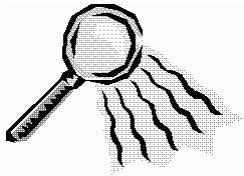


Bush Pushes for War



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Iraq
In This Issue**

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Agenda Driving War
With Iraq?** 5

WASHINGTON, DC—At a Pentagon press conference Monday, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld touted the military's upcoming *Gulf War II: The Vengeance* as "even better than the original."

**You are what you eat. But do
you really know what you're
eating?**

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NO WAR WITH IRAQ!

A Statement by the US Fellowship of Reconciliation

August 16, 2002

The imminent possibility of a new war threatens the people of Iraq and the world. It is a war planned by the United States that would continue more than twelve years of economic and military violence that has decimated the Iraqi economy and physical infrastructure.

Despite the opposition of the international community, including many of America's European political allies, and ambivalent voices within the Bush administration itself, it is clear that militaristic, pro-war advocates in the administration are planning a massive, unilateral attack against Iraq. Such attacks would involve American air, naval, and ground forces and would certainly result in massive civilian and military casualties, including US military casualties that would far exceed the death toll of the last Gulf War.

These preparations for new war and aggression against Iraq take place in the context of continued economic sanctions that have already killed more than one million Iraqi civilians since 1990. They take place despite the efforts made by the United Nations and other international bodies to negotiate the resumption of weapons inspections in Iraq within the framework of international law and respect for the human rights of the Iraqi people.



This renewed warfare is planned even though Iraq has made no threat to attack the United States, and has not been proven to be in complicity with those who did so last September 11th.

This threat of war takes place

(Continued on page 3)

Mike Peters, Dayton, Ohio -- The Dayton Daily News

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Local Actions to Oppose a New War Against Iraq

By John Gallini

As the rhetoric heats up in Washington and the Bush administration seeks to build support for increased military action against Iraq, a number of local groups have been meeting to decide how to resist this war at the local level. Furthermore, various national groups opposing the war are coming up with campaigns that seek our support, and it is not always clear how best to cooperate in these actions. One thing is clear. We must find ways to work together on this.

One approach to this is to develop an e-mail network of people who want to participate in opposition to the war. That has begun, in a small way. In early September about 100 persons were connected through a network managed through Pax Christi Richmond. Our first mailing identified a number of ways to take part, including a Call-in campaign, one local demonstration, a petition drive, the Peace Pledge, prayer services, a letter-to-the-editor campaign, and sources of current, reliable articles. **If you are not yet connected to this network, and would like to be, send me a note at gallinjb@aol.com.** I also want to hear from you with notices of future events and activities – and ideas.

Much of the activity so far has been aimed at countering the idea that there is widespread support for a war. President Bush, our senators and congress people need to hear from us. Everyone can participate in this activity by writing to Congress. Post cards are ideal for this (since the anthrax scare), or phone calls, or e-mails. And it doesn't hurt to write/call regularly. By the time you get this, we will have taken signed petitions opposing the war to the local offices of our representatives in Washington.

Another activity that does not have a specific deadline is that of writing a letter to the editor of our local papers. Some of you can do that well, and it is an important way to get our message across. There is certainly plenty of material in this issue of rpecNEWS on which to base a letter.

Everyone can sign the Iraq Peace Pledge, which simply states:

"I support peace for Iraq. I grant permission to use my name and city publicly as an opponent of the ongoing economic and bombing war on Iraq, and of any escalation of that war."

To do this online, go to: <http://www.peacepledge.org/>

If you don't have a computer, find a friend who does and go there to sign the pledge. A more serious step is to sign the Iraq Pledge of Resistance form, which states that you will engage in acts of nonviolent civil disobedience if the U.S. invades Iraq. The pledge of Resistance form is available online at the same site.

During the coming months there will be a number of opportunities to show your opposition to a war. Some will have enough lead-time to publicize them through rpecNEWS and other print media. For those that do not, we will try to get the word out through e-mail and churches.

Our nation is beginning to challenge the Bush administration's rush to war. It is urgent that we take whatever steps we can to move our nation to a saner foreign policy.

NO WAR WITH IRAQ!

(Continued from page 1)

without the permission of the United States Congress, the Security Council of the United Nations, and certainly without the consent of the international community dedicated to conflict resolution through nonviolent means.

This threat of war violates all standards of international law. And more importantly, it violates the basic right of the Iraqi people, and all people, to live in peace and security.

This call for new war is an affront to the world community and to respect for human life. It guarantees huge profits for the war machine at the expense of the death and suffering of untold people in the Middle East region and the United States. It is motivated not by the stated desire for "democracy" in Iraq, but by the greed of an economic system driven by profit and the consumption and control of natural resources all around the globe. The development of alternative sources of energy, not war, should be a top priority of U.S. policy makers.

A new war against Iraq cannot, and must not, happen. And the Fellowship of Reconciliation calls on the global community and upon all those who respect the rule of law over the rule of force, to do everything possible to nonviolently oppose it.

Instead of more U.S. bombs and missiles dropped on their villages and cities, we believe that the Iraqi people need clean water, food, electricity, medicines, housing, and the basic implements of civilized life denied to them by more than decade of sanctions.

Instead of threatening war, we call upon the U.S., and the United Nations, to welcome Iraq back into full membership in the international community, and to end the years of economic warfare that have crippled Iraq's population while creating no meaningful change in its government. Such a change in international policy must take place within the context of our continued call for disarmament in the Middle East region and throughout the world.

And in place of security based on coercion and intimidation, we call upon the responsible powers in the government of the United States to harness our collective and creative power to resolve international disputes without resorting to massive violence. We can best assure the elimination of any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq--real or imagined--by working for disarmament throughout the Middle East as well as in this country.

The government of the United States represents itself as a government "of, by and for the people". The *people* therefore must speak out, organize, and oppose the violence of renewed war.

And we demand that our resources, and our children, will not be sacrificed to corporate greed nor to the machinery of the war system.

War will never guarantee the removal of weapons of mass destruction from any place in our world; indeed, the threat of war is a weapon of destruction itself.

It is only when threats are replaced by principled negotiations, and violence is replaced by nonviolence, that the people of Iraq, and the U.S., will live in greater security, dignity, and harmony with each other and the world.

Neither the security of the United States nor the security of Iraq can be enhanced by violence. War is not the answer. We must join together, in the spirit of nonviolent transformation, to make sure that war in the new millennium will cease to be a possibility.

Contact: Ibrahim Abdil-Mu'id Ramey (disarm@forusa.org) or Hossein Alizadeh (iraq@forusa.org)

The Rush to War

by Richard Falk

The American Constitution at the very beginning of the Republic sought above all to guard the country against reckless, ill-considered recourse to war. It required a declaration of war by the legislative branch, and gave Congress the power over appropriations even during wartime. Such caution existed before the great effort of the twentieth century to erect stronger barriers to war by way of international law and public morality, and to make this resistance to war the central feature of the United Nations charter. Consistent with this undertaking, German and Japanese leaders who engaged in aggressive war were punished after World War II as war criminals. The most prominent Americans at the time declared their support for such a framework of restraint as applicable in the future to all states, not just to the losers in a war. We all realize that the effort to avoid war has been far from successful, but it remains a goal widely shared by the peoples of the world and still endorsed by every government on the planet.

And yet, here we are, poised on the slippery precipice of a pre-emptive war, without even the benefit of meaningful public debate. The constitutional crisis is so deep that it is not even noticed. The unilateralism of the Bush White House is an affront to the rest of the world, which is unanimously opposed to such an action. The Democratic Party, even in its role as loyal opposition, should be doing its utmost to raise the difficult

The Rush to War is from The Nation, 8/19/02. Richard Falk is currently Visiting Distinguished Professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His most recent book is Religion and Humane Global Governance (Palgrave).



questions. Instead, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under the chairmanship of Democratic Senator Biden, organized two days of hearings, notable for the absence of critical voices. Such hearings are worse than nothing, creating a forum for advocates of war, fostering the illusion that no sensible dissent exists and thus serving mainly to raise the war fever a degree or two. How different might the impact of such hearings be if respected and informed critics of a pre-emptive war, such as Hans von Sponeck and Denis Halliday, both former UN coordinators of humanitarian assistance to Iraq who resigned in protest a few years back, were given the opportunity to appear before the senators. The media, too, have failed miserably in presenting to the American people the

downside of war with Iraq. And the citizenry has been content to follow the White House on the warpath without demanding to know why the lives of young Americans should be put at risk, much less why the United States should go to war against a distant foreign country that has never attacked us and whose people have endured the most punishing sanctions in all of history for more than a decade.

This is not just a procedural demand that we respect the C o n s t i t u t i o n a s we decide upon recourse to war--the most serious decision any s o c i e t y can make, not only for itself but for its adversary. It is also, in this instance, a substantive matter of the greatest weight. The United States is without doubt the world leader at this point, and its behavior with respect to war and law is likely to cast a long shadow across the future. To go legitimately to war in the world that currently exists can be based on three types of considerations: international law (self-defense as set forth in Article 51 backed by a UN mandate, as in the Gulf War), international morality (humanitarian intervention t o prevent genocide or ethnic cleansing) and necessity (the s u r v i v a l a n d fundamental interests of a state are genuinely threatened and not really covered by international law, as arguably was the case in the war in Afghanistan). With respect to Iraq, there is no pretense that

(Continued on page 6)

Send Inspectors First Is a Domestic Political Agenda Driving War With Iraq?

by Scott Ritter

Published on Sunday, September 1, 2002 in the Baltimore Sun

WAR WITH IRAQ looms on the horizon.

But there is an increasing consensus that if there exists a case for war with Iraq, the Bush administration has, to date, failed to make it. Speculation regarding the possibility of Iraq continuing to possess weapons of mass destruction (WMD, which are chemical, biological, nuclear weapons and long-range ballistic missiles), or seeking to reconstitute such a capability, does not suffice as evidence worthy of military intervention.

The consequences of war with Iraq are far-reaching and potentially disastrous. War should never be undertaken lightly, and any administration considering war should ensure that all available alternatives have been exhausted before committing our military to combat.

The justification for war hinges on the issue of Iraq's WMD. If Iraq possesses such weapons, more than a decade after the United Nations banned them, then clearly a case can be made that Saddam Hussein is a pariah leader at the head of a rogue state that threatens international peace and security and must be dealt with decisively, including the use of military force to remove him from power.

But until such time as this case can be made with substantive facts, the focus should be on ascertaining what, if any, WMD Iraq possesses

*Scott Ritter, a former Marine and U.N. weapons inspector, is author of **Endgame: Solving the Iraq Problem -- Once and For All** (Simon & Schuster, 1999).*

today. Unfortunately, the White House seems intent on pursuing "regime removal" at the expense of a viable alternative to resolving the decade-long problem of Iraq's WMD programs.

The most viable of these alternatives would be to seek the return of U.N. weapons inspectors mandated by the Security Council to oversee the disarmament of Iraq's WMD programs. Such inspections have been absent from Iraq for nearly four years, and what Iraq may have done in the intervening period with regard to WMD is of great concern. U.N. inspection teams inside Iraq could go a long way toward determining the facts regarding the status and disposition of WMD programs.

From 1991 to 1998, U.N. weapons inspectors, among whom I played an integral part, were able to verifiably ascertain a 90 percent to 95 percent level of disarmament inside Iraq. This included all of the production facilities involved with WMD, together with their associated production equipment and the great majority of what was produced by these facilities.

The Security Council sought 100

percent disarmament, and that never was achieved. The potential for Iraq to reconstitute important aspects of its WMD programs, especially with inspectors out of the picture, should not be minimized.

The return of weapons inspectors to Iraq provides the best mechanism for bringing to closure many, if not all, of these concerns. Iraq has indicated its willingness to consider the return of such inspections.

Sadly, the Bush administration has done little to further the cause of getting inspectors back on the job. Instead, the administration has denigrated the efficacy of inspections and prevented any potential for diplomacy by insisting on an overall policy of regime change even if inspectors return to Iraq and find it in compliance with the U.N. ban.

Weapons inspections and regime change are inherently contradictory policies. The former focuses on multilateral diplomacy, the latter on unilateral military intervention.

For inspections to have a chance, the Bush administration will need to reformulate its policy on Iraq, placing disarmament ahead of regime change.

Given the amount of political capital that has been expended by the White House on removing Mr. Hussein, this seems unlikely to happen unless public opinion, as manifested by Congress and the

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The Rush to War

(Continued from page 4)

international law supports such a war and little claim that the brutality of the Iraqi regime creates a foundation for humanitarian intervention. The Administration's argument for war rests on the necessity argument, the alleged risk posed by Iraqi acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, and the prospect that such weapons would be made available to Al Qaeda for future use against the United States. Such a risk, to the scant extent that it exists, can be addressed much more successfully by relying on deterrence and containment (which worked against the far more menacing Soviet Union for decades) than by aggressive warmaking. All the evidence going back to the Iran/Iraq War and the Gulf War shows that Saddam Hussein responds to pressure and threat and is not inclined to risk self-destruction. Indeed, if America attacks and if Iraq truly possesses weapons of mass destruction, the feared risks are likely to materialize as Iraq and Saddam confront defeat and humiliation, and have little left to lose.

A real public debate is needed not only to revitalize representative democracy but to head off an unnecessary war likely to bring widespread death and destruction as well as heighten regional dangers of economic and political instability, encourage future anti-American terrorism and give rise to a US isolationism that this time is not of its own choosing!

We must ask why the open

Is a Domestic Political Agenda Driving War With Iraq?

(Continued from page 5)

news media, changes and radically transforms the political dynamic that seems to be propelling America toward war with Iraq.

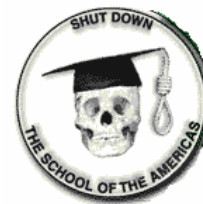
The need for a national debate on U.S. policy toward Iraq is evident. If there is a case to be made that Iraq represents a real threat to the national security of America worthy of war, then it needs to be made as soon as possible.

But if a case cannot be made on national security grounds, then one must consider the real possibility that the administration's drive for war with Iraq is being pursued in support of a domestic political agenda, something that should concern all Americans, regardless of political affiliation.

The brave men and women in our armed forces have demonstrated their willingness to make the ultimate sacrifice so that our democracy can be preserved. To ask them to do so in support of politically driven motives would not only disrespect those to whom we look for protection, but also dishonor American democracy as a whole. It is up to our nation as a whole to ensure that is not, and never will be, the case.

Scott Ritter, a former Marine and U.N. weapons inspector, is author of Endgame: Solving the Iraq Problem -- Once and For All (Simon & Schuster, 1999).

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The
Baltimore
Sun



CLOSE THE SOA!

Massive rally and nonviolent
direct
action to shut down the SOA
NOVEMBER 15-17
Fort Benning, Georgia

Twenty-three SOA Protesters Report to Prison

Send-off gatherings around the country celebrated the 23 prisoners of conscience who were to be entering federal prison camps. Five of the SOA 37 are currently serving time for the November, 2001 action at Fort Benning.

Nancy Gowen and Kathy Boylan from Virginia were called to report to Alderson Federal Prison in West Virginia on September 10th.

Fast Food Fallout

By Dave Depp

During the past fifty years have undergone major landscape now contains roads, millions of cars, interchangeable strips of most towns, and disturbing and economic culture is characterized by corporate power, worker corruption. At a time when regulation of business is country is riding the crest led by the current administration.



American life and culture transformations. Our thousands of miles of massive factory farms, chain enterprises outside pollution. Our political now frequently unchecked multinational exploitation, and political the need for government ever more obvious, our of a wave of deregulation R e p u b l i c a n

Eric Schlosser, in his 2001 book entitled Fast Food Nation: the Dark Side of the All American Meal, clearly explains the role played by McDonald's and other fast food franchises, in causing the transformation of America. Schlosser is a good storyteller. His book is hard to put down as he tells the tale of the hamburger and french fry, and the personal stories of the usually self-made men who spearheaded America's rush to a new diet. Schlosser's research is impressive. The reader is treated to 58 pages of notes supporting the footnotes in the 288-page narrative. There are six pages in the bibliography.

The author ties fast food to American obesity, worker abuse, union busting, animal abuse, food borne disease, and the destruction and misuse of range and cropland. Mr. Schlosser is in the muckraking tradition of Rachel Carson and others as he dissects America's economic, social, and political problems, while asking that we revise our national priorities of unregulated greed and profit at all costs. He also stresses the power inherent in individual consumer decisions. This book is an eye-opener, and a virtual plan for a new diet!

Fast Food Nation: the Dark Side of the All American Meal. Eric Schlosser, Houghton-Mifflin CO and Harper Collins, 2001. *New York Times* Best Seller list.

'Not only will it make you think twice before eating your next hamburger ... it will also make you think about the fallout that the fast food industry has had on the social and cultural landscape' The New York Times

'Fast Food Nation has lifted the polystyrene lid on the global fast food industry ... it could even change the way we eat' Observer

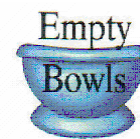
Fill the Field, 2002

On November 7, Mir Aimal Kasi is scheduled to be executed in the death house at Greensville CC, Jarratt, VA. This execution has been selected as the annual Fill the Field vigil.

Each night of an execution, 10 to 30 vigilers gather in the field outside Greensville CC, while others gather in vigils at locations across the Commonwealth. On the Fill the Field night, these local vigils are either suspended or scaled back so that people can gather all together in Greensville. There are 100 to 200 people at the Fill the Field vigils. We gather around 8:15p.m. and hold vigil until the truck carrying the body leaves the prison grounds (at 9:30p.m.).

For more details contact:
Tim Stanton at loistim@erols.com
or Kathleen Kenney at

Empty Bowls Dinner to Benefit Freedom House



Sunday, Oct. 20, 6 pm at St. Edward's Catholic Church, 10701 Huguenot Rd. (272-2948)

Thursday, Oct. 24, 5:30 & 6:30 pm at Ginter Park Presbyterian Church, 3601 Seminary Ave. (359-5049)

Tickets are \$13 and can be purchased at the 43rd St. Gallery (233-1758) or either of the above churches.

The Names Project, November 3-7

by Judy Bennett

Remembering Victims of Lynching

RPEC joins with the Center for Congregational Ministry and the Institute for the Study of Race Relations at Virginia State University in sponsoring *The Names Project* on November 3-7. *The Names Project* is a way of remembering the victims of racially-motivated lynchings in America, in the spirit of John Mbiti who wrote, "Recognition by name is extremely important; while the departed person is remembered by name, he is not really dead - - he is alive."

The five-day program will open on Sunday afternoon, November 3, in Coburn Hall at Virginia Union University, when James Allen, author of *Without Sanctuary: Lynching Photography in America*, will deliver the opening address. Mr. Allen, who has family in Richmond, has spent fifteen years collecting the stark and disturbing photos of lynchings, many of which were sent as casual postcards from those who witnessed the events. They are currently on exhibit at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site in Atlanta. Mr. Allen will speak at 3 p.m.

The Names Project will continue with the "Reading of the Names" from Noon to 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 4-6, in Sydnor Chapel on the campus of Baptist Theological Seminary at Richmond.

The reading of the names of those victims that have been documented will be interspersed with silence, music, readings and candle lighting. The names will be read by volunteers from the Richmond Theological Consortium, area congregations, schools, and the community at large. The Rev. Yvonne Delk will speak at a closing service on Thursday evening, November 7, at Fifth Baptist Church, followed by a reception and discussion in the church's new Family Life Center. Among additional sponsors of the event are

the era of racially motivated lynching in this country as "one of the darkest and sickest periods in American history." Vigilantism, the practice of law by mob rule, has a longer history, but its manifestation as lynching takes its name from a pre-Revolutionary War Virginian, Col. Charles Lynch, who with his associates, dealt summarily with Tories and criminal elements (*About Lynching*, Robert L. Zangrando). It was not until the post-Reconstruction era that lynching became the favored means of control of African Americans.

Reliable statistics on lynching were not kept before 1882. Historians agree that the numbers grew during the 1870s and '80s. They peaked around 1892, when 230 victims were recorded, 161 of them African American. From that point on the number of white victims steadily decreased, but African Americans in the South continued to be lynched in large numbers. While most lynching victims were African American males, Leo Frank, a Jew, was lynched, as was Antonio Rodriguez, a Mexican, and a number of women, both black and white. Among the women was Mary

Turner, who was eight months pregnant. A documented 3,386 African Americans were lynched between 1882 and 1930. With the 20th century lynchings began to decrease, especially during the 1920s. By the 1930s the count was in the single digits and, although

(Continued on page 10)



**The lynching of John (Jack) Holmes.
November 26, 1933, San Jose, California.**

the Samuel DeWitt Proctor School of Theology, the state NAACP and the Virginia Council of Churches.

About Lynching in America

In the Foreword to James Allen's book *Without Sanctuary: Lynching Photography in America*, Congressman John Lewis describes

The Names Project

(Continued from page 9)

some lynchings occurred in subsequent decades, it ended “more or less” by 1965 (*Encarta Africana 2000*). However, many historians estimate the total number of lynching victims at over 6,000.

The photographs reveal that those who participated in the “festivities” of an execution were not all brutish fanatics. Indeed, writes Leon F. Litwack in *Without Sanctuary*, “what is most disturbing about these scenes is the discovery that the perpetrators of the crimes were ordinary people, not so different from ourselves - - merchants, farmers, laborers, machine operators, teachers, lawyers, doctors, policemen, students; they were family men and women, good, decent churchgoing folk who came to believe that keeping black people in their place was nothing less than pest control, a way of combating an epidemic or virus that if not checked would be detrimental to the health and security of the community.” Typically, lynchings were announced in advance in newspapers, he writes, “excursion” trains transported spectators to the scene and “employers sometimes released their workers to attend, parents sent notes to school asking teachers to excuse their children for the event, and entire families attended, the children hoisted on their parents’ shoulders to miss none of the action and festivities.”

Congressman Lewis points out that many persons today “despite the evidence, will not believe - - don’t want to believe - - that such atrocities happened in America not so very long ago.”

Lynchings were marked by extreme brutality: “It was not uncommon for lynching victims to be castrated. Many were burned alive. Other common tortures were to have their eyes gouged out, their fingers severed, or their teeth pulled out - - with the white mob taking home various body parts as souvenirs.” (Zangrando) An anti-lynching movement was born in the early 1890s, whose leading voice was an African American woman, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, who published several influential pamphlets. When the NAACP was founded in 1909, an end to lynching was named as one of its top priorities.

About *Without Sanctuary: Lynching Photography in America*

James Allen has written in the Afterword to his book of the way in which he began to collect the photographs found in the book’s pages, many of which are postcards sent out to advise friends and family of one’s attendance at a lynching. He writes, “studying these photographs has engendered in me a caution of whites, of the majority, of the young, of religion, of the accepted. Perhaps a certain circumspection concerning these things was already in me, but surely not as actively as after the first sight of a brittle postcard of Leo Frank dead in an oak tree. It wasn’t the corpse that bewildered me as much as the canine-thin faces of the pack, lingering in the woods, circling after the kill.”

The photographer, Allen believes, “was more than a perceptive spectator at lynchings.” Indeed, he continues, “the photographic art played as

significant a role in the ritual as torture or souvenir grabbing, creating a sort of two-dimensional biblical swine, a receptacle for a collective sinful self.” The greed which led to commercial reproduction and distribution of the photos, particularly as post cards, facilitated “the endless replay of anguish” so that, “even dead, the victims were without sanctuary.”

The importance of the photos, in addition to bearing witness to historical fact, lies in their power to educate. The photos, which have been exhibited several times, serve to document the horror of lynching itself and, without diminishing the specific suffering of African Americans, to remind viewers of parallels found in the Holocaust and other genocides, as well as in hate crimes against homosexuals

For More Information

CALENDAR**OCTOBER 2002****Meetings of Local Groups**

- Every Sunday** **Food Not Bombs, Richmond <Meal Sharing**, 4:00 P.M. in Monroe Park. Hotline # 359-4880 for details
- Every 3rd Wed.** **Amnesty International**, 7:00 PM at Friends Meeting. 4500 Kensington Ave. Call 320-9488
- Every 2nd Thurs.** **Virginians Against Handgun Violence**, 7:15 PM., Jewish Community Center, B. Phillips-Taylor, 737-2975
- Every 3rd Friday** **Sufi Dancing: Dances of Universal Peace**, 7:30-9:30 PM except Oct. Round House, Byrd Park. 353-4901
- Every Thurs.** **Richmond Organization for Sexual Minority Youth (ROSMY)**, 7:00-9:00 PM. Call support line: 353-2077 for more information; 353-1699 for the administrative line.
- Every 3rd Sat.** **Virginians for Justice**, 12:00 noon at the office. A political advocacy group working towards equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender citizens of Virginia. Open to the public. Contact number is 643-4816.
- Every 3rd Sun.** **Richmond Community for Ethics and Meaning**, at First Unitarian. 1000 Blanton Ave., 5-8 PM, Susan at 784-4069.
- Every 4th Sat.** **Pax Christi Peace Community** - Call Elaine Ogburn for details - 320-4514.
- Every 1st Mon.** **Virginia People of Faith for Alternatives to the Death Penalty**, 4:45 PM
Catholic Diocese Conference Room, Floyd and Cherry, Kathleen Kenney, 359-5661

UPCOMING EVENTS

- October 10** **Prayer vigil for peace in Iraq** - 7:30 PM , Richmond Mennonite Fellowship (7612 Wanyamala Rd) Hosted by West Richmond Church of the Brethren and Richmond Mennonite Fellowship. Call 288-6439 for directions.
- October 13** **Jepson Forum lecture by Paul Loeb** - tape will be broadcast on WCVE from 7-8 PM.
- October 20 & 24** **Empty Bowls Dinner to Benefit Freedom House** - See page 8 for details.
- October 26** **Anti-War Rally in D.C.**
- November 3-7** **The Names Project** - See article on page 9.
- November 7** **Fill the Field Vigil for Execution of Mir Aimal Kasi** - at Greenville CC, Jarratt, VA. - gather around 8:15p.m.
- November 9** **BIG Anti-War March and rally in Richmond.** It will start at 2 PM at Festival Park (Downtown next to the Coliseum). Organizing meetings every Tuesday, 7 PM at the Pace Center (700 W. Franklin).
- November 15-17** **Massive rally and nonviolent direct action to shut down the SOA** - Fort Benning, Georgia
Call J. Gallini for information at 272-8141.



**for
November
Newsletter
October 21**

**RPEC World Wide Web Address:
<http://www.rpec.org>**

Contributing to RPEC Through Your Workplace

Financial contributors can once again choose to use payroll deduction through your employer to support the work of RPEC. We are included in four different campaigns:

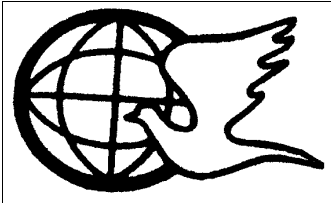
- United Way, which includes many commercial and industrial companies
- Combine Virginia Campaign, which is for State employees.
- Central Virginia Area Combined Federal Campaign for Federal employees.
- Local Government and Schools Campaign (LGSUWC) for school teachers and other employees of local governments in Richmond, Henrico, Chesterfield and Hanover.

To specify that your United Way contribution be designated for RPEC, you should select "Option E" (Another health and Human Service Organization) on your contribution form, and specify "Richmond Peace Education Center, 14 N. Laurel St., Richmond, VA 23220".

To contribute through the Combined Virginia Campaign, specify our name and address (as above) as well as the agency code from the brochure on your pledge card.

For both the Combined Federal Campaign and LGSUWC, specify our agency number or code from the campaign brochure on your campaign pledge card.

We suggest that all who choose to contribute in this way request that your gift be acknowledged. We want to thank you and credit your records properly.



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