

# The MONTHLY PLANET

Free May 1985

Volume 1, Number 3

Published by the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze



## Nuclear Proliferation: The Power/Weapons Connection

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

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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: Alice Gandelman, Terry Teitelbaum, Colleen DeLaney, Debra Van Dusen, Shelly D'Amour, Ted Lahti

Advertising Coordinator: Risa Krive

Calendar: Terry Teitelbaum, Lively Connections

Typing: Anne Taylor, Rainbow Typing

Proofreading: Ellen Ring, Anne Taylor

Typography: Typola

Cover: Todd Burlingame

Production: David Bodine, Alice Gandelman, Colleen DeLaney, Terry Teitelbaum, Shelly D'Amour, Debra Van Dusen, Lee DuPont

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### Correction

Our first issue incorrectly stated that the Pentagon's term for peace was "permanent pre-hostility." Apparently this was a actually a spoof which appeared in the *Armed Forces Journal*. We regret the error. The other jargon is accurate, however. Following are the sources, "Peacekeeper" for the MX missile (DoD Annual Report, FY 1985), "Pre-dawn Vertical Insertion" for the invasion of Grenada (New York Times, Oct. 28, 1983, p. A-14), "collateral damage" for civilian casualties in a nuclear war (U.S. Military Posture for FY 1979, p. 88) and "unlawful deprivation of life" for killing (San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 11, 1984).



# From The Grassroots

## Youth Telecongress

Dear Freeze,

Underlying the UCSC SAFE proposal (asking, among other things, that the University make available to students suicide pills in case of a nuclear war) is the despair felt by those who are not actively working to create a viable world.

The International Youth Telecongress is organized to provide an antidote for this hopelessness. Building on the success of last year's Youth Congress for a Positive Future, participants, ages 10 to 21, will meet at UCSC July 19 through 23. There, they will develop a vision of a world for which they are willing to work. Communicating by ham radio and computer networks with youth around the world, they will create Platform and Policy Statements to be presented to the United Nations which has proclaimed 1985 "International Year of Youth." Working together is the first step toward hope. In the words of a 10 year old participant, "If we don't, the world will be gone. So I say... let's go for it."

Brochures and registration forms are available by calling 476-2905. Early registration is recommended.

Barbara Vogl  
Soquel

## Militarizing the Bay

Dear Freeze,

I am appalled that the Navy is conducting mine sweeping operations in Monterey Bay. These exercises have been going on since April 11 and will continue through the 20th. They have apparently done this without consultation with county and state officials and there has been no warning to the public who use Monterey Bay.

Several years ago when I was working with the State Department of Fish and Game the Navy conducted similar operations here in the bay. A fisherman picked up a plastic object with wires attached off Capitola and I was notified. There were no markings on the object except for the crude stencil which read M I N E. There were no "danger" warnings and nothing to indicate it belonged to the Navy. I noticed a small brass fitting where the wires were attached upon which was stamped "loaded," the date being two days previously. I called the Sheriff's Department and upon their inspection they summoned the "bomb" squad from Fort Ord. Fort Ord personnel

placed the mine in their "bomb" truck and took it away. Two days later it was announced in the media that a Navy practice mine had been defused. There were several pounds of high explosives in the device.

Not only does the military not respect the safety of our citizens but they do it without warning or asking permission from county and state officials. The area they are playing games in is heavily used by water contact enthusiasts and sport and commercial fishermen and the public has a right to not be intimidated by our military. It is about time that city, county and state agencies inform the Navy that they must communicate with local authorities and not conduct such operations in public use areas.

Dan Miller  
735 Cathedral Dr.  
Aptos, CA 95003

## Don't Support Vets

Dear Freeze,

I was disappointed that you would publish another "Proud of Post 5888" letter in your last issue (including an address to send support). As long as we're supporting Vietnam Veterans (even ones who are using leftist slogans in antagonistic ways), we are perpetrating a cycle of respect for soldiering. War is the result of creating soldiers. By acting proud of ex-soldiers in a veteran's club, we will increase military recruits. Let's not make having been in the military attractive to youth.

There is no pride in what Vietnam Veterans did in Vietnam. If the individuals in the VFW post really knew that, they wouldn't be asking for community support as a veterans' organization. Why don't they quit their male-only club and refuse Veteran's Benefits. That way, they would be making warring less attractive.

To create a non-violent world we must stop supporting Vietnam Veterans.

Robert Goldblatt  
Boulder Creek

## The First Step

Dear Freeze,

With what is happening in the world today, I believe it might be time the people were granted the voting right to choose whether they want to support further funding for ever-increasing military build-up and waste, or for funding to continue worthwhile domestic programs and an opportunity to help the hungry and provide for the homeless.

The voting public should have the right to determine the outcome of such important issues as these. If government is supposed to represent the views of the people, then the people's views have to be taken into account—especially when it affects the well-being of the entire world.

Allowing the people to actually make such important decisions could renew their faith in the voting process and in government itself. It could also be the first real step in creating a new and better world.

Larry Parodi  
P.O. Box 572  
Capitola, CA 95010

## Good Information

Dear Freeze,

I am really excited by the discovery of this paper! I have been a UCSC student and am moving to Alta, Ca. to a small rural community. The one conflict I have with living in such a removed place is the difficulty in accessing information. This paper will be housed in the Petrolia Library and voraciously read by us all. I am going to take full advantage of all those addresses and numbers.

Thanks for your good, vital patience and hard labor.

In peace  
Adrienne Klein  
Petrolia, Ca.

~~~~~  
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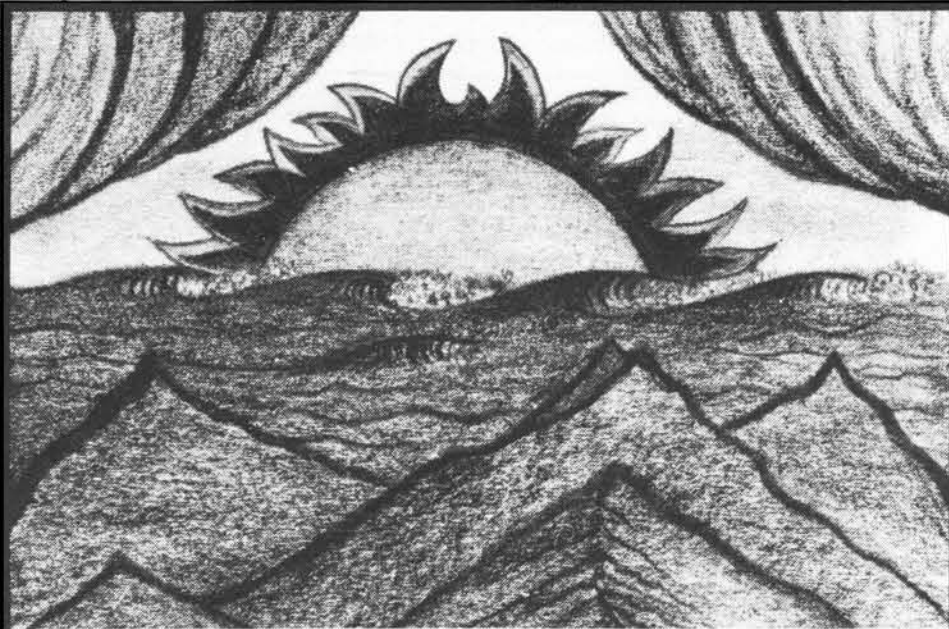
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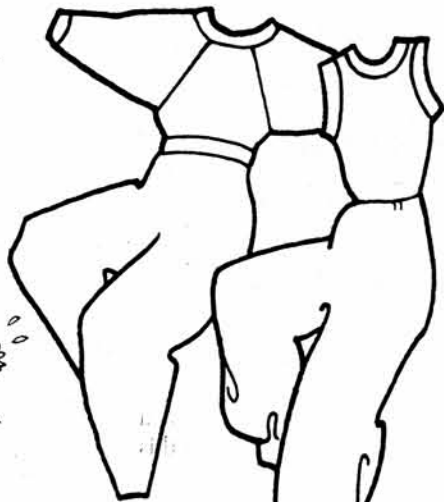
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# A Look At The Planet

by Colleen DeLaney

We at *The Monthly Planet*, now in our third issue, are really proud of the progress the newspaper has made. We've received phone calls from other Freeze chapters in the Bay Area, marveling that little old Santa Cruz could put out an actual newspaper, not a mere newsletter, and vowing that they will match our efforts in months to come.

But, before we get our heads swelled too big with self-congratulation, let's open up the forum and look at some of the criticisms and suggestions for improvement on the paper that we've received:

### PREACHING TO THE CONVERTED:

When I proudly showed my housemate our second issue, he was enthusiastic and appreciative, but wondered whether we weren't falling into the same old trap peace and political groups get caught up in: speaking only to our followers. Sure, we have a bigger format now than our old newsletter, and we're distributed all over town instead of being mailed to members of the Freeze alone, but we're still just reaching only the people who agree with us in the first place.

There's something to this, I suppose. (Though I argued it at the time.) Although we are now distributing the paper all over town, who but a Freeze supporter

think of it as dramatic.) The grinning skull batting up a planet earth, however, had the intended effect—it got people to pick up the issue, at least to try and figure out what was going on here. We're going to try and avoid such attention-grabbers in the future, but believe me, it can be difficult to think of a positive cover for the kinds of issues we're dealing with here. I suggest, as a solution, that any graphic artists in town who want to take a stab at creating a cover for us should feel free to contact the editor to find out what our next cover story will be.

### NOT CONTROVERSIAL ENOUGH

To be fair, this is my own personal criticism. I'd like to see more angry letters to the editor, more outraged people calling us up and protesting. (I do not, however, want the level of outrage to get to the point where our office is fire-bombed . . .) We intended the Planet as a forum for differing opinions, but so far, no one has really taken issue with us yet.

In one of our next issues we'll be instituting a new "Point Counterpoint" column, where people of differing political persuasions can argue their differences. The success of this column will depend on submissions from, you guessed it, you, our reading public. One upcoming topic for Point-Counterpoint will be: Should the Freeze get involved in Civil Disobedience? If you have a strong opin-

*In one of our next issues we'll be instituting a new "Point-Counterpoint" column.*

could we reasonably expect to pick up and read through one of our issues?

Well, in the first place, maybe this isn't such a bad thought; after all, Freeze supporters frequently need factual ammunition with which to defend their beliefs to their friends and families, and we hope we're filling that need. And, in case you're worn out from arguing with your neighbor, the nuclear physicist, here's another approach: The other day a young man walked into the Freeze office and plunked down \$15 for a subscription—for his parents. Now *that's* reaching people, and I'd like to suggest that you do the same. Who do you know who needs greater education on nuclear issues? Who do you know sitting on the fence, unsure of which way to go, in need of only some more information? Help us in our efforts at reaching a greater spectrum of people by sending a subscription to someone you think could benefit. Like President Reagan, maybe. (I keep thinking that his only problem is lack of accurate information . . .)

### NOT POSITIVE ENOUGH

All right, we'll admit that our first cover (First Strike, You're Out) was a bit on the gruesome side. (We prefer to

ion one way or another on this, send us your arguments. In fact, if you can think of a good Point-Counterpoint topic of any kind, contact our editor and perhaps we can set you up as a guest columnist.

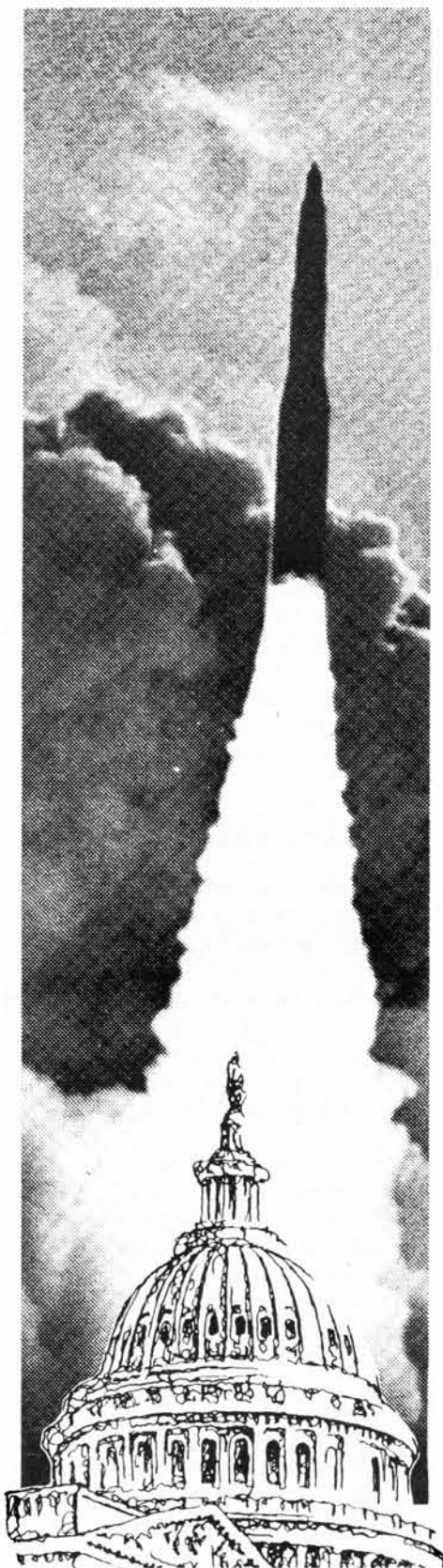
### NEEDS MORE CARTOONS

By now, you've surely guessed my response to this one . . . that's right: SEND US MORE GRAPHICS! and we'll be happy to print them. We can also use photographs, Hot Flashes, or your favorite after-the-Holocaust recipe. For that matter, if you are interested in helping the Planet with any aspect of production, from brain-storming to writing to paste-up to distribution, please contact us. *The Monthly Planet* is produced almost solely by volunteer labor, and as always, we welcome new volunteers.

Another way in which you can help out *The Monthly Planet* without ever setting foot in the office is to support our advertisers. If you see a coupon, use it. Make an effort to patronize the businesses you see advertising in these pages. Make sure they are rewarded for lending their support to the Freeze. We're proud of and grateful to all of our business members and advertisers.



# Legislative Update



## STOP WHILE WE TALK

As the first round of arms control talks between the U.S. and the Soviets in Geneva end with no progress made, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze is continuing its "Stop (or Freeze) While We Talk" campaign. Because we want the Geneva talks to succeed, we are asking both sides to stop building more weapons while the talks continue. The Freeze is currently collecting signatures 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.*

### DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION:

Congress is now working on the Defense Department Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1986. This bill determines the spending limits for the Department of Defense. The House and Senate Armed Services Committee must first vote on this bill before the full vote on the floor of each chamber of Congress can occur.

The Defense Authorization Bill becomes law after an identical version is passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President.

The Senate is ahead of the House—its Armed Services Committee has already completed work on the bill and the floor votes will probably take place in early to mid-May.

The House Armed Services Committee should finish its work in early May. Floor votes in the full House of Representatives could be completed in late May.

Four key arms control bills have already been introduced in the Senate. These bills will be offered as amendments to the Defense Authorization Bill. They are:

1) The Bumpers-Proxmire-Mathias-Chafee Bill to **reduce FY 1986 funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) Program** to \$1.86 billion and to make changes within this program. (S. 879)

2) The Kerry-Chafee-Mathias Bill to **continue the moratorium on Anti-Satellite (ASAT) testing** against targets in space through FY 1986. (S. 885)

3) The Pryor-Hart-Hatfield-Cochran Bill to **bar production of binary nerve gas weapons**. (S. 68)

The corresponding bill in the House has been introduced by Representatives Porter (R., Ill.) and Fascell (D., Fla.).

4) The Bumpers-Chafee-Heinz-Leahy Resolution urging the administration to **continue abiding by existing strategic arms control agreements**. (S. Concurrent Resolution 25)

*We want our legislators to co-sponsor and support these amendments to the Defense Authorization Bill.*

### NUCLEAR EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

Representative Rangel (D., N.Y.) has introduced two bills in the House, HR 1133 and HR 1135, which would end nuclear related exports to South Africa and stop uranium and coal imports from South Africa and Namibia.

*We want our Representatives to stop nuclear exports to South Africa.*

### 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  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20505  
(202) 225-2861/local: 429-1976  
(Sixteenth Congressional District)

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

### HOTLINES

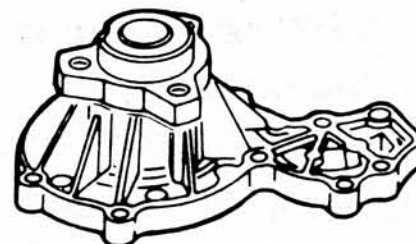
To keep you abreast of late-breaking events on peace and arms control issues, the following organizations run regularly-updated taped messages:

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

S.O.S.—Save Outer Space Alert  
202-547-3336

Central America Legislative Hotline  
202-483-3391

Witness for Peace Hotline  
(religious activists in Nicaragua)  
202-332-9230



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# Planet Watch



## Iceland

Although Iceland is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a defense treaty it entered with the United States in 1951 specifies that its government must approve any deployment of American nuclear weapons on its territory. However, last year nuclear weapons expert William Arkin informed Iceland Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson of U.S. contingency plans for the deployment of forty-eight nuclear depth charges there without prior consultation.

This is not the first unilateral U.S. plan for Iceland's "security." In 1949, the National Security Council secretly decided that the United States would invade Iceland "in the event of emergency." N.S.C. officials were ordered not to discuss the plan with Icelandic authorities because to do so would cause "considerable needless harm at the present."

## New Zealand

U.S. pressure to encourage New Zealand to reverse its nuclear-free ports decisions continues, but may be showing signs of easing. Hearings on the New Zealand situation were held on March 18 by Rep. Solarz, chair of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee. It is unclear whether he will introduce a resolution calling for economic sanctions against New Zealand, but all those who testified in the morning public session of the hearings advised him not to do so. A "Dear Colleague" letter initiated by Rep. Ted Weiss which supports New Zealand is circulating through the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has already won eight co-sponsors.

Meanwhile, New Zealanders appear to be holding up well during this period of uncertainty. Support for the Lange government runs at a remarkable 75-80%, largely because of his anti-nuclear stance. International letters of support for the country have been printed in New Zealand papers and received by parliamentary officials. "Buy New Zealand products" campaigns, publicized through networks of both peace and women's groups have

helped to raise public awareness about the issues.

The U.S. special trade agreement with New Zealand, known as the "Gatt Subsidiaries Code," expires at the end of this month, and renewal of the agreement is critical to the economic well-being of the country. As one Pacific expert who testified in the March 18 hearings noted "vindictiveness should not be a basis for policy."

Continued letters of support for New Zealand and continued pressuring of Congressional members to renew the Gatt agreement and to sign on to the Weiss "Dear Colleague" are necessary to ensure New Zealand's survival as a nuclear-free ally.

## China

China recently announced that it would cut its vast armed forces by nearly a quarter by 1986. Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang said that "starting from this year till next year will be a decrease of one million conventional forces in China."

Current Western estimates put China's forces at more than four million troops.

## Japan

Japan has reacted to U.S. plans to deploy its Tomahawk Sea Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCMs or "Slickems") in the Pacific. Emphasizing the outright violation of Japan's three non-nuclear principles (Japan will not manufacture, possess, or allow the introduction of nuclear weapons), peace groups there began educational activities in 1983 to inform the public about the Tomahawk and its implications for Japan.

Japanese activists are trying to break through the inconsistency of the majority of Japanese with strong anti-nuclear sentiment also approving of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty which allows nuclear weapons being brought into Japan. In 1984, ten-day sit-ins at U.S. and military bases and a rally in Tokyo took place to protest SLCM deployment. The campaign included other actions around military bases, such as a human chain around Yokosuka, a U.S. naval base, and Yosami, the site of a station to communicate with U.S. submarines. Women activists in Kyoto initiated an anti-Tomahawk caravan from Sasebo, another U.S. base, to Yokosuka. As a result of the campaign, several local city councils passed resolutions opposing the deployment of Tomahawks.

The newly formed Movement for Non-Deployment of Tomahawks has been very active. The movement is a coalition of 150 grassroots peace and environmental groups. They successfully organ-

ized an anti-Tomahawk demonstration in Yokosuka last June with 5,000 participants. Their action program for October 1984 - September 1985 includes a nuclear checking campaign to form a substantial movement to confront the government's nuclear policy and activities around military bases and C31 facilities. A national demonstration planned for Tokyo, June 16, is one of numerous Pacific and international actions planned for June. For more information, contact: National Movement for Non-Deployment of Tomahawks, 2nd Floor, Nakamori Bldg., 1-8-6, Kasuga, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112.

## Netherlands

The Netherlands, the only country yet to decide whether to accept NATO medium-range nuclear weapons, is abiding by the decision made in June by the Parliament to accept cruise missiles in 1988 unless the Soviet Union ceased deploying its SS-20 missiles, or an arms limitation pact was reached with the Soviet Union by November 1, 1985.

November is when the recently announced Soviet moratorium on SS-20 deployment in Europe will end. It is very likely that the timing of the moratorium is related to the Dutch deadline. A Dutch spokesperson said, "We will make our count next November and compare it with the number (of Europe-based Soviet missiles) last June. All things are open for the Dutch."

West Germany, Italy and Britain began receiving medium-range missiles on schedule in the fall of 1983. The Netherlands became the only government that has not decided on deployment in March, when the Belgian Government approved the immediate deployment of 16 cruise missiles on its territory. This is less than the 48 cruise missiles Belgium originally agreed to deploy at the Florennes Air Base. The remaining 32 may not be deployed if progress appears likely at the Geneva talks.

## Italy

The Prime Minister of Italy, Bettino Craxi, expressed hope regarding the Soviet Freeze of SS-20 deployment in Europe. He said the proposal "deserves more than a simple nyet. It deserves at least a counterproposal which allow the useful confrontations of positions, to the goal of making progress in the negotiations. I do not interpret this initiative as a maneuver aimed at dividing the allies, but rather as a sign of a desire for dialogue and movement."

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## Belgium

On March 15, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens announced his decision to begin deployment of the first 16 cruise missiles in Florennes, Belgium within the next several weeks. Despite extreme disappointment in this decision, however, Belgian peace activists have not given up hope. The two major peace coalitions of the Flemish and Walloon sectors of Belgian society are appealing the cruise decision to the "Conseil d'etat" (State council) on legal grounds, declaring that acceptance of cruise violates the Belgian constitution. The legal appeal has already gained significant media attention throughout the country, and is providing a continued focus for opposing ongoing deployment of the cruise (48 missiles are intended to be deployed by 1987). In addition, Belgian peace groups have joined US Freeze and European peace campaigns in calling for a negotiators' pause on the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons during the Geneva negotiations.



## Europe

In a four-day Easter weekend of protests in West Germany, 455,000 people marched and rallied against Pershing 2 missile deployment there. Eight people were arrested when they tried to climb over a fence around the U.S. Army's Pershing 2 missile base at Waldheide.

In Britain, 11,000 rallied outside the U.S. Air Base at Molesworth to protest cruise missiles to be deployed there. At least 19 were arrested on a variety of charges.

And in Comiso, Sicily, a group of about 100 people staged a two-day demonstration calling for the dismantling of missiles being deployed there. Three people were arrested for resisting orders by the police to disperse.

While many European leaders have doubts about the feasibility of a space-based defense, there is growing interest in Star Wars research as a business opportunity too lucrative to be ignored. On Tuesday, March 26, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger invited 18 allied nations to take part in the multi-billion dollar Star Wars research. Euro-

pean leaders have made only qualified statements of support for such research, but there is widespread feeling among governments and industry leaders that America's European allies cannot afford to boycott the proposed \$26 billion, five-year research program which many think could result in the largest leap in American technology since the manned voyages to the moon.

Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission called for a "common stand" toward Star Wars research. He said he would propose to the next summit meeting of Common Market leaders, a doubling of European research spending to 6 percent from 3 percent of the Common Market budget.

## Canada

The Canadian government is cooperating more with the United States' nuclear policy in spite of protests from the House of Commons. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, ignoring criticism at home, has allowed the Americans to test cruise missiles over northwestern Canada, whose terrain resembles that of the Soviet Union.

In an air defense agreement signed in March, Canada agreed to pay 40% of the cost of building a new \$1.2 billion network of advanced radar stations, to be called the North Warning System. Paul Nitze, the arms control advisor at the State Department, told a reporter in Ottawa that it "remains to be seen" whether the new North Warning System would be linked to President Reagan's space missile system. This was news to Mr. Mulroney who, while backing the Reagan administration's research on a space defense system, insisted that Canada will not get involved. And that must have been news to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who said that weapons designed to shoot down Soviet cruise missiles "might be here (Canada), some might be in the United States, some might be at sea."

Canada's role in the superpowers nuclear arms race has changed since Prime Minister Trudeau was in office. He criticized NATO for "nuclear posturing," embarked on a diplomatic crusade for peace in late 1983 and last July he sent 55 nuclear-tipped Genie aircraft missiles back to the United States, making Canada nuclear-free for the first time since 1963. Whether it stays that way "remains to be seen."

## West Germany

In the midst of NATO's deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Germany, the small city of Hanau in the center of the country's nuclear industry has declared itself a nuclear-free zone.

The city council, in which deputies from the Greens and the Social Democrats hold the majority, passed a motion late Monday night in which it called on the Bonn government to respect Hanau's new status. The decision to make Hanau a nuclear-free zone, however, has no binding effect on the nuclear industry in the city. Not yet, anyway.

# Nukes in Spain?

By Diana Johnstone

On February 13 the U.S. government quickly confirmed leaks that the Pentagon did have contingency plans to employ nuclear depth-charges on the territory of several allied countries, including Spain, without consulting their governments. The government of Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez felt this sort of disclosure was not a bit helpful in enabling them to get wary Spaniards to approve NATO membership in the referendum Gonzalez has promised to hold early next year.

But it may well be that Ronald Reagan's imperial court is not so much interested in helping Gonzalez win the referendum as in dissuading him from holding it. Such a referendum could set a bad precedent for behavior in all the lesser provinces. Also, to win it, Gonzalez seems to be considering limiting Spanish integration into the unified NATO military command, as well as possibly cutting back U.S. base rights, and such eccentricities do not fit into the global plans

Moncloa palace.

Observers assure that this sort of friendly curiosity is perfectly normal between the U.S. and its allies. As is well known, the Pentagon loves to think up scenarios and be ready for all of them. Some day it might come in handy for the U.S. to isolate the Spanish prime minister by cutting his communications.

Even the conservative opposition leader Manuel Freaga had to approve the expulsions, although he added that between friendly countries, expulsions occur but are not usually mentioned. Washington responded by saying that relations with Spain were wonderful but cast a veil of vagueness around the date of President Reagan's visit to Madrid in May.

Some observers believe that the Reagan administration wants to lay down the law to the uppity Spaniards before the May visit. The U.S. wants Spain to accept NATO membership, including integration and nuclear weapons, and it would like Gonzalez to heave out his foreign minister, Fernando Moran, who has an

## Gonzalez seems to be considering limiting Spanish integration into the unified NATO military command . . .

of the Reagan Administration.

Although nuclear weapons were banned from Spain under the 1975 U.S. base rights agreement, the confirmed February 13 report said 32 nuclear depth-charges would be stored in Spain for use in hunting submarines or blocking the straits of Gibraltar. The next day, however, Deputy Premier Alfonso Guerra said his government was unaware of plans to place nuclear weapons in Spain and would never give consent.

More surprisingly, the Spanish government let it be known that two U.S. spies were being expelled from Spain. Back on January 28, two Americans, Dennis MacMahan and Johnny Massey—unofficially identified as a CIA agent and an electronic espionage specialist from the U.S. base at Torrejon—were caught in the act spying out the secret communication system of the prime minister's official residence,

annoying habit of expressing his own rather than Washington's thoughts.

For instance, in early March Moran reminded Le Monde that Spain does not feel much gratitude to the Atlantic alliance. "We weren't liberated from fascism by their troops. We did not benefit from the Marshall Plan. Quite the contrary: the 1953 military agreement between the U.S. and Spain played a decisive role in consolidating Franco's power, by breaking his international isolation."

And in a document just released by the Council on Foreign Relations, Moran warned that massive U.S. intervention in El Salvador or Nicaragua would have a powerful impact on Spanish public opinion and could jeopardize Spain's continued participation in NATO.

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# Proliferation Overview

by Michael Guinn

Nuclear proliferation, an issue often forgotten among other pressing concerns, deserves renewed attention from the world community. As more and more countries develop the bomb, international peace and security will become increasingly threatened. While the United States and the Soviet Union remain the primary culprits in the arms race, recent proliferation trends could undermine future progress in arms control.

There are currently five members of the "Nuclear Club," including Great Britain, France, the People's Republic of China, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The elitism of the Club, whose membership has remained stable for nearly 20 years, is now being threatened by six new candidates. According to two recently published studies by the Carnegie Endowment for Peace and the Congressional Research Service, these near-nuclear countries are, in order of their likelihood: India, Israel, South Africa, Pakistan, Argentina and Brazil. Other marginal possibilities include Iraq and Libya but most observers doubt that either will achieve a nuclear capability before the end of the century.

Nuclear proliferation is one issue on which the Soviet Union and the United States are in close agreement. Even in the absence of other arms control negotiations, proliferation talks have continued. On November 30, 1984, the two countries

announced they would hold regular consultations about controls on plutonium, high technology transfers and enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC).

The major agreement covering the spread of nuclear technology is the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty, currently with 121 nations as signatories. The focus is now on the six near-nuclear countries who have refused to ratify the treaty. Ratification involves a pledge to not build nuclear weapons, and to place all nuclear installations under IAEC safeguards. By not ratifying this treaty, each country maintains

number of countries actually building the bomb during the last two decades, nations have still been able to acquire the technology necessary for weapons development.

In 1974, India was the first to shock the Nuclear Club by exploding its own nuclear device. India has since refrained from conducting further nuclear tests or manufacturing weapons. This position is currently threatened by a February 1984 announcement from Pakistan that it had mastered the process for producing highly-enriched weapon-grade uranium. The potential for an arms race between these two bordering rivals has thus increased dramatically.

## *The escalating arms race between our two nations hardly encourages restraint on the part of other countries.*

an ambiguous posture, thereby avoiding both international inspection and direct nuclear technology embargoes.

The central problem of stopping proliferation is the potential transfer of "peaceful" nuclear technology (i.e., atomic energy plants) to weapons production. Spent fuel from nuclear power plants can be reprocessed to achieve bomb-grade uranium, or reactor-quality uranium can be enriched for weapons use. While international controls have kept the lid on the

Israel is thought to have reached a comparable level of expertise in nuclear technology. CIA estimates concluded that by 1976 Israel had accumulated 10 to 20 Hiroshima-size bombs. Most observers concur that Israel's "bomb in the basement" could be assembled quickly in times of crisis. At this time, no other Middle Eastern power is near this stage.

On the African continent, only South Africa has reportedly attained the technology sufficient to build 15 to 25

Hiroshima-size bombs. South Africa already has the technical capability to produce highly-enriched uranium and may have detonated a nuclear device in September 1979, when U.S. and Soviet satellites observed a suspicious flare in the Indian Ocean. South Africa's desire to "go nuclear" is especially troubling given its repressive regime and the fact that it is not threatened by a neighboring nuclear power.

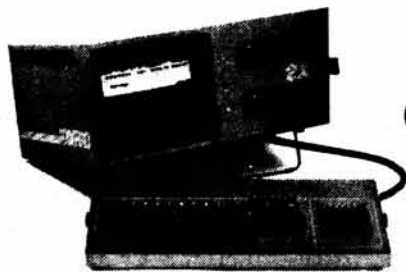
The nuclear rivalry of Argentina and Brazil is similar to that of India and Pakistan. Both are vying for regional and economic power in South America. In November 1983, Argentina announced the development of an additional part of the nuclear fuel cycle which could provide "direct access to highly enriched uranium." Brazil's public reaction to this announcement was one of guarded indifference, but private efforts were begun to match Argentina's technology.

The escalating arms race between our two nations hardly encourages restraint on the part of other countries. In fact, the Non-Proliferation Treaty calls on nuclear weapons states to negotiate measures to end the arms race and disarm "at an early date." Later this, the third NPT Review Conference will be held, and the nuclear weapons states are expected to come under heavy criticism for their failure to make progress toward disarmament. If the Nuclear Club really expects to keep itself exclusive, maybe it should show some signs of "going out of business."

Michael Guinn is an intern at SANE. This article is reprinted with permission from SANE World.

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# Nuclear Proliferation: The Power/Weapons Connection

by Alice Gandelman

In our efforts to end the absurd nuclear arms race and possible annihilation of the planet, many of us have focussed our energy on achieving a mutual, verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons between the superpowers of the world—the U.S. and USSR. With the largest stockpile of nuclear weapons in their possession, a mutual freeze on weapons between the superpowers appears to be a logical place to concentrate our energy. However, as freeze supporters we may have focussed too greatly on the superpowers, and have overlooked Third World countries who are developing technologies capable of producing nuclear weapons.

Today, more nations than ever stand on the brink of producing nuclear weapons, due to the efforts of nuclear companies who have heavily marketed and sold nuclear power plants throughout the world. The threat of a nuclear holocaust is just as (or more) likely to start by an unstable regime in a Third World nation which has access to the bomb, as it is by one of the superpowers. This likelihood has been greatly enhanced by the relaxed attitude of the Reagan Administration to control the prolifer-

ation of nuclear weapons. The traditionally tight reign held over the foreign sales of nuclear reactor technology that can be converted into the development of atomic bombs was one of the first controls to be loosened by this Administration. Not surprisingly, this relaxation of nuclear export control has been hailed by the U.S. nuclear industry as its salvation. Hit hard by domestic plant cancellations and astronomical cost overruns, the industry has indeed fallen on hard times.

Eximbank has come under severe criticism for its many nuclear loans to unstable countries. One third of those countries buying nuclear technology from the U.S. with Exim loans are dictatorships and oppressive regimes, such as those in the Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan. These countries have received the three largest loans in Eximbank history; \$748 million, \$965 million, and \$1.4 billion, respectively, each for the purpose of nuclear technology.

It is all but proven that China, India,

1979. That country's first introduction to nuclear technology was through the U.S. with assistance in building a nuclear power plant in the early 1960's.

Other nations nearing nuclear weapon capability include Pakistan, South Korea, Argentina, Brazil, Taiwan, and the Philippines. This capacity has been developed through each country's power plants, and the reprocessing and fuel enrichment technologies of other nuclear nations. Under U.S. law, our country is forbidden to export nuclear technology or even allow other countries to export our technology to countries that are not signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Yet the Reagan Administration allowed Brazil to purchase nuclear fuel from other nuclear suppliers without incurring any of the penalties provided for in the law.

U.S. companies are allowed to export nuclear technology through foreign affiliates and subsidiaries, which are not subject to U.S. nonproliferation restrictions. Because of this technicality, Westinghouse exported a 900 megawatt nuclear reactor to Pakistan through its Spanish affiliate in 1982. Pakistan has not ratified the NPT, and previous Pakistani governments have been committed to develop-

*continued on page 10*

***It is all but proven that China, India, Israel, and South Africa possess nuclear weapons that were constructed out of nuclear power technology.***

Opening up the foreign nuclear power market has given these large companies (such as Westinghouse and General Electric) financial shelter from the storm. Overseas markets, once a sideline, are now the industry's sustenance. As the General Manager of General Electric's Power Systems Division asserted, "nuclear power exports will keep alive the nuclear option for the U.S. when it finally wakes up." U.S. firms have sold 59 reactors and several more research reactors to more than a dozen nuclear countries. The export market was worth \$3 billion in 1980 alone.

James L. Malone, 1981 State Department Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs told the Uranium Institute in London that the Administration intended to re-establish the U.S. as a "reliable and very competitive participant in international nuclear commerce." Malone later told the Atomic Industrial Forum at their annual conference that the Administration planned to "enhance the international competitiveness of U.S. nuclear exports by all appropriate means" as a way to "increase leverage with clients and to ensure the economic health of the U.S. nuclear industry."

The U.S. nuclear export industry has been further bolstered by the infusion of over \$8 million in loans and financial guarantees from the Export Import (Exim) Bank to enable developing countries to purchase nuclear reactors. Eximbank has provided more financial support for nuclear exports than any other institution in the world, due to its ability to offer more attractive loan packages than private institutions. The Bank's role in reviving a struggling U.S. nuclear industry was acknowledged by John Moore, Eximbank's President, who stated: "The Bank has probably been the nuclear power export industry's best friend in U.S. government." Westinghouse alone has received \$3 billion from the Bank in nuclear-related loans.

Israel, and South Africa possess nuclear weapons that were constructed out of nuclear power technology. South Africa's government has tried to keep its bomb a secret for many years by operating a large uninspected uranium enrichment facility and secretly tested its bomb in

## Marketing Mini-Reactors

A new export phenomenon quickly gaining popularity is the move toward the sale of nuclear "mini-reactors" to Third World nations. Nuclear manufacturers worldwide, including those in the United States, are now designing smaller reactors that will fit more easily into the electrical grid of a developing country.

France is planning to mass-produce and sell 125-300 megawatt reactors to Bangladesh, Morocco, Burma, and Libya in the late 1980's. Reactor manufacturers in the United States, Soviet Union, Europe, and India are testing and developing reactors as small as 50 kilowatts, which could be floated onto a developing country's ocean or riverside dock and then plugged into an existing electrical grid.

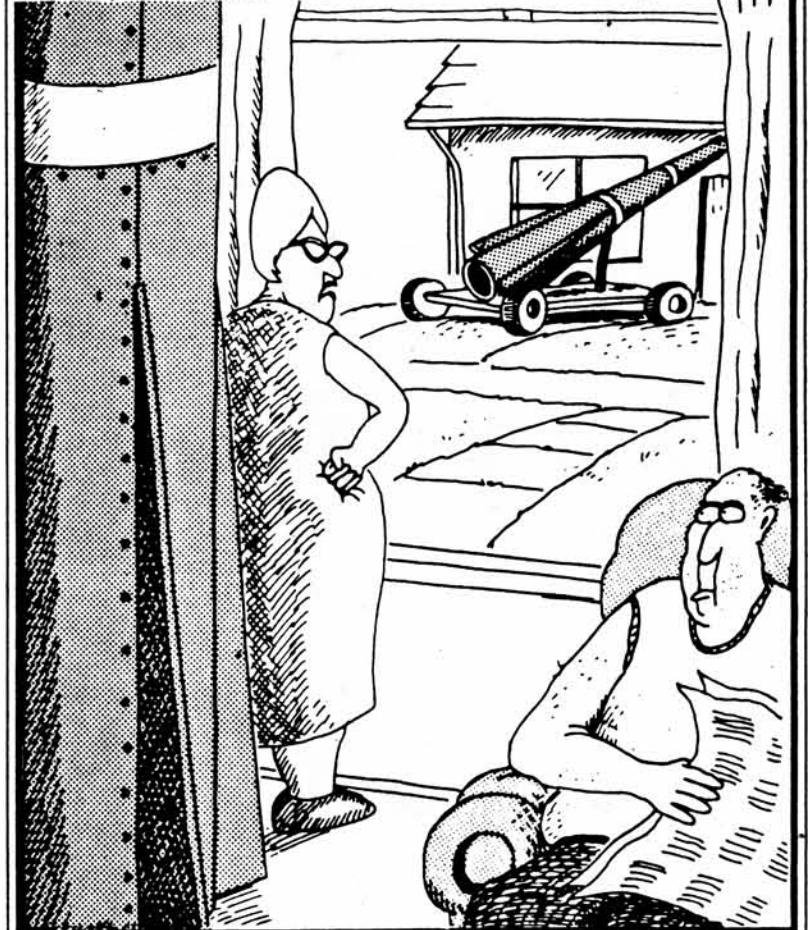
Mini-reactors will produce a new generation of proliferation risks, many experts predict. "If mini-reactors can be perfected and marketed they will open fifty countries to nuclear power by 1990, and as many as one hundred developing countries by the year 2000," write Amory and Hunter Lovins in *The First Nuclear World War*.

Nuclear reactor manufacturers around the world continue to compete with each other while refusing to acknowledge the dangerous long-term (or short-term) effects of their narrowly viewed "reliable supplier" philosophy. Their vested economic interests override any real concern for nuclear proliferation.

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON

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**"Wouldn't you know it! Now the Hendersons have the bomb."**



continued from page 9

ing nuclear weapons at any cost. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said last year that it could no longer verify that the nuclear material from Pakistan's nuclear plant was not being diverted for that country's weapon program. Furthermore, U.S. official sources say that they believe China slipped Pakistan both raw uranium and blueprints for building a bomb.

Argentina, another country which has not ratified the NPT, has power reactors from West Germany and Canada, plus a heavy water plant from Switzerland. "Heavy water" is a liquid used to control nuclear chain reactions, and is no ordinary nuclear component; it is the essential ingredient used in the conversion of non-explosive uranium—which cannot be used to trigger nuclear weapons—into explosive plutonium—which can. The Reagan Administration also approved the export of a powerful industrial-process computer to Argentina for use in another heavy water production plant under construction in that country. In August, the Administration approved the re-transfer of 143 tons of U.S. origin heavy water from West Germany to Argentina. During the time of the Falkland/Malvinas War, Canada sparked worldwide controversy with the sale of uranium fuel rods to that country. The fuel rods were part of a larger reactor contract, but the Canadian Government

hesitated to complete the deal because it was known that Argentina had embarked on a nuclear weapon program. It was no surprise when the Chairperson of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission stated publicly that its technologists were able to construct nuclear bombs.

From 1956 to 1976, the IAEA sponsored fellowships for the study of reprocessing, the chemical procedure that extracts plutonium from spent reactor fuel. Argentina and India (also a non-

vision, to produce enough plutonium for approximately twelve nuclear weapons annually. India has also completed the refurbishing and expansion of its reprocessing plant at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center, an installation intended to reprocess spent fuel from a Canadian supplied reactor. The various plutonium production capabilities, when combined, will permit India to produce about 150 kilograms per year of the material, many times in excess of the announced needs of its nuclear energy and research program.

**U.S. companies are allowed to export nuclear technology through foreign affiliates and subsidiaries, which are not subject to U.S. nonproliferation restrictions.**

signatory of the NPT) enrolled the largest number of students. India's capacity for producing plutonium, not subject to IAEA safeguards—thus legally available for nuclear explosives—grew substantially during 1984 with the inauguration of the Madras atomic power plant. Press reports indicate that India may be preparing for an additional nuclear test, while many Indian defense analysts have openly called for a nuclear arsenal. Spent fuel from the unsafeguarded Madras installation can be reprocessed at the Tarapur reprocessing plant, without IAEA super-

One is drawn to conclude that the underlying purpose of the facilities is to expand India's nuclear weapons potential.

Libya, ironically, is one country which has ratified the NPT, but this country's obvious pursuit of nuclear weapons indicates how hollow such a commitment can be. With little apparent economic rationale for nuclear generated electricity, Libya has the largest per capita enrollment of nuclear engineering students in foreign universities of any country in the world. This type of training is as meaningful a transfer of nuclear technology as is the shipment of a reactor.

One of the biggest national security threats the United States faces is the worldwide commercialization of plutonium, produced by reprocessing spent reactor fuel. Despite the dangers inherent in its dissemination, and despite the lack of economic justification for using plutonium in civilian reactors, the Reagan Administration has had no qualms about promoting this bomb-usable fuel abroad. According to Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisconsin), U.S. government has approved enough reprocessing requests to fuel 2000 warheads. By the 21st century, there might be enough plutonium worldwide to fuel 50,000 bombs.

The United States, along with many other countries, is in the position of vigorously speeding proliferation in the name of nonproliferation. Today, our government is seen as the "reliable sup-

**Congress And Nuclear Exports**

Congress has moved to alter the course of the Administration's export policies by adopting an amendment to the Export Administration Act that overrules the recent nuclear deals arranged with India, Argentina and South Africa.

The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich), closes the loophole in the Non-Proliferation Act that permits the export of "dual-use" nuclear components to non-nuclear weapons states refusing international audits of their nuclear facilities. The amendment extends the restrictions already in force for the export of nuclear reactors and fuel to a broad array of other nuclear-related merchandise. Restrictions would apply to reactor components, technical assistance and equipment that has a "dual use" in the manufacture or operation of both nuclear reactors and weapons.

The Wolpe Amendment also requires full-scope safeguards as a condition of transfers and retransfers of nuclear technology authorized by the Department of Energy and of certain dual-use components approved by the Department of Commerce, as well as Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensed components. Retroactive to August 1, 1983, the amendment is intended to revoke the approval of deals made with Argentina and South Africa. Other loopholes still exist, but this piece of legislation is a good first move in the effort to slow down and eventually stop nuclear proliferation around the world.

plier," and spends billions of dollars on new technologies to boost new fuel export commitments. Keeping nuclear export sales afloat abroad and preserving the plutonium economy is the name of the game for nuclear companies such as Westinghouse and General Electric, even at the expense of circumventing nonproliferation laws. Dixon Hoyle, Director for International Affairs at Westinghouse stated that: "If there is an anomaly here, that's the way the law is, and that's the facts of life. . . . right now exports are the name of the game. Keeping your staff together, even at minimal profit, is essential." And minimal profit is surely better than bankruptcy, which is where the nuclear power division of both companies would be, if not for the current lax administration.

Despite its lip service to nonproliferation goals, the Reagan Administration has hastened the development of the atomic bomb in a number of countries by approving certain recent exports and by engaging in a supply race with other nuclear powers. As long as this Administration persists in making nuclear deals that increase other nations' ability to produce nuclear weapons, there are no real safeguards against a nuclear war sparked by countries like Argentina, Iran, Pakistan and others. Paul Leventhal of the Nuclear Control Institute stated that: "Each nuclear deal like this brings us a day closer to *The Day After*."

Nonproliferation must become a central concern of our government, and especially of Congress. Our legislatures

**The International Atomic Energy Agency**

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has the overwhelming duty of keeping track of nuclear materials worldwide and preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. The work of the IAEA has been called a "diplomatic exercise of approximation, rather than precision." The IAEA sends inspectors to the fifty countries that accept nuclear safeguards only when and where they are welcomed. In 1980, IAEA inspectors were able to inspect only twenty of the forty-six reactors required of them.

The majority of nuclear power plants have cameras installed by the agency to detect the removal of spent fuel rods

between inspections. But on the average more than twenty per cent of the cameras fail. Even if all these efforts succeeded, the agency would not know how much plutonium could be missing, since they don't know how much existed at the outset.

The IAEA is responsible for inspecting over eighty-five tons of spent nuclear fuel, but more than fifty tons of this have never been officially reported to them. For some nuclear reactor plants, the agency admits it wouldn't notice whether the nuclear fuel was missing until enough to construct several bombs disappeared.

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must become more involved in nuclear export decisions and alert the President that policies other than "supply and demand" must guide nuclear technology exports. The Administration has been successful in avoiding laws aimed at negotiating nuclear agreements abroad, and may very well ignore other provisions in the law intended to prevent nuclear proliferation. We are entering a critical period where we must be more vigilant

concerning the spread of nuclear weapons. Congress cannot afford to allow only the executive branch to maintain that vigilance, but must also get in on the act. This, along with vigorous public support, is our best hope in stopping nuclear weapons proliferation.

*Alice Gandelman is a member of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze Steering Committee.*

## What Is The Non-Proliferation Treaty?

by Debra Van Dusen

Hailed as a turning point in U.S.-Soviet relations, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) went into effect on March 5, 1970. In addition to the two superpowers, 117 nations ratified the Treaty, declaring in its preamble their belief "that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war."

The first three Articles of the NPT contain the core of its nonproliferation terms. The Treaty prohibits countries which already have nuclear weapons from helping nuclear 'have-nots' to manufacture or otherwise acquire them. Countries without nuclear weapons, on the other hand, are enjoined not to develop or obtain such arms and to accept safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify that they do not use civilian nuclear energy programs to make nuclear weapons.

When the Treaty was forged eighteen years ago newly developing countries urgently sought nuclear power as an answer to their growing energy needs. But civilian nuclear power plants are militarily sensitive technologies. That is, they use equipment, facilities and fissionable fuels such as uranium and plutonium which can be useful in developing nuclear weapons. The NPT seeks to control such activities so that peaceful atomic technology is not diverted to nuclear weapons.

The NPT offers obvious advantages to

energy benefits from those who have the technology; in return they agree not to develop nuclear weapons.

The NPT offers another incentive for nations without nuclear weapons: it seeks to control not only horizontal proliferation but also vertical proliferation—mounting numbers of nuclear weapons stockpiled by countries which already belong to the "nuclear club." Article VI declares: "Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

Of the five nations which had the bomb in 1970, only three—the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain—ratified the NPT; China and France did not. Most of the countries which then planned significant nuclear industries refused to participate, fearing the Treaty would interfere with their plans for development. Of these, India, Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa may now have nuclear weapons though they have not formally acknowledged so.

Countries which did not ratify the NPT or did so with reservations level three basic criticisms at the Treaty. They charge first that it discriminates against them strategically—that is, it does little to restrain those states which already have nuclear weapons while it prevents others

**States without nuclear weapons get nuclear energy benefits from those who have the technology; in return they agree not to develop nuclear weapons.**

the nuclear weapon states. But how do countries without nuclear weapons benefit? Ostensibly the Treaty protects and encourages their civilian nuclear energy programs and insists IAEA safeguards be carried out so as to avoid hampering such programs. Further, the Treaty charges nuclear states with developing "applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States . . . with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world." Bernard Spinrad, head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering at Iowa State University, writes that the NPT is, in theory at least, a trade-off, an exchange of energy for weapons. States without nuclear weapons get nuclear

from acquiring any weapons at all. They see the resulting imbalance of power as a threat to their national security, a second criticism. And thirdly, developing countries say the IAEA safeguards are intrusive and restrictive. They worry that the NPT, despite its stated intentions to help peaceful nuclear industry, actually curtails it.

Clearly, unless the nuclear powers carry out their treaty obligations in good faith, other countries will continue to view nonproliferation as a drawback rather than an advantage.

*Debra Van Dusen is a graduate student in Science Communication at the University of California, Santa Cruz.*

## The U.S. Export-Import Bank

by Alice Gandelman

The United States Export-Import Bank is an export promotion agency of the federal government and a key link in the process of global nuclearization. Eximbank, as it is popularly called, provides—at taxpayer risk—the low-interest, long-term loans and credit guarantees which make U.S. corporate products, including of course, nuclear reactors. These loans are competitive with those of foreign producers as well as attractive to potential importers.

Without Eximbank financing, Third World countries could not afford expensive nuclear technology nor obtain private financing, since commercial banks consider nuclear loans too risky. In 1980, Eximbank had financed the sale of fifty U.S. reactors and fuel to countries through over \$7 billion worth of loans and guarantees to foreign governments and the U.S. nuclear industry.

Eximbank's financing has helped the ailing nuclear industry in the United States keep its feet on the ground. Westinghouse and General Electric, increasingly depend on exports to stay in business until U.S. public opinion can be "turned around." Their sales have been consistently dropping due to opposition, as well as economic catastrophes.

Eximbank's role in promoting nuclear exports began in 1959 as part of the "Atoms For Peace" program. The bank's role stepped up, however, when the domestic market began to flounder

after 1973. Since this time, U.S. reactor manufacturers have not had a single new order. Between 1974 and 1976—the period of rapidly plummeting domestic orders—Eximbank's authorization for nuclear exports came to \$2.4 billion, equal to the total amount it had authorized for the fifteen years prior to 1974.

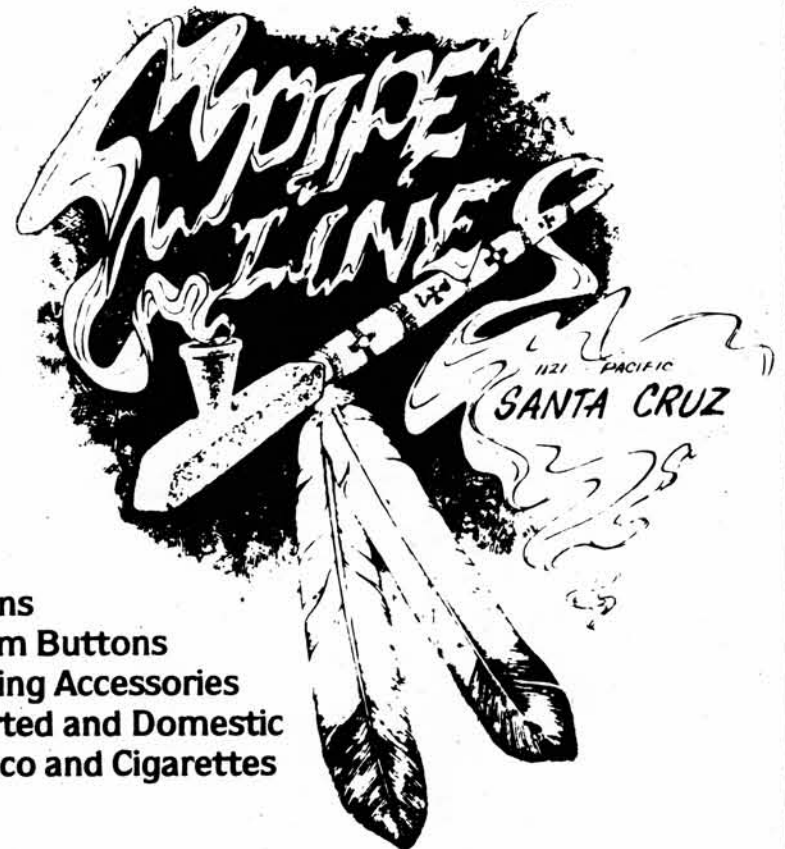
Third World countries offer the primary remaining nuclear reactor markets for not only the United States, but also for Western Europe and Soviet exports as well. In the fierce cut-throat competition between U.S., French, and West German manufacturers, weapons of the trade war have included "sweeteners" like enrichment and reprocessing facilities (which significantly advance importing countries toward nuclear weapons capability), low interest rates, extended repayment schedules, and slack environmental controls. In the Philippines, for example, a Westinghouse export was built on the slope of an active volcano.

Besides its indirect role in boosting U.S. uranium companies by financing reactor exports, Eximbank has also directly financed the uranium industry. In the early 1950's, Exim authorized \$126 million in credits to U.S. mining firms in South Africa to produce uranium for the consumption of the South Africa Atomic Energy Commission. Requested by the South African AEC, the deal likely contributed to South Africa's all but proven nuclear weapons capability at an early stage.

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## D.U.M.B. Idea

The Air Force is still hoping to get \$50 billion for deep underground missile basing, known as D.U.M.B., in order to carry out a protracted nuclear war. \$10 million has already been spent researching the D.U.M.B. plan to build a 400-mile network of subways, 3,000 feet below the surface of a desert in the Western U.S. In the subways would be a variety of nuclear missiles, including MXs and smaller, single-warhead weapons. Apparently worried that we may "shoot our wad" early on in a nuclear war by letting fly immediately our thousands of bombers and land-and-submarine-based missiles, the D.U.M.B. missiles would be saved as a back-up force. Crews would tunnel to the surface with special mining machines, then drive out launchers to fire the missiles. It is unclear if the Air Force pictures the crew members themselves actually emerging to the surface, since presumably they would be immediately irradiated. If the plan is approved, it would not become operational until the 1990s.

(reprinted with permission of SANE World)

## Lockheed II

Lockheed Missiles and Space Company submitted a new Building Application to Santa Cruz County officials in late March—new, but not substantially different from the proposal voted down by the Board of Supervisors in January.

Lockheed's repeat effort still requests County approval for a facility to make parts for the destabilizing first-strike Trident II missile. Though the facility would be half the size of the earlier proposal, the 15,600 square feet would nearly double the size of a development project approved in 1979, without an environmental impact review. The revised plans reveal 28 large trees would still be cut down, a violation of the use permit approved in 1979 controlling development at Lockheed.

On May 6 the Planning Department will send a "Consent Agenda" item recommending Board of Supervisor response to the renewed Lockheed application, according to Sue Williamson, the planner overseeing the application. County planning and legal staff have

huddled over the issue of whether Lockheed's application falls under a zoning regulation forbidding developers from submitting proposals "not substantially different" from applications which have been denied within one year of the denial. To urge implementation of this ordinance as grounds for the County to not accept Lockheed's building application, contact your Supervisor before May 6 at 425-2201.

Lockheed has stated that the application would be withdrawn if the issue ever goes to the people in a public hearing again.

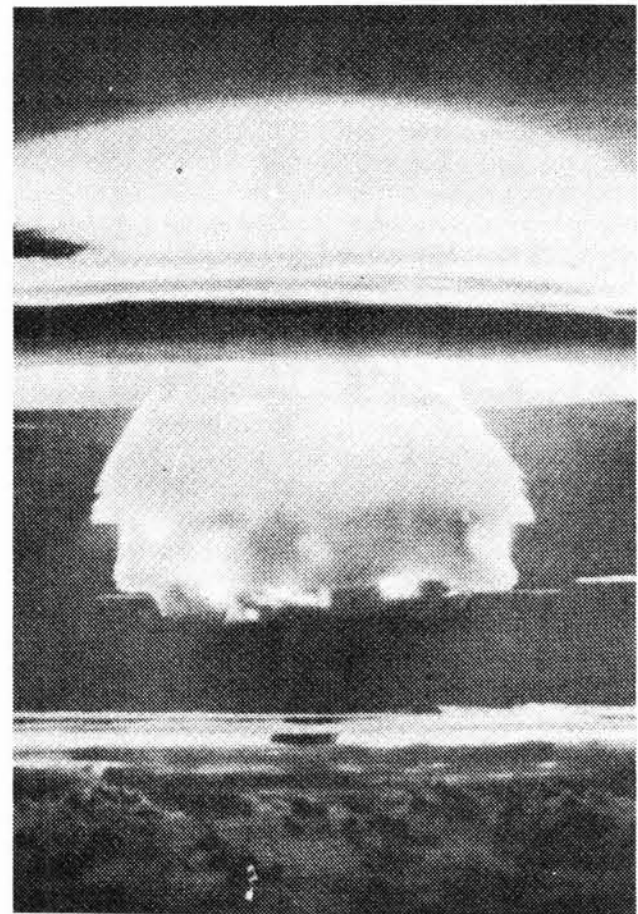
For more information call the Resource Center for Nonviolence at 423-1626.

## Vietnam Poll

According to a New York Times Poll on American attitudes today about the Vietnam War, people are increasingly prepared to use troops, whether in El Salvador or Europe, and are equally divided on employing the CIA to overthrow unfriendly governments. While the war is even more unpopular today than ever, 50% of college-age youths said that Washington could be trusted to do the right thing all or most of the time. This same age group was found to be the most likely to share President Reagan's endorsement of the Vietnam War as a "noble cause," and to believe that it "taught us that military leaders should be able to fight wars without civilian leaders tying their hands."

## "Free Speech"

The Supreme Court, in a 7-to-2 opinion, held that the free speech of 18 avowed resisters to draft registration was not violated. The Court upheld the indictment of David A. Wayte of Pasadena, Ca., who wrote protest letters to the White House, identifying himself as a draft resister. Prosecution, according to the court, did not violate his free speech. "Those prosecuted in effect selected themselves for prosecution," Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. wrote, "by refusing to register after being reported and warned by the Government."



# Hot Flashes

## Military PACs

Rivalling the efforts of Freeze Voter 84, the nation's largest military contractors have doubled their political donations since President Reagan took office, with the top 20 companies pouring \$3.6 million into the 1984 Congressional and Presidential campaigns.

It comes as no surprise that most of the top recipients of these donations were supporters of the President's \$1.8 trillion arms buildup, including many on committees that handle military spending bills. The surge in campaign contributions occurred as Government contracts to those companies swelled by nearly 150

percent over the last four years to \$69 billion in 1984.

Total contributions to political action committees by the 20 largest military contractors rose from \$1,819,298 in 1980 to \$3,636,587 in 1984, an increase of almost 100%. Of the 20 House members receiving more than \$15,000 from those PAC's, 17 voted to approve the President's request for \$1.5 billion to build 21 more MX missiles. Thirteen of the 14 senators who received more than \$30,000 voted for the MX.

Senator John Warner, a ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, received \$80,050 from the top 20 military contractors for the 1984 campaign. Mr. Warner claims that the contributions did not influence his attitudes toward military spending.

## Weapons Funding

President Reagan is getting almost everything he wants in the way of nuclear weapons but not as much as he'd like. A Senate Armed Services subcommittee rejected his request for 48 new MX missiles for 1986, approving funding for only 21. This was the first assault on his missile building program after the series of MX victories in Congress at the end of March. The subcommittee, however, shied away from cutting the program more significantly as proposed by Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga.). The panel also resisted proposals to make major cuts in the Star Wars program, cutting only between \$150 and \$750 million from the original \$3.7 billion requested by the Pentagon.

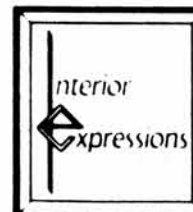


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## Military Contractors Trivia

At the midpoint of President Reagan's eight year, \$2.3 trillion military buildup, the Pentagon is spending an average of \$28 million *every hour*—24 hours a day, seven days a week. In the time it takes to read this paragraph aloud, the United States will spend \$160,000 for defense.

The defense industry is racking up record profits, with many multinational corporations finding their military business two or three times more rewarding than commercial sales. The top 13 contractors had combined sales, military and commercial, of more than \$122 billion.

Few of the country's leading military giants have paid any federal income taxes in the past three years. General Dynamics Corp., the nation's largest military contractor, has paid no federal taxes since 1972. The Grumman Corp. is paying federal taxes this year for the first time since 1976.

## Stranger Than Fiction

President Reagan's Star Wars proposal has drawn mixed reactions from science fiction writers. Backers of Star Wars include: Robert A. Heinlein, Jerry Purnelle and former OMNI editor Ben Bova. On the other side, such impressive authors as Isaac Asimov, Arthur C. Clarke (author of 2001 and 2010), Frederick Pohl, and Bruce Franklin, editor of *Countdown to Midnight*, a new paperback dealing with nuclear-related sci-fi, have spoken out against Star Wars. Arthur C. Clarke testified in Congress, calling Star Wars projects "technological obscenities," and proposed cooperative missions with the Soviets in their place.

## Cost Of Star Wars

Former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that the fiscal 1986 budget for Star Wars should be about \$2 billion, not the \$3.7 billion requested by the administration. But the director of the Star Wars program told a House Armed Services subcommittee that the Pentagon's request of a 150 percent increase for the project is needed to maintain "the great deal of progress already achieved." Lt. General James Abrahamson said various aspects of the system "were widely recognized to have great potential" for use in other weapons systems.

## Star Wars Applications

Just as the atomic bomb gave birth to the "peaceful atom", Star Wars research will supposedly spawn a variety of non-military uses. Scientists at Lawrence Livermore, Los Alamos, and Oak Ridge laboratories say that their projects will benefit such peaceful pursuits as analysis of supernova explosions, processing of vegetables, detecting cancer in its early stages, screening people for genetic defects, and custom-grinding special contact lenses. It almost makes it worth the

\$3.7 billion the Reagan administration is asking for Star Wars research.

While little of the \$100 million spent on Star Wars research this year will have bearing on peaceful applications, Suzanne Monaco, director of Livermore's technology transfer department, claims: "We have the kind of can-do attitude toward every problem we approach, and it rubs off on the outsiders we try to help."

## The Party of Peace

For the first time since 1951, the Republicans are viewed as the party of prosperity and peace. A recent Gallup Poll found that a 39% plurality said the Republican Party is "more likely to keep the United States out of World War III." while 33% named the Democrats.

## Expensive Instructions

It isn't the weapons themselves that cost so much, it's the manuals which tell how to use them that are so expensive. According to the Pentagon, arms contractors charge anywhere from \$500 to \$1,200 *per page* for the production of a weapons system manual. On the B-1 program, \$1,000 per page translates to \$1.2 billion or 5% of the program's cost in 1981 dollars. On the F-18 fighter, the manual charge at \$1,000 per page would add up to \$800 million to \$900 million total cost. And, in 1982, the Government paid up to 140% of the total cost of the manuals to correct mistakes found in them.



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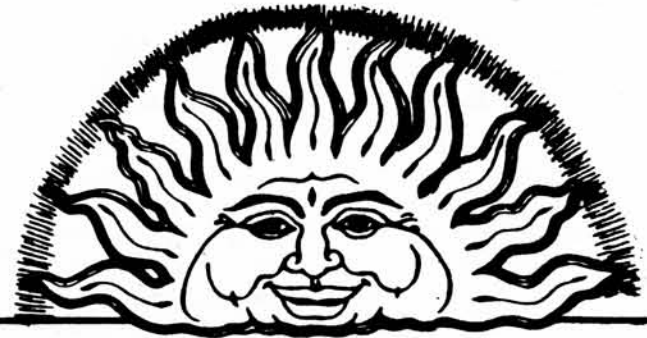
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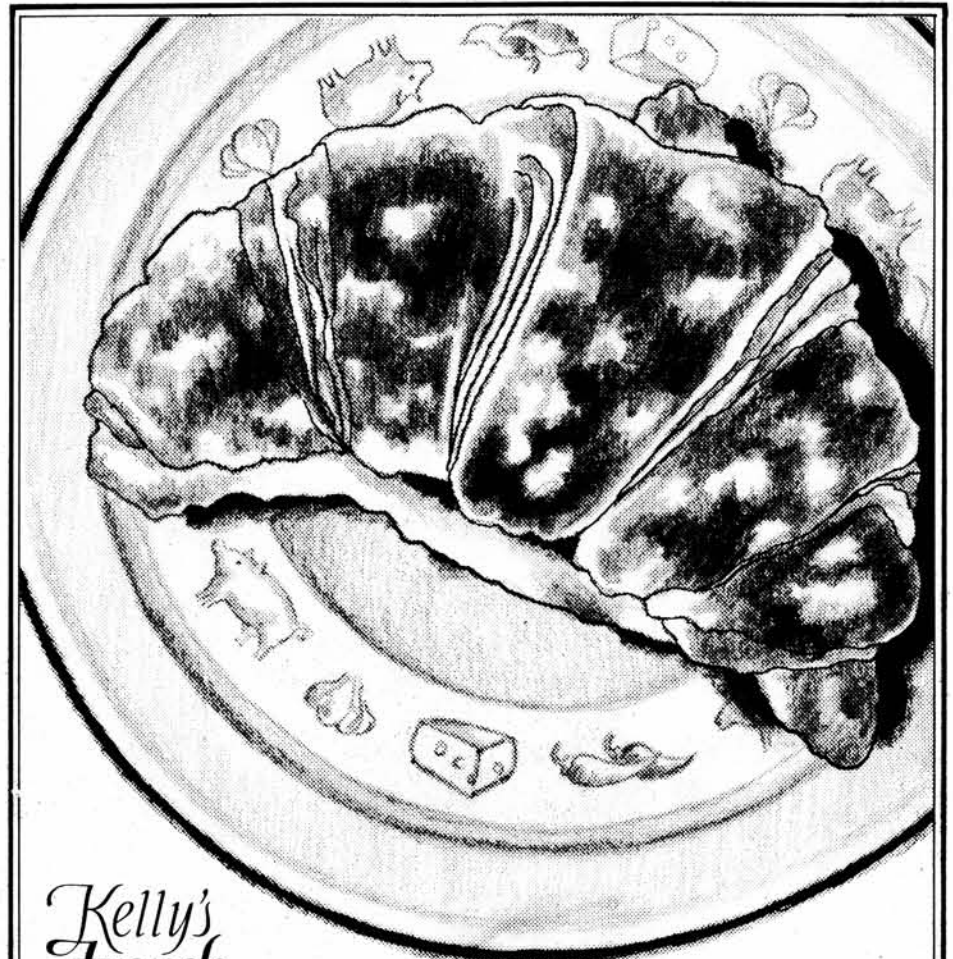


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# SAFE Is Not A Failure

by Peter Blackshaw

Earlier this month students at the University of California at Santa Cruz narrowly defeated a ballot measure requesting the University to stockpile suicide pills for optional use after a nuclear war. The measure also requested the University to establish radiation monitoring stations, provide transportation to ground zero, and designate areas on campus as "nuclear" burial sites. Of the 3138 ballots cast—the largest voter turnout in UCSC history—only 60 votes prevented the measure from passing.

Although the measure was defeated, in no way was it a failure. In addition to creating an unprecedented heightened awareness at UCSC, the proposal was successful in raising a genuine ethical dilemma concerning the use of nuclear weapons. The proposal also sparked much needed debate and dialogue on the moral, political, and philosophical questions revolving around the nuclear issue. Even those who vigorously opposed the proposal were engaged in positive and constructive debate over the complex issue of nuclear weaponry.

Although many students voted on the measure largely as a symbolic gesture, it was also meant to be taken literally. The suicide-pill option is not merely another demand that the government outlaw nuclear weapons. It is a just and reasonable request that the University of California, designer of every nuclear weapon in the

American arsenal, ameliorate the individual human agony that would result from the use of such weapons. Juxtaposed with the enormity and total destructiveness of a nuclear war, requesting suicide pills and shuttle buses to ground zero are reasonable requests.

After all, a nuclear war would deny everything, even the possibility of a dignified death. The proposal therefore asks that one thing be granted—the choice to control the sanctity of one's own nuclear death. It asks that individuals—especially those suffering from radiation, burns,

underlying messages. Most importantly, the proposal attempts to dispel the notion that nuclear war is survivable. Life after nuclear war is a dangerous illusion; it makes the idea of nuclear war sound more acceptable and thus increases its possibility. The proposal also refutes the notions of "civil defense" and "limited nuclear war." Shovels are not acceptable alternatives. If a nuclear exchange ever takes place, everyone is going to die. It's that simple. There will be no victory, nor any recovery. Suicide pills serve as reminders that nuclear war is in itself

and religious issue, not the right to individual choice in the face of certain death.

It has been forty years since the first atom bomb was created, entering the world into the nuclear age. For many, it is easy to forget what a nuclear war would mean to this civilization. Governments speak of the millions who would die as a result of a nuclear war, but often forget the agony and suffering of each individual. Political experience appears to take precedence over human life. "Viable options" often drown out human suffering. For many individuals, the possibility of nuclear war is a remote and far-removed concept. *Passé* attitudes develop and the idea of nuclear war ends up in the back of peoples' minds. All the while, nuclear proliferation continues and the likelihood of nuclear annihilation increases.

Although defeated, the UCSC proposal served as a reminder that individuals have a personal stake in working to preserve human existence on this planet. The suicide-pill measure brought the issue of nuclear war home. It served as a re-awakening to an issue that can never be shunned or ignored. The prospect of nuclear suicide demands the deepest, continuing efforts to the abolition of nuclear weapons and warfare.

*Peter Blackshaw is a sophomore at the University of California at Santa Cruz and co-founder of the Student Alliance for Fallout Emergency, sponsor of the SAFE "suicide pill" proposal.*

**People should be more upset at the idea of nuclear war than at the idea of students taking suicide pills after a nuclear war.**

or complete shock—be afforded the means to decide how and when they will die should they temporarily survive a nuclear attack. Considering that world leaders can reserve the option to use nuclear weapons in the event of a war or conflict, it is only a fair trade that individuals be granted the option for a quicker and less-painful form of death should those weapons actually be used. The only way to de-legitimize the latter option is by abolishing the former.

Beyond its literal meaning, the suicide pill option is embedded with several

suicide. By denying the possibility of life after a nuclear war, a powerful statement is being made against nuclear weapons and warfare.

Many viewed the proposal as defeatist and fatalistic. But what could be more defeatist and fatalistic than the idea of nuclear war? People should be more upset at the idea of nuclear war than at the idea of students taking suicide pills after a nuclear war. Others condemned the suicide pill aspect as being immoral and irreligious. Yet, the prospect of nuclear holocaust should be the overriding moral

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# Peace Institute

by Bill Hough

On October 19, 1984, President Reagan signed Public Law 98-525, the United States Institute of Peace Act. That the law was passed as an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act of 1985 evokes feelings of irony and even skepticism. But such feelings can perhaps be assuaged when we recognize that the sponsors of the legislation view it as a supplement, rather than an opposing alternative, to a strong military. By developing the capacity to resolve conflicts before they escalate to violence, the Peace Institute may help achieve peace and common security.

In the words of the Act: *It is the purpose of this title to establish an independent, non-profit, national institute to serve the people and the Government through the widest possible range of education and training, basic and applied research opportunities, and peace information services on the means to promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts among the nations and peoples of the world without resort to violence.*

In 1975, Senators Hartke and Hatfield introduced legislation into the Senate to create the George Washington Peace Academy. In 1976, the National Peace Academy Campaign was created to mobilize public and Congressional support to

establish an Academy dedicated to the cause of world peace.

In Public Law 98-525 the name "Academy" was changed to "Institute" to reflect the post-graduate level of the institution. Congress authorized \$16 million for operating capital and appropriated \$4 million for the Peace Institute in fiscal 1985. The law requires that one fourth of the Institute's annual appropriation (as much as one million dollars in fiscal 1985) be spent on extension and outreach activities.

The legislation calls for the Institute to be governed by a fifteen member Board of Directors. Four of the Directors are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the President of the National Defense University. The other eleven members are to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than eight members of the Board may be members of the same political party.

The activities of the Institute fall into four areas: research, education, training, and peace information services. To discuss the implications of this legislation, a conference will be held in Santa Cruz on May 25. See the box in the Calendar section for details.



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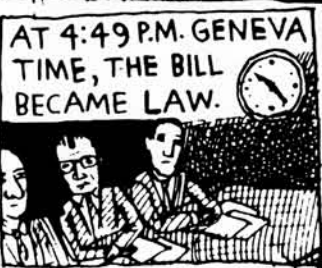
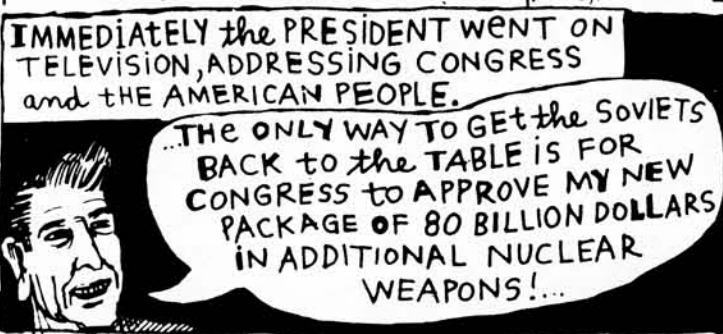
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# APRIL PROTESTS

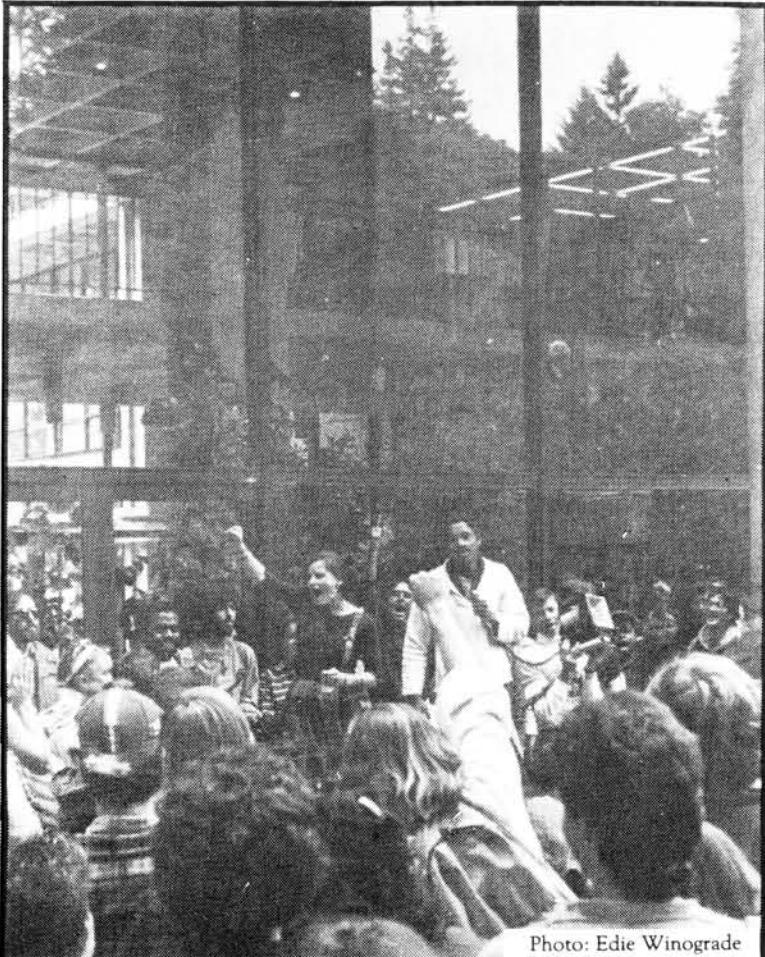


Photo: Edie Winograde

Students Jennifer Sliney and Ricky Bluthenthal calling for a sit-in in front of renamed Nelson Mandela Library during the April Anti-Apartheid actions at the University of California, Santa Cruz.



Photo: Mike Rotkin

Santa Cruz citizens protesting Reagan's proposal for funding Nicaraguan rebels at the County Government Center on April 16.



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Photo: Terry Teitelbaum



Photo: Terry Teitelbaum

Scenes from the April 20th Spring Mobilization for Peace, Jobs, and Justice in San Francisco.



# The Path Of Resistance

by Terry Teitelbaum

It's midnight, April 15. Do you know where your tax dollar is going? Many people who've discovered that more than 60% of their tax dollar would go to the military will not pay income tax this year. Many more will not pay the federal excise tax on their telephone bills which has raised \$25 billion for the Pentagon since 1966.

War tax resistance is an American tradition. The Algonquin Indians refused to pay taxes for the improvement of local Dutch fortifications in 1637. And in 1864, Henry David Thoreau went to jail for refusing to pay the poll tax that helped finance the U.S. war with Mexico. He said, "If a thousand men were not to pay their tax bills this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure, as it would be to pay them, and enable the state to commit violence and shed innocent blood." According to the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee, 10,000 to 20,000 citizens are refusing to pay their tax bills. This level of resistance is approaching that of the Vietnam War era, the highest in American history.

Nineteen percent of the 1986 military budget will go toward nuclear weapons development and production. Most war tax resisters prefer the money that would otherwise go to pay for nuclear weapons go to alternative funds. Larry Bassett, a Long Island peace activist and tax resister since 1980, contributes his war tax money to peace groups and needy friends, "often victims of Reagan's budget cuts."

Seattle's Roman Catholic Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen joined religious leaders from traditional peace churches—Quakers, Menonites and the Brethren—with his announcement in 1982 that he was withholding 50% of his income tax "to do what I can to avoid supporting or acquiescing to a nuclear arms buildup."

The war tax resistance boom has not made a dent in the collective conscience of the Internal Revenue Service. It attached Archbishop Hunthausen's salary to collect the taxes he refused to pay in 1982 and 1983. And, the Service is trying to find out where Larry Bassett's savings account is. Bassett refused a court order to submit financial information to the IRS and faces an indefinite jail sentence for contempt of court until he agrees to cooperate or until the judge decides his imprisonment serves no purpose.

In 1982 the IRS began imposing a fine of \$500 for filing a "frivolous" tax return, defined as one that is intentionally incorrect "due to a position which is frivolous." "Gratuitous insults" or "derogatory comments on politicians" are not considered frivolous, while letters or notes indicating conscientious war tax resistance are.

Emily Kahn, a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, wrote "46% War Tax Refused" on her 1982 return and adjusted it accordingly. Even though the IRS owed her a refund, they slapped her with the frivolous five hundred. In a letter accompanying her return, Kahn had asked the IRS to deposit the military

portion of her tax payment in an escrow account maintained by the Conscience and Military Campaign in Bellport, New York. Established in 1980, the account holds more than \$250,000 in trust for some 660 tax resisters until legislation is passed to legally allow diversion of withheld tax dollars to morally acceptable projects.

Such legislation is embodied in the U.S. Peace Tax Fund bill which is likely to be reintroduced this year. It would enable conscientious objectors to apply the military portion of their tax money to such projects as economic conversion and the U.S. Institute of Peace, created by Congress last year to promote non-violent approaches to conflict resolution. Marian Franz, executive director of the fund's national campaign, estimates that two billion dollars could be generated annually for these projects with passage of the bill.

Meanwhile, alternative funds exist where tax resisters can channel their money now. The Philadelphia War Tax Resistance Alternative fund has furnished more than a hundred loans since its creation in 1969 to, among others, Project VOTE and the Elizabeth Blackwell Health Center for Women. The fund's Steve Gulick explained, "The fund is a way of saying, 'Don't invest your money in the Pentagon, invest in your own community.'" The Pioneer Valley War Tax Resistance Group has an alternative fund which lent and donated over \$15,000 during the last five years to such local projects as women's soup kitchens, an alternative school, crisis centers, alcoholic rehabilitation programs, survival centers, and grants to peace and environmental groups. They also make non-interest loans to worker-owned businesses. Locally, the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund will use tax resistance money to provide loans and grants to community organizations and individuals for the provision of essential human services, nonviolence education, and political action.

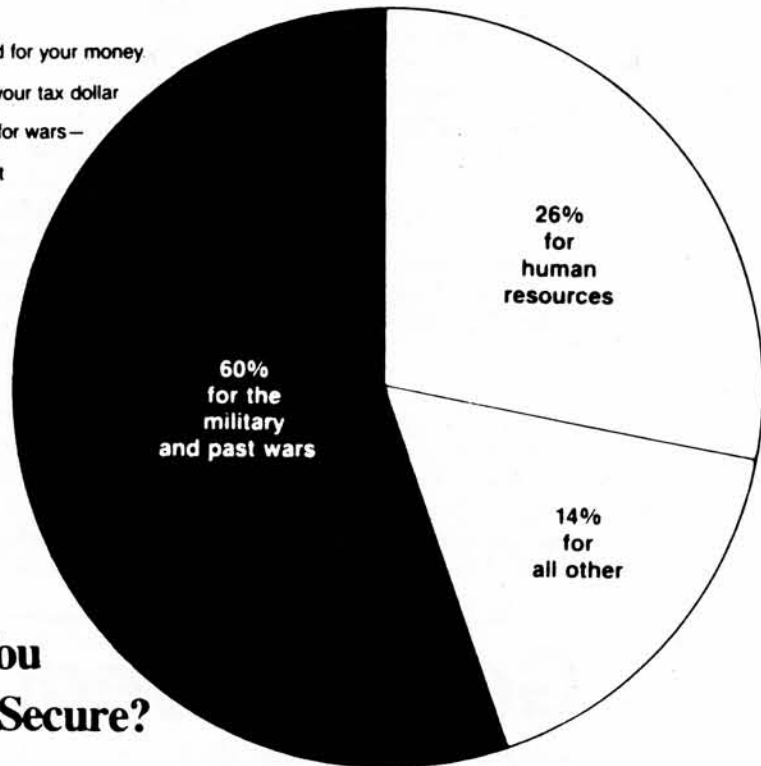
The 10,000 to 20,000 tax resisters may seem like a drop in the bucket of the ninety-seven million tax returns filed last year. But as Ed Hedemann of the War Resisters League said, "I don't expect to bring the Pentagon to its knees. But you never know just how effective any single action will be. Look at Rosa Parks or Thoreau. They turned out to be enormously effective. You do what you can, but war tax resistance is one of the strongest statements an individual can make."

For more information about war tax resistance, contact the Resource Center for Nonviolence at 423-1626. The Resource Center provides counseling for would-be war tax resisters. Other useful contacts are: the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee, P.O. Box 2236, East Patchogue, N.Y., 11772 (516) 654-8227; or the Conscience and Military Tax Campaign, 44 Bellhaven Road, Bellport, N.Y., 11713.

Terry Teitelbaum is the Executive Director of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.

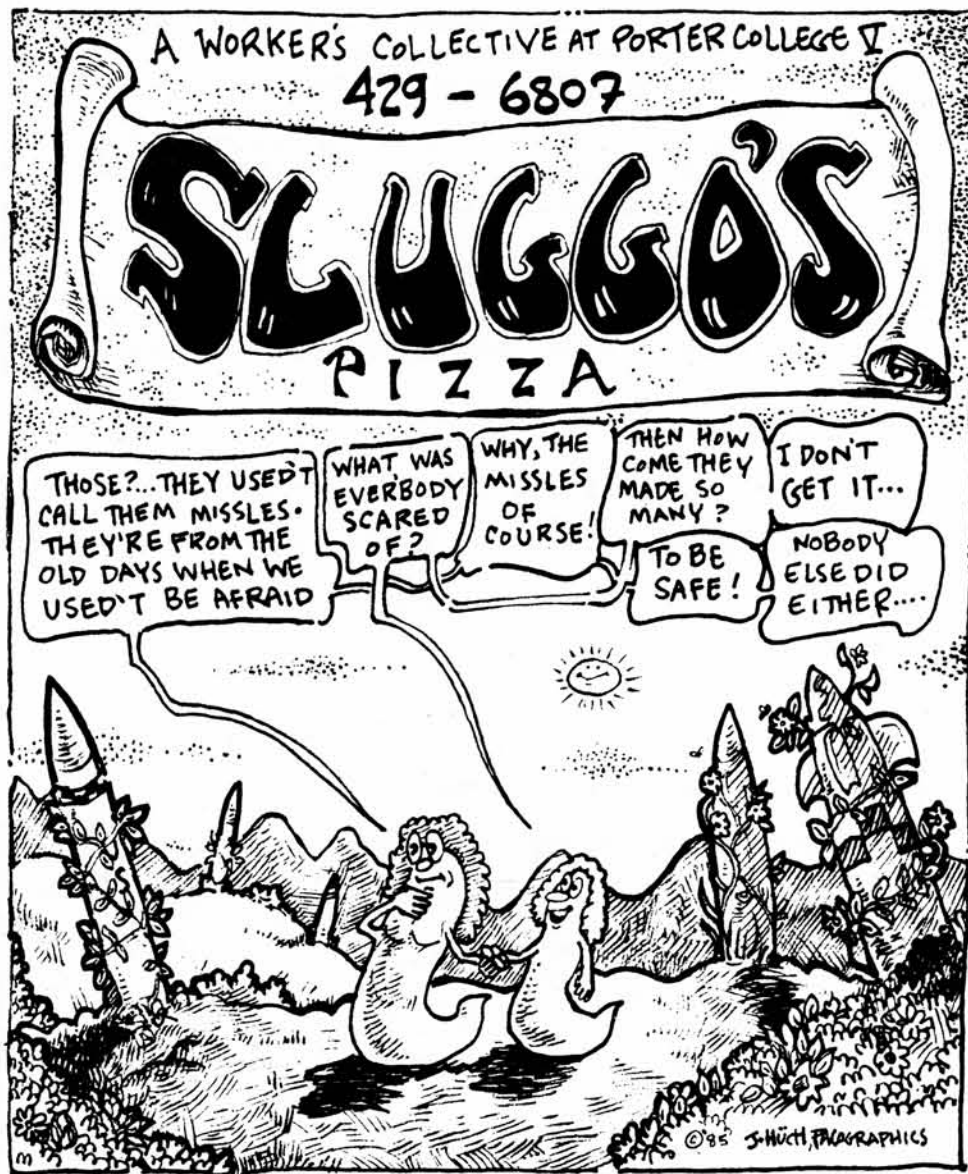
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At the end of World War II, no enemy could attack the United States. Today, in a nuclear war, the U.S. could be wiped out in less than an hour. The U.S. currently has over 9,200 long-range nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union 7,300. Just 200 to 400 of these weapons destroy a third of the Soviet population and three-quarters of its industrial capacity.





# Santa Cruz County Peace & Justice Calendar

The calendar is compiled with the assistance of the "Lively Connections," a network of 40 Peace and Justice organizations in Santa Cruz County.

## Wednesday, May 1

*Peace Vigil.* (every Wednesday) Santa Cruz Town Clock. 4-5 p.m. Sponsored by Friends Meeting. For info: 728-0636.

## Thursday, May 2

*General Meeting.* Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. Featuring speakers on Star Wars. Tentatively at Monterey Savings and Loan, Soquel & Front St., 7:30 p.m. For place and info: 425-8726, 688-3792.

## Sunday, May 5

*Fundraising Dinner.* Benefit for the Resource Center for Nonviolence. Includes presentation of the Resource Center's Drawing the Line Award, a slide-show on the Center's work and music by Neal Helman and others. Followed by a public talk by the Rev. Norman Bert, a Moravian Pastor and Miskito Indian from Nicaragua. He'll speak on "Reconciliation in the Midst of War." First Congregational Church, 900 High St. Dinner: 5:45 p.m.; Talk: 8:00 p.m. Tickets for dinner and talk should be purchased in advance at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway and at Bookshop Santa Cruz. \$12-\$25 sliding scale. Tickets for talk

only: \$3-\$5 sliding scale. For info: 423-1626.

## Monday, May 6

*Study Group.* "Peace and the Middle East Connection." Led by Darrell Yeane who has recently returned from the Middle East. Other dates are May 13 and May 20. Trinity Presbyterian Church, 420 Melrose Ave., Santa Cruz 7:30 p.m. Sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and the United Campus Christian Ministries. For info: 423-1626.

*Demonstration/News Conference.* Juan Parra discrimination trial begins. Santa Cruz Courthouse, 12 noon. Sponsored by Migrant Media Education Project and Teamsters for a Democratic Union. For info: 724-2997.

*Art Show.* "Peacemakers Art Show." Features local and international children's art portraying their vision of global peace. Runs through May 24 at Loudon Nelson, Santa Cruz public libraries, Capitola Mall, Bookshop Santa Cruz. For info: 426-6640.

*General Meeting.* Redwood Youth Foundation. Del Mar School, 17th Ave. 7:30 p.m. For info: 476-2905.

*General Meeting.* Native American Support Group. (each Monday of the month—other days are May 13, 20, and 27) 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz, 7:00 p.m. For info: 429-0327.

## Tuesday, May 7

*Evening Discussion.* Last in series: "International Debt Crisis: Who Owes Whom." 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz, 7:30 p.m. Sponsored by Abraco, Resource Center for Nonviolence. For info: 423-1626.

## Wednesday, May 8

*General Meeting.* Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Writer, lecturer, and Emmy-award winning filmmaker Saul Landau will speak on "U.S. Foreign Policy in Latin America." Trinity United Presbyterian Church Social Hall, Poplar and Melrose, Santa Cruz, 7-9 p.m. For info: 475-2200.

*General Meeting.* Rainbow Coalition. Loudon Nelson Center. 7:30 p.m. For info: 476-7893.

*Peace Vigil.* See May 1.

## Friday, May 10

*Musical Theatre.* "Peace Child." Part of the Possibilities for Peace events. Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center St. Weekends, May 10-26. 7:30 p.m. Matinees—Sundays, May 19 and 26. 2:00 p.m. Tickets: \$6.00 general, \$5.00 senior/student, \$3.50 children; available at Loudon Nelson Center, front desk. See box for details. For info: 423-3517.

*Hard Times Supper.* Juan Parra trial update and video showing of "The Trials of Juan Obrero." Santa Cruz

YWCA, 6:00 p.m. Sponsored by Migrant Media Education Project. For info: 724-2997.

## Saturday, May 11

*Theatre:* "Peace Child" See May 10.

## Sunday, May 12

*Sing Along.* Sharing songs of Peace and Justice. 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz, 3-5 p.m. Sponsored by Freedom Song Network. For info: 662-0342.

*Theatre:* "Peace Child" See May 10.

## Peace Institute Conference

The United States Institute of Peace Act was signed into law on October 19, 1984. To examine this Act, the Santa Cruz Conference for the United States Institute of Peace will be held May 25 at the Mission Hills Junior High School, Santa Cruz. Sponsored by College Eight of the University of California, Santa Cruz, and the Santa Cruz Peace Center Committee, the conference is meant to inform the community about the legislation and the potential of this new resource for Santa Cruz.

Because defense expenditures in our state are large, the study of their impacts on the economy has been given a prominent role in the conference. Assembly-member Farr's legislation AB 623 will receive particular attention. This bill would establish an Interagency Council to monitor national defense spending and its likely impact on the State economy. AB 623 would appropriate \$250,000 to support the Council during fiscal year 1985-86.

The conference begins at 9:00 A.M. Senator Cranston has been asked to deliver the keynote address at 10:00 A.M., and a panel discussion will follow. Representative Panetta, Assemblymembers Farr and Vasconcellos, Rose Lucy (a long time supporter of the Peace Institute), and Bill Spencer (former Executive Director of the U.S. Academy of Peace Campaign) have been asked to serve as panelists.

Two sets of workshops will be held in the afternoon. They will explore the programs included in the legislation, and how they relate to the economic conversion of the economy to less dependence on military spending. Reports from the workshops will be presented at the conclusion of the conference, and a social hour will follow.

For information call 438-5016, or 425-8671.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_





**Monday, May 13**

*General Meeting.* Coalition for Nicaragua. Louden Nelson Center, 7:00 p.m. For info: 458-0303.

*Study Group.* "Peace and the Middle East Connection." Third in a series. 7:30 p.m. See May 6. For info: 423-1626.

*General Meeting.* Native American Support Group. See May 6.

**Tuesday, May 14**

*General Meeting.* Grey Panthers. 134 Dakota St., Santa Cruz. 1:30 p.m. For info: 427-2126.

*General Meeting.* Comite. 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz, 7:00 p.m. For info: 429-1039.

**Wednesday, May 15**

*Peace Vigil.* See May 1.

**Friday, May 17**

*Benefit.* For Indians of Guatemala. Video plus speaker. Louden Nelson Center, 7:30 p.m. Native American Support Group. For info: 429-0327.

*Theatre.* "Peace Child" See May 10.

**Saturday, May 18**

*Conference.* "The Deadly Connections in the Middle East: The Arms Race, Internal Conflicts and Options for Peace." Features panel discussion. Topics include: trends within the Middle East and the region's importance in understanding the arms race and U.S. foreign policy; the impacts of the arms race on indigenous conflicts in the Middle East; options for peace; and militarization and nuclearization of the Middle East as part of the U.S. policy. Includes cold buffet luncheon. Location to be announced. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Registration: \$10 per person until May 16, \$12 thereafter. Luncheon: \$5 until May 16, \$6 thereafter. For info: Deena Hurwitz, 423-1626 or Nona Abed, 724-8291.

*Theatre.* "Peace Child" See May 10.

**Sunday, May 19**

*Theatre.* "Peace Child" See May 10.

**Monday, May 20**

*Study Group.* "Peace and the Middle East Connection." Fourth in a series. 7:30 p.m. See May 6. For info: 423-1626.

*General Meeting.* Native American Support Group. See May 6.

**Tuesday, May 21**

*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 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.

**Wednesday, May 22**

*General Meeting.* Rainbow Coalition. Louden Nelson Center. 7:30 p.m. For info: 476-7893.

*Peace Vigil.* See May 1.

**Friday, May 24**

*Theatre.* "Peace Child" See May 10.

# PEACE CHILD



Some of the cast of *Peace Child*

by Ruthanne Canterbury and Louis X. Heinrich

Our best hope for the future is our children. Our survival depends on our ability to teach them not only the ways of peace, but also to instill the desire, the thirst and the overwhelming necessity of global cooperation.

Dwight D. Eisenhower once spoke of the need to create a generation of young people who want peace so much that governments will have to get out of their way and let them have it. To create that new generation we must teach the philosophy of peace to ourselves, our children, and our communities.

Beginning May 10 and running for three weekends through May 26th will be a "Possibilities of Peace event" at the Louden Nelson Center. This is your opportunity to actively participate in the creation of a peace curriculum, right here in Santa Cruz. The core of this multifaceted event will be a play entitled *The Peace Child*, a story from the children of the future to the children of today. *Peace Child* is an ever evolving story being produced by children and adults all over the world, that through the use of song, dance, poetry and drama illustrates the friendship of an American boy and Russian girl. By virtue of their commitment, they bring their nation's leaders together to create a lasting world peace. *Peace Child* speaks to the hearts of Russian and American children alike, shouting that the dream of peace is a shared experience, and that they will work together to achieve it. This same play will be jointly produced in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. this summer as part of the Twelfth World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

*Peace Child*, written by David Wool-

combe, and directed by Dharaj Maxfield, has an all Santa Cruz County cast.

In conjunction with this play there will be a display of local and international children's art that colorfully portrays their vision of global peace. Locations will include: the Louden Nelson Center, the Capitola Mall, Bookshop Santa Cruz, and several public libraries including the Santa Cruz main branch.

The culmination of the "Possibilities of Peace Event" will take place on May 26th from 2 p.m. to dusk at the Mission Plaza Park, where we will celebrate "Peace Day—Discovering Our Common Ground." This will be a bilingual, multicultural event celebrating the possibilities of peace through free entertainment, art, games, workshops, literature, displays and audiovisual presentation. An official proclamation by our Mayor and City Council is planned, as well as the presentation of a peace quilt made by the Santa Cruz Sterling Community to be sent to Olushta, our prospective sister city in the U.S.S.R.

This is our opportunity to work and play together, despite our differences, to create harmonious living with our planet, and all of the peoples of our world community. Come, experience peace, and believe that we can end the threat of global nuclear war.

This is a presentation by the **Theatre of All Possibilities** and is sponsored by the **Rainbow Ensemble for the Performing Arts**. Many other local individuals and community groups are involved with this production, and any input you or your group wishes to contribute to the success of this endeavor is welcome. For further information about this event please call 423-3517.

**Saturday, May 25**

*Conference.* Santa Cruz Conference for the United States Institute for Peace. Mission Hill Junior High School. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Followed by happy hour. Sponsored by College 8, UCSC and Santa Cruz Peace Center Committee. See box for details. For info: 438-5016 or 425-8790.

*Theatre.* "Peace Child" See May 10.

**Sunday, May 26**

*Peace Day.* Discovering Our Common Ground. Mission Park Plaza. 2:00 p.m. till dusk. See box for details. For info: 425-4570, 336-4670, 423-3517.

*Theatre.* "Peace Child" See May 10.

**Monday, May 27**

*General Meeting.* Coalition for Nicaragua. Louden Nelson Center. 7:00 p.m. For info: 458-0303.

*General Meeting.* Native American Support Group. See May 6.

**Tuesday, May 28**

*General Meeting.* Comite. 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz, 7:00 p.m. For info: 429-1039.

**Wednesday, May 29**

*Peace Vigil.* See May 1.

**Saturday, June 8**

*Freeze Walk.* Walk for Peace in the Fourth Annual Nuclear Freeze Walkathon. The walk begins at 10 AM at Louden Nelson Community Center. For registration information and additional sponsor sheets (one is printed right in this issue), contact Will at the Freeze office, 320-G Cedar St., 458-9975.


  
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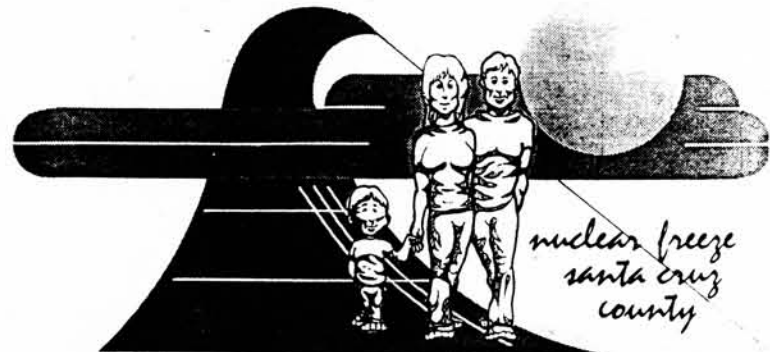
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# Freeze Walk '85

Saturday

June 8

See our calendar for details



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T-shirt size: <sup>#</sup>

Adult S  M  L  XL

Youth 10-12  14-16

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**Suggested minimum pledge: \$1.00 per kilometer**

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**Register Now!**  
**Call: 458-9975**

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE**  
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Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

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