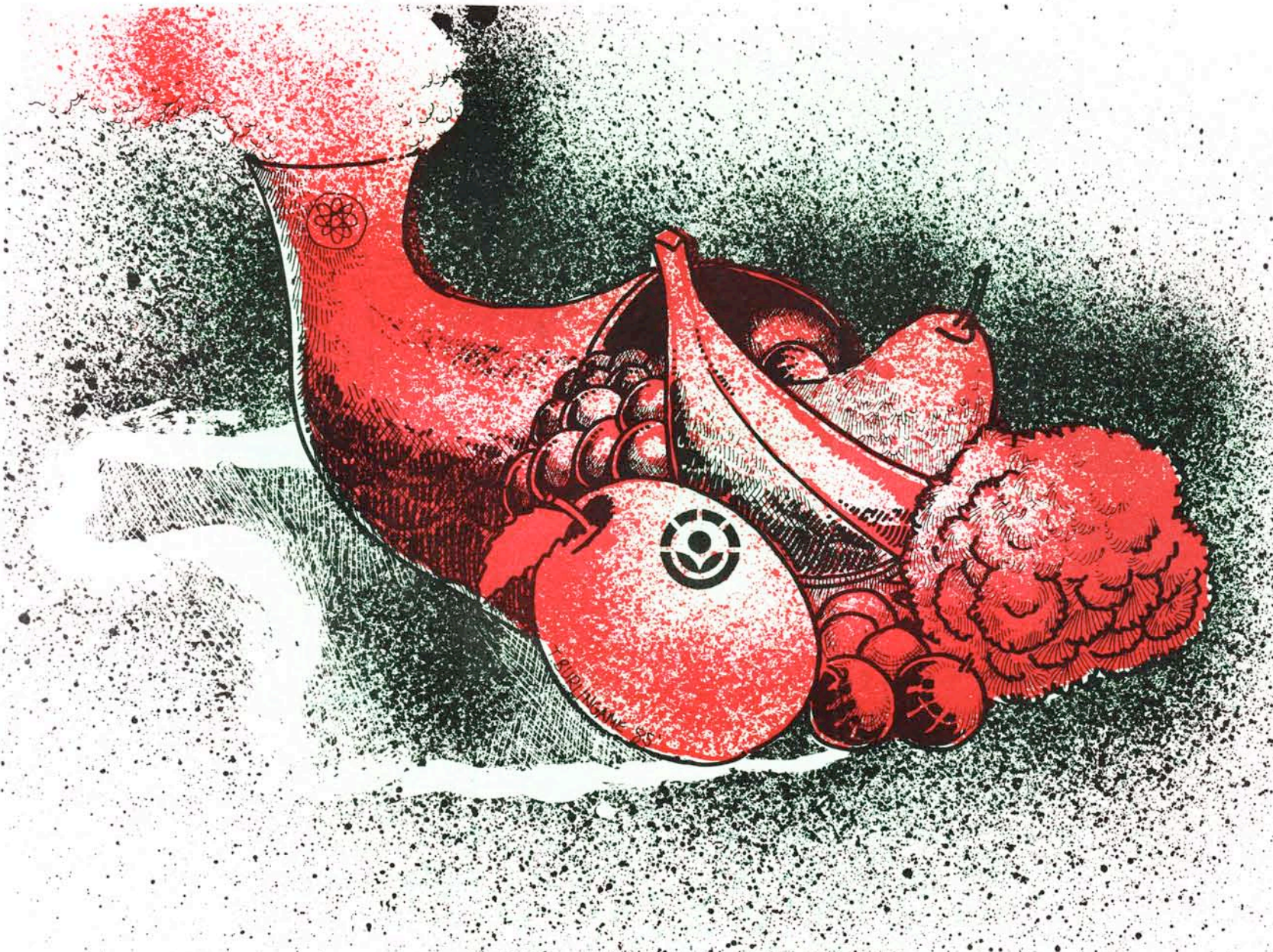


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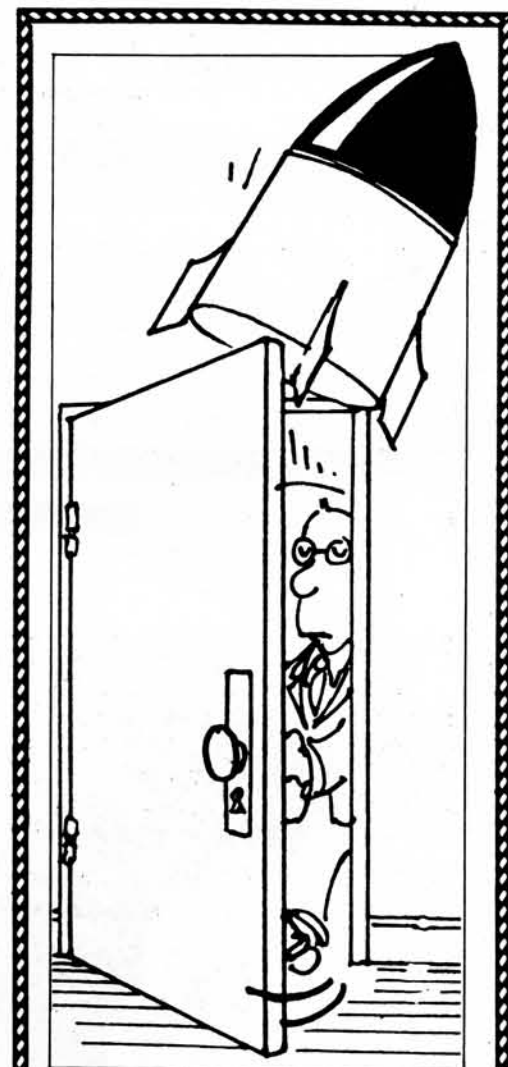
THE FREEZE PROPOSAL

"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

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If The Freeze Knocks . . .

Right now is the most critical time ever for ending the nuclear arms race and preventing nuclear war. With the Summit Meeting between President Reagan and Mikhaili S. Gorbachev this November, it is crucial that we show strong support for a Comprehensive Freeze, the first step to ending and reversing the arms race.

This month we are kicking off our Fall membership drive and encourage all readers to help build our strength and join the Freeze when we call on you!

QUICK QUIZ

How often is *The Monthly Planet* published?

- 1) Weekly
- 2) Monthly
- 3) In Grant's Tomb
- 4) Whenever

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign had its beginning in late 1979 when Randall Forsberg, director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, drafted a paper — *The Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race* — and circulated it to a number of well-known arms control experts, directors of national organizations, and peace groups around the country. In less than a year, some thirty national organizations and hundreds of regional and local groups and individuals had endorsed the Freeze proposal and its goal of calling the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to stop the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This would be an essential, verifiable first step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing nuclear arsenals.

Since March of 1981, when the national campaign began, support for the Freeze has broadened and deepened. The Freeze has been endorsed by 370 city councils, 71 county councils and 446 town meetings. One or both houses of the legislatures in 23 states have passed freeze resolutions. More than 150 national and international organizations support the Freeze. In the fall of 1982, more than 30% of the American electorate had a chance to vote on the freeze in 10 states, the District of Columbia and 38 cities and counties. As of June, 1983, there have been 58 state and local freeze referendums; overall, 60% of those voting favored the Freeze. On May 4, 1983, the House of Representatives passed a Freeze resolution by a vote of 278-149, almost a two-to-one victory.

The Freeze Campaign is now active in all 50 states. It is broad-based and it is non-partisan. It includes both conservatives and liberals, young and old, whites and non-whites. While it has found an enthusiastic response in the halls of Congress, the Campaign is rooted in town halls, union halls and parish halls in hundreds of communities all across America. American citizens are demanding that the nuclear arms race be stopped and then reversed.

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French Defense Minister Embroiled In Greenpeace Scandal

by Igal Dahari

The French scandal over the sabotaging of Greenpeace's flagship, the *Rainbow Warrior*, seems to have reached a peak with the resignation of the French Defense Minister and the dismissal of the head of French intelligence.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu resigned his office amid allegations that he knew and approved of the plan to sink the *Rainbow Warrior* while it was docked at the isthmus city of Auckland, New Zealand. Hernu was accused of complicity in "l'affair Greenpeace," as the incident has come to be called in France, by *Le Monde*, the leading French newspaper. In a story that appeared a few days before Hernu's resignation, which came on September 20, *Le Monde* reported on the details of the plan against Greenpeace, and also charged that high French officials were involved. Several other French newspapers carried similar reports, although none possessed concrete proof to back up their stories. Hernu had reacted to the articles by calling them "a campaign of rumors and insinuations."

The *Rainbow Warrior* was sunk on July 10, while it was waiting to lead an armada of ships to protest French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll, French Polynesia. A Greenpeace member, Portuguese photographer Fernando Pereira, was killed as a result of the explosions that fatally damaged the ship. But the mood in France has not been one of

repentance, nor has there been any extensive debate on the morality of murdering a man and leaving his family without compensation, destroying the property of a peaceful international organization, and breaching the territorial integrity of a sovereign country. Instead of an uproar over state terrorism, there is dissatisfaction with the bungling of an illegal operation.

There has also been anger in France at the government's unconvincing effort to cover up. Soon after it became apparent that France was going to be implicated in l'affair Greenpeace, President François Mitterrand appointed former Gaullist civil servant Bernard Tricot as a special investigator. Tricot's job was to find out just how far up the French government responsibility for the Greenpeace incident went.

When it was finally published, Tricot's report completely absolved France of any wrongdoing, and claimed that French agents in New Zealand were merely spying on Greenpeace. But the patness of the 29-page report did not help convince anyone, and it was widely disregarded. The French press, along with most major political parties and politicians, had already assumed France's guilt in the matter, and even the author of the report himself admitted that "the possibility that I was duped" cannot be excluded.

Both Greenpeace and New Zealand saw the Tricot report as a hasty attempt to exonerate high-level French officials, while it also tried to help the affair "blow over."

Greenpeace chairperson David McTaggart told a news conference that the report is "an insult to your intelligence and to mine." New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange blasted the paper as "too transparent to merit the description of whitewash."

Although the report took 17 days to complete, New Zealand police arrested two French citizens, carrying false Swiss passports, only a few days after the *Rainbow Warrior* was sunk. Early in l'affair Greenpeace, rumour and speculation in France placed the blame for sabotage on various outside agencies, from the CIA and KGB to

some opposition political parties issued critical statements.

"The Tricot report takes the French people for idiots. We're being asked to believe that you dispatch frogmen to take pictures," charged Alain Madelin, a rightist member of Parliament. New Zealand police maintain that six to ten French agents were involved in the sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior*, at least four of whom are divers trained in underwater demolition. The *Rainbow Warrior* was sunk by two mines attached to its hull.

For the most part, however, there seems

"The Tricot report takes the French people for idiots. We're being asked to believe that you dispatch frogmen to take pictures."

Greenpeace itself. The reasons given for the attack were just as varied; a favorite one called the incident an attempt to "embarrass" France. But it was soon revealed that the two arrested, Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur, were agents of the French external intelligence service, the General Directorate for External Security (DGSE). Following this revelation, the French press wasted no time in attacking and ridiculing the Mitterrand government and DGSE, while

to be a widespread nonchalance, or a need for avoidance, when it comes to l'affair Greenpeace. A senior France official believes that the French people "don't think it (the sabotage) is of capital importance." Except for the Communist Party, which called the incident "an act of international terrorism," no other major political part has spoken out against the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship. The position of most right-wing opposition party leaders was summed up

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by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing: "Right or wrong, it's my country."

Part of the right wing's strategy may be to use the incident to further depress the governing Socialists' already low ratings at the polls. With legislative elections only seven months away, right-wing parties are aiming to reduce, or even overcome, the Socialist parliamentary majority.

Politics aside, the Greenpeace incident has not tainted Mitterrand so far. Hernu, the President's close friend since World War II, insists that he did not have fore-



graphic: Nuclear Times

knowledge of the sabotage because "authorities within my ministry... (had) concealed the truth from me." Stepping down, Hernu said in his letter of resignation, that he will be taking responsibility for the failure of subordinates to inform him of the truth on the *Rainbow Warrior* affair.

One of those subordinates is Admiral Pierre Lacoste, the chief of French intelligence. Lacoste had reportedly refused to answer questions from Hernu after the *Le Monde* article was published. In a letter to Mitterrand, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, who had received Hernu's resignation, wrote that "Admiral Lacoste refused to respond to the Defense Minister... It is obviously impossible to accept such a situation. I propose to you to immediately remove Admiral Lacoste from his functions."

Greenpeace is planning legal action against France. Chairperson McTaggart has said that Greenpeace hopes to bring joint civil action for damages with Pereira's family. He said that a case with the European Court of

Human Rights will also be filed, and that it is expected that New Zealand will introduce a case against France in the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Lloyd N. Cutler, a Washington, D.C. lawyer and counsel to President Carter from 1979 to 1981, will represent Greenpeace free of charge.

Greenpeace will continue its original plans to protest French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. The French have been testing nuclear bombs at Mururoa since 1966, after losing their Algerian test site. Current tests are aimed at perfecting a type of neutron bomb, so the explosions are designed to yield a large amount of radiation.

McTaggart has traveled to France to meet with Mitterrand and discuss the *Rainbow Warrior* and continued French testing at Mururoa, but France's President has postponed the meeting indefinitely. Mitterrand has also issued new warnings to protesters who approach the test site.

The *Rainbow Warrior*, which was supposed to lead a small flotilla of ships to Mururoa, will be replaced by the larger ship *Greenpeace*, an oceangoing tug.

To ease some of the bad publicity France has gotten from l'affair Greenpeace, Mitterrand has invited leaders from the 14-member South Pacific Forum, a regional organization of states including New Zealand, to come to Mururoa and see that the area is safe from radioactive contamination. But the members of the organization, which recently voted to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, have generally been suspicious of French presence there. And in November, the two arrested French agents will go to trial, an event that will surely be closely watched by the Forum nations and by the rest of the world.

Igal Dahari is the International News Editor of *The Monthly Planet*.

From The Grassroots

Ban All Bombs

Dear Freeze,

The nuclear freeze movement is most welcome by a war weary world, most needed by a war endangered world.

But a cessation in making more nuclear-armed mistakes must be seen as a separate stance from the Ban-the-Bomb movement. Ending further production of nuclear weapons is not the same as their abolition. Supporters of the nuclear freeze movement might readily jump from the belief that if an immediate, worldwide nuclear freeze is a rational goal, global nuclear disarmament can only be better. Is this true?

Though intellectually distasteful, the claim of the superbomb's builder, Dr. Teller, that war would not stop until it was made horrible enough for all, has not been disproved. Since the advent of nuclear weapons after WW II, despite the occurrence of many local wars, no global engagement has engulfed the nations of the world. In the large, the world has had forty years of peace, however tenuous. Have nuclear weapons by their very existence diminished the proclivity of nuclear nations to wage war?

That nuclear weapons might indeed exert a restraining influence on belligerents is evidenced by two significant post WW II struggles in which the superpowers were interlocked. The outcomes of the Korean and Vietnam wars were viewed by the nuclear-armed camps of communists and non-communists alike as vital to their interests.

Each war could have enlarged to become global, employing only conventional weapons

in the manner of WW I and WW II. While a global conventional war might seem benign when compared to a world nuclear conflagration, millions died in those two catastrophes of history, and *that* before the vast developments in conventional weapons that have occurred since, including advances in biological and chemical agents. Too, such a global conventional war could be more protracted than a quick nuclear exchange and lead to a state of perpetual fighting. A conventional war between two hemispherical giants would be a frightening prospect indeed.

Yet neither the east nor the west fully committed itself to either of these wars. In the case of the United States, war was never actually declared by congress; each conflict was initiated and conducted by executive action with the compliance of the legislature. In Vietnam, neither nuclear communist giant, China or the U.S.S.R., interjected their own forces. We are driven to conclude that fear of these Asian conflicts escalating into a nuclear holocaust restrained the commitment and actions of the large powers involved. And so, with only armageddon to disprove it, Dr. Teller's thesis is not yet refuted.

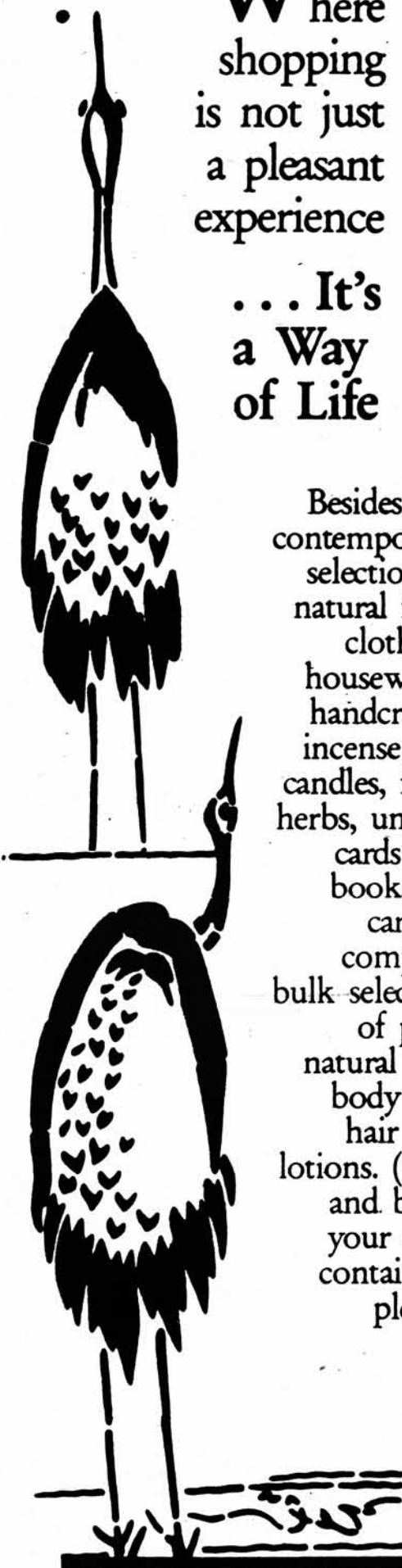
This argument, while denying not the wisdom of halting the multiplication of nuclear missiles, is presented to involve all those who would ban the bomb to demand a general disarmament of *all* weapons so as to preclude the possibility of a global conventional conflagration resulting from a hasty and premature nuclear disarmament.

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Planet Watch

by Igal Dahari



Japan

No To Nakasone

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suffered a political setback recently when his own governing party refused to support a move to end a nine year old restriction on military spending. The restriction, which Nakasone wanted to lift before his October 20 meeting with President Reagan, sets the military spending limit at one percent of the gross national product.

The one percent limit has come under attack in Congress recently as part of the growing furor over the U.S.-Japanese trade situation. Nakasone hoped to avoid having to discuss Japan's military spending barrier at his forthcoming meeting with Reagan. He called the current political situation "critical," and asked that Japan "act with humility and prudence" to abandon the spending limit. But the Prime Minister's request was rejected by older and more powerful members of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, who advocated a "more cautious approach."

Soviet Union

Media Wars

Could the Great Communicator actually have a competitor? The White House has been on edge lately over Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's mastery of press relations. One of Gorbachev's latest media coups has been a long *Time Magazine* interview in which he spoke his mind on U.S. - Soviet relations. The Reagan Administration cried foul when the interview was published, referring to the Kremlin's silence in response to the Administration's requests to appear on Soviet television.

"There's a new Soviet face on our television virtually every week," complains White House spokesman Larry Speakes. But, he was quick to add, "we are pleased that Mr. Gorbachev was able to present his views to the American public." And he referred to the *Time* interview as "a prime example of the openness of the American system," while lamenting the "severely limited, if not nonexistent" access Americans have to the Soviet press.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union continues to observe its self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing. The moratorium began on August 6, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and is scheduled to end on January 1, 1986. But Gorbachev, in a move characterized by the Administration as a "propaganda ploy," promised to extend the ban on testing indefinitely if the U.S. answers in kind. In the early 1960's, President Kennedy used a similar "propaganda ploy" — a unilateral ban on U.S. atmospheric testing — to lead to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty of 1963.



graphic: Nuclear Times



United Nations

Happy Birthday

The United Nations General Assembly is marking its 40th anniversary during a month-long period that will see up to 100 heads of state and government come to speak. The "celebration" began September 24, and will end October 24 in a dinner with an attendance of about 55 world leaders. President Reagan will speak on October 24, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Charter. The Soviet Union will send new Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze as its representative to the occasion.

The U.N. has weathered many different criticisms over its 40 years, ranging from charges of being a vehicle for certain world views to being impotent when it comes to resolving international conflicts. One of the biggest threats facing the U.N. today is a U.S. bill, signed into law by President Reagan, that would cut U.S. financial support to the organization by 20 percent unless weighted voting on fiscal matters is introduced. Currently, the results give each nation one vote, but the U.S. wants more voting power for larger financial contributors when the vote concerns the U.N.'s budget. The U.S. and Western Europe are the biggest contributors to the U.N., and if weighted voting is introduced, these two may become capable of controlling much of the General Assembly's financial business, molding policy according to their own political philosophy.

New Zealand

Easing Nuclear-Free?

New Zealand is amending its anti-nuclear policy in order to revive the defense pact with the U.S. and Australia. Ships actually carrying nuclear weapons will still be barred from entering New Zealand's waters, however.

On September 12, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange announced that he has instructed Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer to invite a U.S. warship to their country. Palmer met with Secretary of State George Schultz on September 13.

Lange said a visit by a U.S. warship would demonstrate that the tripartite ANZUS defense pact, effectively scrapped when Lange's newly elected Labor Party adopted its anti-nuclear policy earlier this year, was once again operative. He said that the fact a ship had systems capable of delivering nuclear weapons would not necessarily disqualify it from entering New Zealand ports. The United States Navy has a policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on its ships.

Ships carrying nuclear weapons, however, will still be banned. "We would establish whether it actually carried weapons by the collective assessment, advice and intelligence that we acquire, and I can assure you that if we are not satisfied that it does not carry nuclear weapons, then it will not come."



Belgium

Time To Think It Over

Belgium, a country already bitterly divided over the stationing of American nuclear missiles on its soil, has been re-evaluating its role in NATO. The government wants to eventually withdraw most of its 30,000 troops stationed in West Germany, along with a reduction in the number of warplanes it now commits to NATO. Belgium is also refusing to buy the United States Patriot missile system to replace the ground-to-air missile units it had pulled out of Germany.

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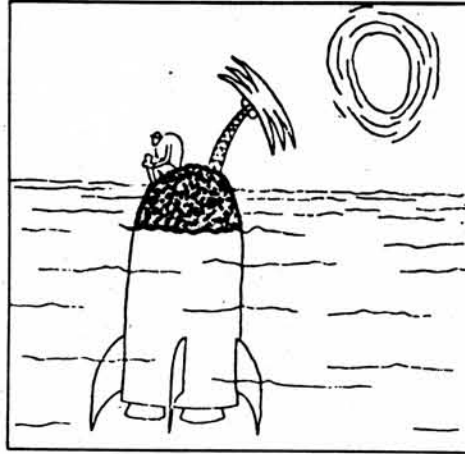
There is growing, organized opposition in the Philippines to U.S. nuclear policy. The Nuclear-Free Philippines coalition (NFPC) originally formed to protest the development of nuclear power in the Philippines, is currently focusing on the U.S. military bases in the country. The Philippines houses five U.S. military bases, including Clark Air Force Base which is larger in size than the combined area of all U.S. bases outside the continental U.S.

Opponents of U.S. bases see them as a springboard for U.S. intervention which projects nuclear might globally. The bases have also been launching pads for U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Philippines and have propped up the Marcos regime whose reputation as a human rights violator is widespread.

The bases are allowed by the Marcos government in exchange for military aid from the U.S. In July of this year, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to cut military aid to the Philippines while increasing economic aid. The Senate, however, has endorsed the administration's aid request, \$425 million in military aid in exchange for unlimited American use of the bases in the Philippines.

The NFPC was formed in January, 1981 to respond to what the group called Marcos' attempt to nuclearize the country by constructing the Philippine nuclear power plant. The coalition is developing a comprehensive campaign to achieve its goal of creating an independent, democratic, and nuclear-free nation. It is concerned with nuclear issues, possible deployment of nuclear weapons in

the country, the ill effects of U.S. bases and the boosting of the Marcos dictatorship by America with enormous military aid. The coalition's long term plans include research studies on alternative energy sources and conversion possibilities for the U.S. bases. For more information, contact the Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition, 2215 Pedro Gil St., Sta. Ana, Manila, The Philippines.



West Germany

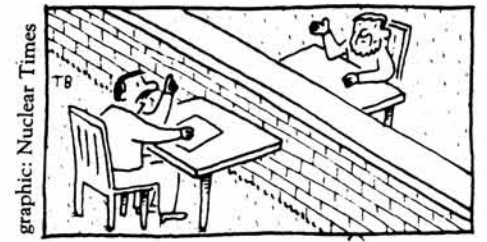
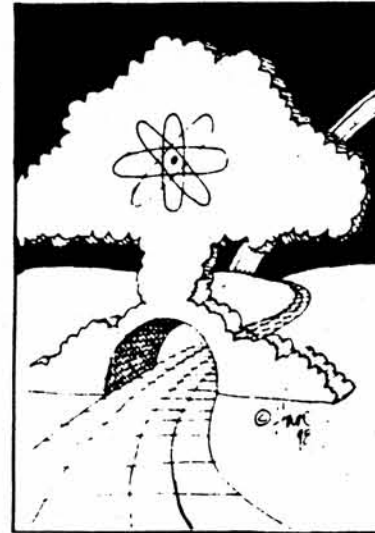
Deeper Into Star Wars

A 28-member German team of industrialists, politicians and scientists visited the U.S. for ten days recently to hold discussions on Star Wars research. A separate team of five members of the German parliament has also been in the U.S. recently for the same purpose. The larger delegation met with American industry representatives, along with Pentagon and

Administration officials to work out rules under which German companies could do research on Star Wars components.

The Reagan Administration has been dangling high-technology contracts in front of European noses, but the enticement has had limited success. The government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has accepted the Administration's invitation to participate in Star Wars research, despite heavy opposition at home. One of the visiting German legislators, Katrin Fuchs, indicated that opposition parties will react against any German involvement.

So far, only West Germany and Britain have accepted Reagan's offer to participate in Star Wars. Italy, Spain and Canada have not officially responded, though widespread opposition is building momentum in those countries. Australia, Norway and Denmark have rejected the offer.



East Germany

A Plan To Ban

Erich Honecker, the East German leader, has sent a letter to Helmut Kohl, the West German leader, urging him to join an agreement banning the production or storage of chemical weapons in central Europe. The agreement would first take effect in the two Germanies and Czechoslovakia, and then later cover Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has reacted positively to the proposal, saying that "the U.S.S.R. would be ready to guarantee and respect the status of the (chemical weapon-free) zone if the United States acted likewise." In contrast, the White House has rejected the idea, calling it "a repackaging of proposals we have heard before."

The United States, which is planning to produce new chemical weapons for the first time in 16 years, has old chemical weapons stockpiled in West Germany. The Soviet Union stores its chemical weapons at various locations in Eastern Europe.

The East German Communist Party drafted the proposal together with West Germany's Social Democrats, the first time an accord has been drawn between an Eastern and major Western political party.

the bicycle trip

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Legislative Update

by Shelly D'Amour

SUMMARY

The House will vote sometime during the first week of October on the Fiscal Year 1986 Department of Defense Authorization Bill Conference Report. The Senate overwhelmingly approved the Conference Report in August. The Authorization Bill sets the legal spending ceilings for all military programs. Earlier in September, the future of this legislation was in doubt due to strong disagreement on the part of some liberal members of the House to specific provisions in the bill. However, it appears that the threat of defeat has been averted due to a tentative agreement between House leadership and Conference Committee members that would leave all the major provisions of the bill intact, but freeze the overall spending figure at last year's level of \$292.5 billion, \$10 billion less than the original figure in the Conference Report. The House will not vote separately on chemical weapons production as was previously planned, but will refer that issue to the Appropriations Committee. In the unlikely event that the Defense Authorizations Bill Conference Report is defeated, it will go back to the Conference Committee for reworking.

When the Authorization Bill is passed, both the House and the Senate will move on to the Appropriations debates. Appropriations is when Congress grants the check writing power for the money they



Graphic: Nuclear Times

have just authorized. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee is expected to take up its deliberations by the first week in October.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee will postpone all of its debates until early to mid-October due to the illness of committee Chair Joseph Adabbo. In addition, the House is expected to vote on a resolution to extend the 1985 fiscal year (due to end September 30) for an additional 30 to 45 days in order to allow time for the House to complete its version of the Appropriations Bill. This resolution, which is likely to pass, would maintain governmental operations at their lowest spending levels. Most of the

current prohibitions on the use of funding for specific military operations would also extend through this period. (see Central America legislation, below)

Due to the illness of the House Subcommittee Chair, the timing of debates on particular weapons systems is unclear. However, the following weapons systems are expected to become the target of amendments aimed at reducing or eliminating funding:

MX

The Defense Authorization Bill provides for \$2.6 billion for 12 new missiles with a "flexible" cap at 50 missiles. MX watchers can expect amendments to be introduced aimed at reducing the money allocated to this program, and setting a permanent cap at 50 missiles or less.

STAR WARS

The Authorization Bill calls for \$2.75 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative, otherwise known as Star Wars. This figure represents a billion dollars less than the President's initial request. It is probable that amendments aimed at further reductions will be made during the Appropriations debates.

TRIDENT II (D-5)

Congress has shown strong support for this first-strike weapon. However, it is likely that Representative Markey (D-MA) will offer an amendment to limit the size of the warhead on the D-5 missile, thereby weakening the first-strike capability of the weapon.

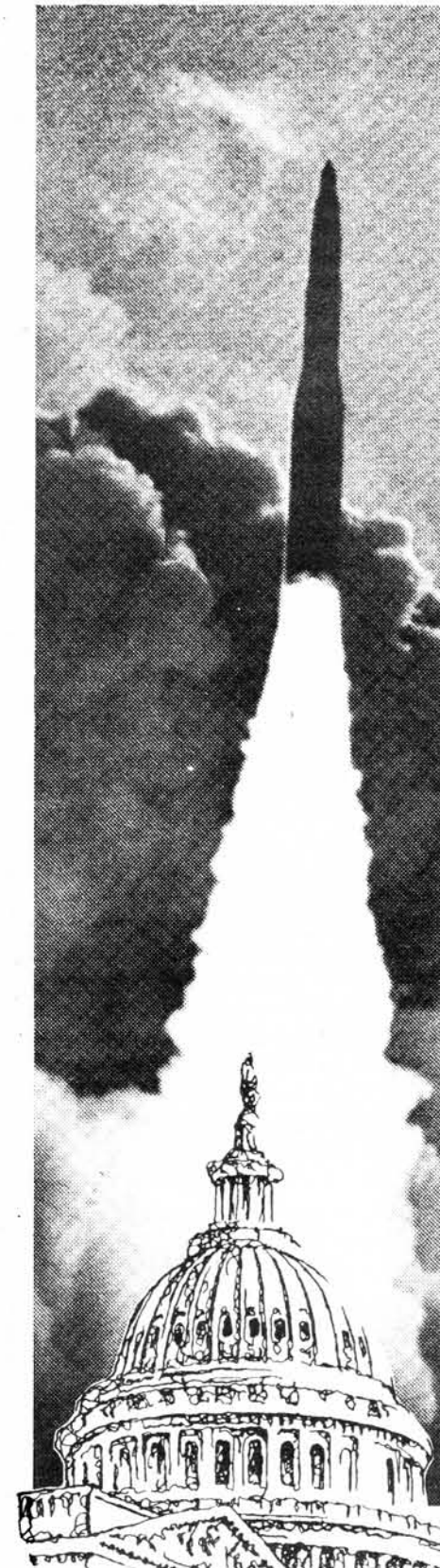
ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (ASAT)

On September 13, the Reagan Administration ended a two year moratorium by testing an anti-satellite weapon against a disabled satellite in space. The current Authorization Bill calls for \$2.75 billion for the program, allowing for three tests in the coming year. The ASAT moratorium enjoys broad support in Congress. Reinstating the moratorium will most certainly become the focus of debate during the Appropriations discussions.

CENTRAL AMERICA

In the Senate, a subcommittee chaired by Republican Robert Caspin is scheduled to mark up the FY'86 Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill in late September. This bill covers all U.S. economic and military aid world-wide. Over one billion dollars to the region of Central America is being considered. In addition, the Reagan Administration is approaching individual members of the House and Senate to field up support for a possible \$53 million "Central America Regional Counter-Terrorism Program," although no formal request has yet been made for this funding. A similar counter-terrorism program was discontinued in 1974 when a Congressional investigation revealed that it was being used to train Central American security forces in torture techniques.

In the House, debates on reinstating the prohibition on funding for all military and paramilitary activity in Nicaragua (the so-called Boland language) has been postponed until early to mid-October due to the illness of the Appropriations Committee Chair. In the likely event that the House approves a four-to-six week



extension on the current fiscal year, the Boland Amendment, which is due to expire September 30, will also continue during this interim period.

UPCOMING LEGISLATION

H.J. Res. 3

Sometime during the last week of September or the first week in October the House will vote on House Joint Resolution 3, which calls upon the President to resume negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and to submit the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions treaties to the Senate for ratification. Every American president since Eisenhower has worked toward a comprehensive ban on all nuclear testing. In 1982 the Reagan Administration announced it would abandon negotiations on such a test ban. Although non-binding in nature, its passage will place Congress on record in favor of a halt to nuclear testing. In addition, it is very likely that a bill calling for the elimination of funding for the testing of warheads will be introduced.

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October 1

GENEVA WATCH

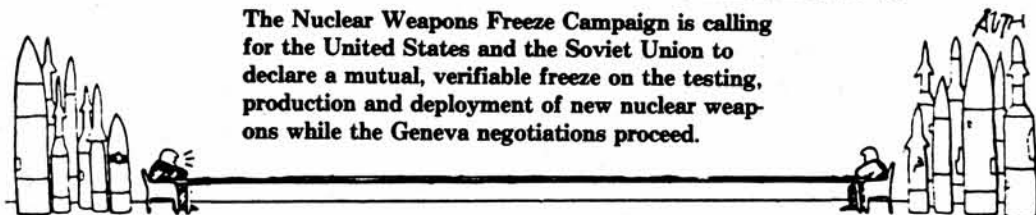
Since nuclear arms talks began March 12, 1985:

- 203 days have passed.
- 1,624 new U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads have been built.
- 749 U.S. and Soviet strategic and medium range nuclear missiles have been deployed.
- 119 U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons have been tested.

While our country and the Soviet Union meet in Geneva to discuss nuclear arms limits, the two nations together produce about 8 nuclear warheads a day*, test an average of 19 nuclear weapons a month**, and deploy around 112 strategic and intermediate range nuclear weapons per month.***

DON'T JUST TALK — FREEZE NOW

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign is calling for the United States and the Soviet Union to declare a mutual, verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapons while the Geneva negotiations proceed.



*Estimate from Center for Defense Information (CDI). **Together, the US and USSR tested 42 warheads last year. The numbers have remained approximately the same for the past 5 years, according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The US and USSR conduct approximately 185 missile flight tests each year, estimates the Federation of American Scientists (FAS). ***The US and USSR are expected to deploy 1,346 new strategic to intermediate range warheads this year, based on estimates by CDI and FAS.

Write Your Representatives Today

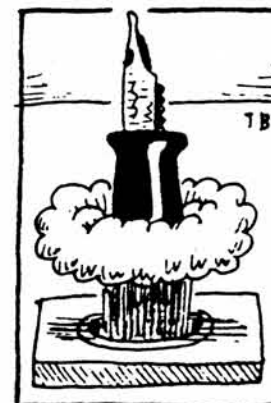
President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

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. 20515
(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)



graphic: Nuclear Times

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

GET INVOLVED! PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK OF BUILDING PEACE!!

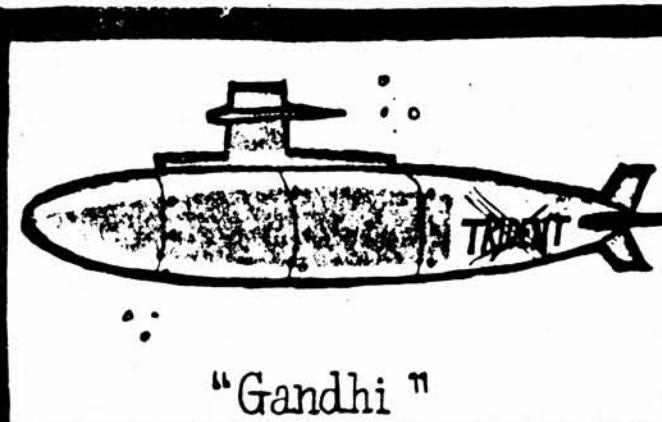
ACTION ALERT PHONE TREE: Informs you of key weapons legislation so that you can call your Congressional representative and inform him of your opinion. People willing to serve as "branches" are urgently needed. Call 458-9975 and leave a message for Shelly.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITS: The Freeze keeps our representatives informed through personal visits during Congressional office hours. Call Terry at 458-9975 if you would like to join in on a delegation.

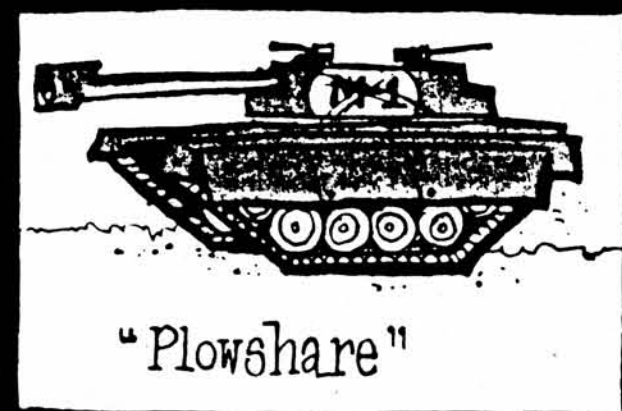
LETTER WRITING PARTIES: As announced. Watch the Planet for details.



"Peacekeeper"



"Gandhi"



"Plowshare"



"Heavenly Messenger"



March Starts March

On March 1, 1986, 5000 people in Los Angeles will start walking. Their destination: Washington, D.C., where they hope to rendezvous with hundreds of thousands of supporters to kick off a massive peace rally nine months after the march begins. The sponsor of the 3,235 Great Peach March is PRO-Peace, the brainchild organization of David Mixner.

Mixner is a veteran of anti-war protests whose political activity was kindled in the mid-sixties. Last year he gave up his share of a successful political consulting firm to take on the most ambitious project of his life. The logistics of this monumental project which include 2,500 tents and almost 4 million meals are staggering. Another giant task is the legal necessity of obtaining permission of every city and town the march will pass through.

Financial contributions have been pouring in; the entire operation will cost an estimated \$15 million. More than 200 organizations, many of them peace and religious groups, have already endorsed the project. Endorsements from celebrities such as Paul Newman and Barbra Streisand have helped PRO-Peace's publicity needs.

PRO-Peace claims its goal is to precipitate complete bilateral nuclear disarmament. Hence the group's paramount demand: "Take the weapons down." Fully one third of the nation's population lives along the proposed march route and will see and hear PRO-Peace's message. Without offering concrete proposals on how to take the weapons down, the coast to coast march will raise public awareness about the nuclear arms race and bring the issue to the forefront of the 1986 Congressional races. It remains to be seen, however, how David Mixner's grandiose media event will aid or detract from existing grassroots efforts to end the nuclear arms race.

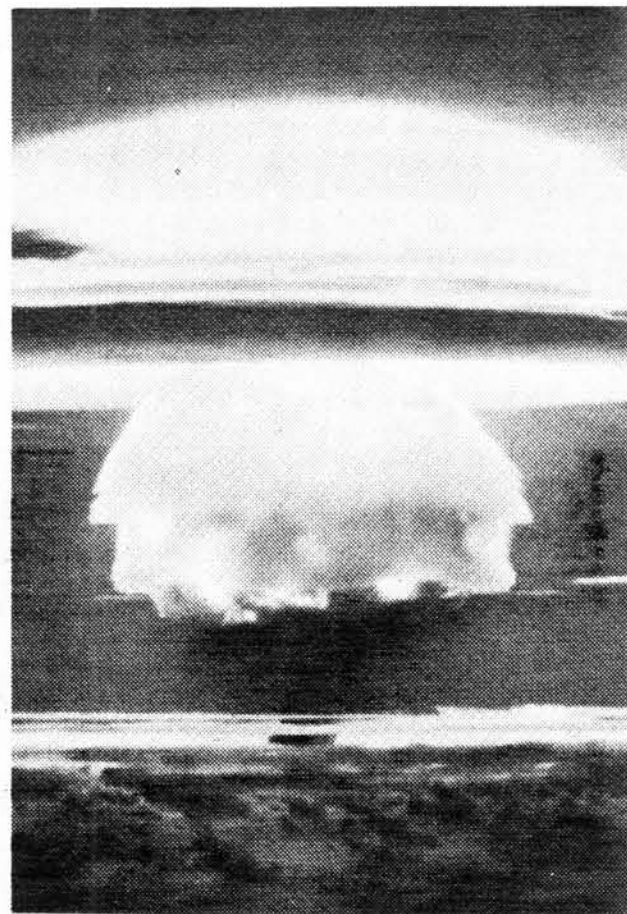
S.F. Freeze Leads The Way

The next time someone tells the folks at the San Francisco Freeze, "Why don't you tell it to the Russians?", they can reply, "We did!" On July 16, San Francisco Freeze leaders joined an impressive delegation of scientists in a meeting with Soviet consular officials. July 16 was the 40th anniversary of the first nuclear weapons test.

Nobel Laureate Glen Seaborg, Ph.D., who worked on the Manhattan Project and later chaired the Atomic Energy Commission from 1961-71; Owen Chamberlain, Ph.D., winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1959 who also worked on the Manhattan Project; and Dr. Susan Lambert of the Dodd Project for Radiation Research who treats victims of radiation from atomic testing and has helped survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings were joined by San Francisco Freeze activists Lyle Wing, Charlene Tschirhart and Alex Forman in the visit. They had one request of the Soviets: that they halt their nuclear testing program. The delegation promised to return on August 6 for the answer.

On August 6, the Soviet testing moratorium having already been announced, the members of the first delegation were joined by Jack Dairiki, a Hiroshima survivor; Hugh Dewitt, theorist in Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's physics department; Jack Everndon, research geophysicist with U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park and the foremost U.S. expert on verification of nuclear testing; retired Rear Admiral Joseph Quilter, who helped oversee nuclear testing in the Pacific; and San Francisco supervisor Nancy Walker.

This second visit focused on how the Soviets can convince the world that their offer is a serious one. The delegation presented the moratorium as one-half of one step toward freezing the nuclear arms race and they stressed that the Soviets had nothing to lose with their offer. Even if the U.S. would not join the Soviets in the moratorium, which would result in a bilateral test ban, the Soviets will have gained a diplomatic edge by having made a "good faith" effort to slow the arms race.



Hot Flashes

by Igal Dahari

Direct Action In The Desert

A year-long public vigil is underway at the U.S. nuclear testing site in Nevada. The vigil began on August 6, the fortieth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. Between August 6 and 9, 120 peace activists were arrested after they entered the test site to make public witness against nuclear testing.

One of the people arrested, Jim Rice of the Sojourners Peace Ministry, said of his experience, "I was most struck by the positive human relationship between those

who were arrested and those doing the arresting — jailers, sheriffs, everyone involved. It was very moving. At one point the jailer, who was a supporter of the nuclear freeze, grabbed me from my jail cell to show me coverage of our actions on the television."

The August 6 - 9 action launched a coordinated campaign of peace and disarmament organizations to maintain a continuing presence for one year at the test site. Special actions will also be planned after each U.S. nuclear test as long as the Soviet testing moratorium is in effect.

The National Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign is one of the groups working on the action. The Freeze is participating by urging local Freeze groups in different areas of the country to mobilize supporters to the site on a designated series of days. Northern California's days at the site will be October 26 and 27. Emphasis will be placed on getting well-known community leaders and prominent national figures to participate in the action.

The Santa Cruz Nuclear Weapons Freeze is currently considering how they will participate. To find out more about local activities related to this action, contact the Santa Cruz Freeze at 458-9975. For more information about the entire, year-long campaign, contact the Nevada Desert Experience, 1500 34th Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94601.



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Ten Years After

"One can argue about whether France should still be setting off nuclear weapons in the atmosphere," offered a recent anti-Greenpeace editorial in the *Wall Street Journal*. The editorial, entitled "Mitterrand's Finest Hour" and inspired by the sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior* (see this issue), speculated about how "it may yet be that at some point France will move its nuclear testing to a cave."

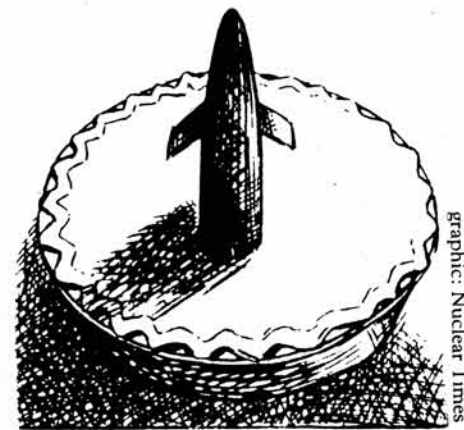
The one small fact overlooked by the writer of this piece of opinion is that France had stopped atmospheric testing in 1975. The ten-year gap in the *Journal's* knowledge is surprising, coming from such a prestigious newspaper.

The editorial went on to commend the French government on its resolve to continue to use force against Greenpeace when the latter demonstrates at the French nuclear testing site of Mururoa Atoll. The *Wall Street Journal* termed the protesting ships "a flotilla of hippies," and predicted that being protected against may "make Mr. Mitterrand appreciate the true value of a Star Wars defense that would put such troubles in the past."

Active Eater

Some people just go overboard when it comes to getting their trace minerals. Galen Winsor, nuclear engineer, has been eating small amounts of uranium oxide for more than ten years now. After all, he says, "it has no taste." Although some nutritionists may disagree with him, Winsor believes that warnings about the health threats from radioactive materials are "nonsense." Why, if he's ever given the chance, Winsor would love to "pick up the core at Three Mile Island with my bare hands to show there's nothing wrong with it."

Winsor is spreading the good news about radioactive materials across the country, and getting paid for it, too. He gets \$100 a day plus expenses from the John Birch Society's American Opinion Speakers Bureau.



graphic: Nuclear Times

Atomic Vets Lose Again

Forty-three veterans seeking compensation from the Federal Government for problems stemming from exposure to radiation in three decades of atomic tests are temporarily out of luck. On August 29, a Federal district judge has ruled that they have no grounds for filing damage suits against the government or its independent contractors.

Ethan Schulman, the veterans' attorney, said this ruling creates a major setback for more than 100 cases involving veterans around the country. He is ser-

iously considering an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The case involved claims by survivors and widows of veterans and civilian government workers exposed to radiation as an indirect result of the bombing of Hiroshima as well as tests of nuclear bombs in Nevada, the Marshall Islands and Christmas Island from 1946 to 1963. Many of the veterans and civilian employees suffered various forms of cancer and leukemia they said were linked to their exposure to radiation.

In the case, Schulman argued that the newly passed military appropriation bill, sponsored by John W. Warner (R.-Va.), "cuts off the veterans' means of redress." His claim that the bill violates the Constitution by removing the Government and its independent contractors from liability for injuries was rejected also.



graphic: Nuclear Times

The Ties That Bind

The regents of the University of California met and voted 19-7 to hold on to the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos nuclear weapons laboratories. The vote, which came on September 20, authorizes UC President David Gardner to negotiate with the Department of Energy for a new five year contract to manage the labs. The present contract runs out in 1987, but the regents are required to indicate their intent to renew two years before another contract can begin.

Gardner and Governor George Deukmejian, both regents who voted for renewal, rationalized their decision by saying that the labs are only carrying out defense policy, not setting it. Deukmejian added that the university sees to it that the labs are politically "objective and fair."

But Student Regent Janice Eberly, who cast a dissenting vote, believes that lab employees present a "monolithic" point of view to the government. She said that differing opinions on military issues were not represented, and asked that the regents investigate this matter.

Other dissenting regents cited various reasons for a "no" vote, from a conclusion that there is no "value [in the labs] for the university," to a belief that weapons research "should be done in a setting other than a public university."

The labs have designed almost all of the nation's nuclear weapons, and are expected to play a major role in Star Wars research.

The regents meeting, which took place at UCLA, drew more than 150 student protesters. Despite the expected setback from the regents' vote, the demonstrators said that they do not plan to "give up."



War Games

Next time junior shows up in fatigues and threatens to blow up the dog, you can blame these statistics: Five out of the six top selling toys are somehow related to war (war toys); sales of war toys have skyrocketed to \$842 million a year, making a 350 percent jump in the last three years; and last but probably most, many studies show that violent behavior increases in children when they play with war toys.

Cold Flash

A recent "Nuclear Winter" study which examined the likelihood of survival after the first blasts of a nuclear war has confirmed earlier studies forecasting all but pleasant consequences. The Nuclear Winter theory holds that even if billions of people survived the first blasts, they would only face starvation because no crops could be grown in such a devastated environment.

Hundreds of millions of tons of black

smoke would drastically reduce sunlight, depriving plants of their needed warmth and light. Dr. Mark Harwell of Cornell University compared the aftermath of a nuclear blast to present day Ethiopia and Sudan, illustrations of areas void of life. The study estimated famine deaths of one to four billion people.

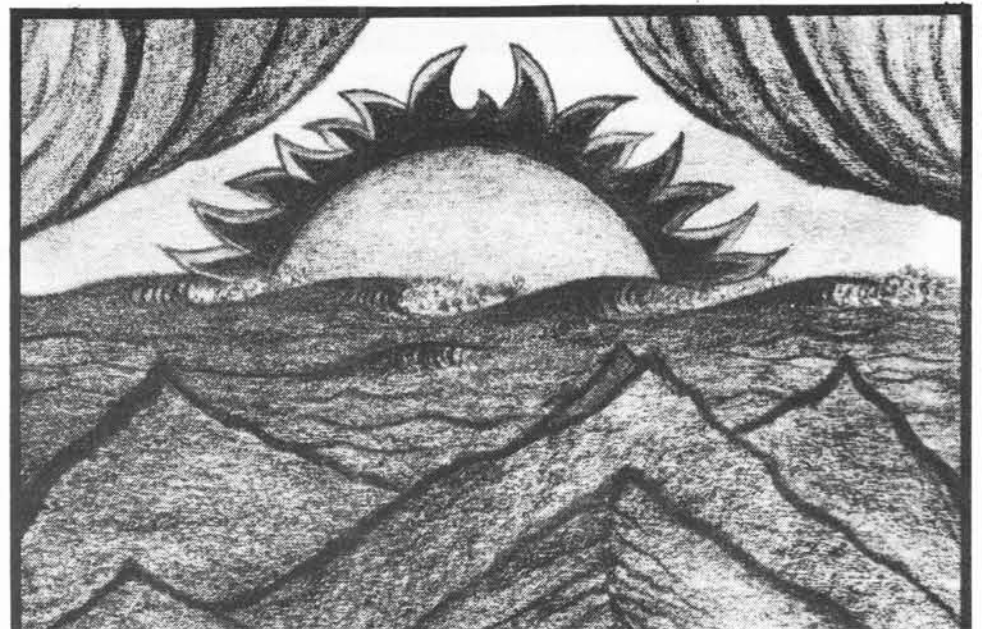
The two volume report prepared by a special committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions stated that "the main mechanism by which people would die after a large-scale nuclear war would not be blast effect, would not be burns, would not be radiation, but rather would be mass starvation."

It is widely believed among scientists that even a limited exchange of nuclear weapons would result in sudden and long term declines in temperatures and in light reaching the earth, resulting in permanent winter on the entire earth.

That's Eight Too Many For Protesters

The Navy has recently received its eighth Trident submarine, the 560-foot *Nevada*. The *Nevada* was launched from the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Conn., while more than 150 people protested. Twelve demonstrators were arrested when they blocked guests from attending the launching. Each Trident submarine is capable of carrying 24 missiles, and each missile can deliver 14 nuclear warheads. This gives a single sub the potential to destroy every major population center in the Soviet Union.

The navy is currently asking for at least 20 of these submarines.



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Samantha Smith, 1972 - 1985

by Harriet Blue

A young, effective peace ambassador between the United States and the U.S.S.R. was killed in a plane crash in August, along with her father and six other people.

To refresh your memory: Samantha Smith was the ten-year old girl who wrote an historic letter to Yuri Andropov, the head of the U.S.S.R. two or more years ago. Thus began the inspiring story of an historic journey in 1983. Samantha and her parents were invited and did tour the Soviet Union, as their guests.

Her letter to Andropov:

My name is Samantha Smith. I am ten years old. Congratulations on your new job. I have been worrying about Russia and the United States getting into a nuclear war. Are you going to vote to have a war or not? If you aren't please tell me how you are going to help to not have a war? This question you do not have to answer, but I would like to know why you want to conquer the world, or at least our country. God made the world for us to live together in peace and not to fight.

Sincerely,

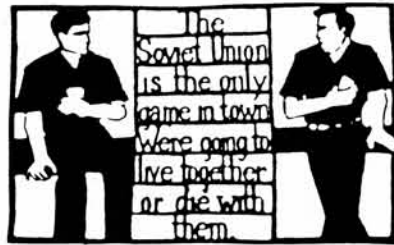
Samantha Smith

Samantha received a long letter in reply from Yuri Andropov. I will only quote his letter in part. I doubt many people have read it.

Soviet people well know what

a terrible thing war is. Forty-two years ago, Nazi Germany, which strived for supremacy over the whole world, attacked our country, burned and destroyed many thousands of our towns and villages, killed millions of Soviet men, women, and children.

In that war, which ended with our victory, we were in alliance with the United States: together we fought for the liberation of many people from the Nazi invaders. I hope that you know about this from your history lessons in school. And today we want very much to live in peace, to trade and



cooperate with all our neighbors on this earth—with those far away and those near by. And certainly with such a great country as the United States of America.

He goes on:

... there are nuclear weapons—terrible weapons that can kill mil-

lions of people in an instant. But we do not want them ever to be used. That's precisely why the Soviet Union solemnly declared throughout the entire world that never—never—will it use nuclear weapons first against any country.

To the question: 'Why do you want to wage war against the world or at least the United States?' We want nothing of the kind. No one in our country—neither workers, peasants, writers, nor doctors, neither grown-ups nor children, nor members of the government wants either a big or "little" war.

He ended the letter by inviting her to come to find out about the U.S.S.R. and see for herself that in the Soviet Union everyone is for peace and friendship among peoples.

Most of you may not know that Samantha Smith wrote a book, *Journey To The Soviet Union*. It is a book of photographs with her commentary running through it. Easy reading, surprisingly informative, and helpful in the understanding that peace is possible. Published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston and Toronto, 1985. The photographs were contributed by Associated Press, United Press International and Tass. Ask for it at your friendly neighborhood bookstore.

Samantha wrote: "I dedicate this book to the children of the world. They know that peace is always possible."

The world has lost a charming, intelli-



ent ambassador for world peace. What might she have done had she lived?! The world is a wee bit better off because she lived as long as she did.

As her mother said when she heard the tragic news, "She stood fast in the belief that peace can be achieved and maintained." She also asked that donations to her daughter's memory could be made to the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Bridge for Peace, in Norwich, Vermont.

Samantha was about to start a weekly ABC-TV action adventure show "Lime Street," starring Robert Wagner. I believe she would have been an excellent, wholesome, and hopeful peace model for all American teenagers.

As Robert Wagner said, "She touched the world, and she touched us too. We are quite simply devastated."

So am I. Read her book.

Harriet Blue is the Sustainer Coordinator of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.

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Fruit 3 Bread Plate 3.50

Fresh 3 Simple Lunch 2.50
~ a bowl of fresh soup served with Blue Corn corn bread

~ Extras ~

Maple Syrup ... 50

Fruit Syrup ... 50

Fresh Fruit Compote ... 50

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Yogurt ... 50

Salsa ... 50

Potatoes ... 1.00

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Cranola ... 1.75

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Protests Continue At Vandenberg AFB

by Scott Freedman

Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB) was again the site of protest activities as part of local, national and international events commemorating the horror of the atom bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago. Planned as a nonviolent legal vigil and religious worship, the peaceful witness at Vandenberg's front gate was subject to immediate arrest, though no blockade occurred. The Vandenberg arrests, 20 through four days, Aug. 6-9, represent an intensification by Air Force authorities to eliminate VAFB as a site for demonstrations as preparations continue for the move of the Space Shuttle program to the base. This move also signals a concentration of military participation/control over Shuttle uses and is preceded by an unprecedented \$8 million outlay for Shuttle security alone.

Protest site

The protest begun Aug. 6 was to have taken the form of a 4 day vigil at the front gate with several "Meetings for Worship" (Quaker religious ceremonies) scheduled by the cosponsor Quaker groups from Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara. The site of the vigil was to be the



lawn outside the main gate where a 62 day continuous vigil had taken place the previous summer. There were no federal arrests or breaches of base security at the 62 day vigil. The last federal arrests at Vandenberg were in June of 1983 when several hundred were arrested for trespassing. First time arrestees received an order banning them from base property. Those who returned received sentences ranging from one week to one month. There were two people who exercised their right to be tried by a Federal District Court rather than local Federal Magistrate. These two received two month sentences.

Security Police arrests

As a small number of people gathered at the front gate Aug. 6, it was apparent the military had escalated their 'war' on demonstrators. The area of the previous vigil had been fenced off with even the sidewalk removed, a move declared to be for pedestrian safety. Within minutes of

arriving the sign-carrying Hiroshima day observers were approached by a large group of Air Force Security Police and warned to leave the base within two minutes or face a permanent bar from the base. Less than two minutes later the arrests began and included three observers who attempted to comply with the dispersal order. In all there were 20 arrests over the course of the four days, including four persons who violated the ban and will be subsequently tried for trespassing.

Why Vandenberg

Vandenberg AFB has a history of legal and civil disobedience protests in the last three years, including blockades and 'back-country' hikes to disrupt missile launches. Over 900 arrests occurred in March of 1983 at the time of the planning of the first MX missile launch. The development and testing of the MX missile focused attention on this base, miles from major population centers.

In addition to the build-up and pursuit of first-strike nuclear weapons capability, many believe the missile testing to be an example of U.S. human rights violations abroad. Missiles launched from VAFB are targeted at the Kwajalein Missile Range, 4,800 miles away in the Marshall Islands. Long victimized by post-WWII hydrogen bomb tests, the Marshalese have endured sudden evictions from their ancestral atolls and have been exiled to uninhabitable islands to suffer food and water shortages, overcrowding, epidemics, isolation and neglect. Kwajalein islanders have been forcibly removed to a concentration/relocation island which journalist James Ridgeway describes: "Island is too flattering a word for Ebeye. A visitor sees amidst the Pacific blue, about four city blocks of slum shacks. Scarcely a tree, no grass, no sanitation, fitful electricity and 8,000 people—predominantly children—on a 'lump of coral' barely 1/10th of a mile in size! In addition, the military has severely restricted their access to the lagoon for fishing and to their 93 islands for agriculture, leaving them almost entirely dependent on miniscule relocation compensation payments and canned goods brought in by ship."

Protestors have levelled other accusations at Vandenberg. The base is home to a Class I toxic waste disposal site which is implicated in PCB contamination of local water tables (Greenpeace has begun to focus on this aspect of the base). It is home to a number of tax-free research facilities of such military-industrial giants as General Dynamics, Bechtel, Lockheed, and Martin Marietta. The U.S. first-strike offensive capacity represented by MX and Minuteman III is now being escalated by the development of Reagan's Star Wars program. It is the increased emphasis on Star Wars which protestors believe prompted the arrests.

Star Wars

Vandenberg AFB will host its first Shuttle launch in March of '86. The launch is also significant as a turning point in the development of Star Wars technology. The Shuttle will be carrying Teal Ruby, a precursor to the infrared sensor satellites which will be integral to the viability of Star Wars hardware. The

media fanfare surrounding the Shuttle's move to the West Coast may distract attention from the military takeover of the Shuttle's peaceful uses. As activists plan nonviolent acts of civil disobedience and legal protest at this important launch, the Air Force has redefined what constitutes legal protest at the base. Vigilers believe this is an attempt to eliminate opposition before the Shuttle arrives. Kevin Kaya of Vandenberg Action Coali-

tion says, "The Air Force is trying to quash our First Amendment rights to dissent by showing that they won't allow any kind of demonstration now and especially at the time of the military Space Shuttle flight."

others face a maximum of six months and \$500 fine. The difference is based upon numbers of times arrested, not differential prosecution.

The defendants believe the Air Force would like to make examples of them thereby impacting the numbers of people likely to come to oppose the militarized Shuttle launch in March. The defendants have plead 'not guilty' to the charge of trespass and are seeking funds to cover legal expenses. Those that are able to help may send checks to: Vandenberg Four Defense Fund, 168 Plateau St., Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060.

The first trial will begin September 26. Observers are welcome to attend the on-base trial.

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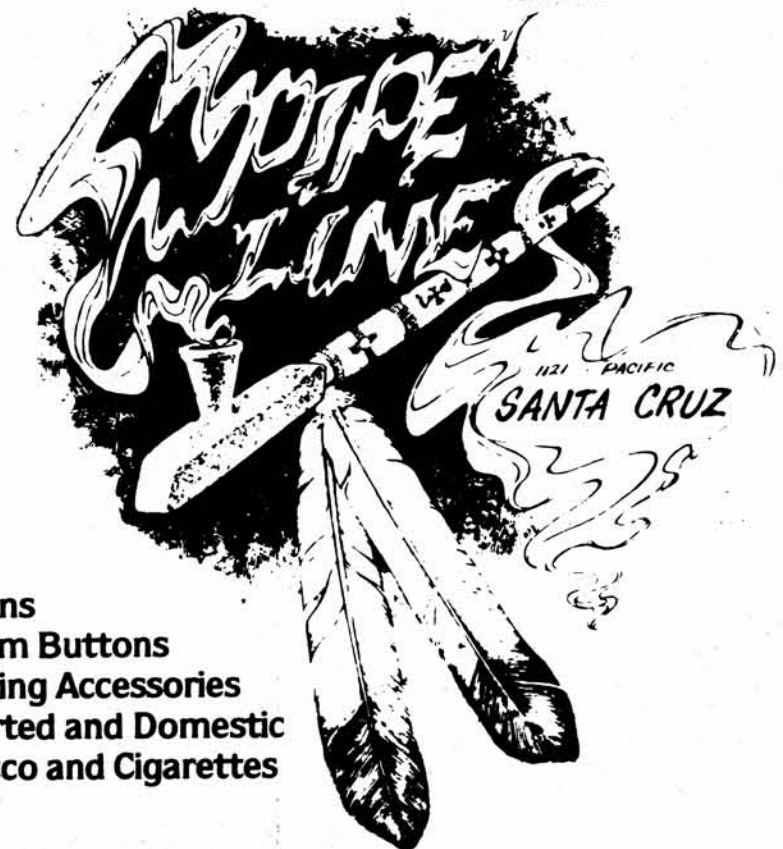
International terrorism

New base commander, Col. Rickell D. Knoll cites the escalation of "international terrorism" as the cause for the shift in security policy. Says Knoll, "I have determined that any political or protest demonstration taking place within the boundaries of Vandenberg Air Force Base interferes with the mission of the U.S.A.F. units assigned to the base." The area of contention is what constitutes the boundary of the base. Vigilers contend that

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The Safety Of Food Irradiation

by Coleen DeLaney

The food industry has come up with a hot solution to the twin problems of nuclear waste disposal and keeping food fresh and pest-free. If the industry has its way, Cobalt 60 and Cesium 137 from defunct nuclear power plants (shut down for safety reasons), as well as leftover nuclear wastes from nuclear weapons manufacture will be used to irradiate up

a conveyor belt into a concrete bunker, where a source rack of Cobalt 60 or Cesium 137 lies stored in a pool of water. The source rack is raised into the radiation chamber, and as the food trundles by, a shutter door opens and the food is bombarded with gamma rays. While many foods will receive doses of up to 100,000 rads, the dose can range as high as 4 million rads, depending on the type of food. (A chest x-ray, in comparison,

taining its freshness for weeks on end.

High enough doses delivered to meat and poultry render them virtually sterile—and, if hermetically sealed, they can keep indefinitely. One proponent of food irradiation likes to show his visitors a sealed raw steak, appetizing and edible looking, which he then reveals has sat on his shelf, at room temperature, for years.

While the process of irradiating food sounds simple and straightforward, there are many factors influencing it, as well as many problems associated with it. The effects of irradiating food depend not only on the dose of radiation delivered, but on many other variables involving the type of food, its maturity at harvest, how it is handled, etc. According to Louis Beraha, formerly of USDA Agricultural Research Service, there is a very delicate balance between the doses that can safely pasteurize a food and the doses that can damage the product over its marketing life or sterilize it, rendering it virtually worthless.

Delivering too high a dose to fruits or vegetables, due to these variables affecting the dose, can cause visible changes in its color by darkening it both inside and out, in its texture by increasing its mushiness, and in its taste. But more alarming is the processes that are going on *within* the food itself during irradiation that are not as noticeable.

Irradiating food, all experts agree, does not render it radioactive, any more than receiving dental X-rays leaves your teeth emitting radioactivity. But undesirable changes in the molecules making up the food do occur, even though the food itself is not made radioactive.

The structure of foods is altered when incoming gamma rays kick electrons out of their orbits around the atoms, and these atoms then become electrically charged ions. The result often produces damage to parts of the living cell. During this ionization, highly reactive unstable molecules called free radicals are produced and cause damaging events in cells. Free radical formation happens most easily in water—and the water content in fresh commodities is 85-90%. Cell death and damage to genetic material in cells follows.

The damage that takes place in food can be precisely measured in respirometers. In whole fruits and vegetables an unmistakable increase in ethylene given off is a common response to physical injury and can be measured by gas chromatography—and this response follows in plants that have been irradiated, with the increase being directly related to dose.

HAZARDS FOUND IN FOOD IRRADIATION

What does this damage mean in terms of the food itself? To hear proponents of food irradiation tell it, there is no danger at all associated with these structural changes. "Thirty years of research have shown that the proposed levels of irradiation are safe," says Margaret Heckler, Health and Human Services Secretary. Heckler also pointed out that food irradiation has been used in 28 countries.

John Gofman, author of *Radiation and Human Health* and longtime anti-nuclear power activist, replied to Heckler's claim, saying, "If Margaret Heckler says irradiation is safe then Margaret Heckler is lying

Introducing



What Does This

by Terry Teitelbaum

This "Radura" could be the friendly green symbol to look for when you want food products which have the added benefit of being "gamma processed." In other words, it would signify foods which have been irradiated—a process of bombarding foods with ionizing radiation to rid them of insects and pests and prevent spoilage.

Why not tell it like it is and mark the foods "treated with ionizing radiation," as currently required by law? Well, in the words of Marilyn Young, of the Consumers' Association of Canada, "A label is to give specific information. The information we want conveyed is that this food has been irradiated, but we don't want to use that term . . . It leads the average person to believe that food could be radioactive."

Ms. Young maintains, however, that people who have their own reasons, whatever they may be, for wanting to avoid "ionized" (read: irradiated) food are entitled to a label which will alert them. The Radura could satisfy these picky types as well as those who specifically want irradiated foods—for example, those who are stocking up on potatoes for the fall (the previous winter) or people who are shopping on Monday for a special

tion is safe then Margaret Heckler is lying . . . if there are 28 countries using this process, that just proves there are irresponsible people all over the world." Because radiation-induced diseases like cancer can take decades to develop, Gofman states that efforts to determine the long-term safety of irradiating foods would require a survey of some 200,000 administered over a period of 50 or more years. Gofman calls it "a fraud" to tell the public we know that irradiated foods are safe to eat. We really don't know how radiation will affect food in the long term, or how it will affect the people who eat it.

If the [food] industry has its way . . . leftover nuclear wastes from nuclear weapons manufacture will be used to irradiate up to half the food you eat.

to half the food you eat.

Food irradiation is not a new idea—it began in the 50's as part of Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program. Until recently it has been used sparingly, mostly on spices or on potatoes intended for export to Japan. The banning of the dangerous pesticide EDB last year, however, made food processors turn to the idea of pasteurizing and sterilizing food with gamma rays.

FOOD IRRADIATION: THE PROCESS

The process involves moving food on

is less than one fourth of one rad. The amount of single dose of radiation that would kill one out of two humans exposed to it is 300 rads.)

At lower levels of exposure, insects found on harvested fruit are killed or sterilized. Garlic, potatoes, onions and carrots stop sprouting. Fruits can be delayed from ripening. At higher doses, the shelf life of fresh foods is lengthened, as the microbes responsible for food spoiling are destroyed by the radiation. Fish could be refrigerated after irradiation and shipped all over the country, main-

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The Politics Of Food Irradiation

by Terry Teitelbaum

Are you a label detective? Do you look to see what's in and what's been done to the food you buy? If your food were being irradiated, would you want to know about it? Or would you trust the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which says that irradiated food is safe—so safe, in fact, that the agency sees no need to require it being labeled as irradiated?

PENDING LEGISLATION

For those of you who do care about what's been done to your food for your own good with or without your knowledge, your existing right to know may soon be gone. Legislation supporting the FDA's position on safety and labeling of irradiated food has been introduced in both houses of Congress (H.R. 696 in the House and its identical counterpart S. 288 in the Senate). Its stated purpose is to promote the development and commercialization of food irradiation, the process of treating food with ionizing radiation to retard spoiling, aging and insect infestation. To this end, it provides support for fostering public acceptance and technological development of the process.

To help promote public acceptance, H.R. 696 would, if passed, amend existing FDA regulations, redefining food irradiation as a process rather than an additive. This would effectively lift any retail labeling requirement. Currently, food for retail consumers that has been irradiated must be marked, "treated with ionizing (or 'gamma' or 'electron') radiation." For a variety of reasons, irradiation of retail food products has not been widely used. Now that there is a resurgence of interest in the process, the FDA fears that the required label statement "could raise unfounded concerns that the food was radioactive or otherwise hazardous." In addition to the pending Congressional legislation, the FDA itself has proposed rule changes to promote food irradiation which will probably be acted upon by the end of the year.

WHO SUPPORTS FOOD IRRADIATION?

Food and agriculture industry leaders, manufacturers of irradiation equipment, and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) concur with the FDA's conclusions and all heartily support the proposed legislation.

The National Pork Producers Council President Wayne Walter testified before a House Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production that food irradiation holds great promise for the elimination of trichina from pork. He said, "Our mission is to enhance the producer's opportunity for profit. We see the total elimination of the threat of trichinosis in pork as one way for producers collectively to realize greater profits."

Walter and others who support food irradiation technology cite public attitudes about the process as a key factor influencing its potential development. The proposed legislation calls for "education regarding food irradiation by ionizing radiation in order to promote public understanding and acceptance."

Allan Chin, President of Radiation Sterilizers, Inc. (RSI), a California com-

pany which owns and operates several large scale irradiation facilities for medical sterilization services, testified, "Consumer education and acceptance will certainly greatly influence the rate of growth of this application [of irradiation]."

RSI supports the proposed legislation for two reasons. First, the development of food irradiation technology creates a whole new market for the irradiator

industrial Cobalt. Most of the nuclear reactors in the United States, however, produce Cesium 137 as the principal waste byproduct rather than Cobalt. Domestic development of Cesium as irradiator fuel would ease RSI's and similar companies' dependence on Canada for Cobalt.

RSI's Allan Chin related to Congress that his company is "in desperate need of Cobalt or other sources of gamma rays."

... the FDA fears that the required label statement "could raise unfounded concerns that the food was radioactive or otherwise hazardous."

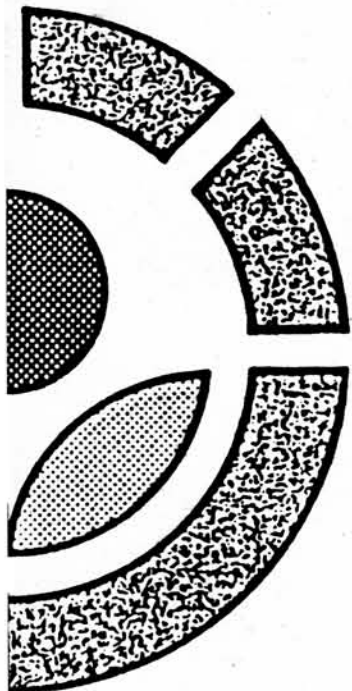
equipment industry, both at home and abroad. Second, the legislation provides for ensuring "adequate supplies of source material by providing for the ... leasing of nuclear byproduct material" for commercial food irradiation and the continuation of existing export of nuclear waste byproducts.

The fuel for irradiators is derived from the nuclear wastes from weapons and energy production. These elements are Cobalt 60 and Cesium 137. Currently, almost all irradiators utilize Cobalt. Atomic Energy of Canada presently controls approximately 95% of the world's

Other sources include Cesium, of which there is currently only a two year supply in usable (i.e. encapsulated) form. The proposed legislation implies that licensing requirements for the leasing by the Government of Cesium to industry would be loosened to promote food irradiation technology development. Chin testified that "This material is not available to industry because of NRC restrictions. This material is currently wasting away in storage pools."

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The Radura



Symbol Mean?

dinner next Sunday.

The Radura, already in use in Europe, may become the acceptable option for American food processors who respond to consumer demands for labeling yet are afraid that the word "irradiation" may scare people into avoiding such foods. The Radura may make the choice to avoid irradiated food a little easier for the very well informed, yet would have negligible effect on the unwary consumer. (What you don't know can't hurt you, right?)

Other proposed labels which avoid the word "radiation" and its alleged misleading impression include: gammatized, ionized, processed by Pico waves or electrons, and gamma treated. Such euphemistic labeling could satisfy the food industry which won't lose any sales. Carefully planned marketing would be a key element in selling people irradiated food. According to Ms. Young, "The important thing in marketing, of course, is to explain and sell all the benefits, then add the symbol to the label so we can recognize the improved product." Without labeling, she maintains, "How can Mrs. Fraser know which are the clean, safe spices if they aren't marked, and Frank doesn't want anything but irradiated spices in the house."

Enough evidence has been gathered to show the serious drawbacks involved in irradiating food:

- **Nutritional Depletion:** Published studies show that carotene and vitamins A, E, C, B6, and B12, as well as essential amino acids that make up protein such as cystine, methionine, tryptophan, and histidine are affected by irradiation. One of the "humanitarian" reasons given to justify food irradiation is that it would prevent spoilage in food that could be

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Foods Currently Being Irradiated

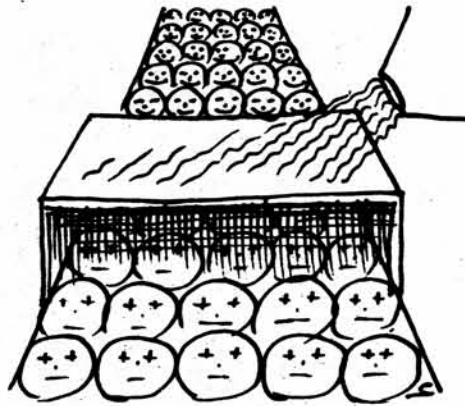
The following foods are currently included in the FDA additive regulations. These foods can be irradiated now, and under current FDA rules are to carry labels stating, "Treated with gamma radiation."

As of August 1985:

Pork
Dried Enzyme Preparations
Wheat, Wheat Flour
White potatoes

Herbs and spices:

Allspice, Anise, Basil, Bay leaves, Caraway seed, Caraway, Black cumin, Cardamom, Celery seed, Chamomile, Chervil, Chives, Cinnamon, Cloves, Coriander, Cumin seed, Dill seed, Dill weed, Fennel seed, Fenugreek, Garlic powder, Ginger, Grains of paradise, Horseradish, Mace, Marjoram, Mustard seed, Mustard flour, Nutmeg, Onion powder, Orange petals, Oregano, Paprika, Parsley, Pepper (Black



& White), Red Pepper, Peppermint, Poppy seed, Rosemary, Saffron, Sage, Savory, Sesame seed, Spearmint, Star aniseed, Tarragon, Thyme, Turmeric

All herbs and spices absorbed dose not to exceed 1,000,000 Rads.

Note: Irradiated foods which are used as ingredients in other food products do not have to be labeled at the retail level. For example, a TV dinner which contains irradiated spices does not have to indicate this on the label.

Are Food Irradiation Plants Safe?

by Colleen DeLaney

As if concerns about eating irradiated food are not serious enough, there are equally serious hazards involved in the use, handling, and transportation of radioactive materials that will be needed to operate food irradiation plants.

Food processing industry analysts predict that by the mid 1990's there will be over 1,000 food irradiation plants oper-

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ating in the U.S., compared to 50 nuclear power plants. When one looks at the safety problems already plaguing the nuclear power industry, this figure becomes all the more alarming.

Disposing of the Cobalt 60 or Cesium 137 rods when their half-life decays and transporting and installing new ones means many opportunities for radiation leaks and disasters. John Gofman, in *Radiation and Human Health*, estimates that if current industry were able to safely contain 99.9% of the Cesium 137 it uses, the .1% that escapes would be responsible for 290,000 cancer deaths per year. Even if 99.9% of the Cesium could be contained, there would still be 29,000 cancer deaths per year. One serious accident could release up to 10% of this material. And, given the fact that food plants will have to replace part of their radioactive source on a yearly basis, the chances for an accident are unacceptably high.

Although irradiating food does not make it radioactive, one tiny leak from the water surrounding the radioactive source (just the kind of water leak that has plagued nuclear power plants), could contaminate thousands of pounds of

Maryland, causing significant damage. And the food processing industry is not held to as high of standards as nuclear power plants, whose standards are arguably not high enough. While nuclear power plants are only allowed to emit 25 millirems of radiation per year, food processing plants are allowed 500 millirems per year.

Nor is the FDA proposing to require even minimal training for food irradiation equipment operators in radiation health physics, dosimetry, etc. Under current Federal regulations, a Spanish-speaking worker could be put in charge of food irradiation equipment bearing instructions in English only. When you consider that food is subjected to radiation on the order of 100,000 rads, and when you consider that a single dose of 300 rads will kill half the people exposed to it and sterilize the rest, this oversight seems incredible in its simplemindedness.

So far the safety record for nuclear power plants has not been good. This new nuclear foods industry handles materials that are just as deadly—and under much less stringent guidelines. How long will it take for a major disaster to strike?

The Safety Of Food Irradiation

continued from page 14

shipped to hungry people in Third World countries who lack adequate refrigeration to store food. But for people in the Third World whose diets may rely on one or two staples, vitamin-depleted irradiated food could have serious health consequences. (This is reminiscent of Nestle's selling infant formula to Third World countries.)

• **Unique Radiolytic Products:** Radiation-induced chemical changes result in the formation of new chemical compounds called unique radiolytic products, or URPs. Part of what causes the color and flavor of some foods to change is these URPs. It is not yet known how many URPs are released in irradiated food, but the U.S. Army has already identified 42, including formaldehyde and peroxide. While it appears that most URPs are harmlessly digested, there is no way of knowing at this time to what extent these might be toxic, or what their long-term effect might be.

The FDA is leery of URPs, warning the Army in 1968 that feeding soldiers irradiated ham could have "a highly significant effect on reproductive processes" and that there was a "possibility of increased risk of cataracts and tumors." And, in 1980, the FDA warned that foods irradiated at greater than 100,000 rads "may contain enough [radiolytic products] to warrant toxicological evaluation." Doses that high, and higher, are necessary to preserve many foods.



• **Toxins Released:** It is still not known what the maximum doses are that foods can handle without creating toxic effects. Tests on lab animals have had mixed results, and some of the most important studies were conducted by the notorious Industrial Biotest Laboratories, found guilty in 1983 of falsifying test data.

However, in 1984 the EPA released a report where it was found that irradiation of grains and vegetables stimulated the production of aflatoxins, a potent cancer causing chemical that is some 1,000 times more deadly than the EDB's banned last year.



• **Bacterial Resistance:** Bacteria and viruses can develop resistance to radiation, just as insects have developed resistance to pesticides. After all, microbes have already learned to live with natural background radiation. Some microorganisms may develop an immunity to radiation—an effect that has already been seen in laboratories—or worse, they can mutate under heavy doses, making them even harder to kill.

Since microorganisms can develop resistance, and some develop more resistance than others, removing one organism can allow others to grow, unimpeded. Irradiating chickens to kill salmonella may not harm the hardier botulism bacteria, which would then grow uncontested and be completely unnoticeable.



• **Radiation-Induced Diseases:** Research done in southern India, published in the 1975 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, reported that irradiated food may be linked to leukemia, a blood cancer. In this study, all ten children fed irradiated food developed blood abnormalities associated with leukemia. The control group, fed non-irradiated food, showed no such abnormalities.

And a 1984 report released by the Department of Agriculture warned that two of the Department's studies "had some possible adverse findings which will require careful consideration before the process can be declared safe." In their study, mice that had eaten irradiated chicken showed an increased in testicular tumors, cancer, and kidney disease. Another study found radiation related increase in deaths among the offspring of flies who were fed the chicken.

In another study, children and animals fed newly irradiated wheat showed cells containing an abnormal increase in chromosomes. In another study, rats fed irradiated onions were found to have ovaries or testes which differed significantly in weight from those of control animals.



Although proponents of food irradiation claim that this technology is completely safe and fully developed, there has not yet been one study proving the safety of food irradiation, and many studies casting doubts on the entire process. It remains to be seen whether Americans will accept food that will be nutritionally depleted, potentially toxic, and undoubtedly more expensive.

Colleen DeLaney is an instructor at Cabrillo College's School of Radiologic Technology and a writer on health issues.



Graphic: Nuclear Times

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The Politics Of Food Irradiation

continued from page 15

The U.S. Department of Energy is interested in technology that would reduce the waste of nuclear waste. The U.S. Government could become competitive with Canada in supplying the world with irradiator fuel at a lower price. A healthy profit stands to be made from the leasing of Cesium to the food irradiation and medical sterilization industry. Furthermore, the political and environmental problem of storing nuclear waste would allegedly be reduced. Therefore, DOE supports the proposed legislation, including provisions for eliminating labeling of irradiated food. Dr. F. Charles Gilbert of the Department's Nuclear Materials Defense Program testified, "The fact that food irradiation has been designated an additive rather than a process has been an impediment to food irradiation technology. This in turn forms the basis of an adverse public attitude. For years we have been exposing the public to ethylene dibromide (EDB), a deadly chemical, and now we are replacing it with something 'nuclear'."

IS IT SAFE?

In spite of the insistence by those most interested in the development of food irradiation technology that the process is safe, consensus does not exist in the scientific community on that point. John Gofman, professor emeritus of biophysics and medical physics at UC Berkeley, asserts, "When you irradiate food, you provoke a number of chemical changes in the food. There may be absolutely no side effects or there may be serious long term effects in the form of cancer and effects on genes. It would take an enor-

commercial development of food irradiation technology. Representative Sid Morrison (R.-Wa.), the author of H.R. 696, represents the district where Hanford Nuclear Reservation is located. (The current sole source of encapsulated Cesium is stored at Hanford.) Hanford's economy is virtually dependent upon Government research and development contracts for nuclear technology. Government plans to encapsulate more Cesium for commercial leasing would prove quite lucrative to Morrison's district. Furthermore, a significant number of California representatives from areas where agriculture and food processing industries predominate have also signed on as sponsors. (This list includes Congressmembers Leon Panetta and Ed Zschau, Santa Cruz County's representatives.)

LABELING IS THE ISSUE

There are many who feel less than confident about the FDA's conclusions about safety of irradiated food. There is ongoing and increasing concern over the process' safety and the potential nutritional loss in irradiated food. Yet the largest concern seems to be about labeling. Arguments that labeling will cause undue fear and unnecessary harm to food producers' profits hold little water with consumers who insist on retaining their right to choose unirradiated food.

One organization, the Coalition to Stop Food Irradiation (CSFI), is working to educate the public about the health, safety and right to know issues involved in the proposed FDA regulation changes. CSFI is also trying to get labeling legislation passed in local communities which would require clear labels on all irradiated foods. (Incidentally, the proposed U.S. legisla-

"For years we have been exposing the public to [EDB], a deadly chemical, and now we are replacing it with something 'nuclear'."

mous study of hundreds of thousands of people over 20 or 30 years [to determine long term effects]."

Government research designed to demonstrate the safety of irradiated foods has been conducted for almost thirty years. These studies have been inconclusive until 1979. That year, a new committee of scientists from the Health, Education and Welfare's Division of Toxicology was formed to reassess "all cogent issues applicable to food irradiation." This tall order was filled in just one year. The committee basically concluded that since thirty years of research could not prove food irradiation to be unsafe, it must therefore be safe at prescribed levels. The FDA based their conclusions that the process is safe and does not constitute labeling requirements on the committee's findings.

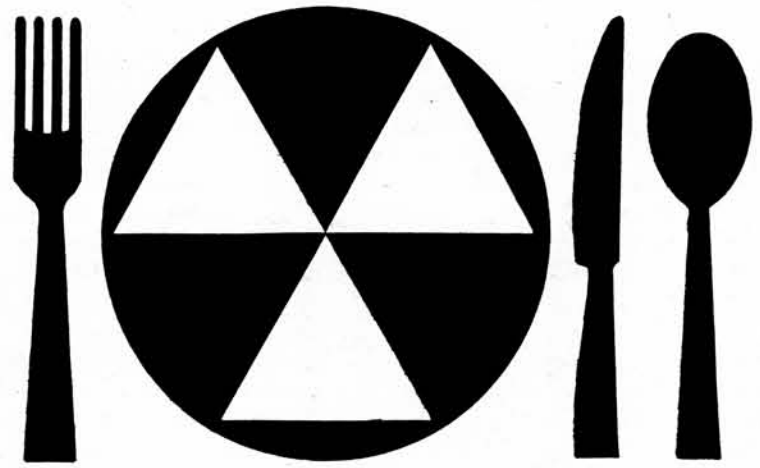
CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

Sponsors of the food irradiation legislation in Congress accept the FDA's recommendations. It is interesting to note that many of these Congressional sponsors represent districts or states which would benefit economically from the

tion preempts any local or state labeling requirements.) The organization is urging people to contact their representatives and the FDA to express their concerns about safety and labeling of irradiated foods. Label detectives don't have much time to keep important clues about what's been done to their food from disappearing.

For more information about efforts to require labeling on irradiated food, contact CSFI, Box 5183, Santa Cruz, Ca. 95063.

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



A History Of Food Irradiation Regulations

- February 1963: FDA approved gamma radiation for the radiation preservation of canned bacon.
- August 1963: FDA approved gamma radiation for control of insect infestation of wheat and wheat products.
- August 1963: FDA approved electron beam radiation for the radiation preservation of canned bacon.
- October 1964: FDA approved gamma radiation for sprout inhibition of white potatoes.
- December 1964: FDA approved X-radiation for the radiation preservation of canned bacon.
- July 1966: FDA approved electron beam radiation for the control of insect infestation of wheat and wheat products.
- July 1966: FDA approved labeling requirements for food treated by radiation.
- October 1968: FDA rescinds the bacon regulations.
- September 10, 1979: Director, Bureau of Foods establishes the Irradiated Food Committee to provide a total reassessment of all relevant issues applicable to irradiated foods.
- March 27, 1981: Advance Notice of Proposed Procedures for the Regulation of Irradiated Foods for Human Consumption (ANPR) published in the *Federal Register*.
- Autumn, 1981: FDA offered the opportunity for use of irradiation for insect disinfection during the California Medfly situation based on certain conditions. However, no firm furnished evidence of meeting these conditions.
- July 5, 1983: FDA approved gamma radiation for microbial decontamination of a specific list of spices and vegetable seasonings.
- February 14, 1984: Proposed rule published in the *Federal Register*. FDA proposes a regulation for sprout inhibition and shelf-life extension of fresh fruits and vegetables, for insect disinfection of food, and for sterilization of spices.
- June 19, 1984: FDA amended the food additive regulation to provide for the safe use of a source of gamma radiation to control insect infestation in garlic powder, onion powder, and dried spices.
- September 26, 1984: Filing of Food Additive Petition by Radiation Technology Inc. to amend the food additive regulations to provide for the gamma radiation of certain dried herbs, spices and vegetable seasonings to control insect and microbial infestation.
- October 19, 1984: Radiation Technology filed a petition to amend the food additive regulations to provide for the use of gamma radiation to control insect and microbial contamination of Dried Enzyme Preparations.
- January 24, 1985: H.R. 696 introduced in the House of Representatives by Sid Morrison (R.-Wa.) 99th Congress, 1st session
- April 18, 1985: FDA amended regulations providing the gamma radiation of expanded specific list of dried spices, herbs and vegetables seasonings.
- June 10, 1985: FDA amended regulations providing for the gamma radiation treatment of Dried Enzyme Preparations.
- July 22, 1985: FDA amended the food additive regulations to permit gamma radiation treatment of pork to control *Trichinella spiralis*, in response to a Radiation Technology petition.

Pending Food Irradiation Legislation

The specific purpose of the Food Irradiation legislation which has been introduced in both the House of Representatives (H.R. 696) and the Senate (S. 288) is "To provide Federal coordination for the continued development and commercialization of food irradiation . . ." The legislation provides for six basic steps to facilitate the commercialization of this controversial method of preserving food. These are:

1. **To change the definition of food irradiation from an additive to a process.** Under Food and Drug Administration rules, food irradiation is considered a food additive and therefore subject to labeling requirements for additives. This definitional change lifts legal labeling requirements.

2. **To expand research and development of food irradiation.** This implies research and development funds would be made available to institutes such as Batelle Pacific Northwest which conduct research on nuclear waste utilization.

3. **To provide for education regarding food irradiation** "in order to promote public understanding and acceptance." This provision is included because proponents of food irradiation fear that public mistrust and "misperceptions" about the effects of irradiating food would hinder its commercialization. Public education goes hand in hand with the lifting of labeling requirements—if people are convinced that the process is safe, the argument goes, there will be no need to label irradiated food.

4. **To provide for national uniformity in the regulation of irradiated food.** Any attempts by state or local governments to require labeling or other restrictions on food irradiation are effectively voided by this provision.

5. **To ensure adequate supplies of source material for use by commercial food irradiators** and exporters of irradiator source material. Source material is nuclear wastes from weapons and energy production. This means Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing requirements for leasing nuclear byproducts would be relaxed, making it easier for the food irradiator industry to obtain the materials as well as facilitating its acquisition by exporters. Currently, Canada holds a monopoly on the world market by providing 95% of the world's supply of Cobalt 60, the nuclear byproduct now used in irradiators. This provision opens the market for Cesium 137, the nuclear waste produced in U.S. nuclear plants. U.S. distributors of Cesium would be able to compete with Canadian Cobalt dealers.

6. **To provide for the creation of a Joint Operating Commission for Food Irradiation** within the Department of Agriculture to serve as an intermediary with private enterprise, Federal and State government agencies, international organizations, and the public. This sets up a commission much like the old Atomic Energy Commission which was the government agency to promote commercial use of nuclear power after World War II.

The Joint Operating Commission would serve the dual purpose of promoting and making recommendations on regulating food irradiation. This commission would basically facilitate the implementation of this legislation.

Representatives Leon Panetta and Ed Zschau have both sponsored the House Resolution. The legislation, on the surface, seems to deal with both the problem of what to do with nuclear wastes and minimizing spoilage and waste of the nation's food supply. Yet it also raises issues such as public health and safety since there is not widespread agreement about the long term effects of eating irradiated food. And finally, the definitional changes of food irradiation lifting the existing labeling requirements raises the basic issue of consumers' right to know what has been done to their food.

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Sources For More Information

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Verification Of Treaties

by Debra Van Dusen

Although Americans overwhelmingly favor a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze, many fear such a freeze cannot be adequately verified—that we cannot detect Russian treaty violations which might threaten our national security. Freeze advocates argue that the U.S. already employs an intelligence gathering network capable of exposing such violations. Opponents say we are in no position to verify a freeze. Whom do we believe?

The Reagan Administration sets a strong precedent for concern about undetected Soviet cheating. According to Christopher Paine, policy advisor to Physicians for Social Responsibility, the official U.S. stance on verification is embodied in an April 1982 State Department assertion that, "a freeze on all testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons would include important elements that cannot be verified. The practical result is that the United States would live up to a freeze in all its aspects, while there would be considerable doubt that the Soviets would also live up to it. We simply cannot afford to base our national security on trust of the Soviets."

But do we really have to trust the Soviets? How do we define *important elements* in an arms control agreement, and how significant are those which are not verifiable? Must we detect 100% of Soviet violations 100% of the time to ensure national security?

National security hinges, among other things, on preventing nuclear war. For several decades the concept of *Mutually Assured Destruction* has deterred such a war. It is the certainty, shared by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, that each can annihilate the other, even after first sustaining a surprise attack. And in the MAD game of keeping-up-with-the-Joneses, we have stockpiled nuclear weapons sufficient to destroy ourselves completely, not once, but several times over.

Because our arsenals are huge and so redundantly destructive, many arms control analysts think it would take large-scale treaty violations to upset the strategic balance. To cheat significantly the Soviets would have to tip that balance, either by greatly increasing existing weapons, or developing and testing new ones. Both alternatives involve many production stages conducted over a long period of time, aspects which make detection very likely.

The former head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, General George Seignious, has said, "I know of no way the Soviets could cheat on a scale which could affect the strategic balance without being caught by our intelligence."

Both Seignious and the State Department presumably have access to the same data about our intelligence gathering capabilities, yet they differ drastically when it comes to verification. Why? Verification is more

the Soviet Union routinely intercept each other's telemetry to monitor weapons development. The U.S. alleged that the Soviets had violated SALT 1, a treaty which prohibits each country from interfering with the other's technical means for monitoring compliance with it. But Buchan points out that SALT 1 provisions can be verified without using telemetry. In his opinion, the U.S. objection went beyond verification needs and provoked unne-

easy to detect with existing intelligence capabilities. This permits arms control agreements which are straightforward—agreements which reduce political bickering over details that may be relatively insignificant and hard to verify.

It will be a long while, if ever, before verification techniques can detect every possible treaty violation. Meanwhile the arms race is increasingly fueled by military plans to give one side an edge over the other. President Reagan hopes to ensure U.S. safety with, among other weapon systems, the Strategic Defense Initiative—Star Wars. But an *edge* up on the strategic balance could be dangerously destabilizing. The only time the Bomb was ever dropped was when the U.S. enjoyed such an advantage in World War II.

We have a choice to make now. We must weigh the risks of an unchecked arms race against the risks of imperfectly verified arms control. Perhaps the Union of Concerned Scientists sums it up best: "In a perfect world, perfect verification would be possible. But in a perfect world, we would not need negotiated arms control agreements."

We must weigh the risks of an unchecked arms race against the risks of imperfectly verified arms control.

than a technical issue: it is a *political* issue as well. Treaty provisions are frequently ambiguous, leaving room for either side to form its own definitions of what is or is not a violation. And because policy makers must sometimes work with imperfect intelligence data, judgments about Soviet actions are subject to military and political interpretation.

Glenn Buchan, formerly a research staff member of the Institute for Defense Analysis, identifies three different schools of thought on verification, each with a different emphasis on what is important to verify in an arms control treaty. The *substantive* school holds that verification is adequate if undetected cheating cannot change the strategic balance. The *legalistic* school sees all violations as equally serious breaches of the arms control contract, regardless of whether they alter the strategic balance. And the *metaphysical* school interprets the intent and character of Soviet actions according to an unwritten code of conduct which goes beyond specific treaty provisions.

As an example of the tensions which can result from metaphysical kinds of concerns, Buchan cites the outcry which arose in 1980 when the Soviets began encrypting—secretly coding—telemetry. Telemetry refers to the radio signals sent back to ground-control from missiles undergoing tests. The information tells much about the weapon being tested, and both the U.S. and

essential tensions between the U.S. and the Soviets.

Arms controllers see advantages to the substantive school because it concentrates on large-scale violations which are relatively

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day by day
that our nation may be safe—
How many thousand missiles more
to keep a nation safe?
How many thousand missiles more
to destroy
while we in turn are destroyed?
What insanity is this?
We will have no nation.
We will have no children.

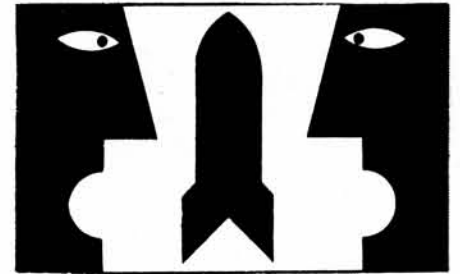
*

Must all great cities be reduced to ash?
Must millions vanish in one screaming flash?
Must missiles destroy the family of humanity?
Must mothers watch their children die
in radiation agony?
Must millions starve when Earth lies waste?
Must the awakening occur tragically too late?

*

Why ten thousand missiles and more built
day by day—
That our nation may be safe?
What insanity is this?
We will have no nation.
We will have no children.
When will the leaders understand?
We will have no nation.
We will have no children.
Mr. President, you are not doing all you
can.

Ronald A. Lampi



Inside The Bomb

Are Generals and World Heads of State
on the leashes of Technos and Power,
who are both in turn leashed to Fear
and Greed.
They are snarling and barking at one
another,
they would tear each other's throats open;
but being civilized, they rest their itchy paws
on the button,
and they watch each other closely.

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Firm Teaches Cheating To Nuclear Utility

by Terry Teitelbaum

Where did the workers at Three Mile Island's (TMI) Unit 2 reactor learn to fudge tests and mislead the Nuclear Regulatory Commission? They certainly don't teach that stuff in school. Or do they?

A consulting concern hired by General Public Utilities Nuclear Corp. gave a course, from Nov. 29-30, 1983, for workers at the company's reactor in Oyster Creek, N.J. on checking for leaks from the containment building surrounding the reactor. The lecture and book for the course offered "creative" ways of dealing with inspectors from the NRC.

In a chapter labeled, "Interactions with the NRC," the text raises the question of when information on procedures for testing leaks should be given to regulators. "Springing changes on the NRC has benefit of surprise" while alerting the com-

mission early "opens up the utility for comments and second thoughts."

foolish," he replied, "That certainly does make it appear that what's being said is you can hide leakage that way. That really is not the intent."
In November 1983, General Public Utilities (GPU), who hired the concern, was indicted on 11 counts of falsifying information on leakage of water contaminated with radiation at its Three Mile Island plant, the scene of the industry's worst accident in history. The company was convicted of one count. Mr. Markey's letter to the NRC said, "while I'm sure that you would agree" that GPU was "in need of help in this area, clearly this is not the type of assistance that the only nuclear utility ever indicted and convicted of criminal charges needs."

The workers at Three Mile Island's Unit 2 reactor had an ingenious way of making sure the reactor passed all of its "leak rate tests" in 1978, the year before the accident there. Reactor operators

In November, 1983, General Public Utilities . . . was indicted on eleven counts of falsifying information . . .

It also suggests that commission inspectors be encouraged to witness tests on equipment, but adds, "But don't be foolish. Note: Perform demo on an 'easy' valve which has traditionally not been a 'problem leaker.'" (The word "not" was underlined.)

The text also advised not telling regulators that a test had failed, "since some smooth talkers have managed to get out of failures."

The book was made public by Representative Edward J. Markey (D.-Ma.), who heads a House subcommittee with jurisdiction on nuclear power. Mr. Markey noted in a letter to Nunzio Palladino, chair of the NRC, that the consulting concern won \$500,000 in contracts over the last four years from the commission, and he questioned "whether any contractor that advises nuclear utilities on how to put one over on the Federal Government should also have the privilege of receiving taxpayers' money."

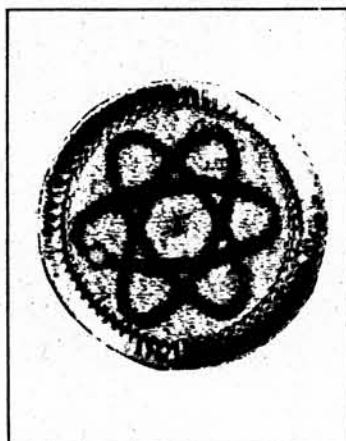
The consulting concern, General Physics Corporation of Columbia, Md., claimed that the course stressed cooperation with regulators. Vice-President John W. Witney said that parts of the course were poorly worded. "It was not the course's intent, nor did we in any way attempt, to teach the industry how to deceive the NRC." He claimed that the thrust of the text was "the importance of cooperation with the NRC, fulfilling all of the public health and safety requirements."

When asked about the reason for picking nonleaking valves in demonstrations for the NRC, Witney answered that the procedure was meant only to demonstrate the inspection procedure, not to hide leaks. Asked about the phrase "don't be

conducted tests every eight hours to make sure that leakage from the cooling system was within one gallon per minute, as required by the unit's operating license. Whenever the results exceeded the limit—which occurred at least half the time—the results were discarded. Testing would continue until a "passing" result could be obtained, sometimes by manipulating the data.

These testing practices were disclosed in a report commissioned by GPU Nuclear Corp., TMI's operator. It was conducted by Edwin H. Stier, former head of New Jersey's Division of Criminal Justice. Stier maintained there is no evidence that these practices led to the March 1979 accident, in which Unit 2's main cooling system lost water, nuclear fuel partially melted and radiation leaked.

In 1984, Metropolitan Edison Co., TMI's former operator, pleaded guilty to failing to have an adequate test to measure Unit 2 leak rates. Met Ed is the only nuclear utility in this country to be convicted of such a felony.



graphic: Nuclear Times

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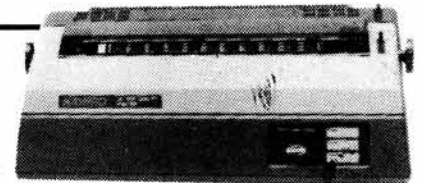
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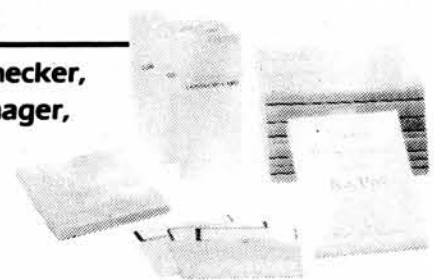
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Contractors Corner

by Igal Dahari

When Crime Does Pay

The Defense Procurement Fraud Unit, a special Justice Department task force, was set up to strike fear in the hearts and pockets of military contractors tempted to be less than honest with the Pentagon. Yet despite 200 fraud cases referred by the Pentagon's inspector general's office and the many procurement scandals uncovered by congressional committees, the unit has prosecuted only one major military contractor in its three year existence.

That lone case involved Sperry Corporation, which in spite of its indictment, came out ahead. The contractor was accused of wrongfully billing \$3.3 million to the Defense Department and the Justice Department accepted a plea bargain which resulted in a mere \$800,000 fine. That left Sperry with a \$2.5 million profit on the fraudulent deal.

The majority of cases referred to the fraud unit for prosecution have died a silent death according to officials inside the program. Investigators in the inspector general's office say that only eight of the approximately 200 investigations they have referred for prosecution have resulted in convictions.

The Defense Department Procurement Fraud Unit was created in August 1982 in response to congressional criticism that the Reagan administration was not willing to prosecute military contractors who were defrauding the government. Meanwhile, congressional criticism has grown even loud-

er.

Senator Charles E. Grassley, chair of a Senate subcommittee investigating procurement abuses complained, "The fraud unit's record seems to show that its efforts are in the opposite direction of its goal. Instead of complex cases, it seeks the non-complex; instead of major contractors, it goes after small contractors; instead of aggressive courtroom prosecution, it favors pretrial settlements in nine out of ten cases; and instead of sending a deterring crackdown message to the defense industry, it seems to send a comforting signal to the major contractors."

Big Spenders

The Pentagon's most visible "whistle-blower" has again delivered some devastating testimony before a Congressional hearing on Air Force contracts. A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who is the financial management systems deputy of the Air Force, told the Joint Economic Committee that "the military has been running completely out of control" in allowing military contractors to set their own markups and overhead charges. For instance, Fitzgerald pointed out that although competitive nonmilitary contractors charge about \$35 for an hour of work, their military counterparts bill the Government for \$95 to \$3,000 per hour.

Fitzgerald testified that billions of dollars could be saved by changing the way the Pentagon pays contractors. Currently, the Pentagon will reimburse companies



for any documented expenses which are tagged on to a project. Prices for parts and labor usually end up rising hundreds of percent above their original cost. Fitzgerald told the committee that he believes the Pentagon is actually fighting not to change its buying practices. He called current cost control efforts "nibbling around the edges," and concluded that "we have to say the magic word, which is no, to contractor markups."

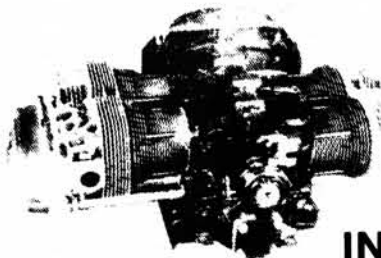
Rockwell Revealed

A wheelchair-bound triple amputee who blew the whistle on his employer, Rockwell International, was harrassed and then fired by his superiors. Robert Wityczak, a veteran who lost both legs and an arm in the Vietnam war, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, chaired by Senator Charles E. Grassley. Wityczak recalled that his mistreatment began in 1978, after he told his supervisors of the massive billing abuses he saw at the Rockwell Downey plant's purchasing office, where he held a position. In May, 1982 —after he wouldn't quit despite four years of accepting verbal abuse and being assigned unusually hard physical labor — Wityczak was fired. Five months later, Rockwell paid NASA \$1.5 million as a result of a suit over padded costs. While still employed, Wityczak had written a letter to NASA officials detailing fraudulent cost overruns on the space shuttle Rockwell was building.

Senator Grassley is seeking to introduce legislation that would protect employees who come forward to report fraud by military contractors. The bill would also reward whistle-blowers with a percentage of any money they may save the government.

The Republican Senator and his staff have for the past two years investigated the defrauding of the government by the Pentagon's contractors. The Iowa lawmaker complains that one important reason why this type of fraud is widespread involves the lax attitude of the Justice Department, under Attorney General Edwin Meese II, in prosecuting offenders.

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Military Research: The Campus Connection

by Tim Strohane

Our colleges and universities must be regarded as bastions of our defense, as essential to the preservation of our country and our way of life as supersonic bombers, nuclear-powered submarines, and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

John A. Hannah, 1961
president of Michigan
State University



With the Geneva talks getting under way and students returning to college campuses this fall, it is important to make connections, to bring the arms race home and see how it influences university life. While scientists and engineers at the Santa Cruz campus of the University of California conduct no significant research for the Department of Defense, UC manages for the Department of Energy the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, and the Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. These labs have been largely responsible for the "best and brightest" ideas in American nuclear weapons systems since the beginning of the nuclear age.

Many universities do substantial amounts of military research and devel-

In my estimation, these figures symbolize a national tragedy. They signify that the highest purpose to which our culture puts its best technical minds, and devotes enormous sums of money and resources is for weapons of biological and psychological terror. They imply that "might makes right" is our highest diplomatic principle, replacing such "outmoded" notions as self-determination, equality, justice, and freedom.

Finally, these numbers suggest that our entire educational system bends to produce scientists and engineers whose innovative skills continually raise the stakes of the technological arms race. The production of knowledge for its own sake—once the ideal of "pure research"—gives

and Allied weaponry. In 1941 President Roosevelt created the Office of Scientific Research and Development which funded and coordinated American weapons research. By 1943, important advances occurred, among them the proximity fuse and radar. And, of course, development of the atomic bomb neared completion.

The implications of the bomb were staggering, first among them the fact that, once other countries had it, war could begin and end in a matter of a few days to a week. Until this time, national wartime preparations took, at the shortest, a year. Scientists sounded the alarm. Preparedness became the watchword among the highest levels of post-war governmental and military planning; the alliance of scientist and soldier wedded American technological development to the military interest of national security. The rationale for a permanent war economy took shape at war's end. Disarmament and conversion of war industries to civilian production was never seriously considered.

There is a bitter irony in the permanent war economy. Vannevar Bush, for one, believed the maintenance of the U.S. economy and peacetime R&D on a war footing would preserve the values Americans cherish: freedom, justice and democratic institutions. With the admitted benefit of hindsight, we are slowly learning that perpetually preparing for

the next war makes our educational system less free; our economy less just, productive and equitable; and our way of life less democratic. (Some also argue it makes us less able to prepare—more on this in future columns.)

The arms race and a defense-dominated economy are inextricably linked, historically, economically, and institutionally. This is why the Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign and the Movement for Economic Conversion need each other. In order to freeze nuclear weapons research, development, production, and deployment, we must also create the political will to convert our society's institutions currently committed to the arms race.

"What science produces," physicist Vannevar Bush once wrote, "depends upon what is desired by those who rule or represent a people." And so it should be with the University of California's involvement with the great weapons laboratories. Most Americans want to see the Arms Race stopped; the UC community can take a giant step in that direction by forcing the Regents to sever their ties to the weapons labs.

Tim Strohane is a conversion activist and an occasional academic.

NEXT MONTH: What is a permanent war economy? And why do we need economic conversion?

"What science produces," physicist Vannevar Bush once wrote, "depends upon what is desired by those who rule or represent a people."

opment. In fact, were you to name many of the "powerhouse" college football teams, a significant number of the schools they represent do military research for the Pentagon, NASA, or the nuclear division of the Department of Energy. A quick review of the sports page shows that almost every year Washington, Texas, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Penn State, and Michigan are in the top 20; each school does military research for the US defense establishment. While taking military R&D contracts does not a football power make, the two correlate enough that I believe they must both be considered national pastimes. In addition, major engineering schools rely heavily on Pentagon research dollars, particularly the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Stanford University.

The ten largest university contractors in 1980 received 56% of all DoD research funds. In 1981, of all Federal R&D money (including such fields as energy and health) military research accounted for 46% of the whole bundle, some 16.5 billion dollars.

ways to the production of knowledge for the sake of the military.

Much conventional wisdom holds that the university is one institution in society which expressly allows for the free exchange of ideas and criticism. By contrast, military research activities introduce secrecy and close policing of scientific endeavors. Under the Reagan Administration, tight controls on the publication and international exchange of some kinds of scientific research, data, theories and results were imposed by the military. John Hannah was right; the Pentagon regards American research institutions as the fourth leg of the strategic nuclear triad.

How did scientists and soldiers enter into this unholy alliance? Slack funding for research and the threat of Fascism in Europe in the Depression years brought leaders of the scientific community to Washington to ally themselves with the U.S. military. Fascism galvanized these leaders, who included "scientist-politicians" such as Vannevar Bush, Karl Compton, and Frank Jewett, then head of the Bell Telephone Labs.

These scientists believed the U.S. entry into World War II would require the services of scientists and engineers who could advance the state of the art of U.S.

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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.

Thursday, September 26

National Festival of Women's Theatre. Preview "Waiting for the Parade" explores the lives of five very different women working together in Canada during World War II. 8 pm. Barn Theatre UCSC. Runs September 27, 28, 29, October 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13. Preview tickets \$4; Friday and Saturday tickets, General admission \$7, Seniors and Alliance Members, \$6; Sunday tickets, General Admission \$6, Seniors and Alliance Members, \$5. For info: 429-4001.

Friday, September 27

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

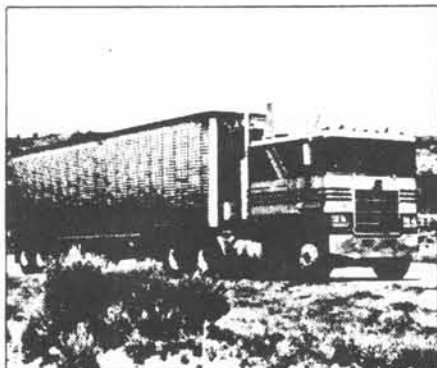
Saturday, September 28

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Sunday, September 29

Fundraiser. For City Council candidates Wormhoudt, Laird and Longoria at the home of Bert and Lois Muhly, 717 Walnut St. For info: 426-2798.

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)



Tuesday, October 1 through Tuesday October 8.

H-Bomb Awareness Week. Help say no to the unmarked transports that haul nuclear warheads across America. A fourth H-bomb truck watch, encompassing 48 states, will be held October 1-8. volunteers will stake out nuclear weapons plants and storage depots in various parts of the country. Major demonstrations (peaceful and nonviolent) will be planned in cities through which the convoys are known to pass. For more information, contact Nukewatch, 315 West Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703 or call the Santa Cruz Freeze, 458-9975.

Wednesday, October 2

Peace Vigil. (Meets every Wednesday.) Santa Cruz Town Clock. 4:30-5:30 pm. Sponsored by Friends Meeting. For info: 728-0636.

Voter Registration Rally. 6 pm at 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz. Sponsored by the Rainbow Coalition. For info: 429-1039.

Friday, October 4

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Saturday, October 5

Fundraiser. For John Laird. Reception for Assemblyperson John Vasconcellos at Sam Karp's house, 2-5 pm. \$20.00. For info: 458-0165.

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Sunday, October 6

Fundraiser. Benefit for Mardi Wormhoudt. Sponsored by Women's Democratic Club. 4-7 pm at 137 Los Altos Court, Santa Cruz. For reservations and info: 423-8301.

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Monday, October 7

General Meeting. Redwood Youth Foundation. Del Mar School, 7:30 pm. There will also be a benefit dance in October. For info: 476-2905.

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. 7 pm. 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz. (Meets every Monday, other days are October 14, 21, and 28.) For info: 423-5349.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, 229 Stanford Ave., Watsonville. (See box.)

Tuesday, October 8

General Meeting. Gray Panthers. 134 Dakota St., Santa Cruz. 1:30 pm. For info: 475-2012.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

Wednesday, October 9

Peace Vigil. See October 2.

General Meeting. Rainbow Coalition. Loudon Nelson Center, Santa Cruz, 7:30 pm. For info: 476-7893.

Lecture. On Women's Conference at Nairobi. Sponsored by Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. Monterey Savings and Loan, Front and Soquel, Santa Cruz. 7:30 pm. For info: 425-8726.

Study Group. "How then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

Study Group:

"How Then Shall We Live?"

A six-week study and reflection process exploring the meaning and impact of nonviolence for our personal lives, communities and society. This series begins on four different nights at four different locations throughout Santa Cruz County. Each group will be convened by at least two members of the staff of the Resource Center for Nonviolence. The series will focus on Gandhian Nonviolence, Martin Luther King, Jr., Feminism, and Latin American Theology of Liberation and Basic Communities. The cost of the series is \$15 to \$30, sliding scale (includes materials). For more information or to pre-register, call 423-1626. See the calendar for dates and locations.

Friday, October 11

Fundraiser. Benefit concert for Mardi Wormhoudt. Bob Brozman, Terra Lyn and the Radar Rangers, and Del Ray and the Blues Gators. Kuumbwa Jazz Center, 320-2 Cedar St., Santa Cruz. \$8. For info: 458-0376. 8 pm.

Noon Rally. Free South Africa Day. Sponsored by Rainbow Coalition. Town Clock, Santa Cruz at noon. For info: 429-1039.

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Saturday, October 12

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Sunday, October 13

Sing Along. Sponsored by Freedom Song Network. 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. 3-5 pm. For info: 662-0342.

National Festival of Women's Theatre. "Waiting for the Parade." (See September 26.)

Brunch. At home of Lee and Greta Davis for Laird, Longoria, and Wormhoudt. For info: 458-0165.

Monday, October 14

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. See October 7.

General Meeting. Coalition for Nicaragua. Loudon Nelson Center, Santa Cruz, 7 pm. For info: 458-0303.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, 220 Stanford Ave., Watsonville. (See box.)

Tuesday, October 15

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. 6259 Gushee Street, Felton (near Felton Branch library at Felton-Empire Road). (See box.)

Breakfast and Lunch served daily

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Wednesday, October 16

Peace Vigil. See October 2.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

Thursday, October 17

General Meeting. Center for American Studies and Activities. 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz, 5:30 pm. For info: 429-1039.

Monday, October 21

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. See October 7.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, 229 Stanford Ave., Watsonville. (See box.)

Tuesday, October 22

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. 6259 Gushee Street, Felton (near Felton Branch library at Felton-Empire Road). (See box.)

Wednesday, October 23

Peace Vigil. See October 2.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

General Meeting. Rainbow Coalition. Louden Nelson Center, Santa Cruz, 7:30 pm. For info: 476-7893.

Friday, October 25

Central America Peace Walk. Sponsored by the Emergency Response Network and other peace and social justice groups in the Bay Area. This walk will start at Santa Cruz and end at Monterey Fort Ord. Charlie Clements will speak at 1 pm in Monterey. Groups are needed to help sponsor the march and organize events in cities along the route. For info: 429-1247 or 426-6916.



Saturday, October 26

Fundraiser. For John Laird. Reception for former Assemblyperson Jerry Woldie. For info: 458-0165.

Benefit Fundraiser. Sponsored by Central Coast Sanctuary. Fiesta Benefit, at Unitarian Fellowship, 6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos. 3-7 pm. For info: 426-4467.

Monday, October 28

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. See October 7.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, 229 Stanford Ave., Watsonville. (See box.)

General Meeting. Coalition for Nicaragua. Louden Nelson Center. 7 pm. For info: 458-0303.

Tuesday, October 29

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway (near Ocean) Santa Cruz. (See box.)

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. 6259 Gushee St., Felton (near Felton Branch library at Felton-Empire Road). (See box.)

Wednesday, October 30

Peace Vigil. See October 2.

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

Thursday, October 31

General Meeting. Center for American Studies and Activities. 5:30 pm. 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz. For info: 429-1039.

Sunday, November 3

Fundraiser. Benefit Spaghetti Dinner for John Laird and Mardi Wormhoudt. Louden Nelson Center, 7 pm. Sponsored by the Laird and Wormhoudt Committees. For info: 458-0164 or 458-0376.



Monday, November 4

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, 229 Stanford Ave., Watsonville. (See box.)

Tuesday, November 5

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. 6259 Gushee Street, Felton (near Felton Branch library at Felton-Empire Road). (See box.)

Wednesday, November 6

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway (near Ocean), Santa Cruz. (See box.)

Friday, November 8

Voices of Freedom. Confirmed speakers include Hon. Fr. Miguel d'Escoto, Foreign Minister of Nicaragua; Mpho Tuto, daughter of Bishop Desmond Tutu; Margot Kidder, actress; and Barbara Ehrenreich and Michael Harrington, co-chairs of Democratic Socialists of America (DSA). Sponsored by DSA. 7:30 pm. Berkeley Community Theater, Berkeley. Ticket info: (415) 428-1354.

Monday, November 11

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, 229 Stanford Ave., Watsonville. (See box.)

Tuesday, November 12

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. 6259 Gushee Street, Felton (near Felton Branch library at Felton-Empire Road). (See box.)

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway (near Ocean), Santa Cruz. (See box.)

Wednesday, November 13

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Cowell College Conference Room, UCSC. (See box.)

Saturday, November 16

Bike-a-thon for Peace in Central America. First annual event, to raise funds for the Salvadoran Medical Relief Fund, which provides health care for civilians in El Salvador. Sponsored by the Coalition for Nicaragua and the Comite de Solidaridad con El Salvador. For info: 458-0303, 429-1039. Call to register.

Monday, November 18

Lecture. Robert Bowman will talk about the dangers of Star Wars. Bowman was in charge of the initial SDI program under President Carter, but has left government service and is spending much of his time lecturing against the program. For info on time and place: 438-5016.



Tuesday, November 19

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. 6259 Gushee Street, Felton (near Felton Branch library at Felton-Empire Road). (See box.)

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway (near Ocean), Santa Cruz (See box.)

Tuesday, December 3

Study Group. "How Then Shall We Live?" 7:30 pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway (near Ocean), Santa Cruz. (See box.)

Join The Freeze!

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
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___ Newspaper ___ Education ___ Petition Drive ___ Steering Committee

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

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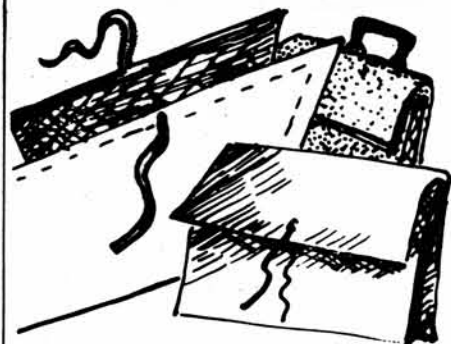


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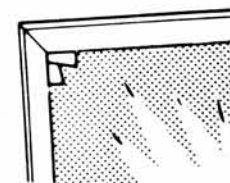
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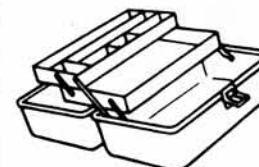
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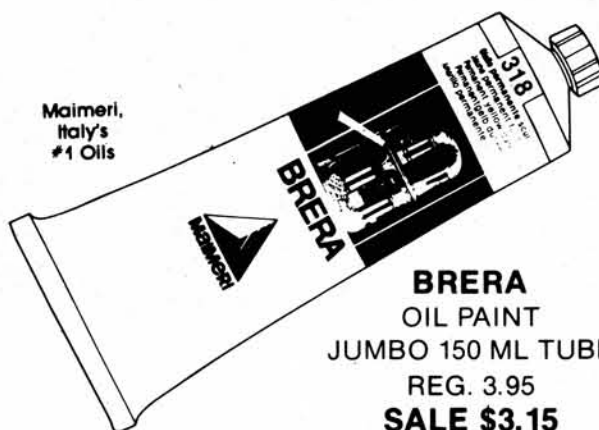
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