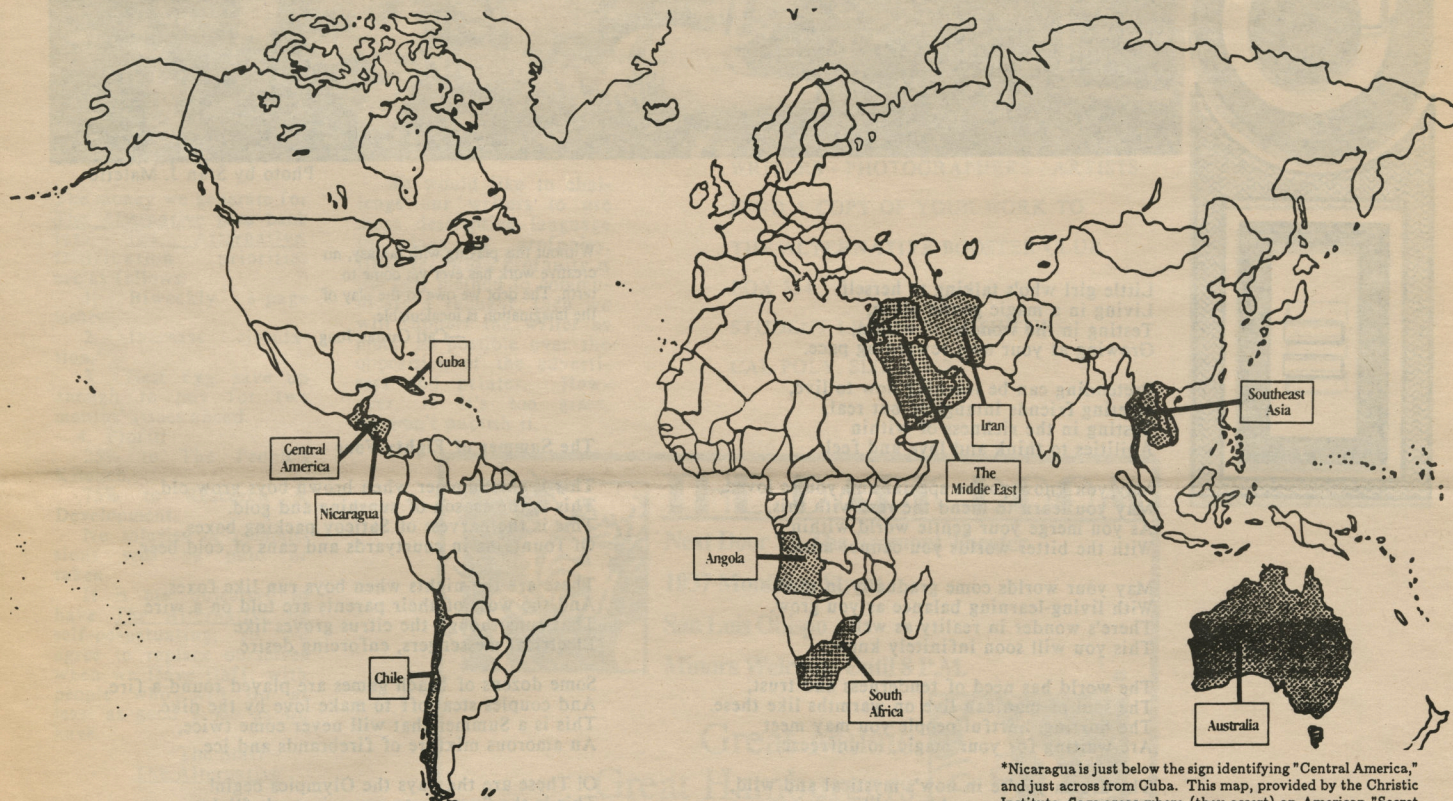


ALTERNATIVE

WHERE THE HECK IS NICARAGUA, ANYWAY?*



*Nicaragua is just below the sign identifying "Central America," and just across from Cuba. This map, provided by the Christic Institute, flags areas where (they assert) an American "Secret Team" interfered in domestic politics (see story below).

WHAT THE HECK'S GOING ON DOWN THERE.....

FROM THE ANTI-CONTRA POINT OF VIEW

THE SECRET TEAM BEHIND IRAN/CONTRAGATE

By Richard Handley, Ojai
Center for Peace and the
Environment.

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

The international crimes committed by this group in the name of the United States are at the heart of the Iran/Contra Scandal. Several Secret Team members, such as retired Maj. Gens. Richard Secord and John Singlaub, and the businessman Albert Hakim, are now being investigated by Congressional committees and the Special Prosecutor for

Continued on Page 4

FROM THE PRO-CONTRA POINT OF VIEW

FROM THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN LAGOMARSINO

By Matthew A. Reynolds,
Legislative Assistant to
the Congressman

Dear Editor,

Thank you for telephoning Congressman Lagomarsino's Washington office and talking with me about your journal, *The Alternative* of San Luis Obispo, and the Congressman's views on the situation in Central America. Insofar as Mr. Lagomarsino has returned to California

for the August district work period, he asked me to respond to you on his behalf.

As you know, the United States has pressed for negotiations with Nicaragua and its neighbors since August 1981. However, the Sandinistas controlling Nicaragua have rejected both our efforts and those of the opposition and the Catholic

Continued on Page 5

FROM THE MISKITO INDIAN POINT OF VIEW

Reprinted with permission
from *Americans Before
Columbus*, A Publication of
the National Indian Youth
Council, Albuquerque, N.M.

Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the armed Indian resistance called MISURASATA, recently offered his vision of political events in Nicaragua at the law school of the University of New Mexico.

In the course of the evening, his words also painted a picture of himself.

Continued on Page 6



Photo by Stan J. Maletic

Little girl who's talking to herself
Living in a magic gentle place,
Testing in the wonder of within,
Growing at your own rewarding pace.

Pretending can be learning how to live,
Meeting friends intangible but real,
Testing in the richness of within
Abilities to think and love and feel.

May you know you're special and you're loved,
May you learn to blend the rest with this,
As you merge your gentle world within
With the bitter worlds you cannot miss.

May your worlds come gradually in tune
With living-learning balance as you grow.
There's wonder in reality as well
This you will soon infinitely know.

The world has need of tenderness and trust,
The soul of man can live on warmth like these.
The hurting, hurtful people you may meet
Are waiting for your magic, to unfreeze.

The dream you're in now's mystical and wild,
Filled with magic worlds you'll never see.
Dream on now, dear imaginative child
There's wonder in the woman you will be.

Marcia Chamlee

Dear Editor,

I read two articles in The Alternative about abortion, one was Pro-Life jargon and the other was a retaliation to Pro-Life which satirized the scare tactics practiced by pro-lifers to sway pregnant women away from terminating their pregnancies.

My main response is that I am incensed by the impersonal nature of both sides. Would it be too brash to remind these soap boxers that they are discussing very personal aspects of people's lives? A vulnerable, frightened woman who may already feel abandoned and victimized

shouldn't have to feel something like a rope in a social tug-of-war.

The gist of the decision is that it is the individual's decision. There are three choices: abortion, adoption or having and raising a child. It's not easy, but a choice must be made. Choosing any one of them contrary to an individual's capabilities would not only be disastrous but potentially violent or possibly even fatal.

To choose abortion a woman must be responsible to her own psyche; to choose adoption she must be responsible to her own

honor, and to choose a child is to be responsible for another human life. Helping someone make this very difficult life decision involves some slack in the rope, not a tug-of-war. Pro-choice should mean pro-choice, not pro-abortion. Pro-life should mean pro-life not pro-children - who - are - not - going - to - be - taken - care - of - by - anyone - even - society - but - must - be - born - because - myth - says - so - not - because - someone - is - ready - willing - and - able - to - have - them - to - keep - or - to - have - be - adopted.

Without this playing with fantasy, no creative work has ever yet come to birth. The debt we owe to the play of the imagination is incalculable.

—Carl Gustav Jung

The Summer of Eighty Four

This is the Summer when brown boys grow old.
This is the season of sunshine and gold.
This is the harvest of Saticoy packing boxes,
Of fountains in courtyards and cans of cold beer.

These are the nights when boys run like foxes,
And the woes of their parents are told on a wire
That runs though the citrus groves like
Electrical messengers, enforcing desire.

Some dozens of beach games are played round a fire,
And couples steal off to make love by the dike.
This is a Summer that will never come twice,
An amorous mixture of firebrands and ice.

O! These are the days the Olympics begin!
This is the Summer to pause in one's flight.
These are the days to enjoy and delight—
Mythic, priapismic! A Summer sans sin?

Gordon Curzon

native Booster Club, Box 354, Student Life and Activities, Cal Poly SLO 93407.

Diana Parks

The rain, like tears upon the world
Can cleanse,
As tears can cleanse
And thoughts so washed
Can shine anew
Like new-washed leaves.

Marcia Bennett Chamlee

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WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

The money we generate for The Alternative goes back into The Alternative. Distribution priorities are as follows:

1. Biweekly 8-page issues.
 2. Increase circulation.
 3. Nest Egg: save up enough to pay for two months' issues ahead.
 4. Profit:
 - 25% to The People's Kitchen.
 - 75% to Research & Development.
- No salaries or commissions will be paid or taken.

It is our objective to have The Alternative be self-perpetuating, so we agree to replace ourselves when we leave staff, with people who will do at least as good a job as we have.

The Staff
The Alternative

PROFANITY POLICY

We would like to challenge our writers to use more descriptive language in place of profanity. However, when profanity is the best method to communicate a thought, then we will support the writer as much as possible over the opposition of the advertisers and printer. However, if it's too gross, we won't publish it.

The Alternative is an independent public forum, published by volunteer staff. Contact The Alternative Booster Club, Box 354, Student Life and Activities, Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407. Approximately 3,000 issues of The Alternative are distributed free of charge, every other week during the school year and monthly during the summer. The Alternative is funded by advertisers, subscriptions, merchandise sales, fund-raisers and donations. Subscriptions are paid in advance, 10 issues for \$5.00. The Alternative is distributed only by authorized circulation staff or authorized distributors. All material is covered by copyright laws, and only the author may reprint each item without permission of The Alternative. Authors/Artists retain all rights. Submit COPIES of work; NOTHING WILL BE RETURNED. For advertising rates, or any other reason, leave a message at (805) 541-3883.

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their role in the Reagan Administration's illegal arms sales to Iran and the Contras. For a quarter century this group has trafficked in drugs, assassinated political enemies, stolen from the U.S. government, armed terrorists, and subverted the will of Congress and the public with hundreds of millions of drug dollars at their disposal.

The leaders and chief lieutenants of the Secret Team are defendants in a \$17 million civil lawsuit filed in May 1986 by the Christic Institute on behalf of U.S. journalists Martha Honey and Tony Avirgan. Plaintiff Avirgan was seriously wounded in the 1984 attempted assassination of Eden Pastora (a dissident contra commander who would not accept the supervision of the largest contra grouping, the FDN) during a press conference at La Penca, Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican border. The attack killed eight, including an U.S. reporter, and seriously injured two dozen.

During their subsequent investigation of the press

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

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

Act. The 29 defendants include: Hull, Secord, Singlaub, Hakim, Escobar; Contra leader Adolfo Calero; businessman Roberto Owen; and mercenary Thomas Posey.

Two important, but relatively unknown, defendants are Theodore Shackley and Thomas Clines, who are both being investigated by the Select Committees. In the affidavit, Christic Institute General Counsel Daniel Sheehan alleges that Shackley and Clines were CIA operatives who supervised covert paramilitary operations against Cuba in the early 1960s. In 1965 the two were transferred to Laos, where they provided air support to a druglord named Vang Pao in order to consolidate his control over the opium trade. Some of these heroin profits were used to train paramilitary units of Hmong tribesmen which assassinated over 100,000 suspected "communist sympathizers"--largely non-combatant civilians like town leaders, school teachers, and bookkeepers. Shackley and Clines' associates in this "unconven-

tional warfare" operation included Secord, Singlaub, and a young 2nd Lt. by the name of Oliver North.

In 1971, Shackley and Clines were transferred to the CIA's Western Hemisphere operations, where they directed the "Track II" strategy in Chile that contributed to the 1973 overthrow of Salvador Allende's democratically elected government. The following year, Shackley and Clines directed and financed the Phoenix Project, a political assassination program that killed some 60,000 Vietnamese civilians.

According to the affidavit, Shackley and Clines moved their Secret Team operations into the private sector shortly before the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. They subsequently transferred large quantities of Vang Pao drug money to a secret account in Australia and diverted hundreds of tons of military equipment from U.S. arsenals to a secret cache in Thailand.

Following the collapse of the Saigon government, Shackley, Clines, and the Secret Team moved their

Mexico City Subway -- The Aztec Woman

A strong, sun-burned face
With eyes bright
Watched the station signs --
One by one.

She got up, collected her belongings
Leaving at the Pyramids.
No word was spoke between us --
This Aztec woman and me.

To the well-dressed man
Next to me I said,
"Pictures are an interesting thing
To have on the street signs."
He replied, "That woman and many
Like her cannot read."

Semino (Joseph Peter Simini)

operations to Iran to help the Shah's secret police identify and assassinate opponents of the regime. It was during this period that Richard Secord, as assistant secretary of defense, and middle-man Albert Hakim, developed the technique of buying U.S. aircraft and weapons from the government at the low manufacturer's cost, selling them to Middle Eastern nations at the much higher replacement cost, and depositing the profits into secret bank accounts.

The Secret Team next moved Central America in an attempt to shore up another tottering dictator--Nicaragua's Anastasio Somoza. When President Carter invoked the Harkin Amendment to cut-off further U.S. aid to Somoza with arms. After Somoza's overthrow, members of the team armed and advised the dictator's ex-National Guardsmen, who were setting up a counter-revolutionary army in Honduras.

This private supply channel continued until the 1980 election of Ronald Reagan, who formal-

ly allowed the CIA to mount its own covert paramilitary operation against the Sandinista government. In late 1983, anticipating a congressional cut-off of U.S. aid to the contras, Lt.Col. Oliver North, under the direction of Reagan, Bush, Meese, and Casey, reached out to Shackley, Clines, Secord, and Hakim to re-activate their military supply to the contra operation. This operation was in direct violation of the Boland Amendment passed by Congress in October 1984 that banned all U.S. officials from providing direct or indirect support for military of paramilitary operations against Nicaragua.

This purposeful violation of the will of Congress and the commission of criminal felonies constitute impeachable offenses by the government officials involved.

When the White House decided in 1985 and 1986 to secretly sell arms to Iran, North recruited the same men to carry out this covert mission. The Secret Team was the critical conduit in the plan to

divert profits from the Iran arms sales to the contras.

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

[Ed. Note: The Christic Institute is an interfaith, law and public policy center specializing in investigations, legal work, and public education.

Past successful cases include the Karen Silkwood case and the Greensboro Civil Rights case. Over 60 national organizations -- including the Methodist Board of Global Ministries, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, NOW, SANE, and the FREEZE -- have joined our "Communications Alliance" in support of our Iran/Contra investigation and lawsuit. For a copy of the affidavit, sent \$10 to the Christic Institute, 1324 North Capitol Street NW., Washington DC 20002

Church, particularly Cardinal Obando y Bravo, who has called for internal reconciliation and fulfillment of the Sandinista promises to the OAS. While they have attended the Contadora meetings, which the United States government and I strongly endorse, the Sandinistas have refused to seriously negotiate or accept the proposals agreed upon by every other participant in the talks calling for peace, democratization, and military reductions. Salvadoran President Duarte recently reported to his National Assembly, "The Soviets and Cubans were present during the recent Contadora Group meetings in Costa Rica. Why were the Soviets and the Cubans in permanent communication with the Nicaraguans during a Contadora group meeting?" It's a question for which there is no good answer. Despite setbacks like these, I still believe a negotiated settlement is the best solution to Central America's difficulties.

If the Sandinistas really are interested in

restoring political and civil liberties, promoting free and fair elections, and improving the very poor human rights situation in Nicaragua, then they can back up their words and eloquent statements with action. The ball, so to speak, is in the Sandinistas' court. If they are serious about bringing freedom, liberty and democracy to Nicaragua, then they will negotiate with their opposition and cooperate with their democratic neighbors in this peace initiative. If, instead, their real objective is to continue their current, unacceptable policy of destabilizing the fragile Central American democracies, subjugating the Nicaraguan people under a repressive communist regime, and exporting Marxist-Leninism, then we must take the appropriate measures to confront this communist threat to our national security and the security of our Latin American neighbors. The Reagan Administration has welcomed President Arias' [Costa Rica] efforts, and Republican leaders in the

House say they believe his proposal merits serious consideration by all the parties in Central America.

To date, the Sandinistas still have not fulfilled the promises they made to the OAS (which includes all the Contadora nations) in 1979. With no other place to turn, the Nicaraguans opposed to the betrayal of their popular revolution have taken up arms against the Sandinistas in order to protect their families and pressure the Sandinistas into negotiations. As I noted, the democratic resistance (contras) have clearly stated their willingness to negotiate and seek a peaceful solution. The Sandinistas refuse to talk to them. Therefore, like the majority of citizens in the U.S. and Central America, Congressman Lagomarsino believes we should assist these brave freedom fighters in their efforts both diplomatic and military, to bring positive change to Nicaragua.

The measure passed by the House provided for \$30 million in humanitarian assistance for the contras

plus \$70 million in military assistance. It also provides that assistance to the contras must be terminated to any group which fails to expel an individual who violates human rights, smuggles drugs or misappropriates funds. The resolution stipulates that this legislation does not serve as a basis for introduction of U.S. personnel, military or civilian, into Nicaragua to provide assistance, advice or training for the resistance. Any agency administering funds for assistance to the contras must establish standards, procedures and controls (including segregation of accounts, monitoring of deliveries and record-keeping requirements) to assure full accountability. GAO and Congress must be consulted in the development of these standards, procedures and controls.

So that assistance to the contras will encourage a negotiated settlement, limitations are imposed on such assistance. Before any weapons or ammunition are delivered, the Presi-

dent must determine there is no reasonable chance for negotiations without this additional assistance. The President must also determine that the Nicaraguan democratic groups receiving assistance are working together to implement measures for reform, human rights, democracy, and civilian leadership, and are applying rigorous standards, procedures and controls to assure full accountability for U.S. assistance. Otherwise, all assistance must cease.

Further military deliveries must cease if the President finds that a comprehensive Contadora treaty is achieved, or national reconciliation negotiations have begun (accompanied by a ceasefire and lifting of restraints on civil liberties) or if Congress so requires by joint resolution. A five member commission, appointed by the leaders of the House and Senate, is created to monitor and report on all negotiations.

As you may recall, the United States played an important role in bringing

an end to Somoza rule in Nicaragua in July 1979. By cutting off arms supplies to Somoza, by not impeding the flow of arms to the Sandinistas fighting Somoza and by supporting the OAS efforts to remove Somoza, the United States contributed significantly to the Sandinistas gaining power in Nicaragua. The OAS and the United States actions were based on the Sandinistas' promises to the OAS for democracy, respect for human rights, a mixed economy and non-alignment. In support of the early Sandinista government, which included members from many different political parties, the United States gave nearly \$120 million in bilateral assistance and several hundred million dollars through multilateral institutions like the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. When the Sandinistas failed to live up to their promises, and evidence of continuing Sandinista support for armed guerrillas and terrorists fighting in other countries became overwhelming, in January

1981, the Carter Administration suspended the U.S. aid program.

In addition, beginning soon after the Sandinistas came to power, the Soviet Union, Cuba, a number of Eastern bloc nations, Libya and the PLO began providing Nicaragua with arms and military personnel, the level of which has far surpassed any other nation in the region. When the role of these communist advisors became more apparent as well as the Sandinistas' failure to live up to their promises, leading members of the government like Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz, the Sandinista Ambassador in Washington, went into opposition. When they realized they could not get the communist Sandinistas to engage in a constructive, peaceful dialogue, they joined the armed opposition forces. With the continuing oppression in Nicaragua, the suspension of basic freedoms and human rights, the rise of indiscriminate arrests, and the increasing disillusionment with the corrupt, inept Marxist-Leninist regime

imposed upon them, over 20,000 Nicaraguans have now taken up arms against the Sandinistas who have betrayed the original revolution. Another 200,000 have fled, becoming refugees. In addition, there are tens of thousands of Nicaraguans opposed to the Sandinistas but too afraid of brutal Sandinista reprisals to speak out.

In betraying the original, popular, revolution, the Sandinista regime has become worse than the Somoza dictatorship it replaced. Somoza kept an average of 600 political prisoners. The Sandinistas, with at least 6,500 political prisoners and an additional 2,000 former National Guardsmen behind bars, now hold more political prisoners than any other regime on the mainland of Latin America. Within the entire hemisphere, only communist Cuba holds more political prisoners.

The Sandinistas have forced 36,000 Miskito Indians into exile. Many others have been subjected to forced relocation, arbitrary arrests, torture

and destruction of personal property. The racist Sandinistas will not tolerate individual expression and, in many cases have targeted the Indians because of their cultural and racial heritage. These peaceful Indians seek only to preserve their cultural identity and farm their lands. The democratic resistance (contras) share the Miskito's goals.

In addition to oppressing its own people, the Sandinistas also support numerous armed guerrilla groups and terrorists abroad. Nicaragua's borders with other Latin American countries allow for easy infiltration of terrorists throughout Central and South America. There is conclusive evidence linking the Sandinista regime to Colombia's M-19 terrorist attack on the Palace of Justice that killed over 100 innocent people. The Sandinistas also directly support rebels in the fragile democracies of El Salvador and Costa Rica. While the majority of our aid to

Continued on Page 6

Number 21
August 1987

Forum





From Page 5

these nations is economic, the United States must continue supplying them with some military aid so that they can protect their citizens from attacks by foreign-supported terrorists. Working with the Cubans, the Sandinistas are unifying various terrorist groups into a single command headed by Nicaraguan and Cuban advisors. In addition, Nicaragua maintains close ties with Khomeini's Iran, Libya (Qaddafi has already given the Sandinistas \$400 million) and the PLO.

The Soviets are cleverly entrenching themselves on the North American continent with the assistance of the Sandinistas. Having already supplied the Sandinistas with over \$500 million worth of military aid and making the Nicaraguan armed forces larger than those of all the other Central American nations combined, the Soviets are now improving the facilities in Nicaragua for their use. It is of paramount importance that we protect our national security interests in the area and prevent

further Soviet expansion within our hemisphere. We must not forget that our unprotected Southern border is less than a thousand miles from Managua.

While cleverly feeding the American public disinformation about how popular and "legitimate" their government is, the Sandinistas continue to convert Nicaragua into another Cuba and repress the population. For example, the much heralded new Sandinista constitution "guarantees" many different rights and freedoms. However, like its Soviet and Cuban counterparts which also "guarantee" these rights we consider basic and inalienable, the Sandinista constitution allows the Sandinista president to suspend any and all rights at his discretion. Daniel Ortega did just that less than 20 minutes after the new constitution took effect. So much for freedom and democracy under Sandinista rule.

Please find enclosed some other information the Congressman thought you would find interesting and useful. Again, thank you

for bringing your interest in this important foreign policy issue to Congressman Lagomarsino's attention. Should you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Congressman Lagomarsino or me. We look forward to receiving a copy of your journal.

Matthew A. Reynolds



From Miskito, Page 1

Wearing a grey sport shirt open at the throat, his hair cut short and neatly trimmed, his only ornament a metal watch band on his left wrist, he clearly lacked the flair of the military fatigues favored by both Sandinistas and Contras in their public appearances.

"We are not politicians," he said in his soft speaking voice, "not military people. We are just -- people -- who want to survive."

This statement -- about as far from incineration as one can get -- did not exactly send reporters scrambling for their phones.

No peaceful solution

"Yet," he went on, "it's sad to say that neither (Washington nor Managua) believe in a peaceful solution. They talk peace, but both sides are preparing for war. Each wants to use Indian people for their own political interests. We are doing our best to avoid the extremes of violence. As you know, we engaged in the peace process for

years..."

His soft voice continued to reason with people whose faces and beliefs he doesn't know. His pace is slow as he picks his way.

But during the question-and-answer session, a different Rivera comes through. Asked provocatively, "Just how much Nicaraguan land are the 67,000 Miskito Indians asking for?" Rivera smiles and his speech becomes more animated.

The population figure, he says, is a government figure. "We have proof of 130,000 Miskitos," he says. As for land, "We want the land that has been ours through time. It's simple." Then he lets out his restraint another notch. He says, "Ask? Why do we ask? We ask them to leave us alone. We ask them to stop killing us. If they want to protect us, then that is good. If they are coming in to occupy our villages with soldiers and garrisons, then we will fight. Either we will be free or we will be dead."

Absolution for whom?

Another questioner asks, "The Sandinistas are prepared to grant amnesty and welcome back MISURASATA fighters who've left Nicaragua and want to come back to fight on the government's side. Why aren't they doing that?"

Rivera replies that since it wasn't Indians who were conducting the (documented) massacres, the government's offer to him seemed irrelevant. "We don't need absolutism," he says. "The government does."

He continued, "We think ideas should come from the grass roots to the government, not from the government to the grass roots. The government is too paternalistic. Why should it have to 'give' the natural resources of Indians back to the Indians? The natural resources belong to our people. The Sandinistas need a serious political will to arrive at peaceful co-existence."

"We are not politicians, not military people. We are just -- people -- who want to survive."

Asked if MISURASATA will accept \$5 million of the \$100 million in aid voted by the U.S. Congress to aid anti-Sandinista activities, Rivera says that "if they will give us the money without preconditions, we will take it, because we need it. Villagers do not have medicine, do not have food or clothing."

A mini-police state?

(Free-lance video journalist Bob Martin, whose trip into Nicaragua was reported in ABC Vol. 13, #2, and whose video of the journey has played on more than 50 public television stations in the U.S., says that the Sandinistas in Indian territory have set up garrisons, taken away Miskito tools of hunting and fishing, restricted the hours of these activities, and now award food, clothing and hard goods to Indian recipients in proportion to how favorably they speak of the Sandinistas.)

To a questioner who wonders what Rivera is

getting out of all this, Rivera responds with restraint that if he were interested in money, he would go to Managua or the Contras.

"If (the Sandinistas) want to protect us, then that is good. If they are coming in to occupy our villages with soldiers and garrisons, then we will fight. Either we will be free or we will be dead."

To another, who asks which Indian group -- MISITAN, MISURA, KISAN or MISURASATA -- really represents Nicaraguan Indians, Rivera says the MISURASATA is the only Indian organization with which the Sandinistas have ever formally negotiated, proof that MISURASATA -- unlike the other groups -- is neither a CIA nor Sandinista surrogate.

But it is not until the question-and-answer session breaks up that Rivera's bravery and humor both come clearly into view.

Continued on Page 7

The personal friends.

Over cups of coffee, he and Bob Martin recount that on one of Rivera's more recent trips into Nicaragua, the two escaped from a coastal dragnet set up by the Sandinistas by spending two days in a leaking bark canoe on the high seas, with little water, no food, and the company of an American Indian inspection team and a number of Miskito warriors.

After several close calls with Sandinista gunboats and then having almost resigned themselves to death at sea, the dishevelled group sailed toward a speck of land that appeared in the distance.

Sunburned, hungry and thirsty, they pulled, in their open boat, into a luxurious island resort owned by the nation of Columbia.

In rags, Rivera strode through the surf to confer with the elegant commander of the local police force, who had arrived to secure the upper-class beach by putting the penniless castaways in jail.

"How just is this?" said Rivera. "We escape

from the Sandinistas in an open boat and you propose to put us in jail? I am a personal friend of the President of Columbia!"

"Ah," called the police commander politely to Rivera in the surf, "but how is it possible to verify at this moment a statement as unlikely as this?"

"Ah, I know his telephone number," said Rivera.

And he did. (Columbia's president, Belisario Betancour, had hosted peace negotiations between the Sandinistas and MISURASATA.)

Later, clean and sitting by himself in the lobby of a hotel at which the group was put up, free of charge, by the Columbian government, Rivera was approached by a reporter. "Do you know Mr. Rivera?" she asked.

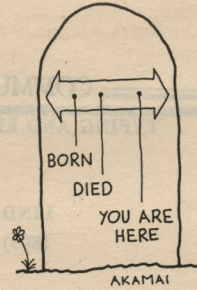
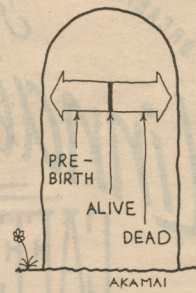
"E-yesss-s, I know him," said Rivera. "Can you help me see him?"

"It is not possible," sighed Rivera. "He is seeing no one."

However, the modest leader does see Edward Kennedy and various other

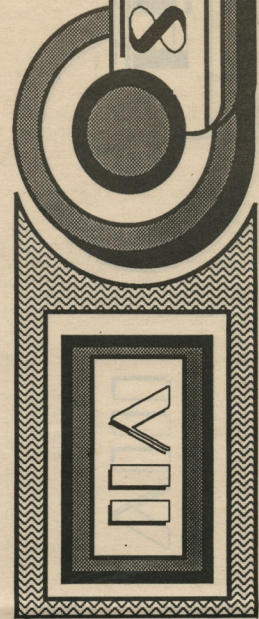
liberal political figures in both America and Europe who, while not opposing the Sandinista revolution, still see the possibility that the Nicaraguan government -- like any imperfect creation of humanity -- might be encouraged to do better for its constituents.

Akamai Headstones by Akamai Elstner



Number 21
August 1987

AS X-8



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San Luis Obispo

Dotty Conner
Penny Rappa
Don Smith
Melanie Billig
Mike Nolan

Santa Margarita

Charlie Whitney
Shandon
Ian McMillan

The charter members of CPA organized to protect our unique quality of life and to seek greater citizen participation in land use, environmental and resource planning. The goals established are to:

- Maintain and enhance our natural environment, i.e. coastal amenities, open spaces, vistas and unique topographical features and ecosystems.
- Preserve, protect and enhance the quality of life and the character of our residential neighborhoods.
- Protect the air quality of San Luis Obispo County.
- Support measures which prevent water pollution and the proliferation, unsafe storage and disposal of hazardous, toxic and septic wastes.
- Protect and preserve viable agricultural land free from speculation and premature or inappropriate subdivision; maintain agriculture as a viable economic component in San Luis Obispo County. (Agricultural land should be considered as a natural resource and not merely a market commodity.)
- Support the development of a meaningful agricultural element which seeks to support agriculture.
- Encourage the reconciliation of the conflicting laws and governmental processes which work against the maintenance of agriculture.
- Preserve the rural character of San Luis Obispo County.
- Support the development of appropriate educational, scientific, cultural and recreational facilities.
- Assure that tourism and industry are compatible, attractive and consistent with economic and natural resources as well as community goals.
- Encourage and support the maintenance of attractive, well planned business districts which promote the economic and environmental health of the county and its cities.
- Encourage comprehensive county and city General Plans which protect and preserve the unique natural features of our region while allowing for urban and suburban growth that recognizes resource constraints both economic and environmental.
- Support strict adherence to regional and local comprehensive plans which reject concessions to "special interests" at the expense of the general good of the public and the environment.

PUT THE FUTURE OF
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
IN THE HANDS OF ITS CITIZENS

JOIN
CPA//SLO

Fill out form below and return to:

CITIZENS' PLANNING ASSOCIATION
OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

P.O. Box 15247 San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

Name (1) _____

(2) _____

Address _____

Phone () _____

Please Check Membership Class Desired

Full Voting Memberships
Individual (1 person voting) \$20 ()
Family (2 persons voting) \$30 ()
Business (2 persons voting) \$40 ()

Associate Memberships (Non Voting)
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Contribution (Specify purpose if any)

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Please make checks payable to CPA.



Number 21
August 1987

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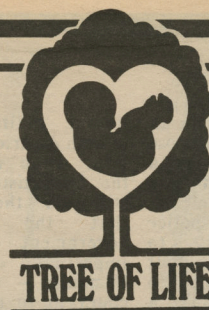
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