:

"The chain of events revealed by the documents and testimony is strong enough to permit a reasonable inference that the plot to assassinate Lumumba was authorized by President Eisenhower. Nevertheless, there is enough countervailing testimony by Eisenhower Administration officials and enough ambiguity and lack of clarity in the records of high-level policy meetings to preclude the Committee from making a finding that the President intended an assassination effort against Lumumba."

Since General Mobutu seized power in 1965, maintaining the stability of his staunchly pro-western rule in Zaire has been a cornerstone of U.S. policy in Africa. The CIA has had a principal Africa station in Zaire during his regime.

The rationale for the more recent CIA support of FNLA and UNITA is that MPLA is receiving arms from the Soviet Union. It could be argued that a "Soviet-engineered takeover" of the Angolan government is no more desirable than a similar CIA effort. However, as events in Indochina and Chile revealed, any Soviet presence in a particular country is often exaggerated and used as justification for significant American subversion of the internal political process.

Furthermore, warnings of dangerous Soviet intervention from American officials should hardly be taken at face value, when accompanied by pious denials of U.S. interference. In a major Africa policy statement on September 23, Secretary Kissinger stated, "We are most alarmed at the interference of extracontinental powers who do not wish Angola well, and whose involvement is inconsistent with the promise of true independence."

The evidence that MPLA is completely under the Soviet thumb is unconvincing. Leaders of MPLA deny that they would exchange 500 years of Portuguese rule for Soviet domination. Senator Dick Clark, Chairperson of the Africa Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who visited Angola and met with the presidents of all three movements in August, came away firmly convinced that nothing in the situation justified U.S. intervention.

Yet in recent weeks, a column of CIA-supported FNLA and UNITA forces, led by white South African troops and Portuguese mercenaries, advanced 250 miles north to capture Novo Redondo...using American C-130 planes and French armored cars from a South African army-air force base in Grootfontein, Namibia. Strange that on the occasion of a triple-veto in the UN by Britain, France, and USA last June, the three stated that there was "no threat to international peace and security" in the continuing South African occupation of Namibia.

U.S. intervention in Angola may prove as tragic and costly as in Indochina. It will add thousands more to the killed and wounded, and entangle the U.S. in an escalating conflict in southern Africa for years to come. By making common cause with South African forces, the U.S. is alienating the developing world and deepening its complicity with South Africa's racist. Any Angolan government which comes to power beholden to South Africa for support will discourage the fight for freedom in Namibia and South Africa.

Further, an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 stipulated that no funds could be spent by or on behalf of the CIA for covert operations "unless and until the President finds that each such operation is important to the national security of the United States."

The Ford Administration is trying to aid FNLA and UNITA further by siphoning a \$82 million aid package to Mobutu's Zaire, of which \$23 million is for "security supporting assistance" and \$19 million in military credit sales (up from \$3.5 million last year). The items slated to be sold on credit include 12 armored cars and 400 jeeps and trucks--precisely the kind of "Zairean" army equipment now being used in Angola. The magnitude of this aid package is many times the level of previous years.

The Administration has conceded that the Angolan strife is among the reasons for the quantum leap in aid to Zaire. Secretary Kissinger said on November 6, that the railways through Angola are important outlets for Zaire and Zambia, and in this situation, "we do believe it is important to make clear to Zaire that we are prepared to be of assistance." He neglected to mention that the railways are heavily used by U.S. corporations extracting Zaire's rich mineral resources.

At least two amendments will be offered to the International Security Assistance bill, presently before Congress, as follows: (1) that no assistance authorized by this act and no covert assistance may be furnished directly or indirectly to any political group in Angola, (2) that no defense material included in the Foreign Military Sales Act shall be sold to Zaire until the President reports that it has halted all military assistance to political groups in Angola and Congress has approved this report by concurrent resolution. Persons supporting African self-determination and those disturbed by recent revelations about the CIA might well express themselves in support of such amendments. For more information, consult the Southern Africa Liberation Committee at the Peace Education Center, 1118 S. Harrison Road(332-0861).

This article is submitted by the Southern Africa Liberation Committee, a task for of the Peace Center.

NO ECONOMIC AID TO DICTATORS

The American people have traditionally had a strong concern for the protection of basic human rights. Congress has reflected this concern in recent years by adopting legislation attempting to make human rights a consideration in US foreign policy. With a few noteworthy but limited exceptions, though, their efforts have had little effect on human rights in the countries economically and militarily tied to the US.

Within the last few months, however, Congress has translated concern into meaningful legislation. The lives of thousands of political prisoners and their families in Chile, South Korea, the Philippines, Brazil and dozens of other countries governed by US backed repressive regimes will be affected.

By a surprisingly resounding voice vote, the Senate passed the precedent-setting Abourezk-McGovern human rights amendment on November 4. The amendment calls for a ban on economic aid to governments which "engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights unless the aid gets to those who most need it and does not either directly or indirectly serve to maintain in power those authorities whose practices are inimical to human rights." The passage of the parallel Harkin Amendment on September 10 in the House assures for the first time in the history of the US foreign aid program that strong operative language will be written into law barring US economic aid to dictators.

What separates these amendments from previous Congressional efforts to address the issue of human rights is the fact that it is binding legislation. For the past two years Congress has passed "sense of Congress" resolutions banning economic and military assistance to foreign governments which "practice the internment or imprisonment of that country's citizens for political purposes." Predictably, the Administration has ignored these resolutions.

Over half of the countries the Administration wants to receive US economic aid this year are dictatorships (based on Senator Alan Cranston's 1974 list of repressive governments). Of the \$2.2 billion in economic aid requested for 102 countries, an estimated \$1.2 billion is slated for these dictatorships.

What this aid means to citizens living under repressive regimes is that their government will feel free to continue the imprisonment and torture of its political opponents. Each dollar of US aid makes such governments less dependent on the good will of its citizens and more dependent on continued aid from the US.

The passage of these amendments into law will now put strong pressure on these 55 backed US dictatorships to choose between granting basic civil liberties to its citizens and losing US economic aid.

The above commentary was taken from the "Legislative Update," a periodical put out by the ad hoc Coalition for a New Foreign Policy (formerly the Coalition to Stop Funding the War).

While this legislation is certainly encouraging, we should not assume that its implementation will in any way be automatic. Ultimately its effectiveness will depend upon our ability to keep ourselves informed about US support of foreign dictatorships and continuing efforts to pressure our congress-people to end such support.

PEOPLE AGAINST SANGUINE/SEAFARER

The Navy has recently stepped up its publicity campaign of the controversial Project Seafarer, a plan to bury a huge underground antenna in Michigan's Upper Peninsula in order to communicate with submerged submarines around the world. The project would involve a grid of cables buried from three to six feet underground over an estimated area of 3,000 to 4,000 square miles. Such a system, states the Navy, is essential to national security and national defense and would harm neither the environment nor the quality of human life.

Opponents of the Navy's project, however, have raised serious questions concerning the impact that such a project would have on humans, animals and plants. Examination of research reports clearly indicate that 1) serum triglycerides, indicative of cardiovascular disease, were raised to dangerous levels in Navy men exposed to ELF (Extremely Low Frequency) radiation, 2) the direction finding ability of certain birds was impaired in the ELF field, and 3) certain plants showed significant alterations in growth rates.

So far, only one UP community, Iron Mountain, Mi., has had an opportunity to vote on the issue. The results of the November election show significant opposition to the project: 1778 votes against having Seafarer placed in the U.P. and 612 votes for it. At a recent news conference (Nov. 26) Governor Milliken stated that he has grave reservations about having Seafarer buried in Michigan soil. This would seem to be an ideal time to write to the governor urging him to oppose this costly, potentially harmful project.

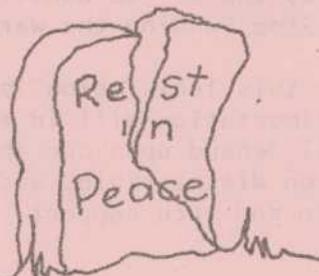
That Seafarer is but another component of an already over-powerful system of violence goes without saying. People Against Sanguine/Seafarer (PAS/S), a group of concerned U.P. citizens who oppose the project, would appreciate contact from any persons or organizations interested or already involved in opposing the Seafarer Project. Any seeking information or having information or suggestions that might be useful, please contact PAS/S representative:

Kathy Brahney
516 Sheldon Ave. #20
Houghton, Mich. 49931
(906) 482-4017

Thanks for your interest and support!

The National Priorities Committee has taken up opposition to Sanguine/Seafarer. Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, at its recent state conference, also decide to oppose S/S. Organization of statewide resistance to this potential disaster will be discussed at the up-coming Michigan United Campaign meeting (see calendar for details).

LAST GRAVE AT DIMBAZA, rare documentary film on conditions of oppression in South Africa, filmed by Blacks and smuggled out of South Africa, is now available for showings to groups anywhere in Michigan, by calling Instructional Media Center, MSU, (353-4473 for off-campus use, 353-6711 for on-campus use). In addition, members of the Southern Africa Liberation Committee are prepared to introduce the film, lead discussion, and share relevant literature from and about South Africa, if you contact them through the Peace Center. (332-0861)



SAFEGUARD ABM SYSTEM TO SHUT DOWN;
\$5 BILLION SPENT IN 6 YEARS SINCE DEBATE

The following news articles is from The New York Times, November 25, 1975. It was written by John W. Finney.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—After a \$5.7 billion investment, the Defense Department is planning to shut down the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system, which from the start the academic and Congressional critics said would never work.

In keeping with the military maxim that outmoded weapons should not be killed but should just fade away, the department has yet to announce its decision to place the Safeguard ABM site near Grand Forks, N.D., in "a standby status," much less give a reason why.

The House and Senate have gone a step further by voting to dismantle the installation, but the formal resolution of its fate remains to be worked out by a House-Senate conference committee.

Perhaps one reason for the Pentagon's reticence is that an official announcement of its plans could be interpreted as ultimate vindication for the critics who in 1968 and 1969 vainly tried to stop deployment of the system to defend against enemy ballistic missiles.

The Senate critics lost that fight by one vote in 1969 when former Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine, switched her position at the last minute. Now six years later the Safeguard system, which never got beyond the one site in North Dakota, is to be closed for many of the same reasons the critics offered in contending the system should never be built.

The ABM debate in the Senate proved to be a turning point—some in the Senate would say in retrospect a high water mark—in Congressional examination of weapons programs.

For the first time scientist from the academic community joined members of Congress in challenging a major weapons program of the Defense Department. Pentagon critics in Congress have not since been able to mount such a sustained attack on a weapons system. But one outgrowth of the ABM fight, in the opinion of many Senators, is that the Senate Armed Services Committee has ever since been much more critical in examining Pentagon programs.

DISMANTLING PROPOSED

The House Appropriations Committee has proposed that the Grand Forks station be dismantled by next July. Its reasoning was that as the Soviet Union deploys multiple warheads on its intercontinental ballistic missiles "the utility of Safeguard to protect Minutemen will be essentially nullified in the future."

This was precisely the basic argument used six years ago by the critics, who contended that the Soviet Union could overwhelm the Safeguard system by throwing in warheads until all the Safeguard missiles were exhausted and then start attacking the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Safeguard system—the outgrowth of 20 years of missile defense research dating back to the Army's Nike Zeus program in the 1950's—went through several technical and political evolutions, to the point that its Senate critics came to charge that it was "a system in search of a mission."

FORWARD WITH THE REVOLUTION

Angola is not the only southern African country engaged in a struggle for true national independence. Freedom fighters in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) have been committed to armed revolution in this country for over a decade. Last week, the Peace Center acted as host to two representatives from Zimbabwe. Sarudzai Onurucheminzwa, member of the Women's Detachment of the Army of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANLA) and Mr. Tapson Mawere, U.S.-based representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), spoke Friday evening (December 12) at the Lansing YWCA.

Sarudzai and Tapson presented a brief history of the liberation party they represent, ZANU, and its armed counterpart ZANLA, represent one of a number of parties in Zimbabwe. Until recently, liberation parties in Zimbabwe shared equal representation in the African National Congress (ANC), an umbrella organization representing all liberation groups in the country. Factional differences have since caused the credibility of the ANC to be seriously weakened. According to Mr. Mawere, ZANU is the only truly anti-imperialist party in Zimbabwe. ZANU has succeeded in liberating one-third of Zimbabwe thus far and will continue to fight until the remaining two-thirds of the country is free of capitalist and imperialist domination.

Sarudzai addressed some of her remarks to the role of women engaged in armed struggle. Being a woman and a freedom fighter in Zimbabwe, she revealed a number of experiences related to her role as an activist in the revolution. Sarudzai stated that although western society discriminates against women, the social transformation created by armed struggle in her society made everyone comrades, regardless of their sex. Men and women struggle together in Zimbabwe, united against a common enemy.

Sarudzai became involved in the struggle in 1972. As a black woman in Rhodesia, the oppression she experienced was especially severe. According to Sarudzai, once the liberation struggle became known to her, "the idea of joining ZANLA didn't take long for me."

Initially, within the community of ZANLA, Sarudzai was able to express her commitment to help end oppression in Zimbabwe. She performed many tasks with her male comrades. Few women were part of ZANLA at this time. Specifically Sarudzai teaches children of all ages in the liberated zones. Gradually however, the number of women in the armed forces increased sufficiently to form a ZANLA Women's Detachment. This detachment has been instrumental in sharpening the ideological thinking of all those engaged in the struggle for national independence in Zimbabwe.

Tapson and Sarudzai stressed the importance of continuing the struggle against imperialism both in the United States and Zimbabwe. The blacks in Zimbabwe look to the west for the source of their oppression. Tapson and Sarudzai encouraged all those individuals sensitive to the exploitive government of Rhodesia to persist in their efforts until this government is replaced by a government reflecting majority rule in Zimbabwe. Their presentation helped to clarify how much work remains to be done. The public must be made aware of the situation in Zimbabwe and in all other situations of imperialist domination. The United States must be revealed as the source of this domination. Tapson and Sarudzai are hopeful that the work needed for the destruction of oppression in Zimbabwe will be done. Their visit to East Lansing last week made a significant contribution to this task.

S-1 WOULD JAIL ALL OF US

Have you ever picketed a government facility? Pending congressional legislation numbered S-1 could make you liable for prosecution as a felon.

Did you ever participate in an anti-Vietnam War demonstration big enough to "interfere with" public transportation? Had S-1 been on the books, you could have been charged as a saboteur.

Have you ever transported four persons across a state line for the redress of grievances against the government? S-1 could charge you with leading a "riot," prescribing three years imprisonment and a \$100,000 fine.

Should a federal agency be authorized to tap your phone for 48 hours, on its own whim, without a court order? The authors of S-1 think so.

Should federal officials committing illegal acts be immune from prosecution so long as they can claim to believe "the conduct was required or authorized by law" (the Watergate defense)? S-1 would so provide.

Under the same bill, government officials leaking "classified information" to the press (including evidence of wrong-doing) would be liable for seven years in prison, even in peacetime. A reporter or publisher printing such information would be equally guilty. The bill would create a new crime of "impairing" military effectiveness through reporting a false statement, even if the misstatement was an honest error. It would also restore the death penalty for a number of crimes.

S-1 is no right-winger's empty diatribe. It stands a good chance of passage in both Houses of Congress and would no doubt be signed into law by the President. Originally conceived as a revision of the criminal code, designed to eliminate inconsistencies and confusing precedents, most of the bill is non-controversial. Its repressive features were tacked on by Senators John McClellan (D-Ark.) and Roman Hruska (R-Neb.) under the guidance of Attorneys General Mitchell and Kleindienst. The Society of American Law Teachers takes issue with some of the less politically-motivated provisions, but stresses that "S-1 contains a collection of laws that threaten beneficial dissemination of information to the American public, all in the name of an inflated view of the requirements of national security and governmental efficiency. While not all of these provisions are innovations, they all step boldly into realms of speech and publication clearly protected by the First Amendment."

Espionage

Section 1121 criminalizes the collection or communication of "national defense information" (very broadly defined) while eliminating the current stipulation that such conduct be specifically intended to injure the interests of the United States. Such a provision would have called for the jailing of editors who printed the "Pentagon Papers" released by Daniel Ellsberg.

Another provision makes communication of "classified information" a felony, even if the disclosure of such material in no way injures the United States or even if it is improperly classified. This procedure would encourage the excessive secrecy already under attack, and severely intimidate reporters and publications working to provide the American people with anything other than what the government decides they should know. Embarrassing or merely inconvenient information could be shielded with the casual application of a "classified" stamp.

Sedition

Current law permits the government to prosecute advocacy of lawlessness only when such advocacy is directed at inciting imminent lawless action. S-1 would penalize anyone who advocates action which might facilitate the overthrow of government, and fails to require that a substantial likelihood of such conduct will result. In essence, seditious speech could be charged at the discretion of a prosecutor, a clear violation of First Amendment provisions.

Sabotage

Various sections of the bill provide stiff penalties for demonstrators who interfere, by their very presence, with the free flow of traffic in and out of government installations, defined as a form of sabotage. It also creates a new crime of reporting false statements which might impair military effectiveness. The latter provision would stifle combat reports unfavorable to the government and would certainly cause an editor to think twice before printing a story of the My Lai massacre type.

Rioting

A "riot" is defined as "an assemblage of five persons" which "creates a grave danger" to "property." Again, "grave danger" is open to the interpretation of law enforcement officials and prosecutors. "Inciting" a riot could be charged against persons planning an assemblage which was later determined to be such a threat to property. These provisions would have seriously jeopardized individuals who planned and directed anti-war demonstrations which resulted in any damage to property.

Wiretapping

S-1 authorizes a law enforcement officer to tap the phones of groups and individuals whenever he "reasonably determines that an emergency situation exists with respect to conspiratorial activities threatening the national security." Clearly, the inherent potential for the abusive surveillance of political dissenters is obvious. No court order is required for temporary monitoring.

Turning Back the Clock

At a time when excessive government secrecy, harassment of dissenters, and intimidation of the press are widely seen as fundamental abuses, S-1 is an effort to turn back the clock. The lessons of Watergate and the Vietnam War have been lost on its authors. Many of our basic freedoms of expression will be lost if S-1 becomes law.

(by Jim Conroy; reprinted from Sane World)

STOP S-1

In Detroit the Michigan Coalition to Stop S-1 has been formed. In the Lansing area, a group to educate citizens regarding the S-1 is also getting together. Watch this Newsletter for further information.

ACT NOW

Write Senator Philip Hart, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee now considering the S-1 bill. Ask him to vote against the bill in committee and when it comes to the floor for a Senate vote.

***More Alternative Gift Ideas: Bread for the World by Arthur Simon. Gift a friend or relative with this academic yet easy-to-read book on the world hunger crisis. Available at Peace Center at reduced rate - \$1.25.

Simple Lifestyle Calendar for 1976. Contains 366 daily hints for simplifying one's lifestyle. Great gift for friends who are conscious of the need for simpler living. Proceeds to Center for Science in the Public Interest. Available at Peace Center for 1/2 price - \$1.50.

Announcing new resources of the World Hunger Task Force:

Tapes: "Capitalism and the Food Industry" and "Corporate Review" describe how food is grown, processed and distributed for profit, not people. These are especially good teaching aids for a teenage group. By Great Atlantic Radio Conspiracy. We also have new materials from Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) which include a Nutrition Scoreboard Poster and the booklet Food Scorecard. Excellent materials on domestic poverty are included in a packet from the U.S. Catholic Conference Campaign for Human Development. The November, 1974 Issue of Social Education is devoted to Hunger, Poverty and Global Interdependence. On order is Jayne Millar's Focusing on Global Poverty and Development: A Resource Book for Educators which is at this time the most highly recommended resource for teachers. Do make use of our materials and notify educators of their availability!

Calendar items:

- January 26, 1976 - World Hunger Education all-day workshop sponsored by Grend Rapids AFSC. Car pools now forming. Call PEC for details.
January 22, 1976 - World Hunger Task Force Meeting at 7:30 at Peace Center.

OPTIONS FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER

APPETIZERS

ORANGE JUICE from FLORIDA FARMWORKERS, brought to you by COCA*COLA
SARDINES from PERU, brought to you by NOZAKI of PORTUGAL
SAUTEED MUSHROOMS from TAIWAN, brought to you by CLOROX

SALAD

LETTUCE from MIGRANT WORKERS, brought to you by DOW CHEMICAL
TOMATOES from MIGRANT WORKERS, brought to you by GULE & WESTERN

MAIN COURSE

SPAM(BEEF) from ARGENTINA, brought to you by IOWA BEEF PROCESSING
OR
TURKEY from POULTRY FARMERS, brought to you by GREYHOUND
RICE from MISSISSIPPI DELTA, brought to you by COOK INDUSTRIES
CARROTS from SMALL FARMERS, brought to you by TENNECO

BEVERAGES (CHOICE)

TEA from BANGLADESH, brought to you by UNILEVER
COFFEE from ANGOLA, brought to you by GENERAL FOODS
COCOA from GHANA, brought to you by NESTLE
SUGAR from SOUTH AFRICA, brought to you by GREAT WESTERN

DESSERT

CHOCOLATE CREAM PIE from LATIN AMERICA, brought to you by I.T.T.
CASHEW NUTS from MOZAMBIQUE, brought to you by TENNECO

The Peace Education Center has bought out the house for opening night at the Boarshead Players' presentation SAVAGES, by Christopher Hampton. The play is about Alan West's belief that action is futile and Carlos Esquerdo's belief that it is necessary. It is about the extermination of the Amazonian Indians, but that is a metaphor for a larger extermination and therefore a look at Western man's own inability to cope with his own civilization," from a review by Gordon Davidson. Opening night will be a benefit for the Peace Center. It will be Jan. 15 at 8 p.m. in Lansing at the corner of South Grand and Lenawee. Tickets are \$4 and are available at the Peace Center. This is an excellent change to show support for the Peace Center and get in touch with other PC people. The Players have offered to avail themselves for a discussion of the play with the audience after the performance. Tickets can also make good Christmas presents.

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