

The MONTHLY PLANET

Free April, 1985

Volume 1, Number 2

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The Myth of Star Wars

also in this issue:

How To Spot
An H-Bomb Truck

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THE MONTHLY PLANET
Nuclear Weapons Freeze
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THE FREEZE PROPOSAL

"To improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should stop the nuclear arms race. Specifically, they should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This is an essential, verifiable first step towards lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals."

*The Call to Halt the Arms Race
Randall Forsberg, August 1980*



THE MONTHLY PLANET

Editor: John Govsky
Writers: Terry Teitelbaum, Alice Gandelman, Colleen DeLaney, Shelly D'Amour, Mark Filipak, Mark Johnson, Gerald Hirsch, Debra Van Dusen, Herb Foster, David Bodine
Ad Sales: Risa Krive
Calendar: Terry Teitelbaum
Typing: Rainbow Typing, Anne Taylor
Proofreading: Ellen Ring
Typography: ASAP
Cover: Todd Burlingame
Production: David Bodine, Jo Quinn, Colleen DeLaney, Shelly D'Amour, Lee DuPont, Todd Burlingame, Alice Gandelman
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From The Grassroots

Proud of Post 5888

Dear Freeze,

I am proud to live in the city of Santa Cruz where the Bill Motto Veterans of Foreign War Post 5888 has come out publicly against the Reagan administration's military escalation in Central America. In their resolution the post states that the existence of a democracy which allows freedom of speech is one of their most cherished values. The fact that this post has had their charter revoked by the National VFW for publicly expressing opinions that differ from those stated by the National VFW leadership seems glaringly unpatriotic to me.

Many of these men from Post 5888 are veterans from the Vietnam War. They suffered tremendous agony having fought in a war where the U.S. role has repeatedly been judged as immoral by a vast majority of the world's population. The world (in the form of the World Court, etc.) is crying out to us once again, "You're making a mistake," this time in Nicaragua. These men in Post 5888 are not afraid to admit that their government for which they had risked their lives was wrong in Vietnam and is wrong now and needs to change its course. They know what it's like to fight for an unjust cause and have found out enough first hand information about the situation in Central America to realize that the U.S. government is

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contributing to murders of innocent civilians throughout the region.

I see this brave action by the Bill Motto Post as an opportunity for all of us to notice that something's wrong somewhere when veterans speak out against U.S. policy and get their charter revoked for doing so. Let's use this incident as a pivotal point in turning this country around to the values that it was founded upon. I urge everyone to share this information with friends, families, veterans, representatives, and to demonstrate opposition to this action through support for Post 5888.

More information can be obtained by writing or calling: Bill Motto Post 5888—VFW, 846 Front Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95061 (408) 429-8345.

In peace,
 Roberta Labovitz
 228A Glenwood
 Santa Cruz, CA 95060

SAFE Is Dangerous

Dear Freeze,

An article in the February 14, 1985 *City On a Hill* states that the UCSC SAFE proposal (which asks, among other things, that the University distribute suicide pills to students) would "formulate options" for students in the event of a nuclear blast. Options? Like suicide over death from nuclear fallout? Promoting the idea of predictability and choices after a nuclear blast is pretty clearly a farce.

So, ostensibly, the SAFE proposal attempts to address the problem of how to move people out of complacency and into taking action on nuclear issues. However, the nature of the proposal invites people's imaginations to explore scenarios of "what it will be like after the bomb has dropped." For too many students, a vote for the SAFE proposal may well be a personal affirmation of the inevitability of nuclear war. This is a dangerous consciousness, easily resulting in despair, and it is much harder to shake people out of complacency than it is to shake them out of despair.

Perhaps a proposal directing that the UC system halt all of its nuclear weapons research would have a more positive direct and psychological effect. We do not know how much time we, the human race, have to stop the nuclear race — but clearly the time is limited. I propose that we do not spend our time on spurious measures that do not promote action and hopefulness.

Don't despair!

Theresa Pellow-McCauley
 Santa Cruz

Join Forces

Dear Freeze,

From reading your last issue I have a couple of thoughts, but first a little background.

In the January 17 issue of *Rolling Stone*, William Greider discusses succinctly how Cold War paranoia is blinding Americans to significant global problems; and thus how that paranoia (with its concomitant superiority complex) consequently blinds us to solutions that are actually in our own self-interest (so, what's new? Or to quote Schulz of Pogo Comics fame, "We have met the enemy and he (she) is us.")

Now to my thoughts. It's my guess as I write this letter that most of you who will read it either already are involved in some way in the Freeze and/or think Reagan's foreign policy reflects the character of this country. As an aside, Fritz Perls said that people with character were boring because they were predictable. In that sense, Reagan and Co. are not unique: Rather, they are us.

What I sense, just as important as the Freeze, would be an effort to awaken the masses — to confront and challenge our nation's continuing view of the world, reflected in who we elect (or don't) — that view being really pretty adolescent and frequently cruel. The cruelty often resulting from our foreign policy is poignant in a way because the intent of "Reaganethics" is not to be cruel. Yet approaching world (and domestic) issues with a rigid and unenlightened value system such as he represents easily leads to great cruelty.

The Groupthink of America's masses presents a large challenge. I personally would like to see a broad spectrum of current political efforts, like the Freeze, come together to discuss ways of joining forces for the purpose of moving the masses toward electing individuals with a practical world view and flexible approaches to implementing that view. From my perspective it is easy to imagine a conglomerate of many political action groups uniting toward a fairly simple goal: To elect reasonably competent persons in every federal election, and especially a president in 1988.

Joe Fox-Williams
 Soquel

Congratulations

Dear Freeze,

Congratulations on your latest success, *The Monthly Planet*. Thanks to the supermen and superwomen who move faster than a speeding bullet to produce it every month.

Dee Hansch
 Santa Cruz

Focus on Congress

Dear Freeze,

It is difficult to write a letter about disarmament on the day the U.S. Senate voted 55-45 to go ahead with the MX. It wasn't long ago that most of us thought the MX and B1 bomber were dinosaurs. Of course, there are votes coming up in Congress and we have our hopes still.

What is most disconcerting is that Congress is still not aware of the severity of first strike weapons systems, and what these systems are (our own Panetta who has voted 80% with us in the past is also in this category). The Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy has stated the basic problem with Congress is that most politicians are woefully unaware of the facts and rely heavily on the Pentagon's advice and the President's misleading statements. A recent example of Reagan's tactics is the cruel hoax he has inflicted upon the American public that the "star wars" program will actually protect us from incoming nuclear-tipped missiles. This erroneous concept has seriously eroded the strength of the Freeze Movement and must be confronted and exposed.

I have read much of the current literature on disarmament and nearly all of the authors have reached the same conclusion on what needs to be done. Nonviolent resistance (including civil disobedience) and non-nuclear resistance (nuclear free zones) are important in certain places and times, but the problem still rests with Congress — to stop funding weapons of mass destruction and stop our wars of intervention. Funding should still be allowed to develop highly technical means for verification which will be necessary before real disarmament can begin. We all must depend ultimately on the electoral process, and to do this most authors recommend increasing our efforts toward educating the public about militarism and its control of our society so that our representatives must change their direction or eventually be replaced. Education of politicians directly by experts has been somewhat effective but not enough to change the militarization of our society which relies upon military intervention to support our foreign policy and to feed the weapons race to

keep the Military-Academic-Administrative-Industrial Complex in control of 64% of the taxpayers' money.

This is why the Freeze and the nearly 40 other peace and social justice organizations in Santa Cruz County and the tens of thousands of such groups throughout the United States are so important. They are not giving up under seemingly unsurmountable conditions but are increasing their education of friends and the public until no Congressperson can ignore their concerns. For instance, I am told that the Freeze has about 400 names to call on their "peace hotline" when critical votes and issues come up. Certainly, if all these 400, within a few days of each other, would write to Panetta's office in Washington, D.C., and at the same time phone his Monterey office to have him vote against the Trident II this spring, he could not ignore that pressure.

I am glad to see the Freeze initiate *The Monthly Planet* as part of a broad based education program. Your group, along with the other 40 peace and social justice organizations in Santa Cruz County, is doing what is necessary, not only for our local area but as an example to nearby areas. Santa Cruz County has always been and continues to be one of the "hotspots" of peace and social justice activity in the U.S. Keep it up.

Sincerely,
Dan Miller
735 Cathedral Drive
Aptos, CA 95003

Thanks

Dear Freeze,

Just a note to say that I read *The Monthly Planet* cover to cover (in one sitting! and not in the bathroom either) and I am very impressed! You guys did a great job — hope all the other issues turn out so well.

Thanks for sharing it with us.

Sincerely,
Loretta McNeas
Solano County



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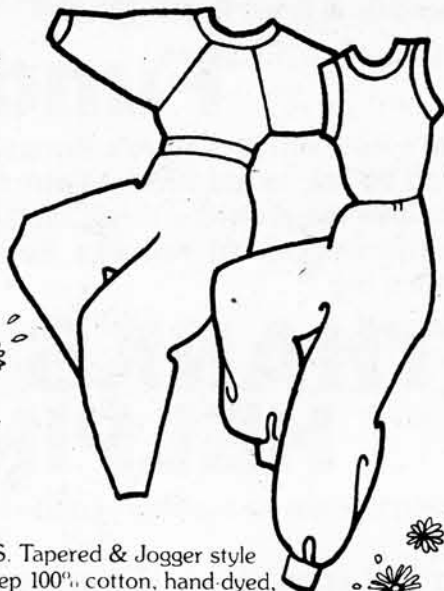
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Welcome To The Planet

by Colleen DeLaney

Sometimes the planet reminds me of one of those celebrated Timex watches in the way we treat it. We drop bombs on it, poison and pollute it, strip it of its resources and otherwise abuse it and it keeps... on... spinning. With the coming Spring and its promise of earthly renewal and new beginnings, we at the Monthly Planet are turning our thoughts towards the upcoming Spring Mobilization and new approaches towards keeping this, our still beautiful planet, alive and well and... spinning.

The Spring Mobilization, organized by a broad coalition of labor, church, peace, student, and community organizations will be a four day long protest between April 19th and 22nd, centered in Washington DC. For those who can't fly to Washington to take part, a rally will be held in San Francisco on Saturday, April 20th, coinciding with the day of the massive rally and march in Washington. In this issue of *The Monthly Planet* we'll be considering each of the four major themes of the Spring Mobilization and Rally, which are:

FREEZE AND REVERSE THE ARMS RACE: A major theme of the Spring Mobilization is one near and dear to our hearts: Freezing and reversing the arms race, beginning with a halt on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. This is the approach we want President Reagan to take in the negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva. As part of a regionwide effort to insure the success of the arms talks, the Santa Cruz Freeze is waging a "Stop While We Talk" campaign. We'll be gathering signatures on a petition addressed to the President and Congress requesting them to initiate steps to an immediate halt on the testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons while challenging the Soviets to do the same while the talks proceed. Without such a halt, the arms race may very well escalate without pause while the talks drag on for years. Call the office for information on how to help: 458-9975.

Also, in this issue Freeze Director Terry Teitelbaum (who is normally averse to explosives) explodes the myth of Star Wars as a defensive system. The proposed Star Wars system is offensive in more ways than one, as Terry will show you in our lead article. She explains what the system is, what it's supposed to do, why Congress is supporting research (with development doubtlessly to follow close behind) on the system, and the consequences of Star Wars on arms control talks.

NO U.S. INTERVENTION: The coalition calls for protesting U.S. military intervention in Central America. Because of nuclear weapons, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are able to act as superpowers around the world — and as superpowers, both countries become involved in regional conflicts, using nuclear weapons to back up conventional

forces in the Third World. See our article in this issue on the "deadly connection" between the arms race and the persistence of U.S. military intervention abroad.

CREATE JOBS: CUT THE MILITARY BUDGET: The coalition calls for building a just society by providing for human needs and challenging racism and discrimination based on sex and sexual orientation. In this issue we have a fine article by David Riley on why conversion of military weapons production and military jobs to civilian applications is necessary. It's interesting to note now that even the Republican-controlled senate is turning away from President Reagan's military budget proposals. Change may be in the air!



OPPOSE APARTHEID/END RACISM: The coalition, as another theme of the Spring Mobilization and Rally, calls for opposing U.S. government and corporate support for South African apartheid and overcoming racism at home. See our commentary on apartheid and its connection to the Freeze late in this issue.

In Spring, our thoughts inevitably turn to another equally pressing as well as equally depressing topic: Taxes. As April 15th overtakes you, take a moment to stop and reflect on the good your tax dollar is doing in the world. 60% of your tax dollar goes towards paying for wars — past, present, and future. 44% of this figure accounts for current military costs, while 16% goes towards paying for our past wars, including 12% on the National Debt, two-thirds of which can be conservatively estimated as war-incurred. Only 26% of your tax dollar goes towards human resources.

Personally, I've never objected to paying that part of my taxes.

If you object to spending 60% of your tax dollar on building bigger and better bombs, see our Hot Flashes column on the Santa Cruz War Tax Resisters Fund.

Once again, we want to encourage all our readers to contribute something to this paper. Send us a letter, an article, a cartoon, an argument, a bit of outrage. Remember, it's *your* planet. *

Legislative Update

It appears that the current arms control talks between the U.S. and the Soviets in Geneva are actually hurting rather than helping the cause of ending the arms race. Although the MX missile program looked doomed last year, the resumption of the Geneva talks has now made Congress unwilling to stop the program. Intense lobbying by the President has resulted in Congressional approval of \$1.5 billion to purchase 21 additional MX missiles.

President Reagan termed this "A vote for peace." We at the Freeze strongly disagree. Because we want the Geneva talks to succeed, the Freeze is waging a "Stop While We Talk" campaign. We'll collect 25,000 signatures in the next month in Northern California on a petition addressed to the President and Congress insisting they initiate actions leading to an immediate, verifiable Soviet-American halt on the testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons while negotiations proceed.

The major vehicles for pushing "Stop While We Talk" in Congress are:

COMPREHENSIVE FREEZE BILL:

This is the main vehicle in the House. It provides the backdrop for our other legislative efforts by clearly stating our comprehensive goal. If passed, Congress would initiate a Comprehensive Freeze by cutting funds for testing and deployment, and eventually production of nuclear weapons, as a challenge to the Soviets to do the same. We do not expect this bill to come to a vote this year. However, it is very important to gather Congressional co-sponsors as a means of keeping the Comprehensive Freeze proposal visible and increasing the pressure on the President to support a "Stop While We Talk." Markey (D-Mass.) and AuCoin (D-Or.) and the main co-sponsors. It will not be introduced until there are at least two Republican co-sponsors.

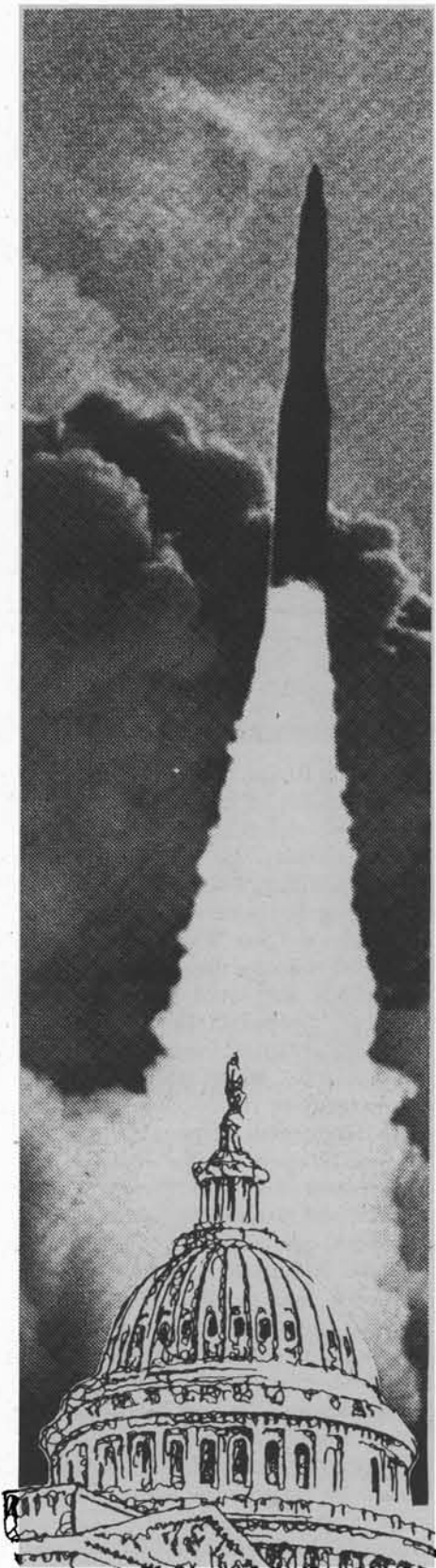
We want our Representatives to co-sponsor the Comprehensive Freeze Bill.

NEGOTIATORS' PAUSE RESOLUTION:

This main vehicle for "Stop While We Talk" in the Senate will be introduced by Senator Paul Simon (D-Ill.). This will be a non-binding resolution. Our Senate supporters will not pursue a Comprehensive Freeze Bill until after a non-binding resolution has been passed in the Senate. (Remember that the Senate has never passed the Freeze Resolution, unlike the House.) Simon and Markey have circulated separate "Dear Colleague" letters urging a "Stop While We Talk."

We want our Senators to co-sponsor and support the Negotiators' Pause Resolution.

While continuing to pursue our overall goal of "Stop While We Talk" and the Freeze, we must also work to slow the forward momentum of the arms race, especially in areas where we have a chance of winning in Congress. But while we pursue legislation that will do this, we must continue to remind our legislators and the public that these are only pieces of our comprehensive approach. If we keep our aim higher, we increase the chances that we will achieve these smaller components, and we also keep our legislators on notice that we expect more of them than simply supporting any one of the following:



COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN AND TESTING MORATORIUM:

There may be two different approaches: one a non-binding resolution in support of a Comprehensive Test Ban, and the other a testing moratorium bill, which would cut off funds for underground testing of nuclear warheads for as long as we detect the Soviets are doing the same (similar in concept to the Comprehensive Freeze Bill). Hearings may be coming up soon on the CTB resolution in the House. Any debate and votes probably will not occur for a month or two.

We want our representatives to co-sponsor and support legislation for a testing moratorium and a Comprehensive Test Ban resolution.

ANTI-SATELLITE TESTING (ASAT) MORATORIUM:

Last year Congress passed a moratorium on ASAT Testing (another minor victory) which is set to expire early this year. Senator

Kerry (D-Mass.), newly elected and supported by the Freeze, plans to introduce a bill to continue the moratorium. In the House, George Brown (D-Cal.) has introduced the Omnibus Space Bill which includes the ASAT moratorium, but has not picked up much support yet. The Reagan administration has said it may go ahead with ASAT testing in June.

We want our legislators to co-sponsor and support legislation to extend the ASAT moratorium.

STAR WARS RESEARCH FUNDING:

Last year congress voted \$1.4 billion for research on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars to us realists). President Reagan has requested \$3.7 billion more for research in this coming fiscal year. No funds have been requested for testing. Arms control groups have agreed that funding cannot be entirely eliminated, but should be restricted as much as possible. Legislation to cut this funding is still to be worked out.

We want our representatives to eliminate funding for Star Wars research.

TRIDENT II (D-5) MISSILE:

The Pentagon wants \$2.8 billion to produce these long-range, highly accurate MIRVed warhead missiles for Trident II submarines. The first missiles would be deployed in FY '87. The Trident II system has received little public attention, but it would constitute a larger first-strike threat than the MX in Minuteman silos. Opponents of the D-5 will try to mount a serious fight against the missile system this year.

We want our legislators to oppose all funds for the Trident II system.

WHERE TO WRITE AND CALL:

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

Senator Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5353

Senator Pete Wilson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3841

Congressmember Leon Panetta
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Washington, D.C. 20505
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U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411/local: 1-730-8555
(Twelfth Congressional District)

HOTLINES

To keep you abreast of late-breaking events on peace and arms control issues, the following organizations run regularly-updated taped messages:

Nuclear Arms Control Hotline
(Council for a Liveable World)
202-543-0006

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202-547-3336

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The Myth of Star Wars

by Terry Teitelbaum

Ancient civilization created myths to explain their physical world. They saw images of gods and supernatural creatures in the stars and invented stories to explain their placement in the sky. According to Greek mythology, a deadly scorpion fatally stung the mighty hunter Orion at the bidding of the goddess Artemis. Artemis, goddess of the hunt and protector of wildlife, was angered by Orion's boast that he had slain every wild creature on the island of Crete in order to impress his bride-to-be. He had overlooked the scorpion, however, and paid with his life for his pride. The more macho gods, Zeus and Poseidon, appreciated Orion's prowess in spite of his brutality. Instead of condemning him to eternity in the underworld, they rendered him immortal as a constellation, brightening the winter skies, vulnerable only to his nemesis, Scorpio, who chases him from the heavens each summer.

In March of 1983, President Reagan conjured images of modern stellar rivals in his impassioned plea for the development of a defense against nuclear weapons. He popularized the myth of a leak proof defense against any nuclear attack with the ultimate goal of rendering nuclear weapons obsolete. While his vision appears noble—a world without nuclear weapons—his bid for a defensive system (with offensive

capabilities as well) coincides with requests for new offensive missiles and an "overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union."

The President treats the term "Star Wars" with disdain, preferring the "newspeak" jargon, "High Frontier" or "Strategic Defense Initiative." These terms reinforce the myth as do the names of proposed systems such as "Nike Zeus" and "Spartan." The High Frontier proposal

network of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of machines in space, in the air and on the ground working together with unprecedented precision to shoot down Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) shortly after they lift off or after they have separated from the booster rocket and are hurtling silently toward their earthly targets. All phases of the defense system—detecting an attack, discerning the decoys, assigning targets, aiming weapons, verifying kills—

based on what they see, not on our announced intentions. If the U.S. develops the capability, intended or not, to intercept Soviet missiles launched in retaliation to an American first-strike, the Soviets would probably respond by building even more offensive weapons.

This capability would shake the foundation of our current policy of deterrence which is based on each side possessing enough (or more than enough) nuclear weapons to survive a first-strike and launch a retaliatory strike so devastating to the enemy's population that it would be suicide to strike first. The Soviet's perception that we are developing such a capability would, at best, compel them to adopt a "launch on warning" mode in the event of a perceived U.S. first-strike and at worst, launch a first-strike against us before we can put our systems in place. In any case, they will continue to respond in kind to new offensive weapons development by the U.S.

Other offensive capabilities of Star Wars include the ability to attack and destroy enemy space satellites, which are generally far easier targets than the ballistic missiles the system would be designed to intercept. Additionally, it might even be used in lightning-fast strikes from space against relatively "soft" ground targets, such as airplanes, oil tankers, power plants and grain fields, causing instantaneous fires and damage that, in the words of John D. G. Rather, a laser expert and Star Wars proponent, could "take an industrialized country back to an 18th century level in 30 minutes."

Paul Warnke, a director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency commented, "[Star Wars] is all things to all people. To the President, it is saving peoples lives. To Defense Secretary Weinberger, it is a technological stepping-stone to the President's larger conception of immaculate defense. To others, it is simply a means of defending missiles. To some, it is a bargaining chip in arms control, while to others, including the President, it is untouchable." Whatever the intended goals of Star Wars, however lofty, it is the Soviets' perception of its capabilities and their response which must be considered when analyzing the wisdom of pursuing such a program.

THE SOVIET RESPONSE

Another myth used to explain American efforts to develop the Star Wars defense is that it will eventually force the Soviet Union to give up its present reliance on offensive land-based ICBM's and build similar defensive systems of its own. Ostensibly, such a scenario would create a more stable nuclear stalemate than one based on mutual assured destruction (MAD). According to *The New York Times*, interviews with experts on the Soviet Union show a general belief that, eventually at least, the Soviet Union may also seek to build a defensive umbrella against intercontinental missiles. In any case there is bound to be an indefinite period of strategic instability, assuming such a system is even possible.

Given the state of the Soviet economy, especially in comparison to that of the United States, the Soviets will probably

All phases of the defensive system . . . would be controlled without human intervention by the most sophisticated computer system ever conceived.

from Reagan's March, 1983 speech claims that a Global Ballistic Missile Defense (GBMD) would negate the Soviet nuclear threat and assure the survival of the U.S. population. The proposal initially calls for space-based missile defense and a ground-based system for defense of missile silos. A second layer of space-based defense, possibly employing laser weaponry, would be combined with an extensive civil defense program, advanced manned military space vehicles, and other Lucas-film type features. The entire system would involve a vast

would be controlled without human intervention by the most sophisticated computer system ever conceived.

MYTH AND REALITY

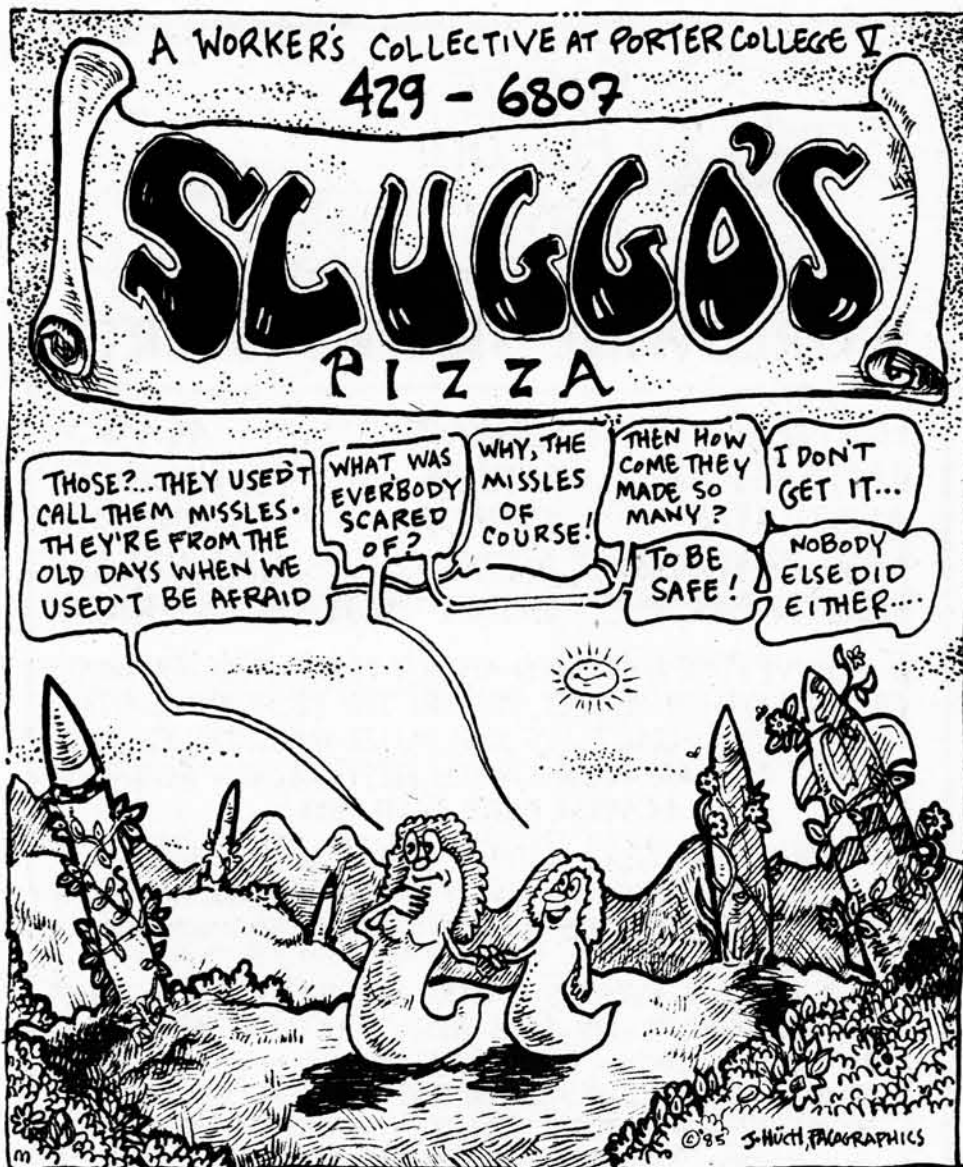
President Reagan is offering the vision of a shield against nuclear attack so effective that it could replace deterrence as the basis of our security. He claims: "We are launching an effort which holds the purpose of changing the course of human history." He justifies the Star Wars program as the moral way to escape the nuclear nightmare in a policy shift until now considered technically unfeasible. In spite of overwhelming criticism from scientists and strategists alike, he has received sufficient encouragement from other high level officials and technical experts to push for an increase in spending for research and development of about 50% over the next six years from about \$20 billion to approximately \$30 billion.

Fred C. Ikle, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, said recently, "The Strategic Defense Initiative is not an optional program, at the margin of the defense effort. It's central, at the very core of our long-term policy for reducing the risk of nuclear war." The comforting vision of a snug blanket protecting us from nuclear attack as justification for money spent now on research and development is a myth. An examination of how the dually offensive/defensive Star Wars technology contributes to U.S. first-strike capability helps explode this myth of a purely defensive system.

WHY STAR WARS IS OFFENSIVE

The last *Monthly Planet* described how the development of highly accurate weapons such as the MX and Trident II, capable of destroying hardened missile silos, contributes substantially to first-strike capability, especially in combination with a ballistic missile defense designed to intercept Soviet missiles which survive an initial assault and are launched in retaliation.

Administration officials vehemently deny that the U.S. is building first-strike capability. However, they are announcing the goal of zero nuclear weapons while requesting a substantial increase in funds for new and improved offensive nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union's perception is



seek the most inexpensive means of responding to Star Wars development and our build up of new offensive weapons. Stephen M. Meyer, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Defense Department consultant on Soviet military policy said, "It's not going to be a race between our 'Star Wars' and their 'Star Wars', but a race against our system and their efforts to overwhelm or neutralize it." The Soviet Union may find it cheaper to develop ways to poke holes in our defensive systems than to develop their own. Fitting existing missiles with more warheads (now prohibited by the unratified SALT II treaty) would be easier than space battle stations and much faster according to weapons technologists. The Soviets are also expected by most experts to step up the development—already under way—of cruise missiles and submarines with which to launch them. As now organized, the Defense Department's Strategic Defense Initiative Office directing Star Wars research has no programs to deal with cruise missiles.

The Soviets are also likely to build up offensive weapons of their own in response to U.S. development and deployment of Pershing II, MX and Trident II missiles, regardless of advances made in Star Wars systems. The Soviets could, if they had to, counter a defensive Star Wars system in a way less expensive than anything we could develop to thwart their countermeasures. We may actually put them in a more advantageous position as underdog by becoming so overarmed as well as overconfident, that the Soviet Union need only look for our vulnerable spot and sting when we don't expect it.

ARMS CONTROL IMPLICATIONS

Star Wars carries heavy arms control costs which would outweigh the benefits of ballistic missile defenses, even if the technical prospects for such systems were much brighter than they are. Most critically at stake is the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, the most important arms control agreement to date, and the foundation of all efforts to impose limits on offensive nuclear forces. The ABM Treaty flatly prohibits the development, testing or deployment of space-based missile defenses or components. Although the admin-

Soviets back to the bargaining table after walking out in late 1983 when the first medium range missiles were deployed in Europe. He also argues that the specter of competing with the U.S. in this area will drive Moscow toward concession on reducing offensive forces. Officials have said that when Soviet and American negotiating teams convene in Geneva, the Americans will try to persuade the Soviets to accept a three-stage approach: radical reductions in offensive forces, then a transition to a mix of offensive and defensive weapons and finally the total elimination of nuclear weapons and deployment of full-fledged defenses. So far, Moscow has totally rejected the administration's approach. The Soviet position is that Moscow will not commit itself to radical reduction in offensive forces until it knows that defenses will be limited. In spite of President Reagan's hopes for Star Wars contributing to success of arms control negotiations with the Soviets, it appears at this time to have created a serious deadlock.

THE COST OF STAR WARS

The fate of Star Wars seems to depend less on its technical feasibility or contribution to strategic stability than on Congress' willingness to fund it. Key Republicans in the Senate are generally supportive of Star Wars and will probably vote to give the president roughly what he wants in terms of funding. Senator Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, called it "the highest priority I have." Less supportive Democrats will probably back research funds, although not at the level the president is requesting.

President Reagan has asked for \$3.7 billion for fiscal 1986. Additional money, roughly \$300 million, is in the budget of the Energy Department, which supports work at the national weapons laboratories. Star Wars architect Lt. General Daniel Graham claims that the initial system can be deployed using "off the shelf technology", within 5 or 6 years, and at a "reasonable" cost of \$40 billion.

Critics as well as supporters claim that the costs for Star Wars have been grossly underestimated. Dr. Robert Cooper, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, told Congress, "Our understandings of systems implications and

The administration has stressed that Star Wars is merely in a research stage and that any decision to actually build and deploy a defensive system will be made by a future president and Congress. But there is a distinct danger that the program will steamroll, with support from an ever larger array



of military contractors, lobbyists, technologists and Congressmembers to the point it cannot be stopped. It is difficult to envision that the program will ever be stopped once huge amounts of resources have been committed to it. Funding research and development implies commitment to production and deployment which violates the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1972 ABM Treaty.

THE FATE OF STAR WARS

Believing that Star Wars will be an invincible shield is like believing the myth of Orion and Scorpio to explain their presence in the sky. The Reagan administration calls Star Wars a purely defensive system. That is the myth used to explain development of a system which can be used offensively as well as defensively and is a critical element of a first-strike capability. The technical problems involved in its development make it virtually impossible for Star Wars to be a leak proof defense, ostensibly the only moral way to rid the Earth of nuclear weapons forever. The reality is that its development will make us less rather than more secure. The 1972 ABM Treaty would be undercut and abandoned while any hopes of real arms control agreements would be dashed. The Soviet Union is not going to perceive our intentions as pacific while we continue to build offensive first-strike weapons in conjunction with a system which could negate any chance of retaliation from them. Star Wars belongs in the imaginations of the science fiction buffs and the heavens belong to the mythical heroes and gods. Its manifestation in U.S. policy can only escalate the arms race, reduce stability, sap vital resources in a deficit ridden economy and feed a new cycle of mutual suspicion and fear between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

Terry Teitelbaum is the executive director of the Santa Cruz County Freeze. *

It is difficult to envision that the program will ever be stopped once huge amounts of resources have been committed to it.

istration claims that Star Wars can initially be carried out within the terms of the treaty, planned technology demonstrations will at the very least push the U.S. to the edge of noncompliance. As such, the process of erosion that already threatens the ABM Treaty will be accelerated, precluding serious attempts to resolve issues of Soviet compliance that have been raised by the Reagan administration.

A major U.S. missile defense program would also stimulate a new round of the arms race and undermine the already bleak prospects for new arms control agreement. This fresh stimulus to the arms race would sweep aside existing constraints on offensive forces and doom future ones. President Reagan claims that Star Wars brought the


costs would lead us to project expenditures on the order of \$200 to \$300 billion in acquisition costs alone for the proposed systems." These projections are \$160-\$260 billion dollars higher than Department of Defense estimates.

Congressional critics of expenditures for new weapons systems have traditionally thought it politically safe to support research and development money without appearing necessarily committed to the systems. Les Aspin, D-Wisconsin, who is the new chair of the House Armed Services Committee, said, "As long as the program is only research, there is no legislative issue on which the opponents and proponents can line up on opposite sides. Even the most vociferous opponents saw we ought to do research."

COMMUNITY COMPUTER CENTER

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CLASS SCHEDULE



Wednesday, May 1, 6:30 to 9:30 PM **Introduction to Computers**
- no-frills introduction to what computers can do for you -

Wednesday, May 22, 6:30 to 9:30 PM **Word Processing**
- how to edit, store and print your letters and manuscripts-

Wednesday, June 5, 6:30 to 9:30 PM **Telecommunications.**
- link your computer with information and electronic mail systems-

Wednesday, June 19, 6:30 to 9:30 PM **Data Base Management**
- how to maintain mailing lists and information files on computer -

Wednesday, July 10, 6:30 to 9:30 PM **Visicalc**
- calculations, budgets, your checkbook: quicker on spreadsheets -

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What's In A Name

President Reagan dislikes the term "Star Wars" which the news media apply to his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program. Recently New York Times columnist William Safire asked readers to submit their ideas on what to call "Star Wars". Among the responses were:

- Shield to Ultimately Provide International Defense (STUPID).
- Military Advanced Ceiling High Overhead (MACHO).
- Strategic Counter Against Missiles (SCAM).
- Western Intercontinental Missile Protection (WIMP).
- Defensive Umbrella (DUMB).
- Wistful Attempts to Circumvent Killing Ourselves (WACKO).
- Pie in the Sky (PITS).
- Ballistic Offense Neutralization Zone (BONZO).

Freeze Walkathon

When people unite together, something very powerful happens. The message that one individual carries is magnified when joined by others rallying the same cause. This results in a feeling that what one person does, both as an individual and as part of a group is meaningful and effective.

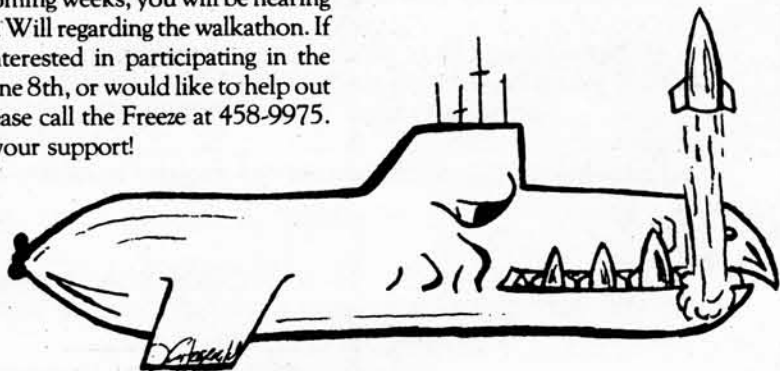
The Freeze Walk-a-thon is an event that gives participants the opportunity to unite in a nation-wide message that they support a mutual, verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of all nuclear weapons. The Fourth Annual Spring Walk-a-thon is a major event for our local Santa Cruz chapter, as well as other Freeze organizations around the country.

The walkathon will be held on June 8th, beginning at the Loudon Nelson Center. From here, walkers will proceed to Natural Bridges State Beach, then return to Loudon Nelson. The total distance of the walk is 10 km (6.2 mi). The scenery on the course lends itself to an appreciation of what we are trying to preserve by walking.

Those wishing to participate in the walk obtain pledge cards, and gather pledges for each kilometer they walk. Prizes are awarded to those individuals who raise the most money. This is the Freeze's way of showing its appreciation and recognition to our volunteers.

Volunteers are also needed to help out with pre-walk events. Walkathon coordinator Will Constantine, who has been doing preliminary planning for the event said: "I want to make this walkathon more successful than ever. The more people participate in the walk, the more the current administration will have to listen to the message walkers carry: that of ending the arms race once and for all."

In the coming weeks, you will be hearing more from Will regarding the walkathon. If you are interested in participating in the walk on June 8th, or would like to help out before, please call the Freeze at 458-9975. We need your support!



Hot Flashes

Stop While We Talk

The Santa Cruz Freeze, as part of a region-wide effort, is waging a "Stop While We Talk" campaign. Finding it just a bit ludicrous to build 21 more MX missiles while expecting the Soviet Union to believe we're serious about stopping the arms race, the Freeze is offering what they think is a more sensible approach. They plan to collect 2,500 signatures in Santa Cruz between now and April 22 on a petition addressed to the President and Congress insisting they take immediate action to stop the deployment and testing of new nuclear weapons while the talks proceed. Such a halt, Freeze activists believe, will prevent the further escalation of an already out of control arms race while the talks drag on for years. The petitions will be delivered to Congressional representatives on April 22, the national Citizens' Lobby Day for Peace, Jobs and Justice. The Freeze will continue to collect signatures, however, for the duration of the talks. For more information, call Terry at the Freeze office: 458-9975.

France Keeps Building

Defense Minister Charles Hernu, interviewed in *Jane's Defense Weekly*, revealed that France will more than double the number of nuclear warheads carried aboard its submarines this year and will have nearly 500 submarine-based warheads by 1992. This means that France will have 176 warheads in its submarine force this year compared with 80 last year.

Hernu said that a new nuclear-armed submarine will go into service this year, bringing the total to six. The new sub will carry the M-4 missile, which has six warheads.

Belgium Deploys the Cruise

On March 20, the Belgian Parliament approved the deployment of NATO cruise missiles after a 15-hour debate. The vote of 116 to 93 came just before 5 AM, and the first 16 missiles were deployed immediately afterward.

The NATO alliance decided in 1979 to deploy 572 medium-range cruise and Pershing II missiles in Belgium, Italy, Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands in response to Soviet SS-20 missiles. Public opposition to the deployments has resulted in massive demonstrations in Europe over the last few years.

The Netherlands decided in June that it would take the 48 cruise missiles assigned to it if the Russians deployed more SS-20's by November 1985, and that it would deploy none if the number of Soviet missiles did not increase.

80% Favor Defense Cuts

Oh, if only we lived in a *true* democracy! You might be interested in knowing that although the Reagan administration's proposed budget for fiscal 1986 calls for significant cuts in social programs while dramatically increasing the defense budget, the public would do just the opposite: *cut defense* and increase spending for social programs.

The latest Gallup Poll indicates that Americans believe too much rather than too little is being spent for national defense and military purposes by a margin of four to one. In other words, four out of every five people surveyed thought the current administration should reduce defense spending. Public support for cost reductions in defense is at the highest point since 1971.

When it comes to social programs however, the public feels that too little (42%) money is budgeted for this purpose, by a margin of two to one. Although Americans' views on defense and social spending tend to be conditioned by their political persuasion, with Democrats more likely to endorse defense cuts, only 15% of all Republicans agree with the administration's view that too little is spent for defense. On the other hand, most Republicans said the current defense budget is either about right (49%), or too high (29%).

There is now broad agreement between the administration and Congress that reducing the federal budget deficit is one of the nation's highest priorities, and that budget cuts should total about \$50 billion. The American public said that if it had the responsibility for reducing the huge deficit, its top priority would be to cut defense spending . . . Listen up, Ronnie!

Letter Writing Party

The Santa Cruz Nuclear Freeze is holding a letter-writing party and open house at the Freeze office on Tuesday, April 16 at 7:30 PM. This is your opportunity to get those letters to our representatives and newspaper editors written with a little help from your friends at the Freeze. The Freeze folks ask that you bring your own paper, envelopes, and a small donation for stamps. The Freeze will provide refreshments, legislative information, addresses and sample letters. The office is located at 320-G Cedar St., upstairs from the Poet and Patriot Pub. For more information, call 458-9975. The pen is mightier than the bomb!



Military R & D

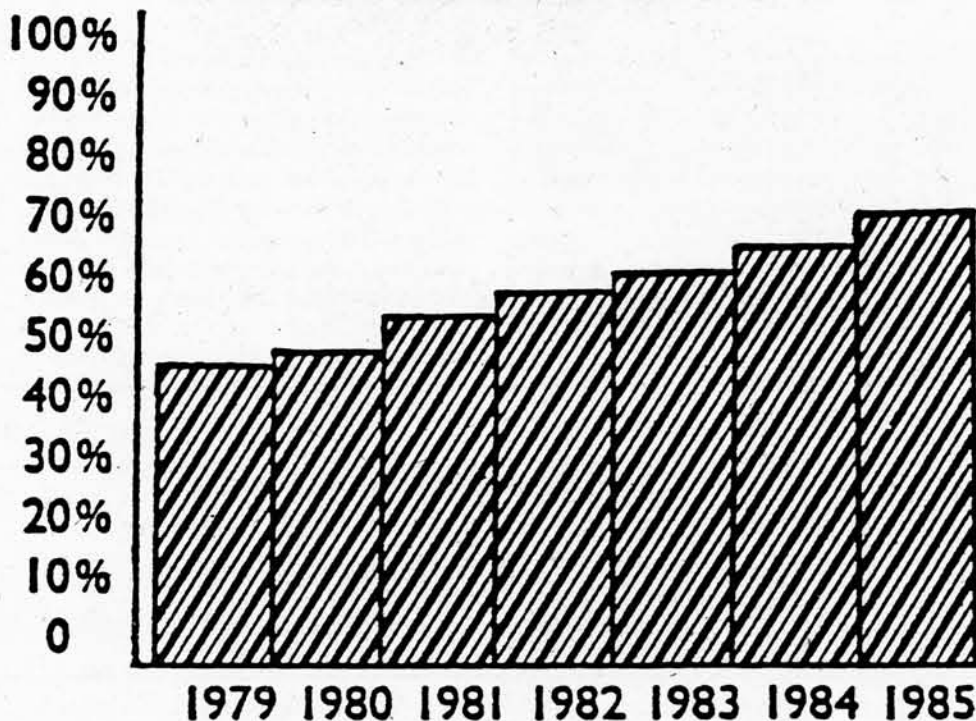
As the charts illustrate, funding for military research and development has doubled in dollar amounts since the beginning of the Reagan Administration, more than tripled in the past decade. But even more importantly, the past five years have seen military R & D steadily and markedly increase as a portion of the total government expenditure on R & D.

While military R & D has long consumed roughly 50% of the total U.S. budget (gigantic as compared to many other Western, capitalist countries such as Japan and West Germany where military R & D makes up 10% or less) the figures for 1985 show spending to be over 70% of the total, or almost \$37 billion. Close to three-quarters of all government funding for R & D is for military research.

And if that weren't enough, the remaining portion of the total includes expenditures for space research and technology, and energy, both areas that sponsor research with many military applications.

The charts are reprinted with permission from *Science for the People*, 897 Main St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. (617) 547-0370.

MILITARY R&D FUNDS AS % OF TOTAL R&D SPENDING



Bucks For Bombs

Tax day rolls around again on April 15. Out of every federal tax dollar, 60¢ goes to the military. If there are other things you'd rather see done with your tax money, there are some local folks who'd be glad to talk to you. The Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund has been set up as a local resource where war tax resistance money can be placed. This money will then be used to provide loans and grants to community organizations and individuals, for the provision of essential human services, nonviolent education, and political action. For more information write 316 King St., Santa Cruz 95060 or call 423-1626 weekdays.

The Resource Center for Nonviolence will offer counseling for those who would like to know more about war tax resistance on Wednesday, April 10 at 7:30 PM at the Resource Center, 515 Broadway in Santa Cruz. Private appointments can also be scheduled by calling 423-1626.

Informational leafletting on war taxes will take place at the main branch of the Santa Cruz post office on and before April 15. If you would like to help, call 458-9975 and leave a message for Shelly.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR R&D BY BUDGET FUNCTION

\$ Millions	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Defense	\$13,791	\$14,946	\$18,413	\$22,070	\$24,936	\$29,275	\$36,975
Health	3,401	3,694	3,871	3,869	4,298	4,801	4,913
Space research & technology	3,009	2,981	2,696	2,584	2,134	2,286	2,683
Energy	3,461	3,603	3,501	3,012	2,578	2,565	2,422
General Science	1,119	1,223	1,340	1,359	1,502	1,717	1,942
Transportation	798	888	870	791	876	1,091	1,148
Natural resources & environment	1,010	999	1,061	965	952	985	900
Agriculture	552	583	659	693	745	760	795
TOTAL	\$28,080	\$30,017	\$33,319	\$35,988	\$38,768	\$44,367	\$52,660

Who Benefits from Star Wars?

Following is a list of current "Star Wars" contracts, compiled and published by the Federation of American Scientists.

In California:

Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, Sunnyvale. More than \$150 million. Principal work: laser pointing and tracking devices.

McDonnell Douglas Astronautics, Huntington Beach. More than \$100 million. Terminal defense subsystems.

Aerojet General, Azusa. More than \$50 million. Infrared sensors.

Hughes Aerospace Group, Culver City. More than \$50 million. Optical and infrared sensors.

Rockwell International, Seal Beach. More than \$50 million. Space-based laser.

TRW, Redondo Beach. More than \$50 million. Booster surveillance and tracking systems.

Westinghouse Electronics Corp., Research and Development Center, Pittsburg. More than \$20 million. Electric discharge laser.

Others:

Boging Aerospace, Seattle. More than \$150 million. Principal work: optical systems.

LTV Aerospace, Fort Worth. More than \$100 million. Small radar-homing interceptor technology.

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Inc., Huntsville, Ala. More than \$100 million. Systems engineering and technical support for the Army's test efforts under "Star Wars," and "battle management" computer software.

General Electric Co., Syracuse, N.Y. More than \$50 million. Silicon on sapphire transmitter module for space-based radar.

Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis. More than \$50 million. Computers.

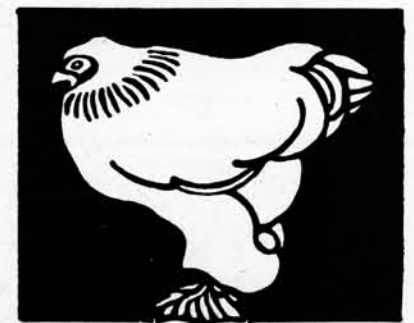
Grumman Aerospace, Bethpage, N.Y. More than \$20 million. Antenna for space-based radar.

ITEK Corp. (division of Litton Industries), Lexington, Mass. More than \$20 million. Mirror for space laser.

Martin Marietta Aerospace, Orlando, Fla. More than \$20 million. Kinetic energy weapons.



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Deadly Connections

by Alice Gandelman

U.S. and Soviet intervention in countries around the world is becoming more commonplace each day. U.S. involvement in the Middle East, Central America, and other volatile Third World regions signals a heavy-handed message of our military presence and control in these areas. One country's conflict, and own affair become vulnerable to superpower intervention when that superpower wants to protect its economic, social, or political interests in that region. When this occurs, the scene is set for the mighty power to back up conventional forces in the area with nuclear weapons. This increased possibility of escalation makes the connections between superpowers and third world regions deadly.

The term "deadly connection" is one you may have heard being used in relationship to military intervention and nuclear weapons. Randall Forsberg, Director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, says that "stopping the nuclear arms race would be a dramatic signal that we plan to restructure international relations so that they are not indefinitely based on fear and genocidal hostage relationships." As you read on, we hope this article will help you gain a better understanding of how the build-up of nuclear weapons by superpowers has far reaching effects throughout the continent.

Some individuals think nuclear weapons exist solely as a deterrent to nuclear war, and believe that these weapons are responsible for securing world peace. Although we have avoided nuclear war so far, the possession of nuclear weapons allows the United States and Soviet Union to act as superpowers around the world. Many countries have not been at peace, partially because of superpower influence in those regions.

Of major importance to the US and USSR is the pursuit of their spheres of influence throughout the world. Nuclear weapons are used as threats to back up conventional forces in the Third World, and float off the coast of politically volatile regions. These weapons intimidate others involved in the region and signal them not to get involved. According to a 1978 Brookings Institute report, the U.S. has threatened to use nuclear weapons 33 times

... the U.S. has threatened to use nuclear weapons 33 times since WW II in order to maintain its sphere of influence.

The global role of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. as superpowers often heightens regional tensions, and even increases the likelihood of nuclear war. Both get involved in regional conflicts and many times intervene to ensure that their economic, social and political interests are met. Interventions by the superpowers are usually viewed as conflicts between competing world systems. Because they frequently side with opposing forces, cold war hostilities are often played out in the Third World, with conflicting countries becoming the puppets for which the superpowers control the strings.

since WW II in order to maintain its sphere of influence. In the event that a regional conflict escalated to full scale war, both U.S. and Soviet forces are trained to fight with nuclear weapons, once a certain level of hostility has been reached.

The US has refused to adopt a No-First-Use policy by which it would pledge to use nuclear weapons only if responding to a nuclear attack. According to former US Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Morton Halpern, "The NATO Doctrine is that we will fight with conventional forces until we are losing, then we will fight with



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tactical nuclear weapons until we are losing, and then we will blow up the world." In addition, nuclear technology has advanced to the point where the line between nuclear and conventional weapons is now much less distinguishable.

Nuclear technology is advancing in other countries as well, as a result of economic self interest. The superpowers sell arms and nuclear technology to the world's most troubled regions which encourages proliferation. Currently, the US is a major



The South African Connection

by Melinda Fine

In South Africa, the legally institutionalized system of racism — called apartheid — allows four and a half million whites to control 24 million blacks. Blacks cannot vote, own land, use health or educational facilities, or move freely. Armed struggle by the black majority against the government is still relatively low, but the possibility of full-scale, racial, civil war is constantly growing. In addition, South

(Nearby Angola and Mozambique receive arms and military advisors from the Soviet Union.)

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union station nuclear weapons in Southern Africa. South Africa, however, has developed the capacity to explode a nuclear device, and some believe it has already done so. This capacity has been created by the United States which, over the past 25 years, has steadily assisted South Africa's nuclear build-up by exporting nuclear equipment,

"South Africa will become as great a threat to the peace of the world in the 1990's as the Middle East is today."

Africa is carrying out a war of aggression against its neighbors, increasing regional tensions. According to former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, "South Africa will become as great a threat to the peace of the world in the 1990's as the Middle East is today."

Official US policy strongly supports the South African apartheid regime, providing it with military, political, and economic assistance. The US has long considered South Africa vital to its corporate investments. For the past ten years it has justified its support of the minority government as an attempt to halt "the spread of communism" in the region.

technology, and training to the country. The US has exported enriched uranium to Pretoria, a country which refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Conflict in the region will certainly continue and probably get worse. The apartheid regime may feel pressured to use a nuclear bomb in order to retain control of the region.

Melinda Fine is the Freeze International Coordinator. *



arms supplier to 20 of the 45 nations at war, and has built or contracted to build nuclear power facilities in many of these volatile regions. These sales enable smaller nations to develop the nuclear bomb, and increase the possibilities of a nuclear exchange between Third World countries, who are extremely vulnerable. Many of these nations refuse to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and make it known that they intend to develop nuclear weapons.

How does intervention by the superpowers in smaller nations encourage the likelihood of nuclear war? In most cases, nuclear war is likely to escalate from one of several regions where conflict is occurring, and where the superpowers believe they have competing interests. Four of these

the U.S. exploded 54 nuclear devices on Micronesian atolls, displacing thousands off the island while exposing them to radiation. Kwajalein Atoll remains the major American missile testing range. According to Rear-Admiral Gene LaRoque, the abundance of nuclear weapons in the region means that any confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Pacific runs a high risk of escalating to nuclear war.

In Central America, conflicts arising from extreme poverty, hunger, and repression are being waged in four countries: El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras. The U.S. backs right-wing forces in each country. All these wars are closely intertwined, and threaten to involve other nations in the region, as well as the superpowers.

The U.S. has refused to adopt a No-First-Use policy by which it would pledge to use nuclear weapons only if responding to a nuclear attack.

regional "hot spots" are the Middle East, the Pacific, Central America, and South Africa.

The Middle East is the most politically volatile and militarily dangerous region in the world. Most sources of tension in this region are deeply rooted in history, such as the Israeli-Palestine-Arab conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, conflict in Lebanon, and the growth of religious fundamentalism. The U.S. and USSR see themselves in direct competition in several of these conflicts.

U.S. interest in the Middle East involves access to oil. Although it imports only 5% of its oil from the region, the US feels it must maintain access to mid-east oil in order to maintain its status in the region. Mid-east oil has been called the "jugular vein of western capitalism".

The Soviets are deeply concerned about the stability of the Mid-east, fearing that unrest could spill over into their territory. Many believe this is what caused the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The Soviets are not dependent on Mid-east oil; however, they are certainly aware of the region's strategic significance for the West. Both superpowers arm and advise conflicting forces in the Mid-East, and two thirds of all arms exports to the Third World go to the Middle East. Escalation from conventional to nuclear war is more possible in the Middle East than anywhere else in the world.

The Pacific region is militarily significant for both superpowers. Nuclear and conventional weapons abound in the region. Moscow has military facilities on the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. It is in this region where it has deployed a sizable proportion of its nuclear armed submarine fleet.

The U.S. has also built up nuclear and conventional forces in the Pacific region. Hundreds of nuclear warheads are stationed in South Korea, and cruise missiles are planned for deployment in Japanese ports. In addition, the largest US airbase outside the US is in the Philippines.

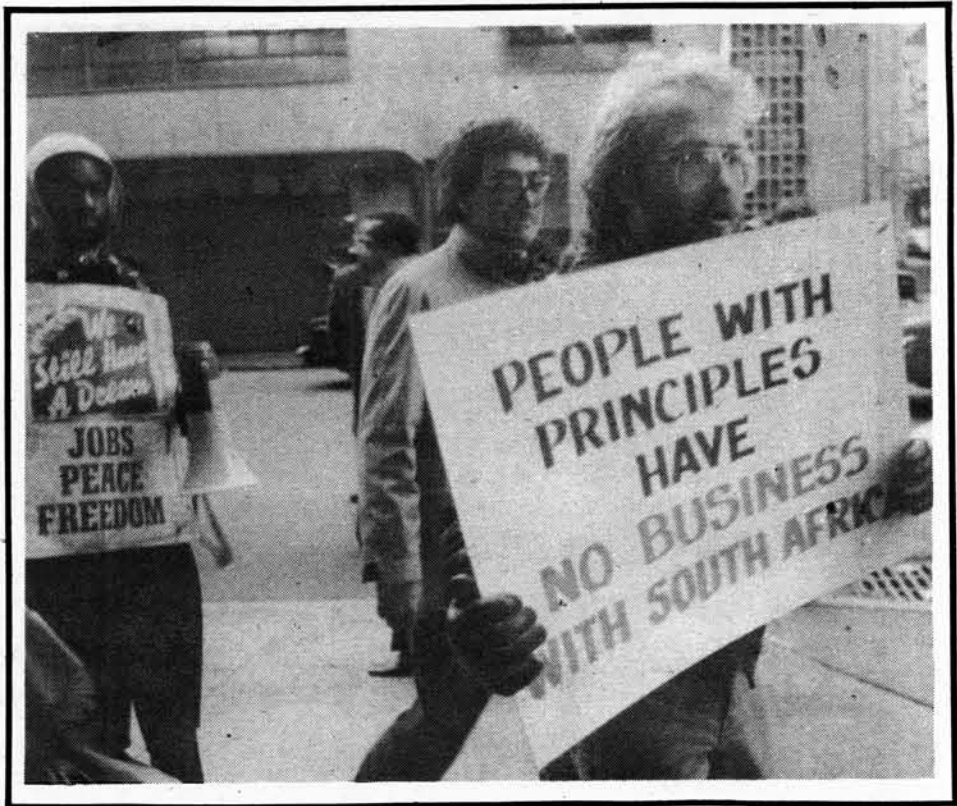
Micronesia, under American administration since WW II, has served as a testing ground for numerous US strategic weapons. From 1946 to the early sixties,

The Reagan administration's primary rationale for U.S. military involvement in Central America is the "Soviet-Cuban threat", and U.S. involvement in the region is increasing at an alarming pace. American military sales and aid to Central America in 1982 and 1983 exceeded that of the previous 32 years combined. Systems capable of carrying nuclear or conventional weapons rest on US aircraft carriers floating close by the Central American land mass. Increased conflict in the region is likely, and even greater U.S. involvement is possible. The nearby stationing of nuclear weapons increases the danger to that area.

South Africa is one of the only countries that allows the white minority to control the majority of people, who are black. One may find it strange that the United States supports such a system that goes against its ethical and moral values. Because South African uranium mining is considered a valuable corporate interest to the U.S. its official policy strongly supports the apartheid regime. Again, American support in the region has been justified by its attempt to "halt the spread of communism" in the area.

As a result of U.S. sales of nuclear technology to South Africa, they now have developed the capacity to explode nuclear weapons. In fact, the United States exported enriched uranium to countries who have refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

A mutual nuclear weapons freeze would lead the superpowers away from building aggressive weapons systems and lead us toward truly confining the military to defense. It would help to safeguard arms control, help control levels of tensions within Third World countries, and lessen the chances of escalation to nuclear war. The Freeze will strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty, increase the security of the Third World, and stop other nations from developing the nuclear bomb. Some of these countries believe they need nuclear weapons to defend themselves against superpower nuclear blackmail. In 1977, the Prime Minister of India at the time stated: "I can't be a party to people having large



Ellen Shub

atomic weapons in any amount saying others shouldn't have them."

Most importantly, however, the Freeze would represent a first step in defusing the cold war and decreasing world tension. This could set the stage for additional steps which need to be taken in order to truly secure world peace: stopping superpower intervention, reducing nuclear arsenals, transferring military spending to meet human needs, and limiting and reorienting

conventional defense.

The above scenario doesn't have to be far from reality; the major ingredient for this type of change is for individuals to become educated about why the Freeze is such an important issue, and to get involved in the process to change our system of military madness. It can be done! *

Alice Gandelman is on the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze steering committee.

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Courtesy: Gibbard

Economics of the Arms Race

by David Riley

During World War II the war effort employed millions of people and helped us out of the Depression. As a result, people got the idea that defense industries are good for the economy. But in fact a massive input of billions of dollars into other industries (such as housing or transportation) that made socially useful products would have done the job just as well, or better.

Military production isn't all it's been cracked up to be. Today the two countries that make by far the most weapons - the US and the Soviet Union - face severe economic problems. The truth is that military spending helps the economy less than other industries, and ends up hurting it in many ways. Here's how:

EMPLOYMENT. Military production creates fewer jobs than other parts of the economy. Government figures show that nuclear weapons production creates an average of 24,000 jobs for every \$1 billion spent while civilian industries employ 38,000 people for every \$1 billion invested. In civilian service jobs (like teaching), \$1 billion employs twice as many people as military production.

INFLATION. The inflationary effect of military spending is hidden by the deep recession which has sharply reduced the inflation rate. But as the economy recovers, the problem of inflation will be noticed again, along with three reasons military spending is inflationary.

1) Military spending doesn't make things that consumers can buy. So by paying people to make weapons, it puts more money into the economy to chase after the same number of consumer goods. The result: higher prices.

2) Military spending uses up capital, raw materials, and research talent which our civilian economy also needs. The resulting competition drives up the price of these economic building blocks. This is why military spending is more inflationary than government payments under Social Security, veteran, and welfare programs. It's why conservative economist George Gilder says military spending is "perhaps the most 'inflationary' of all activities."

3) Military spending takes up huge chunks of the federal budget (over \$200 billion every year), which means there is less government money available for public works programs to improve highways, rail-

“Military spending is largely responsible for the massive deficits we face.”

Military spending not only creates fewer jobs, but many of the jobs it does create are for professionals and technicians where unemployment levels are relatively low. Seven out of ten jobs in US manufacturing industries are production jobs for less skilled workers, but in guided missile construction (the main industry to be affected by the Freeze), only three out of ten are production jobs. Among minorities and women, a high proportion are employed as less skilled workers, so military spending does relatively little to help them.

As our weapons get more complex, the defense industry's employment figures get worse. Producing more complicated weapons takes more capital, fewer workers, and an even smaller percentage of production workers.

roads, bridges, etc. Without such improvements in our infrastructure, transportation costs remain high, which makes the economy less efficient. The result: higher prices. Military spending is one reason our infrastructure is in serious disrepair.

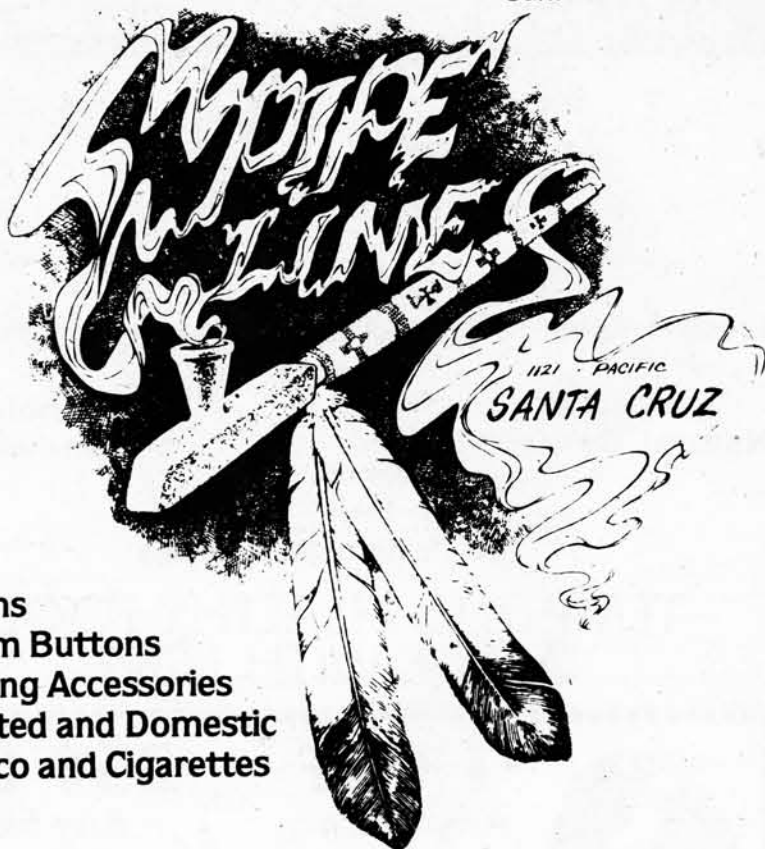
HIGH DEFICITS. The federal budget deficit is soaring; at about \$200 billion a year, it is by far the largest in our history. Military-related costs now account for nearly half the federal budget (not counting self-funding programs like Social Security). "Military spending is largely responsible for the massive deficits we face" concludes the Council on Economic Priorities.

Such deficits create grave dangers for our economy. They help keep interest rates high, even during the recession. High interest rates make it harder for businesses to

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borrow the capital they need to build new, more efficient factories and equipment. Without such investment, our economy suffers. A bipartisan group of former Cabinet officials says businesses have "never before faced such extreme conditions of capital shortage" in a peacetime economy.

COMPETITION. Our civilian economy faces a double competition, and disadvantages in both areas caused by heavy military spending. At home civilian businesses compete for scarce resources against the defense industry which has an advantage because cost-plus contracts for military products mean the defense industry gets paid extra by the government when weapons cost more than planned. (The result is huge cost overruns which inflate the price of weapons by, on the average, 100%).

Our civilian economy also competes with businesses in other countries, and here too heavy military spending puts us at a disadvantage. The defense industry eats up research talent and capital which our economy needs to be competitive. Compared to other industrialized countries, we spend the highest proportion of our resources on military research and military spending in general. We rank near the bottom in civilian research, investment capital, and overall growth in productivity.

Military research and development have resulted in some new products for the civilian economy in the past, but in recent years the US has had a poor record with such spin offs. As military technology gets more complex, it also becomes "less and less appropriate for commercial applications."

With so much of our resources devoted to the military, we haven't kept pace with other modernized industrialized nations. The result is that we have a smaller percentage of world trade than in the past, fewer sales in our own markets, and the largest trade deficit in our history. We now import over \$40 billion worth of products more than we export.

TAXES. Over two thirds of the Congressional Districts pay more money to the Pentagon in taxes than they get back in military contracts and salaries. This means that the Defense Department "acts as a giant syphon," funneling tax money out of most of the country into a few areas that have military bases or large military contracts. *

Freezer Needs Work

Full time Freeze volunteer with experience in masonry, stucco, and landscape rock work needs part-time employment to keep afloat and continue working effectively for the Freeze. My specialties are creative, small scale masonry projects, stucco, and masonry repairs, all done at surprisingly reasonable rates. Contact Dave Bodine at the Freeze office — 458-9975

Freezer Needs Home

Nuclear Freeze Director needs a one bedroom house, apartment, or studio. I can pay up to \$300 and would prefer to live within walking distance to the Freeze office (downtown area). I'm clean, quiet, responsible, and I have references. Please call Terry at the office: 429-8755 or at home: 423-1664.

Join the SPRING MOBILIZATION For Peace, Jobs & Justice

- No U.S. Intervention in Central America & the Caribbean
- Freeze & Reverse the Nuclear Arms Race
- Jobs & Justice, Not War
- End U.S. Support for South African Apartheid

As part of a nation-wide week of peaceful protests, a broad coalition of Northern California labor, church, peace, student and community organizations has joined together to mount a massive spring demonstration on April 20th. We will be marching for peace, jobs and justice. The re-election of Ronald Reagan was not a mandate for an expanded arms race and war. We have pressing human needs to be met at home — jobs for the unemployed, an end to discrimination based on race, sex, or sexual orientation, improving the quality of life for our families. With your early support, we can make our message loud and clear. Please join us.

The Santa Cruz Spring Mobilization for Peace, Jobs & Justice
meets on Tuesdays at 7:30pm at the following locations:
3/19, 4/2, 4/16 Food & Nutrition, 1035 N. Main, Watsonville
3/26, 4/9 Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center St., Santa Cruz

March & Rally in San Francisco* Saturday, April 20

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March 12 NOON
Rally 1 PM - Civic Center

*Local Busses going to the March and Rally:
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Santa Cruz County Governmental Center parking lot
Ocean & Water

Leave 9:00am Return 5:30pm
9:30am 5:00pm

✂️ Clip & mail to: Santa Cruz County Spring Mobilization for Peace, Jobs & Justice, PO Box 366, Santa Cruz, CA 95061

- Please send a bus ticket (check enclosed). Sliding scale \$4.00 - \$9.00.
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H-Bombs on the Highways

by Gar Smith

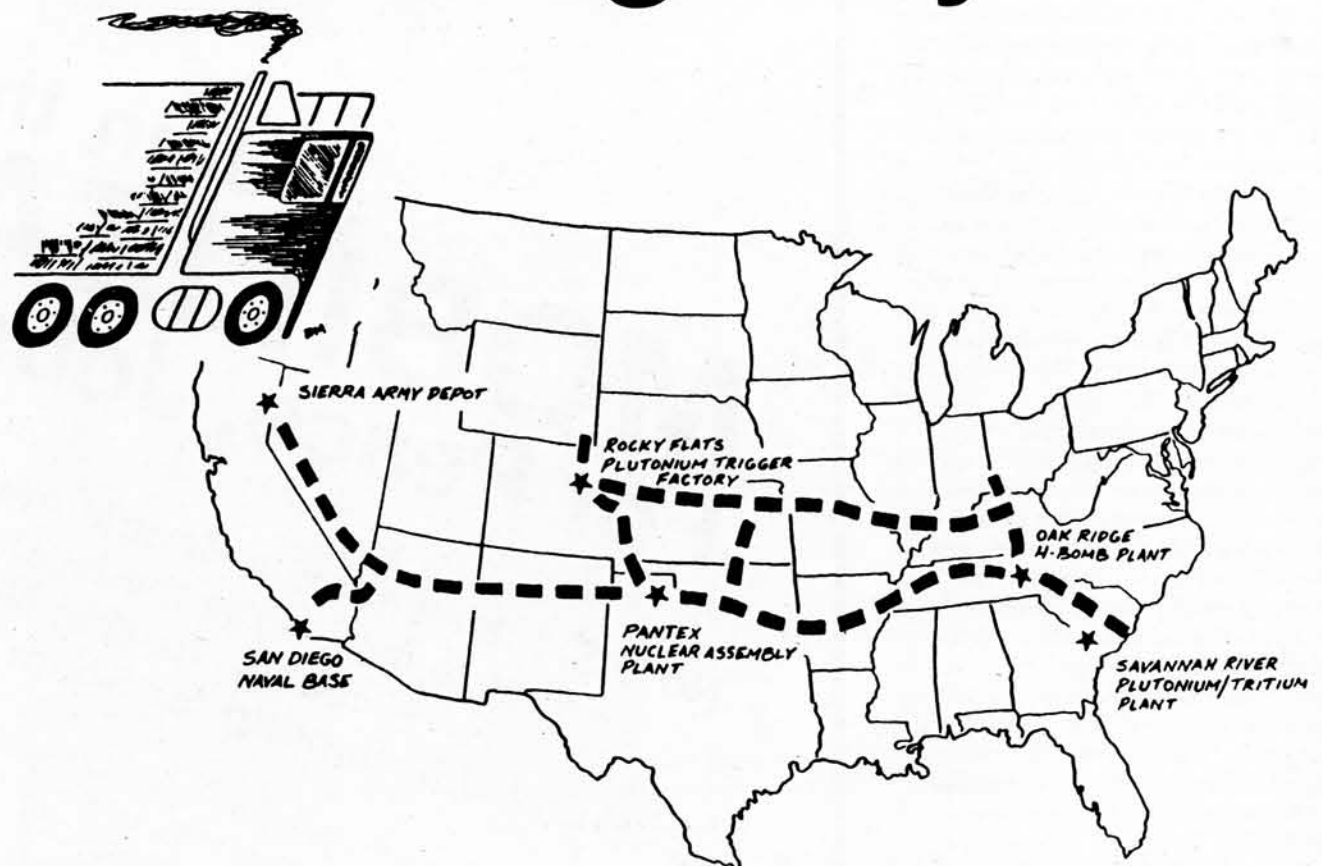
The Department of Energy's Transportation Safeguards Division is a \$30 million operation that runs a fleet of 45 tractors, 34 trailers, and 49 escort vehicles over roads in 48 states. The cargo of the DETSD is nuclear weapons.

The existence of nuclear weapons is shrouded in mystery. The government would prefer it remain that way. Nowhere are these weapons closer to home than when they are being driven down American highways to and from the 100 sites that design, maintain, and assemble these weapons. It's easy to miss these trucks as they thunder down the highways... unless you know what to look for.

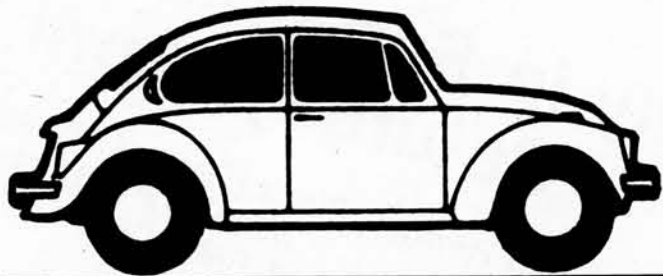
An organization called Nuke Watch began monitoring the shipment of these weapons last August. Beginning April 16 Nuke Watch will inaugurate a week-long, coast-to-coast bomb-truck watch "to raise public consciousness about the nuclear arms race by pointing out the unmarked H-bomb trucks that travel the nation's streets and highways."

To participate in the truck watches in your area, contact Nuke Watch, 315 West Gorham Street, Madison, WI 53703 (608) 256-4146. Note: while it is legal to follow and photograph these vehicles, harassment or interference with the trucks or the crews could lead to arrest or worse — crews are equipped with pistols, rifles, shotguns, and grenade launchers.

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U.C. and the Weapons Labs

by Herb Foster

In October of this year, the University of California Regents must decide whether to continue managing operation of the National Nuclear Weapons Laboratories at Livermore, California, and Los Alamos, New Mexico. Although the Regents must make the final decision, U.C. President David Gardner must first make a recommendation to the Regents, and he is inclined towards continuance.

This is an issue of critical importance. The labs have designed almost all of the increasingly lethal U.S. nuclear weaponry and have lobbied against nuclear weapons talks.

The administration of the lab by the University is an important prestige factor for them, and gives an appearance of broad public support for their work, which does not exist. Termination, however, would reaffirm the commitment of a major world university to the pursuit of civilized endeavors.

Gardner believes that the labs act as an incentive for attracting faculty to the university, and states that 60% of the work is non-weapon related. Neither case appears to be persuasive. Moreover, the operation of the labs is forcing an aura of the security state onto the university. For example, lab staff must sign a pledge not to take part in demonstrations at the labs against weapons development. Security at the hearings of the Regents Oversight Committee (committee to oversee labs) is reportedly getting tighter and tighter, according to some observers.

A recent letter from a group of students and faculty at Berkeley to others in the University community states:

"The weapons research conducted at Livermore and Los Alamos perpetuates an arms race that threatens genocide and thus violates international law; that drains valuable resources away from humanitarian endeavors; that heightens international tensions and makes probable an increasingly uncontrollable proliferation of nuclear arms; and that places all of us more at the mercy of hair-triggered technology than in the hands of constructive and rational diplomatic efforts."

Persons concerned that the University of California should no longer be part and parcel of the "warfare state" can take several actions:

- 1) Ask the UCSC Faculty Senate to call for a campus hearing and vote on the issue.
- 2) Call for a hearing by the Regents.
- 3) Attend the next meeting of the Oversight Committee in Berkeley, on May 16th and 17th.
- 4) Write to members of the Regents.
- 5) Attend demonstrations held regularly at the Berkeley Campus, across from University Hall; Thursdays, 12-1, and Sundays 1:30-2:30.

For further information, copies of the letter quoted above, or addresses of Regents, call Herb Foster at 423-2605. *



Department of Energy H-Bomb Truck (for hauling nuclear weapons and parts)

Identifying characteristics:

1. Unpainted, unmarked steel sides on trailer.
2. Square-rigged radio antenna atop cab; wind deflector behind.
3. Some trucks display "Marmon" manufacturing emblem.
4. Most truck cabs painted with parallel stripes, straight or zig-zag.
5. U.S. Government license plates, starting with letter E.
6. Letters AM on front of trailer at right
7. Parallel diagonal lines (not visible here) on back of trailer.
8. Usually escorted by one or more courier cars (e.g., Chevrolet Suburbans) fitted with radio antenna at left rear of vehicle.
9. Seen on freeways in all 48 contiguous states.

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Keep this photograph in your car. If you should see a nuclear weapons convoy, jot down the vehicle colors and license plate numbers (if available), time and place of sighting, and direction in which it was going. Send the information as soon as possible to Nukewatch, 315 West Gorham, Madison, WI 53703 (608/256-4146). Nukewatch will relay your sighting to others.

Your participation can help make all of us more aware of the daily intrusion of the H-bomb into our lives.

Caution: Do not interfere with or harass these convoys. Operators are heavily armed. Be nonviolent in approaching these vehicles and their personnel.

More bomb truck cards available from Nukewatch for \$1.00 each; 25-99, 50¢ each; 100-up, 40¢ each. Complete truck watch kit: \$5.00.



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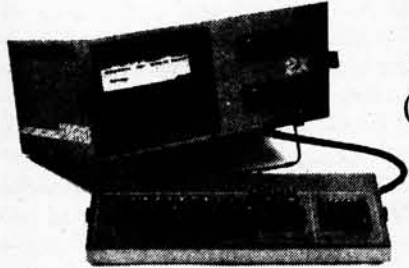
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Computer Combat?

by Mark Filipak

Autonomous robotic vehicle BB-3889-24 stationed itself on a low rise overlooking the small town that, according to its maps and inertial guidance, lay just across the East German Frontier. With inhuman detachment it tracked a moderately sized Russian tank group which was on maneuvers, just as BB was on maneuvers. Such is the state of things during an international crisis, both sides at the ready. If BB were human, it would be nervous. Its first action and it hadn't heard a friendly transmission in days. BB figured its location: 26.843 kilometers from base, heading: 23:56:07. If BB had a human crew, it wouldn't even be there. It would be down for field diagnostics following the direct lighting strike it took two nights before. But BB wasn't human and didn't have a human crew. After all, what good is a robot tank if it needs a crew?

Coolly, it trained its fuselage of weapons on the advancing Soviet tanks and, when the depleted margin of error indicated that the column had, indeed, penetrated West German territory plus 1000 meters, BB initiated action with four wire guided missiles and a hail of minigun fire. Three enemy tanks were suddenly enveloped in crimson phosphorescence while a fourth settled, upside down, in a nearby ditch. The rest of the column abruptly wheeled about and made for its position just as BB launched the next set of missiles. One of them found its mark. The rest slammed into a row of houses at the edge of town. BB's attack was cut short when an air to surface rocket from a support helicopter sent it to database heaven.

SCI is funding artificial intelligence (AI) research to the tune of 600 million dollars over the next five years. The word 'strategic' does not directly refer to the use of computers in nuclear warfare, though the implication is clear, but is meant to convey the sense that this initiative is critically needed to meet a national defense goal. The goal is to redirect the existing AI research and design effort to develop three systems, one for each major military service. For the Navy — a battle management expert system "capable of comprehending uncertain data to produce forecasts of likely events." For the Air Force — a pilot's associate, another expert system, which would gather and correlate battle information and then advise the pilot of options. For the Army — "autonomous vehicles" (read: robot tanks) which would "sense and interpret their environment, plan and reason using sensed and other data, initiate actions to be taken and communicate with human or other systems."

Proponents of SCI often stress three aspects of the initiative. 1) Though aimed specifically at the Russians and not the Japanese, it would probably produce a concerted and coordinated push to meet or exceed the Japanese fifth generation project, which has broadly the same objectives as the DARPA project but with purely commercial applications. 2) It would develop much needed 'expert systems' to help overstressed military personnel to cope with the rigors of modern warfare. 3) It promises to share the resulting technology with industry.

However, these 'positive' aspects are

Many bugs cannot be expected to emerge until the systems are subjected to actual combat situations.

In the ensuing investigation, several months were spent trying to ascertain responsibility for the incident and an even longer time was spent finding and correcting the program bug which, everyone was assured, was the cause. Of course, no human knew about the lightning strike and BB wasn't around to correct the error. The toll: 84 American soldiers dead or wounded plus 130 West German civilian casualties. Few people in responsible positions cared to speculate what would have happened had those really been Russian tanks. The following week, the Senate Armed Services subcommittee proposed legislation allocating 250 million dollars to correct the software to guarantee that such a tragedy would never reoccur.

The preceding fictional account could become front page news in the near future if the Strategic Computing Initiative (SCI) goes ahead as now planned. The Strategic Computing Initiative is the implementation of the Strategic Computing Plan which was published on Oct. 28, 1983 by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). All the following quotes are from this plan which carries the full title *Strategic Computing, New-Generation Computing Technology: A Strategic Plan for its Development and Application to Critical Problems in Defense.*

overshadowed by several conflicting or unsavory facts. It is monopolizing AI research and directing it towards military applications. Despite the promise to share with industry, technology developed would undoubtedly receive a 'top secret' stamp leaving commercial exploitation of AI wide open to the Japanese. It would create a military reliance on systems which have not been battle tested in the real world.

"Commanders remain particularly concerned about the role that autonomous systems would play during the transition from peace to hostilities when rules of engagement may be altered quickly. An extremely stressing example of such a case is the projected defense against strategic nuclear missiles, where systems must react so rapidly that it is likely that almost complete reliance will have to be placed on automated systems. At the same time, the complexity and unpredictability of factors affecting decisions will be very great."

The reaction of these 'intelligent systems' to circumstances which humans find confusing or disorienting are technically unknowable.



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Such circumstances include the disruption of communication channels, enemy deception of an unpredictable nature, camouflage, alteration of the terrain (intentional and incidental), unexpected natural events, etc. AI reactions are unknowable because unexpected circumstances are, by definition, unanticipated by the creator (programmer) of the system. That is, they are outside the knowledge database the system relies on to make judgments. In situations such as these, humans would be expected to act with common sense, but even the best AI has no common sense whatsoever. According to experts in the field who have spent years researching automated reasoning, systems capable of improvising a new database using common sense rules are not likely to be developed for decades, if ever.

human decision making will propel us from our present state of human-directed, continuous mobilization to a state of machine-directed, continuous alert.

What can Freeze supporter do? You can support Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. You can join CPSR yourself (membership is open to all) and especially advocate membership to your friends who work in the computing field. You can write or visit your congressional representatives and let them know that you consider SCI to be an inappropriate use of computer technology and that the creation of "completely autonomous land, sea and air vehicles capable of complex, far-ranging reconnaissance and attack missions" is not the type of military program you can tolerate.

Will artificial intelligence research produce a Dr. Strangesilicon? Will a robot

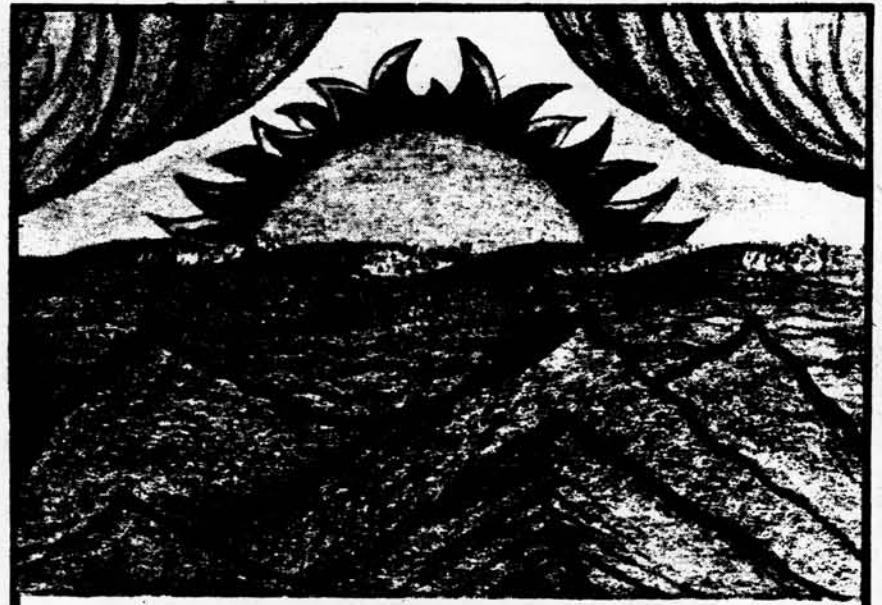
Will a robot army make future Vietnams more palatable to our citizens?

Regarding AI in general, adaptive learning systems are in an embryonic stage of development. Many bugs cannot be expected to emerge until the systems are subjected to actual combat situations. Simulations, especially computer simulations, simply will not suffice. Though such systems might learn a valuable lesson from a bad experience, we humans would have to live with (and very possibly die by) the consequences. One thing is certain: in combat there will be unexpected events.

The systems developed would further increase the rate of change of warfare conditions and would, ironically, increase the probability of miscalculation. The use of autonomous systems would increase the separation, in both time and space, between planning and execution tending to make design flaws harder to detect, diagnose and correct, thereby amplifying their disastrous consequences. Whether or not 'good' decisions result, the inclusion of faster-than-

army make future Vietnams more palatable to our citizens? Will an autonomous artificial intelligence become an alien in our midst at our greatest time of crisis? What about the Japanese and their overtly commercial challenge? And will the Russians respond in kind?

Mark Filipak is a research engineer for Intel Corporation and a member of the Santa Cruz chapter of Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. CPSR is an alliance of computer professionals who are alarmed about the growing threat of nuclear war and who, as practitioners in a field that contributes so much to military purposes, feel impelled to use their specialized knowledge to inform the public of potential misuses of computer technology. This evaluation of the Strategic Computing Initiative is his own. It does not in every respect represent the opinions of CPSR. To obtain an official CPSR assessment of the SCI write to the local chapter at: CRSR, Box 7708, Santa Cruz, CA. 95061-7708. *



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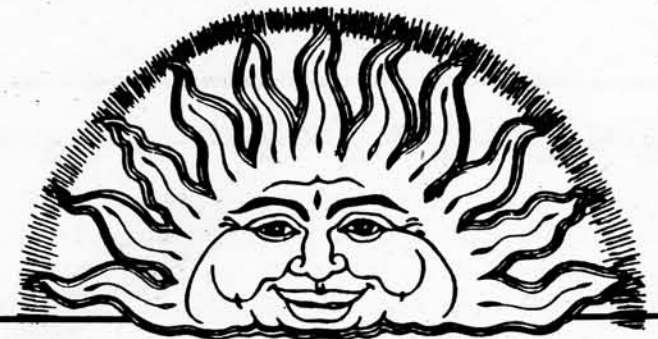
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The Geneva Talks

by Gerald Hirsch

The negotiating team selected by the Reagan administration for the Geneva arms talks does not give much encouragement to the Freeze Movement that the president is serious about meaningful negotiations. The appointments to the team appear to spring more from political debts owed to the "old boy" network than from a sincere desire to select people who will try to develop some new ways to address the issue.

The negotiating team consists of: John Tower, a senate retiree with a very hawkish record; Maynard Glitman, a veteran of 20 years in the diplomatic corps with experience in arms control negotiations; and Max Kampelman, portrayed in the media as a democrat who is a favorite of conservative Republicans because of his toughness in dealing with the Soviets during a 34 month tenure as U.S. Ambassador to the European Security Conference.

On the Soviet side, the negotiators are Viktor Karpov, Alexei Obukov and Yuli Kvitsinsky. All are veterans of past negotiations with the U.S. on nuclear weapons.

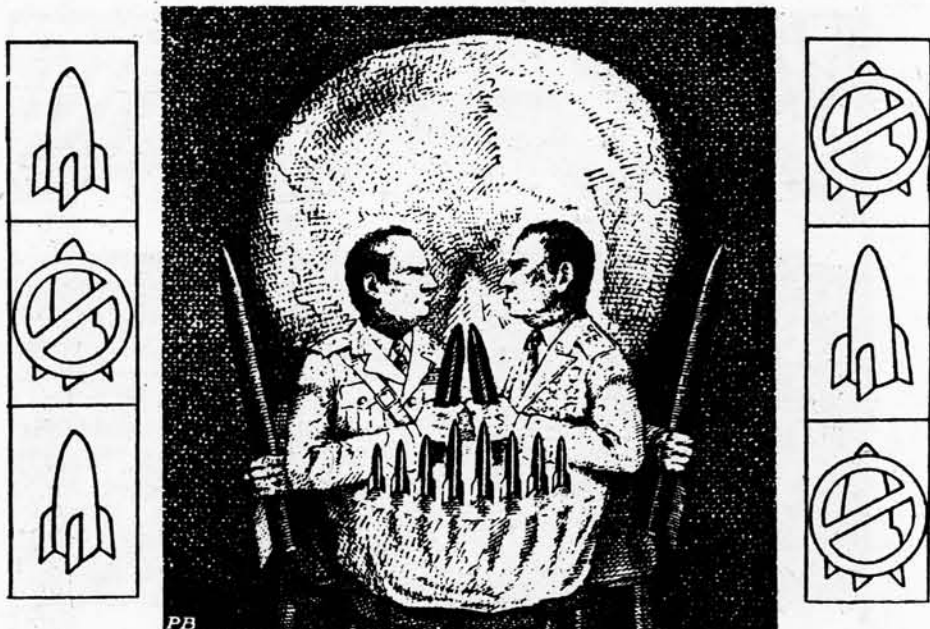
The talks mark the resumption of negotiations that broke down 15 months ago when the Soviets walked out in protest over the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. Over forty years of negotiations between the superpowers have produced several agreements, including limits on nuclear weapons testing, a ban on nuclear weapons in space and the anti-ballistic missile treaty.

The Geneva talks give the Reagan administration great clout in the national debate over nuclear weapons. The administration

comes off in a peaceful, conciliatory light, thanks to the media attention accorded the talks. The public is less responsive to the Freeze and other peace groups when they see formal negotiations underway, and when Reagan softens his rhetoric towards the Russians with an invitation to the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to a summit meeting. The public relations benefits of the arms talks are likely to mollify congressional and public opinion that would otherwise oppose, or at least question, the MX, Trident II and the Star Wars proposal.

For Freeze activists the Geneva talks are an accomplishment and a challenge. The Freeze movement is largely credited with starting a national debate on nuclear weapons five years ago. To the extent that the debate helped set the stage for this new round of arms talks, the Freeze can take credit. The challenge of the talks for the Freeze is the *image* of progress in weapons reduction that is cast on the Reagan administration.

Gerald Hirsch is chairperson of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze. *



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Campus Referendum on Suicide Pills



by Mark Johnson

students to vote against the proposal, declaring he would not implement the measures regardless of ballot results. "I will never, as a chancellor, allow suicide pills to be stocked on this campus . . . such actions cannot be the mission of a university."

line that it is "gruesome" and "nihilistic." Typical was the *Chronicle's* headline, "Annihilation on Ballot at UC Santa Cruz."

It is this negative publicity which the SAFE committee hopes to counteract through their ongoing forums, and by circulating educational literature. One current flyer shows California's likely targets in a nuclear war, including the Lockheed plant 16 miles from Santa Cruz. Another publicizes upcoming congressional votes on key issues, and gives the phone numbers and addresses of legislators to contact.

SAFE also hopes to organize effective student lobbying for the Regents' vote next October on whether to sever ties with the Livermore and Los Alamos labs. The University of California's five year contract

The most frequent criticism of SAFE is that it is defeatist and fatalistic, including the Chancellor's own censure of it as "a nihilistic, Jonestown solution." Sinsheimer, who favors a nuclear freeze and is the only chancellor in the University of California system advocating UC disengagement from the weapons labs, nevertheless questioned the sponsors' method of consciousness-raising. "I find it difficult to believe that UCSC students lack sufficient concern about this issue so as to need such gruesome stimuli," he said

"I will never, as a chancellor, allow suicide pills to be stocked on this campus . . . such actions cannot be the mission of a university."

Gruesome or not, there is no denying the escalation of dialogue among "sufficiently concerned" UCSC students. SAFE-sponsored forums have attracted good crowds, and have served to clear up common misconceptions about the resolution's intentions. More importantly, participants leave discussing the nuclear crisis and its alternatives. "SAFE is already a success. We have already accomplished our primary goal," says Blackshaw.

with the labs runs through 1987 but requires a two year notice of cancellation by the University.

In addition SAFE wants to organize participation in "No Business As Usual" April 29, a day of nationwide mass political action.

"This is not the goldfish-eating trend of the Eighties," commented Gillis, "this is serious activism. We're confronting the threat of nuclear war in a realistic way. Nuclear war is suicide and by forcing people to confront that reality at an individual level, we hope to spur concern and activism."

Mark Johnson is a student at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

The resolution has received considerable media attention, largely negative, including local television news spots and articles in the *Los Angeles Times*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the *San Jose Mercury*. The mass media has chosen to focus on the suicide pills as the sole purpose of the initiative, following Chancellor Sinsheimer's

Those crazy college kids, there they go again. Now they want to stock suicide pills on campus in the event of nuclear war. Imagine. That's just a cop-out.

Predictably this has been the initial response of many to the S.A.F.E. initiative, whose underlying purpose, according to its sponsors, is to "alert students and non-students to the impending nuclear threat, to encourage dialogue and to formulate options."

The referendum has been placed on the UCSC's spring campus ballot as a result of the Student Alliance for Fallout Emergency (SAFE), founded by Student Body President Kevin Gillis, Peter Blackshaw, and Eric Satzman, and will be voted on April 2-9. Besides the stockpiling of suicide pills at the UCSC Health Center, the non-binding resolution, if passed, would call for the University to provide transportation vehicles to local ground zero sites in the case of a confirmed imminent attack. Radiation monitoring stations would also be established around campus, as would be designated areas for burial sites in the event of extreme radiation fallout.

However, the most important and overlooked component of the initiative, according to SAFE members, is the "pre-survival information packet," which would be distributed to all students, containing "detailed" information on the nuclear crisis and citing the University of California's role in weapons development. The measure states: "The Livermore and Los Alamos laboratories, both managed by the Regents of the University of California, have designed every nuclear weapon in the American nuclear arsenal."

The controversial resolution, similar to one passed at Brown University last October, was approved for the ballot by Chancellor Robert L. Sinsheimer "in the interest of maximum freedom of expression." He then released a statement urging



How Has This Come To Be?

6000 World War II's,
Stored in silos of hardened concrete
and steel,
Hidden beneath the soil of our
farmlands,
our cattle country.

I thought silos were for grains,
For wheat, corn, soy, and fodder.

And these submarines,
With their mythical names and
miniture sun engines,
Carrying in their bowels
The ultra-sophisticated, high
technology,
State-of-the-art,
Pin-point accurate,
Computer guided . . .

I thought the oceans were for the
Gray Whales
and the Blues,
and the Dolphins,
and Narwhals
You know, the *truly* intelligent
mammals.

I hear they've now got jets,
flying twelve or fourteen hundred
miles-per-hour,
Capable of following the sunset
around the globe,
And bomber planes, soaring 10 miles
high,
With great eggs of death strapped
beneath their wings.

Talk about the weight of the world on
your shoulders.

It wasn't that long ago,
Less than one man's lifetime,
The skies belonged to the insects,
the song birds, the gulls,
and the feathered hawks.

And now I hear talk about "Star Wars"
About the invisible,
Impenetrable,
Blankets of security.
About rendering all these others
obsolete.

But I thought the stars were the
homes of the Gods,
and the heavens our final reward,
Our resting place,
When we leave the insanity of this
world behind.

Tell me, how has this come to be?

David Bodine

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Peace & Justice Calendar



Thursday, April 4

Retreat. Easter Retreat for Peaceworkers: A three-day retreat over the Easter weekend for persons who are working in any area of peacemaking, or who are committed to this work even though not pursuing it full time. Begins with supper on Thursday, April 4 and continues through lunch on Easter Sunday, April 7. Registration begins 5 PM Thursday; supper begins at 6:30 PM; first evening program begins at 8 PM. Fee: \$45 - \$90, sliding scale. For registration info call Ben Lomond Quaker Center: 336-8333.

Friday, April 5

Retreat. Easter Retreat for Peacemakers continues. See April 4.

Saturday, April 6

Retreat. Easter Retreat for Peacemakers continues. See April 4.

Sunday, April 7

Retreat. Final day of Easter Retreat for Peacemakers. See April 4.

Seder. Second Annual Kolaynu Community Seder Potluck. 6:30 PM. For reservations: 425-4782.

Friday, April 12

Sanctuary Service. Temple Beth-El. 8 PM. For info: 425-4782.

Workshop. The Second Workshop on East-West Relations: Joining Hands: East and West; Internationalizing the Peace Movement. Continues through April 14. Tonight: Registration and dinner, followed by an opportunity to socialize and view slides and a video tape about the Soviet Union. For info: call Herb Foster, 423-2605.

Saturday, April 13

Carwash. A clean car is a peaceful car. Benefit carwash for the Peacechild Production at the Mobile Gas Station at 41st Ave., near the freeway. 10 AM - 3 PM. A \$5.00 donation gets you one of the cleanest cars in town, inside and out. For info: 423-3517.

Workshop. "The Second Workshop on East-West Relations" continues. Workshops on "Their Peace Movement and Ours", featuring Sergei Batovrin, Peter Rossman, and Norman Soloman. Evening panel discussion in Santa Cruz sponsored jointly with the Resource Center for Nonviolence. For info: call Herb Foster, 423-2605.

Congressmembers, Senators, and editors. We'll provide addresses and legislative information. You bring paper, envelopes, and donations for stamps. We'll provide some treats to eat and drink. At the Freeze office, 320-G Cedar St. (upstairs from the Poet and Patriot Pub). 7:30 PM. For info: 458-9975.

Thursday, April 18

General Meeting. Kolaynu will meet at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway. 8 PM. For info: 425-4782.

Friday, April 19

Grand Opening Party. For Monterey Bay Data Service (now known as North Bay Data Service) and the Community Computer Center (now known as Center 2000). North Bay Data Service now provides the Freeze with computer services. The party will kick-off Monterey Bay Data Service, Inc. and the association of its new general manager, Dan Haifley. Everyone welcome. 6 PM. Mezzanine of the Palomar Inn, 1344 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz. For info: 425-1420.

Saturday, April 20

March and Rally. Spring Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice. This is part of an annual, nation-wide week of peaceful demonstrations organized by a broad coalition of Northern California labor, church, peace, student and community groups. The march begins at Justin Herman Plaza (at the foot of Market St.) in San Francisco and culminates at the Civic Center for the 1 PM rally. For info about busses from Santa Cruz: 458-0303 or 425-8057.

Monday, April 22

Citizen's Lobby for Peace Jobs and Justice. Part of the April Actions. Washington, D.C. Watch this space for details. Info: 458-9975.

Friday, April 26

Workshop. A two-day workshop entitled, "The U.S. and the Third World: Waking Up to Our Grief, Fear, and Responsibility" will take place at the Resource Center for Nonviolence. Friday session will be from 7:30 PM - 10PM. Co-sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and Waking Up in the Nuclear Age. Sliding scale donation \$12 - \$20. For info: 423-1626.

Saturday, April 27

Workshop. Second day of "The U.S. and the Third World: Waking Up to Our Grief, Fear, and Responsibility." 9 AM - 4:30 PM. See April 26.

Monday, April 29

Study Group. A study group entitled, "Peace and the Middle East Connection" will be held on Monday evenings, beginning tonight and continuing May 6, 13, and 20. The group will meet at 7:30 PM at Trinity Presbyterian Church, 420 Melrose Ave., Santa Cruz. Co-sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and United Campus Christian Ministries. For info: 423-1626.

Sunday, April 14

Talk. Rami G. Khouri, a Palestinian and Senior Editor of the *Jordan Times* in Amman, will give a talk entitled, "The Palestinians, the P.L.O. and Peace with Israel." Co-sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence, Kolaynu/Santa Cruz New Jewish Agenda, and the Monterey Bay Chapter of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Sliding scale donation \$2 - \$5. For info: 423-1626.

Workshop. "The Second Workshop on East-West Relations" continues. Opportunity for participants to question the panelists at greater length. Followed by a Silent Meeting for Worship. For info: call Herb Foster, 423-2605.

Tuesday, April 16

Party! A letter writing party and open-house sponsored by the Nuclear Weapons Freeze. A good way to get motivated and write those letters to your



Get Involved!

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze in Santa Cruz County is funded entirely by membership dues and contributions from local supporters. Where does the money go? To office rent, director's salary, telephones, postage, printing and copying, utilities, bookkeeping, and other costs of keeping our office and organization visible and effective. We also make contributions to the regional and national Freeze organizations. We are committed to getting the most out of each dollar contributed to stopping the nuclear arms race. A very small percentage of our expense goes toward fundraising costs.

Won't you help too? Membership dues for 1985 are: \$15/individual; \$25/family or household; \$10/senior, student, or low-income. You can also become a *sustaining member* by pledging an amount monthly or quarterly. Sustainers help stabilize our financial base so we can spend more time organizing and less time fundraising.

Members receive a subscription to *The Monthly Planet* and are kept up to date on all activities and events. To join, just fill out the form below and send it to:

Nuclear Weapons Freeze
320-G Cedar St.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

Yes! I want to join the Nuclear Weapons Freeze for 1985. Enclosed are my dues of:

_____ \$15/individual _____ \$25/family; household

_____ \$10/senior; student; low-income

_____ I will pledge \$_____ quarterly/monthly; enclosed is my first pledge.

_____ Enclosed is an additional contribution of \$_____.

Yes! I want to get more involved. I'm interested in the following volunteer task(s):

___ Office Work ___ Typing ___ Phoning ___ Signature Gathering

___ Tabling ___ Events ___ Other _____

I'd like to serve on the following committee(s):

___ Newspaper ___ Education ___ Petition Drive ___ Steering Committee

___ I'll host or co-host a housemeeting.

___ Here is my contribution of \$_____.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____