

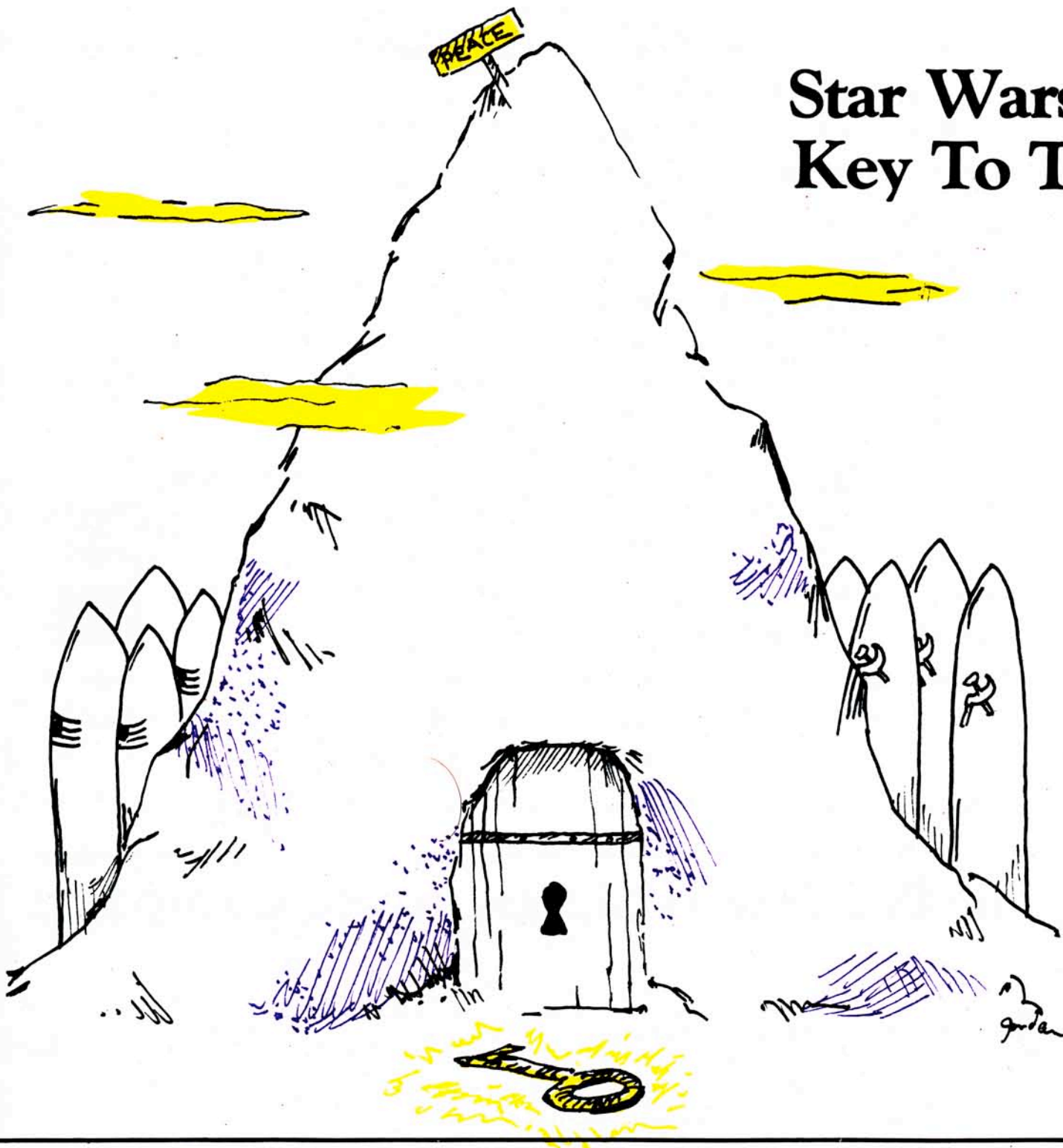
Volume 1, Number 9

November, 1985

The

MONTHLY PLANET

Star Wars: Key To The Summit



The MONTHLY PLANET
c/o Nuclear Weapons Freeze
320-G Cedar St.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
SANTA CRUZ, CA
PERMIT NO. 382



THE FREEZE PROPOSAL

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

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



The Monthly Planet

Editor: John Govsky
Hot Flashes Editor: Terry Teitelbaum
International News Editor: Igal Dahari
Poetry Editor: Ronald A. Lampi
Staff Writers: Terry Teitelbaum, Alice Gandelman, Igal Dahari, Debra Van Dusen, Stephanie Anne Hoffman, Shelly D'Amour, Tim Strohane, Michael Stephen Katzman, Ann Maxcy
Advertising Coordinator: Risa Krive
Calendar: Lively Connections, Beth Mucatel
Conversion Corner: Igal Dahari
Nuclear Age Education: Michael Stephen Katzman
Production Staff: Christopher Williams, Igal Dahari, Terry Teitelbaum, Ronald A. Lampi, Sheri Cook, Marie Morones, Anya Neher, Donna Teuteberg, Melinda Paumbaum, Andrea Hammett, Stephanie Anne Hoffman, John Govsky
Proofreading: Anne Hedges, Ellen Ring, Sheri Cook, Arno Nording
Graphics: Jordan Wolfson, Stephanie Anne Hoffman
Layout: John Govsky
Typography: ASAP
Printing: Register Pajaronian
Distribution: Resource Distributors 684-0811
Cover: Jordan Wolfson
Recycling Coordinator: Christopher Williams
Steering Committee: Shelly D'Amour, Terry Teitelbaum, John Govsky, Christopher Williams, Arno Nording, Jordan Wolfson, Igal Dahari, Linda Barton, Ronald A. Lampi, Donna Teuteberg

The *Monthly Planet* is published at the beginning of every month (except January) by the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze, 320-G Cedar Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. (408) 429-8755. The *Planet* is mailed free to all Santa Cruz County Freeze members. Memberships are available at \$15 for one year (\$10 low income). The views expressed in the *Planet* are those of the authors and are not necessarily the official views of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Articles, calendar items, and letters should be typed, double spaced, and sent to the above address. Letters must be signed and not more than three pages in length. We reserve the right to edit letters for brevity and clarity. Call for deadlines and advertising rates.

circulation 15,000

THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE
Director: Terry Teitelbaum
Chairperson: Donna Teuteberg
Treasurer: Arno Nording
Canvass Coordinator: Jody Trager
The Monthly Planet Editor: John Govsky
Sustainer Coordinator: Harriet Blue
Business Membership Coordinator: Risa Krive
Tabling Coordinator: Ronald A. Lampi
Action Alert Coordinator: Shelly D'Amour
Geneva Watch Coordinator: Christopher Williams



Table Of Contents

From The Grassroots: Letters To The Freeze	Page 4
The Greenpeace Scandal: No Longer In The Limelight	Page 5
Planet Watch: Global Nuclear News	Page 6
Legislative Update: What Congress Has Been Up To	Page 9
Geneva Watch: Since The Talks Began	Page 9
Hot Flashes: Nuclear Briefs	Page 10
Food Irradiation: A Plant In The East Bay?	Page 12
The Space Shuttle: A Star Wars Connection	Page 13
Star Wars: Key To The Summit	Page 14
Superpower Summits: The Evolution Of Arms Control	Page 15
Star Wars: Threat To The ABM Treaty?	Page 16
The ABM Treaty: What Does It Mean?	Page 17
The OTA On Star Wars: "Does Not Seem Feasible"	Page 18
Comprehensive Test Ban: A History Of Negotiations	Page 20
Comprehensive Test Ban: Reagan Says "No"	Page 21
Planet Poetry: Words For Reflection	Page 22
Nuclear Age Education: Resources For Change	Page 23
Contractors Corner: Your Tax Dollars At Work	Page 24
Conversion Corner: The Permanent War Economy	Page 25
Peace & Justice Calendar: A Look At Upcoming Local Events	Page 26

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.

Please Support Our Business Members

Aries Arts
201 Capitola Ave.
Capitola, CA 95010
476-6655

Auntie Mame's Restaurant
3103 Scotts Valley Dr.
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
438-1840

Beautiful Wood
303 Potrero, Space 12
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060
423-3777

Camouflage
1212 Pacific Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
423-7613

Capitola Book Cafe
41st Ave. & Capitola Rd.
Kings Plaza Shopping Center
Capitola, CA 95010
462-4415

The Craft Gallery
126 San Jose Ave.
Capitola, CA 95010
475-4466

The Crepe Place
2027 North Pacific Ave.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060
425-9866
Kresge College, UCSC
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95064
429-6131

The Darling House
314 West Cliff Dr.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060
458-1958

Dragginwood & the Magic Crystals
216 Capitola Ave.
Capitola Village, Ca. 95010
475-0915

East Side True Value Hardware
1817 Soquel Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
429-8009

The Frame Studio
1225 41st Ave.
Capitola, CA 95010
462-0233

General Feed & Seed
1900-B Commercial Way
Santa Cruz, CA 95065
476-5344

Govinda's Restaurant
2-1245 East Cliff Dr.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95062
475-9833

Ivy Chiropractic Clinic
Harvey Markovitz, D.C.
1830 Commerical Way
Santa Cruz, CA 95065
476-7344

Lily Wong's
1129 Pacific Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
458-1172

Pacific Pack & Pants
125 Walnut St.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
427-3112

People's Natural Food Store
5243 Highway 9
Felton, CA
335-5337

Positively Front Street
44 Front St.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060
426-1944

Rainbow City Limit
115 San Jose Ave.
Capitola, CA 95010
476-9769

Rarebit Computers
1005 Cedar St.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060
426-7166

Right Livelihood Pizza
2017 North Pacific Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
425-5045

Sluggo's Pizza
Porter College, UCSC
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95064
429-6807

Staff of Life Natural Foods Market
1305 Water St.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
423-8065

Steven D. Stewart, D.C.
Soquel Chiropractic Center
4841 Soquel Dr.
Soquel, Ca. 95073
462-3550

Talisman
719 Swift St. #10
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
427-7847

**Thunder Trading Company
& Frontier Deli**
1134 Soquel Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
429-1346

Trader Tots
2034 North Pacific Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
425-8711

Wright Way Machine
1823 Soquel Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
425-0888

Please support our advertisers
who support the Freeze.

GOOD FOOD, GREAT PRICES

Nature's Bounty



Naturally Grown
fresh

TURKEYS

order now for
Thanksgiving



arriving on Nov. 25 and 26

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS NOV. 1 TO NOV. 8

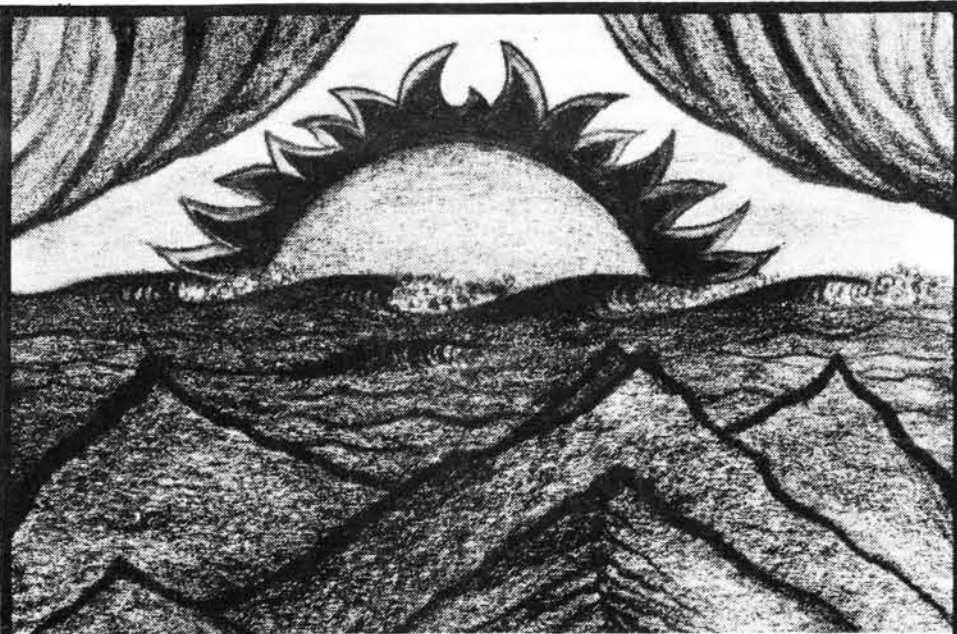
ORGANIC CARROTS	45¢/LB
ORGANIC YAMS	29¢/LB
ORGANIC SPINACH	45¢ ea.
CHICO SAN RICE CAKES	
COMMERCIAL	75¢ ea.
ORGANIC	89¢ ea.
ROLLED OATS	33¢/LB
GOLDEN TEMPLE GRANOLA	
CINNAMON APPLE RAISIN	99¢/LB
MAPLE ALMOND	99¢/LB

- TOP QUALITY PRODUCE
ORGANIC & COMMERCIAL
- COMPLETE GROCERY LINE
- NATURALLY RAISED CHICKENS
- WIDE VARIETY BULK
NATURAL FOODS
- FULL DAIRY SELECTION
- HEALTH & BEAUTY PRODUCTS

VOLUME AND SENIOR DISCOUNTS

811 Pacific Ave OPEN 10-7 MON-SAT
458-9055 11-6 SUNDAY





THUNDER MOUNTAIN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

**We offer all aspects of complete
residential & commercial construction**

Including: design, planning, drafting, financing,
contracting, plumbing & electrical, passive solar,
weatherization, wood stove installation, ventilation,
repair work, additions & remodeling, kitchens, baths,
custom cabinetry & finish carpentry.

We specialize in project completion and
customer satisfaction

**LICENSED & INSURED
QUALITY GUARANTEE**

306C Seabright Ave. Santa Cruz, CA 95062
Tel. (408) 425-0549

From The Grassroots

Food Irradiation Kudos

Dear Freeze,

I was very pleased to see your coverage on Food Irradiation in the September issue of the *Monthly Planet*. The issue of what to do with nuclear wastes has now been brought into the American people's everyday life—food. We must not let our governmental bureaucracy take away our freedom of choice and our right to know that our food is free of the irradiation process. I want to know if the food I eat is irradiated and lacking its nutrients, and I am working to ensure that others will also have that choice.

Sincerely,
Anne Lankowsky
Aptos, CA

Good Books

Dear Freeze,

I just finished looking through your *Monthly Planet*. It is wonderful and useful.

I want to recommend a couple of books (the list may grow as I think) which may help stop our militarization as a nation.

The Absorbent Mind, by Maria Montessori, Catholic, feminist, humanist, first woman to get the M.D. in Italy. World-famous for her work with children in 1917; so the Russians used her methods and materials to found their educational system upon when they began their society. For us to say they are evil is ABSURD. We frighten them, that's what is true!

A Course in Miracles. Channeled by Helen Shucman, an atheist, a lapsed Jew, and a psychologist trained (I believe) in N.Y. and

probably at Colombia in the usual stuff that passes for psychology in the United States, which is miseducated from the git-go by our Educational Establishment which has a straight jacket on us designed by Horace Greeley, who was an unrecognized "know-nothing" like Ronald Reagan. The only thing you can say about the past which is TRUE is that it is not here now, and Reagan is definitely from a past we do not want to repeat.

People can also start to study Qabalah (a limitless study from the "past") if they write to Builders of the Adytum, which has graded lessons (very careful . . . it is not easy to learn when once one has been miseducated) and is on Figuera St. and Los Angeles. They say there has not been a CRISIS like this in milleniums; so your work is VERY IMPORTANT.

There are more but this will do. We REALLY need peace!

Marion Wylie
Oakland, CA

More On Food Irradiation

Dear Freeze,

My congratulations for your full and concise coverage of the food irradiation issue in Vol. 1, #8.

This issue's connection to nuclear weapons may at first seem vague, but it is clearly related.

The risks of irradiating food extend far beyond the nutritional and health problems. You are to be commended for bringing this nuclear issue before the public.

Sincerely,
Caroline T. Jacobson
Capitola, CA

GRAND OPENING OF THE



Featuring Freshly Milled Organic Blue Corn Pancakes, Waffles, Breads & Muffins

OPEN FOR BREAKFAST

7 AM TO 2 PM MON — SAT
9 AM TO 2 PM SUNDAY

LUNCH ITEMS SERVED

AFTER 11:30

~ Entrees ~

Blue Corn Pancakes
-also served dairyless

Blue Corn Waffle
-crisp, light & fluffy, this specialty is a combination of blue corn and oat flours

Ricotta Cheese Blue Corn Pancakes
-three light crepe-like pancakes served with a seasonal fruit compote and whipped cream

Sourdough Buckwheat Pancakes
-hearty whole grain, seasoned pancakes with a unique sourdough taste

Sourdough French Toast
-Above served with your choice of pure organic maple syrup, our own fruit syrup, or a cup of fresh fruit compote . . . 3.75

Fresh & Simple 3.25
-two eggs cooked however you like, crisp pan fried potatoes and your choice of one of our special breads or wheat toast

Earl's Bird Special 1.89
-one egg, any way you like, fried potatoes and your choice of corn bread, poppyseed bread or wheat toast -until 9am only

Tofu Rancheros 4.25
-scrambled tofu and fresh vegetables served on a tortilla with beans and covered in a spicy salsa

Fruit & Bread Plate 3.50

Fresh & Simple Lunch 2.50
-a bowl of fresh soup served with Blue Corn corn bread

~ Extras ~

Maple Syrup50
Fruit Syrup50
Fresh Fruit Compote50
Whipped Cream50
Yogurt50
Salsa50
Potatoes . . . 1.00
Single Egg75
Whole Wheat Toast75
Sausage . . . one patty95
Buckwheat Nash . . . 1.75

From Our Baker -served warmed with butter
Blue Corn Muffin75
Blue Corn Bread75
Poppy-seed Bread . . . 1.00

Cereals -
-served with milk and your choice of toast or small muffin
Hot Cereal1.75
Granola1.75
-with soy or nut and seed milk . . . 2.25

FULL Espresso Bar

Live Music each Sat. evening 8:00 PM

Desserts by ST. Chocolate

418 CEDAR, CORNER OF ELM, SANTA CRUZ —

Watch for Additional Evening Hours!

As France Tests Neutron Bomb

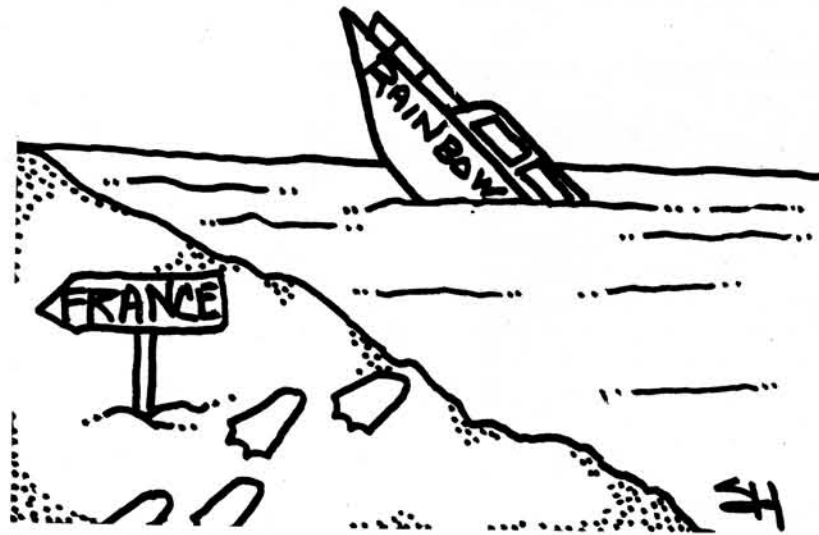
Greenpeace Scandal Fades From Headlines

by Igal Dahari

Before the Greenpeace affair finally went down in France, it took with it the French Defense Minister and the head of the French secret service, and left behind some stains on the reputations of French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

L'affair Greenpeace, as it is known in France, began July 10 when the Greenpeace flagship *Rainbow Warrior* sunk as a result of sabotage. The veteran protest ship was docked at the isthmus city of Auckland, New Zealand, waiting to lead a flotilla of ships to protest French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll. Two explosions, apparently caused by bombs attached to the ship's hull, immediately sent it down and killed one of its crew members, photographer Fernando Pereira. A few days later, New Zealand police picked up two French intelligence agents and charged them with murder and arson in connection with the sabotage. The police also issued international warrants for the arrest of four more French agents they say were involved in the plot.

At first, the French government denied any involvement with the sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior*, while the French press speculated on who, other than France, had sunk the ship. Still, the story was far from big news in Paris. If there were a rat to be smelled and a story to be dug out, it was not a job for the French press, which historically has been more "prompt to analyze and comment than to seek and discover," according to Daniel Vernet, editor of the leading French newspaper *Le Monde*.



sponsibility in the matter, until finally the Mitterrand government realized it could not escape offering a sacrifice to allay the attacks. Defense Minister Charles Hernu, an old friend of Mitterrand's, was asked to resign by Fabius, who labeled Hernu "politically responsible." Fabius also asked for the removal of DGSE's chief, Admiral Pierre Lacoste, for allegedly refusing to answer Hernu's questions on DGSE involvement. DGSE is a part of France's Ministry of Defense.

Trying to solve a political problem by causing some political heads to roll, an idea not new to France, was not guaranteed to succeed, especially when it seemed to come so late in the game. The press, along with opposition parties, were now looking at

operation whose aim was completely in keeping with conservative sentiments. The right had seemingly worn out its charges that the Mitterrand government handled the affair both slowly and sloppily. With parliamentary elections less than six months away, and the Socialists' popularity plunging due to domestic issues, some opposition leaders have fallen in line with former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's position: "My country, right or wrong."

Debate on the moral aspect of sinking the *Rainbow Warrior* — what little there was to begin with — is now practically extinct in France. Although France has promised to compensate Pereira's family for his death, a French apology to New Zealand for breaching the latter's territorial integrity has not materialized. Soon after France conceded that French agents had committed the sabotage, New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange began to press for millions of dollars in reparations for both his country and Greenpeace, and for a formal apology. The French have not responded to Lange's requests, and they give no indication of doing so in the near future.

Although the *Rainbow Warrior* incident is no longer on the front page in France, Greenpeace is. The worldwide environmental organization has gone on with its plans to protest the French nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The converted ocean-going tug *Greenpeace*, which took the *Rainbow Warrior's* place, led a number of ships to Mururoa Atoll, where the French are testing their version of the neutron bomb. The protest ships are being closely watched by French naval vessels as they hover about a French-declared 12-mile exclusion zone around Mururoa. A 36-foot ketch with seven protestors aboard, the *Vega*, has already been taken into custody by the French after it entered the exclusion zone. Greenpeace spokespeople reasoned that because fallout fails to respect 12-mile limits, they shouldn't have to, either.

Although some right wing politicians have asked for Mitterrand's resignation, it is not likely that the French president will step down over the sabotage of the *Rainbow Warrior* or the attempts to cover it up. A poll taken in late September by *Le Figaro* shows that while 52 percent of respondents believe Mitterrand knew about the DGSE's operation in advance, and 78 percent find

the operation itself "unacceptable," 65 percent think the Socialist President should remain in office.

Comparisons between l'affair Greenpeace and Watergate have been made both in France and the United States. The *New York Times*, for instance, published an editorial on Mitterrand's troubles entitled "Le Watergate." But these comparisons have proved to be invalid due to reasons which include these two facts: there is no judicial investigation in France like the one carried out by Judge John J. Sirica against the Nixon administration during the Watergate scandal, and Parliament will only investigate the President for high treason.

The most important difference between Watergate and the Greenpeace affair, however, is the nature of the wrongdoing as it is perceived in France. Mitterrand is not really believed to have committed any crime. Sinking the *Rainbow Warrior* "may have been stupid and clumsy," says Francois Goguel, a former professor of law at the Institute of Political Science in Paris, "but it is still an act covered by the reason of state, which Watergate was not." In other words, the French government had France's interest in mind when it planned the attack, and the subsequent cover-up was just a gauche mistake.

The French are determined to continue testing nuclear bombs in the South Pacific, and this seems to be a popular position with the French public. Fabius and new Defense Minister Paul Quilès were on hand at Mururoa on October 25 for the first test of the latest in French nuclear bombs, and the publicity around the testing and protesting issue seems to have drowned out l'affair Greenpeace. But the affair is just under the surface, and could return to center stage in November when the two DGSE agents being held in New Zealand are tried. The affair will probably also resurface during the March parliamentary elections.

The affair will not be quickly forgotten in New Zealand, which is taking France to the World Court over the matter. Nor has the affair escaped the eyes of other South Pacific nations, many of which already have souring relationships with France over the continued nuclear testing. The French maintain that the testing is safe, but if that is so, counter South Pacific leaders such as Sir Peter Kenilorea, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, "why can't the French Government carry out its tests in France?"

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

Mitterrand is not really believed to have committed any crime.

Two weeks after the sinking, however, the press exploded with numerous stories accusing the French intelligence service, DGSE, of planning and executing the unlawful operation against Greenpeace. Each day, new articles would appear, giving more details on how the operation was actually carried out, who in the DGSE was involved, and pointing the finger of responsibility at the Mitterrand government for giving the go-ahead order. Mitterrand, sensing the gathering storm, decided to ease tensions with a move that turned out to be a disastrous blunder. He appointed a special investigator, an old Gaullist civil servant named Bernard Tricot, to dredge up the facts about French involvement. Tricot's investigation ended with a report completely absolving the French government of any wrongdoing in l'affair Greenpeace, and Mitterrand hoped that the 29-page document would convince the press and the political opposition that the whole episode was at the end.

However, the only thing the report managed to convince anyone of was that the scandal had just begun. Fingers pointed to increasingly higher levels of government re-

Mitterrand and Fabius as very possibly involved. The Conservative daily *Le Figaro* claimed in an October 4 article that the decision to sink the *Rainbow Warrior* came at a June meeting by Hernu, Lacoste, chief of staff General Jacques Saulnier and Mitterrand advisor Francois de Grossouvre. *Le Figaro* asserted that Mitterrand knew of the plot "since the beginning of June"; how could "Gen. Saulnier and Francois de Grossouvre have acted without his blessing?" The paper called "unbelievable" the idea that the French president had no previous knowledge of the plan to attack Greenpeace.

Beginning about the middle of October, however, l'affair Greenpeace began to wind down. The French press curbed and then altogether stopped its stories on the matter. The reasons for the decline in coverage of the story included a general loss of interest, the diversion caused by the current French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll, and the drying up of the government sources who had been leaking to reporters.

The political right, always on the watch for an issue with which to bash the Socialist government, found it difficult to criticize an

Kirkpatrick Redefines Terrorism

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick was quoted in the *New York Times* on an important difference between international terrorism and the French intelligence agents' sabotage of the *Rainbow Warrior*. "I'd like to say that the French clearly did not intend to attack civilians and bystanders and maim, torture or kill," the former chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations said. One person was killed when French agents blew up the ship on July 10 in New Zealand.



Planet Watch

by Igal Dahari



West Germany Adviser Likes Star Wars

The West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is continuing its movement towards full participation in the Reagan Administration's Star Wars project. The latest step was taken by Horst Teltschik, Kohl's national security advisor, in a recent address he gave at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation near Bonn. Teltschik told his audience of diplomats and government officials that an agreement on Star Wars between the West German and U.S. governments could materialize by the end of this year. He said that such an agreement is of "vital interest" to the Federal Republic, and he also credited the Star Wars program with precipitating the latest Soviet disarmament offers. At the same time, Teltschik called the latest Soviet offer "vague." He said that details of the offer, which are not available publicly, were passed on to West Germany's government by the Administration.

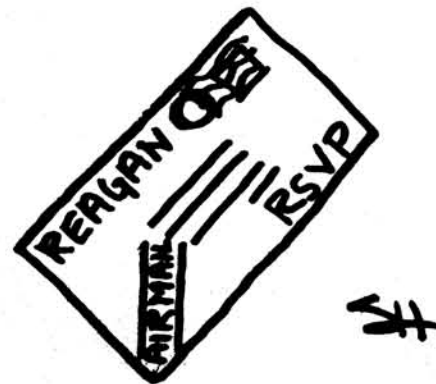
West Germany may also be looking forward to some immediate rewards from Star Wars, such as an inflow of dollars and American technology. The Pentagon is prepared to offer European companies Star Wars research contracts, and West German industry is eager for lucrative deals through a U.S.-West German accord.

Belgium March Against Cruise

A demonstration against the deployment of American cruise missiles recently took place in Brussels, Belgium. The protesters, who marched through the city, numbered between 50,000 to 100,000. The lower estimate was made by the police, the higher one by the march's organizers.

Belgium-Netherlands Not Invited

The Reagan Administration has angered the Dutch and Belgian governments by not inviting them to a consultation meeting intended to show unity before the Reagan-Gorbachev November summit. The October 23-24 meeting took place in New York, in the midst of the United Nations' 40th anniversary celebration. Belgium and the Netherlands indicated their frustration by calling for a special meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Foreign Ministers. Such a meeting is not expected to take place, however, since it requires unanimous agreement from all NATO members.



NATO's Foreign Ministers do gather twice a year at regularly scheduled meetings.

Invited by Reagan were Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan. President Francois Mitterrand of France declined, and it is believed that he was angry when the meeting was publicly announced before his decision came.

The Administration's failure to invite Belgium and the Netherlands seems anomalous in light of its objectives to station dozens of American cruise missiles in each of these countries. The Dutch government has not yet agreed to receive the missiles,

since deployment is very unpopular with the public, and elections are coming up in May 1986. On October 26, Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers was presented with an anti-cruise deployment petition bearing almost four million signatures. The petition was organized by various Dutch organizations, including church groups, trade unions, Princess Irene of the House of Orange, and the powerful opposition Labor Party. The Labor Party has promised to overturn any decision by the Lubbers government to deploy the American missiles, if it comes to power after the May elections. Lubbers has indicated that a decision will be made before the elections, possibly in the first week of November.

In Belgium, which is suffering from Europe's worst unemployment, the deployment of the cruise missiles is an issue that gives way to economic matters. Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' ruling coalition, which has consented to deployment, was returned to power in recent elections. Although there is widespread opposition to the 48 expected missiles, sixteen of which have already been deployed at the rural Florennes air base, the Martens coalition and its opposition mostly campaigned on economic issues. The opposition party which campaigned mainly against the missiles, the Flemish Socialists, did gain six seats in the Belgian Parliament.

India-Pakistan U.S. Mission Half Successful?

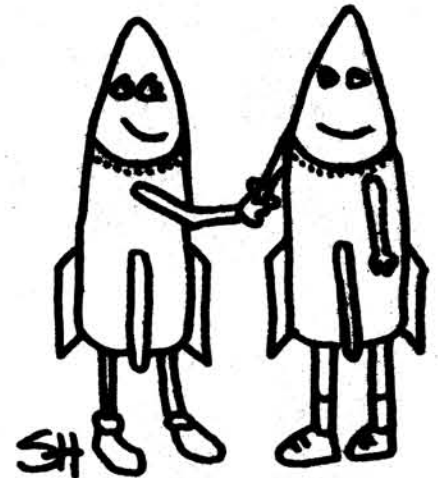
The United States recently sent a delegation to both India and Pakistan to try to help diffuse regional tensions arising from the threat of nuclear weapons. However, the four-day mission appears to have achieved nothing.

Since 1947, India and Pakistan have fought three wars against each other, and relations have remained tense. India is believed to have had nuclear weapons capability ever since it exploded a nuclear

device in 1974, and Pakistan is considered to be on the brink of developing its own nuclear bomb. Both countries refuse to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which would require them not to possess any nuclear armaments. Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, however, recently offered to abide by the treaty's requirements if India does the same.

The U.S. mission, headed by Under Secretary of State of Political Affairs Michael H. Armacost and National Security Council member Donald R. Fortier, piqued India but seemed to please Pakistan. A Pakistani Foreign Ministry official said that the American delegation gave Pakistan a "better appreciation... of the Indian position."

But India criticized the mission for equating the subcontinent's situation to a bilateral arms race. India maintains that it has no nuclear weapons program, while charging that Pakistan is engaged in such a venture.



Sweden Swedes Unhappy Over Nukes

Not all Swedes agree with their government's policy of allowing U.S. Navy ships that may be carrying nuclear weapons to dock. On October 8, in the port city of Goteborg, Swedish protesters showed their anger and disapproval of this policy by holding a demonstration against a visit by two American Navy ships believed to have nuclear weapons on board.

Sweden is officially neutral and nuclear-free, but this excludes port calls. Sweden had originally invited the two American ships to visit Stockholm, but then canceled the invitation after it became known that a British naval ship would be there concurrently. A spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry explained the cancellation by saying that too high a profile for NATO ships would compromise Sweden's neutrality. The Ministry then changed the date and place for the port call of the American ships so it would not coincide with that of the British ship.

DON'T SPACE OUT

Beam in!

ENJOY INEXPENSIVE
HEALTHY VEGETARIAN
SOUPS
SALADS
SANDWICHES

A WIDE ARRAY OF
REFRESHING
BEVERAGES
&
ESPRESSO DRINKS

AND
INDULGE IN OUR
DANGEROUS DESSERTS*
(*FEATURING THE CHOCOLATE MADNESS)

OPEN LATE SATURN CAFE

MON-FRI: NOON-12:30AM
SAT & SUN: 1-12:30AM

SATURN CAFE 1230 MISSION ST (HWY 1 BETWEEN LAUREL & BAY) SANTA CRUZ 429-8505

Britain Hyde Park Finds Cause

London's Hyde Park was the scene of a pro-disarmament demonstration that drew more than 100,000 people on October 27. The purpose of the event was to send a "message to the people of Britain, indeed the people of the world," says Dan Smith, deputy chairperson of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in London. Smith's group organized the rally, along with a five-mile march through London that took the marchers past both the United States and Soviet embassies. The march ended with the rally at the park, which was connected by telephone to a similar event in the Netherlands at the Hague. The Dutch demonstrators presented Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers with petitions asking him to reject the 48 American cruise missiles slated for the Netherlands. Lubbers' decision on deployment is expected in early November.



China Holes In The Pact

The pact between the United States and China allowing the Chinese to buy American nuclear reactor plants, and the uranium to power them with, is a "porous document that fails to meet [some] requirements of the Atomic Energy Act," according to the senior arms analyst for the Union of Concerned Scientists.

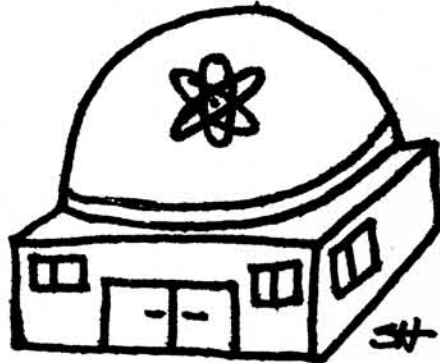
The analyst, Peter A. Clausen, charged in a recent *New York Times* opinion article that the U.S.-China agreement effectively allows the Chinese to circumvent two of the Act's most important conditions—the requirement that American-supplied reactors in China be open to inspection, and that any reprocessing of American-bought uranium be subject to U.S. veto power. The purpose of inspection would be to see that the plants are not being used for any military purposes. The uranium supplied to China could be processed into plutonium, the key ingredient in the recipe for making nuclear bombs. Clausen maintains that "veto rights are so heavily qualified as to be worthless."

The Reagan Administration, which initiated the agreement with China, is now pushing for congressional approval. Senator Alan Cranston of California opposes the agreement on the grounds that "China has either engaged in serious nuclear trade negotiations with or actually has continued a series of nuclear exports to" Brazil, Argentina, Pakistan, South Africa and Iran. Cranston, a Democrat, said he obtained the information from several executive branch sources, including some individuals at the Pentagon.

Congress is expected to easily pass the proposal, but Cranston says that he and a few other Senators will attempt to draft legislation which will include more non-

proliferation provisions in the agreement.

One reason the agreement seems to have such strong backing in the White House and on Capitol Hill may be that the government does not want to imperil its improving relations with China. But Clausen points to the instability of international relations as a warning against "absent-minded nuclear cooperation." Another reason may be due to lobbying by this country's powerful but slumping nuclear industry, which Clausen describes as "starved for [new] markets."



Some Open Reactors

China has agreed to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect some of its civilian nuclear power plants. The surprise announcement was made by the Deputy Minister of China's Ministry of Nuclear Industry, Zhou Ping, while he was speaking to the 29th conference of the IAEA in Vienna. Zhou told the conference that China "has decided to voluntarily offer to place some of its civilian nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards."

The 112-member IAEA, formed in 1957 to foster the nonmilitary use of nuclear power, is an extension of the United Nations.

U.N. Talk

China's Foreign Minister, speaking before the United Nations 40th General Assembly, called for an international treaty for the "complete prohibition and destruction of outer-space weaponry."

In a speech that was aimed at the United States and the Soviet Union, the Foreign Minister, Wu Xueqian, told the Assembly that "outer space belongs to all mankind and ought to be used for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all." He also went on to say that the world's nuclear powers should pledge not to use nuclear weapons first, that NATO and Warsaw Pact nations should work on reducing their conventional armaments, and that the 40-nation conference on disarmament in Geneva should produce an agreement to completely ban chemical weapons.

Xueqian, commenting on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. arms control negotiations, said that "it would be unrealistic to pin our hope for peace only on their talks."

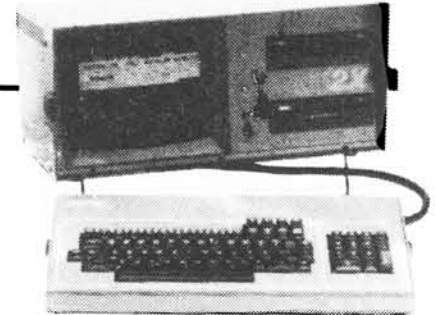
Italy Big, Long, And Peaceful

In early October 30,000 Italian demonstrators set out on a one day march to protest against nuclear weapons. The 14-mile march began in the central hill town of Perugia, and ended in Assisi, the town made famous by St. Francis. Italian police reported that the entire march, which took place on a winding road, was without any reported incidents.

**Everything you always
wanted in a computer
system — but thought
you couldn't afford!**

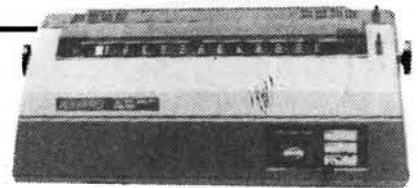
Computer

Z-80 Processor, 64K RAM,
2 DS/DD Disk Drives,
Parallel and Serial Ports,
300 Baud Internal Modem,
Clock and more.



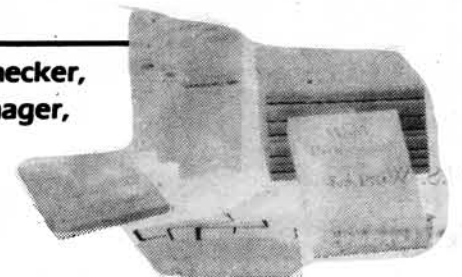
Printer

True Letter Quality, 10, 12, 15
cpi, True Proportional Spacing,
Interchangeable Print Wheels,
Tractor Feed Option, and more.



Software

Word Processing, Spelling Checker,
Mail Merge Utility, Base Manager,
Electronic Spreadsheet,
Communications Program,
CP/M Operating System,
and more!



**KAYPRO Business
Pak**

\$1895 Complete!

Now \$1595 Complete!

From

**RABBIT
computers**

1005 Cedar

Santa Cruz

425-7166



Open early. Open late.

The Crêpe Place

Now open daily at UCSC's Kresge College with the same great soups, salads, beer and wine, country breakfasts, sinfully rich desserts, and, of course, our famous crepes.

Downtown Santa Cruz . . . 2027 N. Pacific Avenue . . . 425-9866

On the Hill . . . Kresge College, UCSC . . . 429-6131

SUMMARY

Congress has entered the second phase of the discussions on defense funding for the fiscal year 1986—the Appropriations process. Appropriations is when Congress grants the check writing power for weapons systems they have just authorized. Currently the House Appropriations Committee is meeting. Various members of this committee will offer amendments to reduce or delete funding for specific weapons systems. The following weapons systems are expected to become the target of such amendments:

STAR WARS

Representative Vic Favio (D-Sacramento) will offer an amendment to cut the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) budget from \$2.75 billion to \$1.9 billion. This is the lowest funding level that will be offered in committee.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Representatives Porter (R-IL) and AuCoin (D-OR) will co-sponsor an amendment to delete funding for chemical weapons production.

TRIDENT II

Representative Markey (D-Mass) 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.

The Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee will meet within the week to mark-up their own version of the Defense Appropriations Bill. No amendments to this bill are expected to be offered in the Senate subcommittee.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The current prohibition on material assistance, training, advice or executive contingency funds to support military or paramilitary activity in Nicaragua (the so-called Boland amendment language) is due to expire with the current fiscal year. If such prohibition is to continue, it must be attached to the Appropriations Bill, currently under debate in a house subcommittee. This initiative must come from the House since it is highly unlikely that the Senate will either initiate or approve any such prohibition. If the Boland language is incorporated into the 1986 Defense Appropriations Bill, it will prohibit any CIA or Pentagon involvement or support for the Nicaraguan Contras.

Beginning October 24 the House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on a request from the Reagan Administration for a \$54 million "Counter Terrorism" Program for the region of Central America. This program would provide training for the military and police forces of the governments of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala, and is not subject to any restrictions or conditions. Under this program, Central American military and police forces would not have

to offer accountability for any actions undertaken as a result of their "training." A similar program was discontinued in 1974 when a Congressional investigation revealed that the money was being used to fund training in torture techniques. Representatives from the Defense and State Departments will be on hand at the hearing to justify the Administration's request. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has indicated it might hold hearings in November, but currently shows little interest in such hearings.

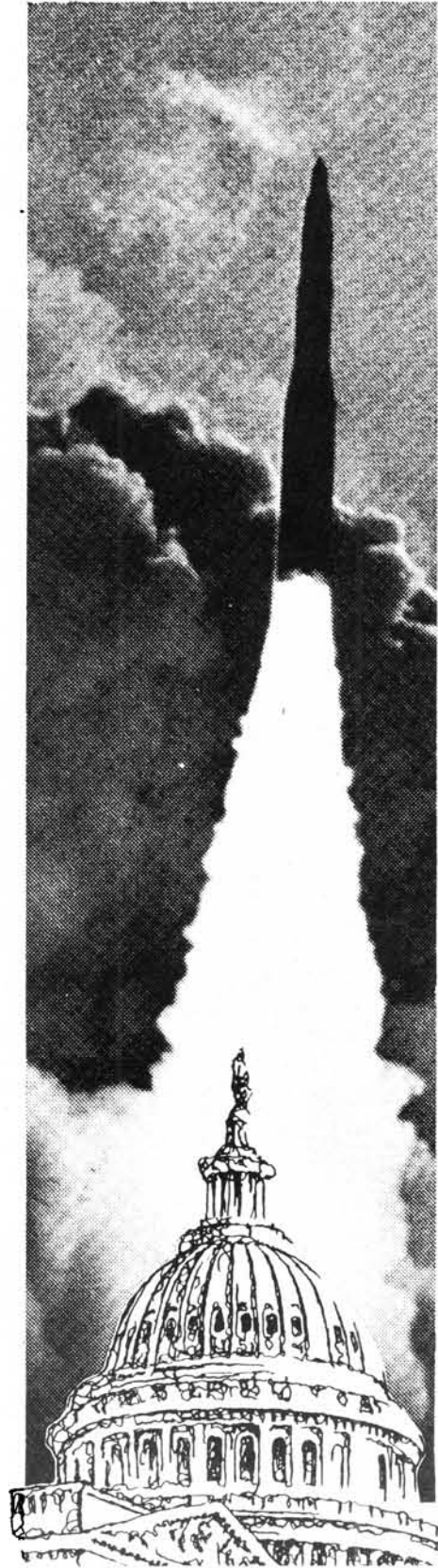
LEGISLATION HJRes3

The House has postponed indefinitely a vote on HJRes3, which calls upon the President to resume negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Somehow, the Administration has managed to persuade House Speaker Tip O'Neill and the rest of the House that such a resolution would be "badly timed" in light of the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit. The Soviet Union, you may remember, has already begun its own six month moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons with the intention of extending the moratorium if the United States should agree to stop its own testing. Representative Patricia Schroeder (D-CO) will introduce legislation mandating a U.S. moratorium to begin before January 1, 1986. It is unlikely, however, that such a bill will be voted on this Fall. 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. The Administration is terming the current Soviet moratorium on testing a "propaganda tool."

S274

The Senate approved a measure which would require a criminal records check for those with access to nuclear power plants. Under the conditions of this bill, individuals would be fingerprinted, and that information would be sent to the FBI for a criminal history check. Currently, most background checks for potential employees at nuclear power plants are limited to state and local files. A similar measure is under consideration in the House.

Shelly D'Amour is the Action Alert Coordinator of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.



Contact 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

Congressman Leon Panetta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2861/local: 429-1976
(Sixteenth Congressional District)

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



Hotlines

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

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

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

Central America Legislative Hotline
202-483-3391

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

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.

November 1

GENEVA WATCH

Since nuclear arms talks began March 12, 1985:

- 234 days have passed.
- 1,872 new U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads have been built.
- 861 U.S. and Soviet strategic and medium range nuclear missiles have been deployed.
- 136 U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons have been tested.



More Fudged Tests

In yet another case of fraudulent test reports in a nuclear power plant, a Wisconsin man was sentenced to six months in prison. According to a federal attorney, James V. Padavano pleaded guilty in a plea bargain to two counts of falsifying reports. Padavano was employed by the Pullman Higgins Company which runs the quality assurance program at the Seabrook, New Hampshire Nuclear Power Plant. He was an examination technician whose job it was to test welds on piping systems. Padavano was sentenced to six months in prison and three months probation for falsifying test reports on nearly 100 welds at the Seabrook plant.



Physicians Win Peace Prize

"Stop all nuclear explosions" is the prescription of Dr. Bernard Lown and Dr. Yevgeny I. Chazov, co-founders of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, this year's recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The physicians' organization has 135,000 members in 41 countries. A spokesperson for the group, Dr. James Muller, said their efforts have proved that doctors around the world agree "that a nuclear war must not be fought and cannot be won. Modern medicine will have nothing to offer the victims of a nuclear conflict."

The Nobel Peace Prize was accepted by Dr. Lown, an American cardiologist at the Harvard School of Public Health and Dr. Chazov, the personal physician of the top Soviet leadership and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee since 1982. Dr. Chazov has also been a Deputy Minister of Health since 1968. Their organization was chosen by the Norwegian Nobel Committee which said the group "performed a considerable service to mankind by spreading authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare." Egil Aarvik, chair of the prize committee cited the significance of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva in the decision to present the award to an American and Soviet citizen. "If this award has any message, it is for the two superpowers to come up with results of their negotiations."

When Dr. Chazov and Dr. Lown heard about the award on October 10, they immediately urged President Reagan to stop all nuclear testing. Pleased that the Soviets began a five-month moratorium on nuclear tests in August, the doctors said President Reagan could now halt the nuclear

arms race "with one stroke of the pen."

In addition to supporting a ban on nuclear explosions, the group also advocates a verifiable freeze on the development of all nuclear weapons and declaration of no-first-use by the world's nuclear powers.

Computer War Unconstitutional?

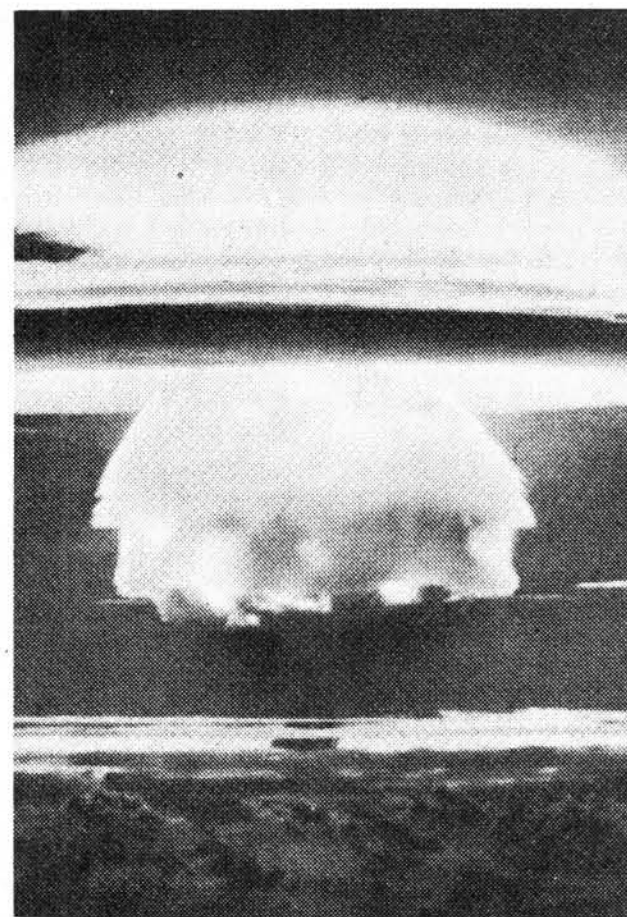
The military's Launch on Warning Capability program (LOWC) is under attack by Clifford Johnson, a computer specialist at Stanford University. According to Johnson, the LOWC would detect a Soviet nuclear launch and automatically launch U.S. missiles in retaliation before the Soviet missiles hit—within three to ten minutes. Johnson claims that the automatic aspect of LOWC violates the Constitutional requirement that "only Congress shall have Power . . . to declare war."

The military argues that it is not developing an LOWC, but Johnson's case is built, in part, on the military's own reports. A 1984 government report on Star Wars describes how the system would initiate automatic responses to various situations. And Fred Ikle, Undersecretary of Defense for Policy made a statement for the U.S. Senate that Star Wars could cause a nuclear war because it might require automatic firing of U.S. weapons to destroy Soviet missiles while still over the U.S.S.R. Johnson also cites Robert Cooper, director of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, who told the Senate in April, "We might have the technology so [the president] couldn't make a mistake.

Johnson, who has spent much time and money in his fight, wants the automatic response concept declared unconstitutional, regardless of whether or not the military is using it. He asserts that the possibility of a nuclear war, or a nuclear mistake made by a computer, endangers his life. The case was dismissed in San Francisco U.S. District Court. Judge Spencer Williams ruled that Johnson's complaint was a "political matter," and could not be decided in court. Johnson appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. One of the judges presiding, Judge William Morris, said "I thought the Constitution was clear that only Congress can declare war." Using computers is "in itself a decision to engage in nuclear war."

Johnson and his supporters hope that Morris' view will prevail, and that the case will be remanded to the District Court. If it is not, Johnson will have to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Johnson says that his goal is to bring the case to public attention, whether or not he can win it. As Daniel Arbess, executive director of the Lawyer's Committee on Nuclear Policy said in discussing the case, "Every question of public law has a certain political element in it. The courts are hiding behind doctrines and are not fulfilling their responsibility to uphold the Constitution" in refusing to confront the issue.



Hot Flashes

by Terry Teitelbaum, Ann Maxcy, and Stephanie Ann Hoffman

Nuclear AIDS

Epidemics of AIDS and other diseases will follow a large-scale nuclear war, according to a theory presented by scientists at a three-day symposium in September sponsored by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. Scientists presented studies of the immediate and long-term effects of nuclear war, asserting that the effects will be much worse than standard government estimates.

David S. Geer, dean of medicine at Brown University, and Lawrence Rifkin, a Brown medical student, base their claims of an AIDS epidemic on immune system damage caused by a nuclear blast. Survivors would suffer direct and ultraviolet radiation, burns, physical injuries, malnutrition, psychological stress and depression, all of which could destroy immune system cells in the same way that the AIDS virus does. The result—epidemics of AIDS and AIDS-related diseases (tuberculosis, leprosy, pneumonia, legionnaire's disease, and probably cancer).

Other scientists presented studies prepared for the symposium. Among their conclusions:

- Famines will kill billions of people because nuclear dust and soot accumulated in the atmosphere would change the earth's climate and destroy agriculture.

- "Superfires" after the blast would cause hurricane-force winds, air temperatures hotter than boiling water, and lethal toxic gases.

- The lethal dose of radiation is "considerably lower than was thought before." This assertion, from Joseph Rotblat of the University of London in England, means that previous estimates of radiation casualties are unrealistically low.

- As the size of nuclear attacks grows, the distinction between military and civilian targets fades. Frank von Hippel, a Princeton University physicist, concludes that tens of millions of people would die or be injured in any attack.

Amerika The Red

Life is gray and dull. No one has had a new car in 10 years. Fresh tomatoes are impossible to find. Everyone is hopeless. Drug and alcohol abuse are rampant.

This is life ten years after the Soviets take over the United States, a grim scenario portrayed in an upcoming ABC television movie. "Amerika," a 16-hour miniseries to be aired sometime next year, will serve to "make us think about what our values are, and about the responsibilities of being an American," according to producer/director Donald Wrye.

However, Stephen F. Cohen, professor of Soviet politics and history at Princeton University, sees a more negative purpose. The movie "will reinforce the image that the Soviet Union is a pathologically expansionist power with a blueprint for taking over the world, including the United States," he said. And Jerry Hough, professor of political science at Duke University said, "It is a premise that is an absolute myth."

The film's writer, ABC President of Motion Pictures Brandon Stoddard, denies any political message is intended by "Amerika." But Accuracy in Media (AIM), a conservative group that watches for leftward leanings in the press, claims that the group's complaints about ABC's "The Day After," provided impetus for the film. "The message of 'The Day After' was that nothing

could be worse than nuclear war so we should accommodate the Soviets," said Bernard Yoh of AIM. Yoh believes that "America" shows the other side—"what would happen if America surrendered."

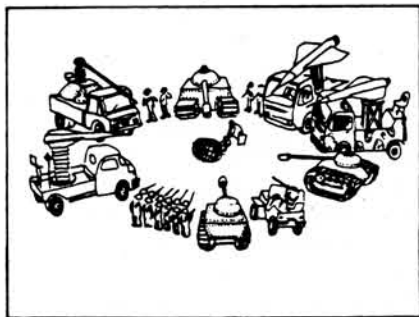
The project, which will cost ABC \$40 million, is likely to arouse controversy over its political implications and menacing portrayal of the Soviet Union, especially at a time when that country is engaged in sensitive arms negotiations with the United States.

Doomsday Trucks

A protracted nuclear war is the idea behind "Doomsday trucks," 18-wheel tractor trailers built to withstand nuclear blast and radiation. The trucks, fitted with radio and satellite communications equipment, are described by the Pentagon as "commander-in-chief mobile command centers," which would house the president and generals after a nuclear attack.

A recent NBC report has put the Doomsday trucks in the news, although reports of the truck turned up as early as 1981. A 1981 Senate hearing described the trucks as "highly survivable command centers for battle staff, the National Command Authority (the president) and senior military." A 1981 Congressional Budget Office study revealed that the Army was well along in development of the trucks. NBC reported that TRW, Inc. was the prime contractor for the trucks and had built at least two prototypes of the truck.

In 1984, the military requested \$20.5 million for development of the trucks. A 1986 fiscal budget refers to the continued need to develop and test designs of the trucks, which requires yet more money.



Smashed Satellite

The Pentagon admitted that the Solwind satellite the Air Force destroyed in an anti-satellite weapon test on September 13 was still providing scientific information. Although the military claims that the satellite was "expected to expire at any time," Dr. Robert A. MacQueen, director of the high-altitude observatory at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, said that the destruction was a "deplorable decision. The satellite was still providing useful and important scientific information and would have continued to do so."

The Air Force built a special target satellite for the test, but could not launch it because of technical problems. They chose Solwind when searching for an existing satellite to use in its place. The anti-satellite rocket smashed Solwind to smithereens in a performance the Air Force described as "absolutely flawless."



"Preventing Nuclear War"

Like to watch television? Whether you do or not, you might like this. Over 40 public television stations across the U.S. are broadcasting a 14-part film series entitled, "Preventing Nuclear War." You can still catch part of the series which started last September and will run through November.

The series, produced by The Cambridge Forum, includes "In The Nuclear Shadow: What Can the Children Tell Us?," "What About the Russians?" "Gods of Metal," and "Weapons in Space."

The Forum is encouraging people to inform their local public television stations about "Preventing Nuclear War," and to request that it be broadcast if it isn't already scheduled. Also, grassroots activists are being asked to encourage people in their area to watch.

To assist local groups and television stations in hosting public forums and panel discussions, the Cambridge Forum will provide a question guide, a compilation of relevant resources and a list of contacts in nuclear politics. For more information, contact The Cambridge Forum, 3 Church St., Cambridge, Ma. 02138, 617-495-2727.

Protest Photos Withheld

Freedom of the press clashed with defendants' rights in a civil disobedience case involving photographs of an antinuclear demonstration which took place in Portland, Oregon last April.

Three defendants charged with resisting arrest and harassment of police officers requested that photos taken by a photographer for the *Oregonian* be made available for testing the recollection of prosecution and defense witnesses. Their request was granted by the presiding judge, who contended that the Oregon law which protects news sources and unpublished materials must give way when a defendant asserts an arguable position that the protected evidence could be beneficial to the defense.

Executive editor of the *Oregonian*, William A. Hilliard, refused to turn over the photographs. He was sentenced to prison for contempt of court on October 7. Hilliard is appealing the ruling, claiming that the law explicitly protects broadcast and print media from subpoena by courts for unpublished information, specifically including "notes, outtakes, photography or tapes."

If Hilliard appeals, his sentence will be stayed until the appellate court rules on the case. The appellate court's decision could be subject to review by the Oregon Supreme Court.

Just Passing Through

New York City has enjoyed a ban on the transportation of nuclear wastes through the city from 1976 until 1982. Now the city must submit to a federal law which gives the Federal Department of Transportation greater jurisdiction over the shipment of hazardous material allowing the department to overrule local bans.

At issue is the shipment of spent nuclear fuel from the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Long Island to a reprocessing plant in Idaho. The city appealed the overruled ban by filing a lengthy study with the Department of Transportation which showed it would be 32% safer to ship the waste over the water to Connecticut.

The shipments were suspended last June

because the Energy Department was waiting for approval to use a modified cask that would carry more spent fuel than the old cask. Brookhaven won't divulge exactly when shipments would resume for "security reasons."

Upset by the planned resumption of nuclear shipments, nine members of Congress from the New York metropolitan area sent a telegram to the Secretary of Energy, John S. Herrington, asking him to suspend the shipments pending the outcome of an appeal by New York City. The members said, "We view this decision to resume shipments as being totally unwarranted at this time." They also pointed out that Brookhaven had enough space to store the spent fuel for at least two and a half years.

PIPE LINE
1121 PACIFIC AVE.
PACIFIC GARDEN MALL
425*PIPE



PEACE PIPE
115 SAN JOSE AVE.
CAPITOLA VILLAGE
475*7119

Subscribe To
The Monthly Planet

Mail to:
The MONTHLY PLANET
c/o Nuclear Weapons Freeze
320-G Cedar St.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

_____ \$15 for 1 year (11 issues)
_____ \$10 student/senior/low income

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to Nuclear Weapons Freeze



Offering You
the
Best Selection
of
Organic Produce
in
Town

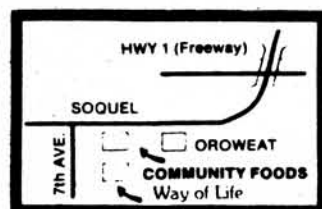
with fruits, vegetables
and greens from the
many certified organic
growers in our area.

**We're not as far
away as you think
and
our prices are
hard to beat!**



We accept food stamps
and we're on the bus route

2724 Soquel Ave. S.C.
462-0458
Mon.-Sat. 10-7:30 Sun. 10-5:30



A Food Irradiation Plant In The East Bay?

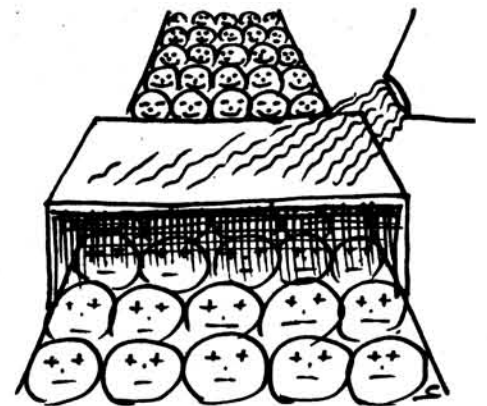
by Richard Buckminster

The Livermore Valley, long the site of controversies surrounding uses of nuclear energy in peace and war, has become the arena for a new debate — the use of radiation to preserve and disinfect food.

Some industry and government officials see a glowing future in zapping fruits, vegetables, grains and other produce with radiation derived from high level nuclear wastes. This, in their opinion, puts this unwanted waste to good use.

Irradiation is known to increase shelf life dramatically — potatoes and onions, for instance, may last for more than a year, and would be permanently inhibited from sprouting. Also, it could replace the need for EDB, a post-harvest chemical fumigant recently banned by the Food and Drug Administration. However, not everyone is convinced that these gains are worth their price.

Scientists and consumer groups point to evidence suggesting that genetic and reproductive irregularities may be associated with the consumption of irradiated food, and feel that its promotion is premature.



"The plant's safety features will be virtually indestructible, capable of withstanding a substantial earthquake," said Dave Holmes, Tech-S President.

Dublin Mayor, Pete Snyder, says his support of the plant is still shaky despite these assurances. "The safety doesn't neces-

"We are not necessarily against food irradiation. We are against sticking it in the middle of a populated area. We are getting it jammed down our throats."

"None of the exhaustive studies have been done," says John Gofman, Professor Emeritus in medical physics at U.C. Berkeley. And until they are, he feels that "we cannot be sure of the safety of these foods."

Residents of Dublin, California are mainly concerned with another safety issue: a proposal to construct a food irradiation facility containing a large amount of radioactive cesium 137 in the midst of their city.

"If I lived there, I'd be real alarmed," said Kathleen M. Tucker, executive director of the Health and Energy Institute, a group in Washington, D.C., which opposes food irradiation. Because cesium dissolves easily in water, it could escape into the pool surrounding the steel capsules, and from there could leak into the environment, Tucker said. She pointed out that the cesium in the plant would emit more than 250 times the amount of radiation lethal to humans.

This is a critical concern to nearby residents who are alarmed by the proximity of the proposed nuclear facility to the city Little League field, Valley High School, and hundreds of homes in their quiet community.

On September 3rd, the National Food Processors Association, along with their subsidiary, Tech-S Corp., submitted a preliminary application to Dublin City officials to construct a 7000 sq. ft. food irradiation facility, where they hope to research and develop this new technology. The proposed irradiator would have a radioactive source of three million curies, which can potentially irradiate about 11 tons of produce per hour.

sarily have to be physical," he said. "It needs to be mental safety, too."

The location of the proposed plant in Dublin (15 mi. east of Oakland) is strategic for industry's goals, being within sight of the freeway interchange of 580 and 680, which link the San Francisco Bay Area to the Central Valley agricultural areas.

Lyn Dinelli and Pat Temple, residents living a few blocks from the proposed site, took action on their own, founding Citizens Against Radioactive Dublin, or CARD. "We are not necessarily against food irradiation," Temple said. "We are against sticking it in the middle of a populated area. We're getting it jammed down our throats." CARD has been focusing on its own community, and "developing a good rapport with the average citizen," said Dinelli. They have been encouraging residents to sign petitions, talk to their neighbors, and voice concerns at upcoming public meetings to be held by the City Council. Dinelli is encouraged by CARD's work so far. "People are beginning to realize that this is our town, and that we can have a say, and control what happens."

At a recent public meeting, industry officials assured Dublin residents that the facility was "designed to survive a direct hit from a Boeing 747." One curious resident asked, "How did you test that?"

The Santa Cruz Coalition to Stop Food Irradiation, or CSFI, will be closely watching events in Dublin, and will be attending public hearings. CSFI can be reached at P.O. Box 5183, Santa Cruz, CA 95063 or phone (408) 426-CSFI.

California Shuttle Launch Heats Up

by Peter Lumsdaine

Amid mounting public interest, the Air Force has confirmed the charges made by several peace organizations that a precedent-setting space shuttle mission planned for next March will include tests of key Star Wars equipment. The October 10 Pentagon announcement was issued as preparations in California moved forward, both for the shuttle launch and for nonviolent civil disobedience being planned to obstruct it.

The launch, scheduled for March 20, 1986 from Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB), is historic in several important ways. If the launch goes according to government plans, it will be the first time a shuttle takes off from a military base, the first launch from the West Coast, and the first time humans will fly over the North and South poles in a spaceship. Future Vandenberg launches are seen as crucial by Pentagon planners because they will enable the shuttle to place satellites into strategic "polar orbits" which is not feasible with Cape Canaveral lift-offs.

'DEFENSE' OR FIRST STRIKE

USAF Major Ronald Rand told reporters that the March flight will include testing of airplane detection equipment. This equipment is "Teal Ruby," an infrared sensing device crucial to the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative or Star Wars program. Such devices are designed to target Soviet aircraft for destruction, while other space weapons are aimed at satellites and missiles. As the late Herbert Scoville (a retired CIA Research Director) has pointed out, these weapons could not stop a massive surprise

attack on the U.S., and the Pentagon itself does not claim that they would. Speaking last May at the national Stop The Arms Race in Space conference, Scoville explained that their only logical purpose is to complete the Pentagon's rapidly emerging arsenal of weapons designed for a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union.

NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE

The exception to secrecy rules about the March payload will not mean a more relaxed atmosphere around VAFB according to insiders. Base employees have told the author that pat-down searches of Vandenberg workers are being instituted, and that Air Force Police are making unusually in-

the nature of the history that will be written remains to be seen.

Peter Lumsdaine is currently organizing the statewide **First Strike Prevention Project** in California.

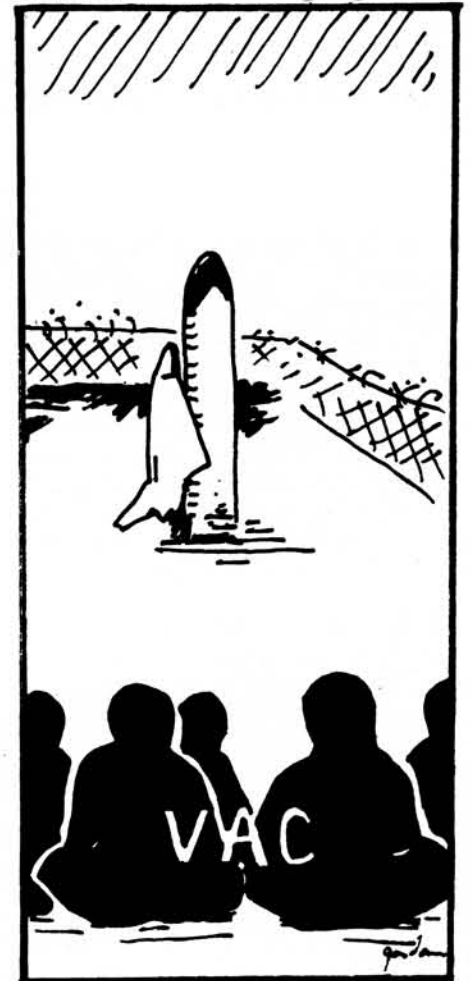
...launching from a Strategic Air Command base provides levels of secrecy impossible at Cape Canaveral.

John Pike from the Federation of American Scientists and David Morrison from the Center for Defense Information said months ago that "Teal Ruby" would be onboard the first Vandenberg shuttle, and the Vandenberg Action Coalition (VAC) has been working since last spring to publicize this fact.

In officially announcing the payload, Major Rand said that the tight secrecy rules imposed on military shuttle missions were partially lifted for this flight "because of mounting congressional and public interest," but added, "This doesn't mean we've changed our policy," and details of the tests are still top secret. In fact, the Pentagon says that the other main reason for the move to Vandenberg is that launching from a Strategic Air Command base provides levels of secrecy impossible at Cape Canaveral.

tensive preparations for March. The military authorities are bracing for another historic precedent at that time: the first time in its history that the shuttle, and the whole Star Wars program, will run head-on into opponents prepared to physically, nonviolently disrupt a launch.

The Vandenberg Action Coalition is organizing a nonviolent occupation of the launch security zone, several square miles of wooded hills and sage-covered sand dunes, which must be cleared of "unauthorized" people before the shuttle can take off. VAC occupations of smaller security zones in 1983 caused "serious breaches of security" and massive disruptions of Vandenberg's work according to ex-base commander General Jack Watkins. With the eyes of the press and perhaps half a million observers turning towards March's "historic event,"



the bicycle trip

1201 SOQUEL AVE. at SEABRIGHT
SANTA CRUZ, CA. 95062
427-2580
MOUNTAIN BIKES,
BMX BIKES,
STREET CRUISERS and CHILDRENS' BIKES

Rock Lobster
BIANCHI
EXPERT REPAIRS

PACIFIC AVENUE

709 PACIFIC AVE. south of LAUREL ST.
SANTA CRUZ, CA. 95060
423-1314
RACING and TOURING BIKES
BMX BIKES
MOUNTAIN BIKES and CHILDRENS BIKES

BONTRAGER
MARUISHI
FRAME REPAIR

Both Stores Offer

Winn Mega
Salsa
CUSTOM WHEEL BUILDING

Hours
10am - 6pm
MON - SAT

Star Wars Is The Key To The Summit

by Alice Gandelman and Terry Teitelbaum

On November 19, communities from one continent to another will await the first handshake between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. Every U.S. President since Dwight D. Eisenhower has met with a Soviet leader for the purpose of enhancing communication and defusing tension. The upcoming summit will be President Reagan's first meeting with his Soviet counterpart. A successful meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev will be a positive step toward reducing the threat of nuclear war.

The summit offers great potential for a meaningful arms control agreement. Gorbachev has made it clear that he would like to do more than "exchange a handshake and smile for the cameras" when he meets Reagan in Geneva. And Reagan, in one of his weekly radio speeches, expressed hope for real negotiations to begin promptly. However, he added that he desired the ensuing arms talks to be "free of preconditions and other obstacles to progress." This was a clear reference to the Soviet stance on Star Wars, the U.S. plan for a space-based defense against nuclear missiles.

The specter of aggressive Star Wars research and field testing by the United States could very well overshadow bright hopes for the summit meeting. It is the one issue that President Reagan says is non-negotiable. Yet it is the very issue which the Soviets hold to be the key to deadlocked negotiations.

Moscow has clearly established its opposition to the Star Wars program on several bases. A superior technology such as this program might give the U.S. serious advantage in a defensive arms race, thus forcing the Soviets to develop a similar system of their own. The huge cost of building and deploying such a system does not appeal to the Soviets, nor does the major restructuring of nuclear arsenals and military centers that such a shift from offensive to defensive systems would entail.

is abandoned a period of dangerous instability will ensue and the possibility of nuclear war will increase. The Reagan administration, however, maintains that the ABM treaty is safe. Administration officials claim that Star Wars research and testing, in fact all aspects of the program short of deployment, are allowed under the treaty. While even the original negotiators of the treaty point out that Star Wars is the very type of system that the treaty was intended to prevent, the real issue is that the Soviets

the United States follows suit. The Soviet initiative is the first step toward a comprehensive test ban which could substantially curtail the nuclear arms race and lead to a comprehensive freeze on production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

In addition, public awareness is high about the significance of the summit for slowing the momentum of the nuclear arms race. National organizations are working together to make the summit as successful as possible by mobilizing and demonstrating the massive public support for a meaningful summit. These groups, which include Physicians for Social Responsibility, SANE, and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze, have been gathering thousands of signatures to be delivered to Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva. These signatures are attached to an appeal for a freeze on the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons while the arms talks proceed. And local vigils will be held all over the world on the eve of the summit to demonstrate widespread hope and support for the meeting.

The stakes are high, yet many world leaders and peace activists are confident that the summit will offer significant opportunities for both leaders to show their commitment to ending the nuclear arms race and ensuring national security.

The summit offers great potential for a meaningful arms control agreement.

Perhaps the most important objection the Soviets have to Star Wars, however, is that they see it as an abrogation of the Antibalistic Missile (ABM) treaty which they signed with the United States in 1972. The treaty, considered by most experts to be the very cornerstone of arms control, prohibits the testing and deployment of defenses against nuclear weapons. The treaty is important because it has, until now, prevented either side from developing a defense against incoming missiles. The country with such a defense would be able to launch a first strike against its enemy with the assurance it could withstand retaliation. Many experts fear that if the ABM treaty

see the program as a treaty violation.

The Reagan administration has said that the ABM treaty should be reaffirmed at the summit meeting. This may prove difficult because the Soviet view is that Star Wars is a "glaring contradiction" to the treaty. And, of course, Reagan has held firm that Star Wars will not be on the negotiating table in Geneva.

Yet Star Wars could still be the key to the summit. The Soviets have made a proposal which would, among other things, cut strategic nuclear delivery vehicles by 50% on both sides. This proposal, however, includes a ban on the development of all space weapons, including scientific research. While U.S. officials have balked at the space weapons ban (which would affect Star Wars), they've complained even more loudly over the Soviets' definition of "strategic." According to the Soviets, "strategic delivery vehicles" includes U.S. weapons deployed in Europe and aimed at the Soviet Union. It does not include Soviet weapons aimed at Europe but unable to reach the U.S. Under this proposal and based on this definition, the U.S. would be required to cut more weapons, in actual numbers, than the Soviet Union.

This could be a serious deadlock in negotiations. Combined with the U.S. commitment to Star Wars, to which the Soviets are vehemently opposed, this definitional dispute makes the prospects appear bleak at first glance. Yet these snags could actually be turned into bargaining chips which could conceivably contribute to satisfactory compromises on both sides leading to a very real arms control agreement. Both the Soviets and the Americans may budge on the issues on which, until now, they've held firm. The Soviets could conceivably trade a willingness to revise their definition of "strategic delivery vehicles" to one acceptable to the U.S. for a U.S. agreement to limit Star Wars development. Moscow has already indicated that it would tolerate fundamental research on Star Wars as long as it did not turn into development and testing of prototypes. Thus the very issues that appear to be causing a deadlock could be transformed into the keys to an arms control agreement and eventual nuclear disarmament.

There are other hopeful signs as well. The Soviets have not tested a nuclear weapon since August 6 of this year and have pledged not to do so until January of 1986. They will extend this moratorium beyond January if



A Gift For Peace



A Gift of Knowledge

Send a Gift Subscription to *The Monthly Planet* for 1986. 11 issues for just \$15 or \$10 low income.

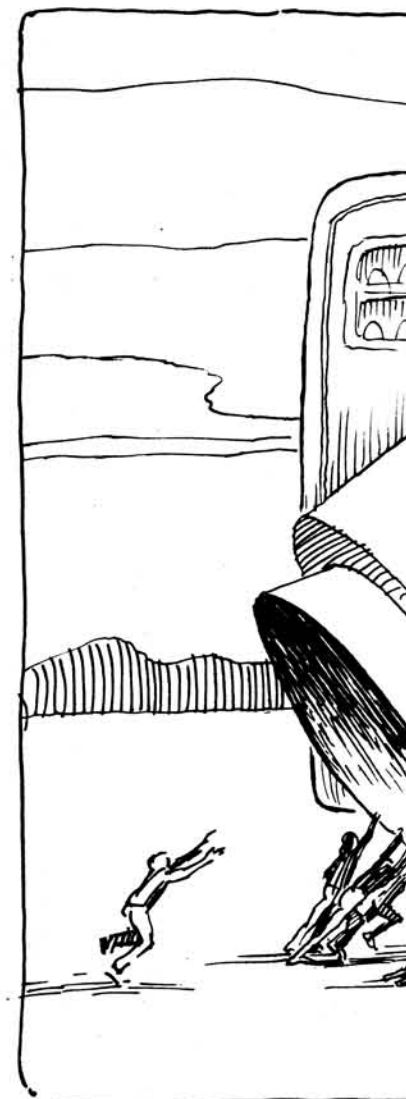
A Gift of Commitment

Buy a Gift Membership to the Santa Cruz Nuclear Weapons Freeze for 1986.

A Gift of Sharing

Give a Donation of Any Amount to The Santa Cruz Nuclear Weapons Freeze in the name of someone special.

It's an easy and caring way to give. Contact the Freeze Office at 458-9975 to order your holiday gifts for peace.



The Summit

period of dangerous increase. The Reagan administration officials research and testing, in the program short of the treaty. The Star Wars is the very issue is that the Soviets

the United States follows suit. The Soviet initiative is the first step toward a comprehensive test ban which could substantially curtail the nuclear arms race and lead to a comprehensive freeze on production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

In addition, public awareness is high about the significance of the summit for slowing the momentum of the nuclear arms race. National organizations are working together to make the summit as successful as possible by mobilizing and demonstrating the massive public support for a meaningful summit. These groups, which include Physicians for Social Responsibility, SANE, and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze, have been gathering thousands of signatures to be delivered to Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva. These signatures are attached to an appeal for a freeze on the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons while the arms talks proceed. And local vigils will be held all over the world on the eve of the summit to demonstrate widespread hope and support for the meeting.

The stakes are high, yet many world leaders and peace activists are confident that the summit will offer significant opportunities for both leaders to show their commitment to ending the nuclear arms race and ensuring national security.



Superpower Summit The Evolution of A

by Ed Glennon

Historically, summit meetings between U.S. and Soviet heads of state have led to meaningful arms control agreements. There have been ten summit meetings between a U.S. president and his Soviet counterpart since 1955. The following are highlights from summits which dealt with nuclear arms control.

Date: September 25-17, 1959

Location: Camp David

Participants: President Eisenhower and Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Although this was not a formal summit meeting, the two leaders met during Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. Berlin and Germany were the main topics, with some general discussion on nuclear disarmament. The only joint statement on nuclear arms control was a general one, saying that "the strictest comprehensive control (should be achieved) over any disarmament agreement." However, the general mood was conciliatory, and the term the "spirit of Camp David" was coined.

Date: May 22-29, 1972

Location: Moscow

Participants: President Richard Nixon

and General Secre

This summit was the era of detente been carefully li number of smal Brezhnev and N pleted arms cont U.S. and the Sov arms control pac Limitation of Systems (ABM tr Agreement on C Respect to the L Offensive Arms

was meant as an negotiations on S permanent or lo menced. At the summit, the two le tion of principl stressed peaceful sole framework big-power restrain each other, and c Brezhnev to annu

Date: November

Location: Vladiv

Participants: Nix

No progress ha

but there were sor

treaty violation. Administration has said that it would be reaffirmed at the summit. It may prove difficult to insist that Star Wars is a condition to the treaty. And, as held firm that Star Wars negotiating table in

It would still be the key to the summit. The U.S. has made a proposal to freeze other things, cut off development of all new long range scientific research. The Soviets have balked at the proposal (which would affect the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles) even more so. The Soviets' definition of "strategic" includes U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe and aimed at the Soviet Union. The U.S. does not include Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe but unable to offer this proposal and on, the U.S. would be seen as having nuclear weapons, in actuality, in the Soviet Union.

The serious deadlock in the summit is combined with the U.S. position on Star Wars, to which the Soviets are strongly opposed, this makes the prospects for a summit dim. Yet these snags have not turned into bargaining chips. It is conceivable that both sides could make promises on both sides of arms control agreement. The Americans may be willing to do so on which, until now, the Soviets could not bring themselves to revise their policy on "strategic delivery vehicles" to the U.S. for a U.S. Star Wars development. The Soviets have indicated that it would like to see research on Star Wars turn into development of strategic weapons. Thus the very summit may be causing a deadlock in the keys to an eventual nuclear

hopeful signs as well. The U.S. tested a nuclear weapon in 1952 and have pledged to stop testing by January of 1986. They will not test beyond January if



A Bene

AN



World I

WO

S

13

\$

Advar
Way of
and

Superpower Summits: The Evolution of Arms Control

by Ed Glennon

Historically, summit meetings between U.S. and Soviet heads of state have led to meaningful arms control agreements. There have been ten summit meetings between a U.S. president and his Soviet counterpart since 1955. The following are highlights from summits which dealt with nuclear arms control.

Date: September 25-17, 1959
Location: Camp David
Participants: President Eisenhower and Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Although this was not a formal summit meeting, the two leaders met during Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. Berlin and Germany were the main topics, with some general discussion on nuclear disarmament. The only joint statement on nuclear arms control was a general one, saying that "the strictest comprehensive control (should be achieved) over any disarmament agreement." However, the general mood was conciliatory, and the term the "spirit of Camp David" was coined.

Date: May 22-29, 1972
Location: Moscow
Participants: President Richard Nixon

and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

This summit was the key meeting of the era of detente. The groundwork had been carefully laid in advance for a number of smaller agreements while Brezhnev and Nixon personally completed arms control negotiations. The U.S. and the Soviets signed two major arms control pacts—the Treaty on the Limitation of Antibalistic Missile Systems (ABM treaty), and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT I). The latter was meant as an interim accord while negotiations on SALT II, envisioned as a permanent or long-term treaty, commenced. At the conclusion of the summit, the two leaders issued a declaration of principles. This declaration stressed peaceful coexistence "as the sole framework for the nuclear age," big-power restraint in their dealing with each other, and committed Nixon and Brezhnev to annual summit meetings.

Date: November 23-24, 1974
Location: Vladivostok
Participants: Nixon and Brezhnev.

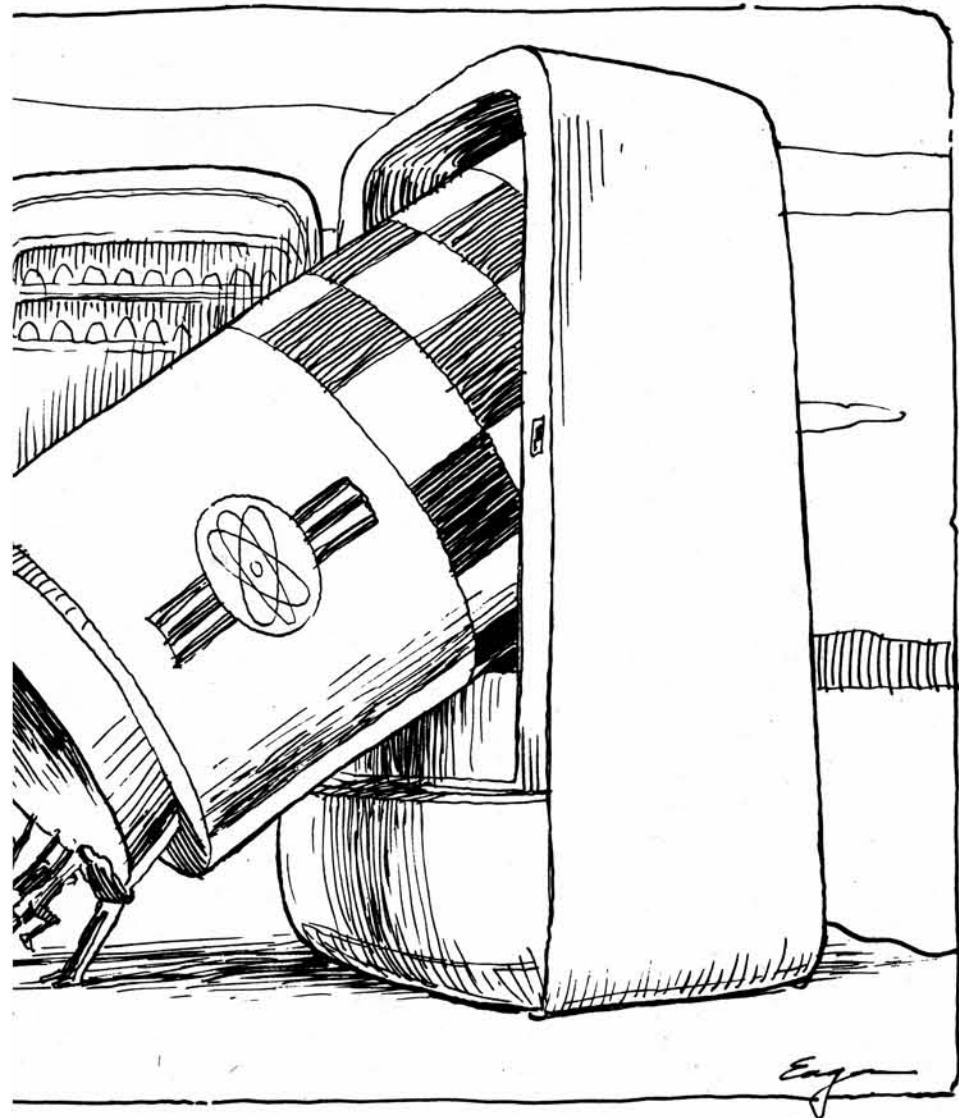
No progress had been made in SALT, but there were some arms control agree-

ments arrived at: Protocol to the ABM Treaty limiting each country to one ABM site instead of two; Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (Threshold Test Ban); and the final communique which committed both countries to a new interim SALT accord.

Date: June 15-18, 1979
Location: Vienna
Participants: President Jimmy Carter and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

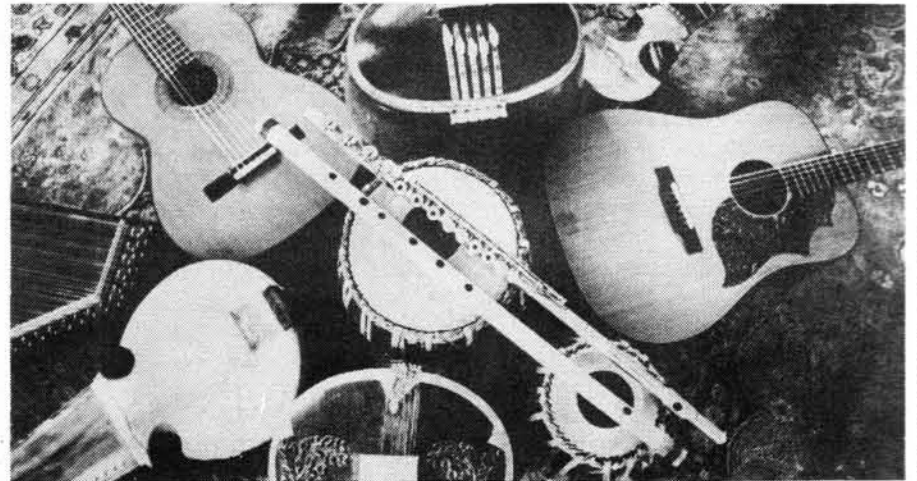
It was at this meeting that SALT II, the product of seven years and three administrations, was finally signed, after the two leaders clarified one last agreement on the Backfire bomber. In addition to SALT II, several other areas of arms control were discussed, including nuclear proliferation, European force reduction talks, anti-satellite weapon negotiations, conventional arms transfers, chemical weapons and radiological weapons. Carter and Brezhnev agreed that "definite progress" had been made in the comprehensive test ban negotiations, and they "confirmed the intention of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to work to complete preparation of this treaty as soon as possible."

(reprinted from SANE)



A Benefit For The Nuclear Weapons Freeze
Co-sponsored by KZSC, 88.1 FM

ANCIENT FUTURE



World Beat ♦ World Melody ♦ World Harmony

WORLD FUSION MUSIC

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16

MORAGA HALL

1307 Seabright Ave., Santa Cruz

8 PM

\$6.00 Advance; \$6.50 At Door

Advance tickets available at: Nature's Bounty, Gateways,
Way of Life, Capitola Bookcafe, People's Natural Food Store,
and the Freeze Office (320-G Cedar St., Santa Cruz)

Info: 408-458-9975

Star Wars: Threat To The ABM Treaty?

by Debra Van Dusen

Thirteen years ago the United States and the Soviet Union concluded SALT I negotiations and signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. In so doing, both nations agreed to limit anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense to the small system each operated at the time, and, in the words of the Treaty, *not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based.*

When Nixon and Brezhnev signed the ABM Treaty in 1972, each acknowledged that a superpower race for ABM systems was not in their countries' best interests, for several reasons: the vast technical difficulties and overwhelming costs of building effective systems, ABM vulnerability to countermeasures and preemptive strikes, and the inherently destabilizing nature of ABM defenses. What then has changed since 1972?

Many experts say that nothing has changed—that the political, strategic, and technical issues are the same in 1985 as they were when the ABM treaty came into being. But others say recent improvements in sensor and computer technology, space transportation, and "kill" mechanisms such as directed energy beams, have opened the door to a new kind of defense.

On March 23, 1983, President Reagan unveiled an ambitious undertaking toward just such a system: the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), popularly dubbed "Star Wars." In that speech he called upon the U.S. scientific community to develop "... the means of rendering ... nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete ...," and outline a research and development program aimed at investigating complete protection from Soviet missiles for the U.S. and its allies.

Now, two and a half years later, controversy rages around every conceivable aspect of the effort. One of the concerns of that debate is the effect Star Wars will have on the ABM Treaty, which stands today (along with the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty) as one of only two major arms control treaties currently binding the superpowers.

A wide range of weapons developments, both U.S. and Soviet, have eroded the intent of the ABM Treaty for several years. Most significant of these are anti-satellite weapons (ASATs), designed to destroy satellites essential to intelligence-gathering and early attack warnings; anti-tactical-ballistic missiles (ATBMs), interceptors which destroy enemy aircraft as well as short and intermediate-range (tactical) ballistic missiles; and large phased-array radars (LPARs), which can detect and track thousands of small objects and provide early attack warnings as well as battle-management information. Although these weapons systems are not designed expressly to defend against strategic ballistic missiles (clearly an ABM Treaty violation), they could easily be used for such purposes.

STAR WARS THREATENS THE ABM TREATY

Few would disagree that Star Wars poses the most serious threat yet to the

ABM Treaty. Currently the space-based defense system is only in the first stages of research and development. The goal of Star Wars research is to determine whether an effective defense against strategic nuclear weapons (ballistic missiles) is possible. Therefore, the *purpose* of the Star Wars program clearly violates the *spirit* of the Treaty, which outlaws the

The U.S. and the Soviet Union are bound to have differing opinions as to whether a rail gun or a particle beam laser (both Star Wars technologies) should be defined as components. To circumvent this obstacle, the U.S. may exploit an arms control loophole and test Star Wars technology under the guise of ASAT weaponry. The technology and capabilities of



by the time the ABM Treaty put a ceiling on early defenses. But the weapons were "developed" even after the Treaty removed the need for them, largely because it was difficult to bypass the MIRV capability once it already existed.

Star Wars critics say the proposed defense won't do away with the deterrent of mutual assured destruction as its supporters have promised. Rather, it will make things worse by dangerously upsetting the balance of power between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. This is because Star Wars is not 100 percent fail-safe: some enemy warheads will "leak" through it. The most effective way for the U.S. to use such a partial defense is to surprise the Soviet Union with an all-out nuclear attack, then use the Star Wars "defense" to destroy the weakened Soviet retaliation. With Star Wars to rely upon, the U.S. may be more inclined toward a policy of first strike in a crisis situation.

That the Soviet Union sees Star Wars as an offensive, rather than defensive, weapon was evidenced by Yuri Andropov's statements, made four days after President Reagan announced his defense plans in 1983. According to Andropov, "... the [United States'] intention to secure itself the possibility of destroying with the help of ABM defenses the corresponding strategic systems of the other side, that is of rendering it unable of dealing a retaliatory strike, is a bid to disarm the Soviet Union ..."

A Soviet Union which feels threatened by Star Wars cannot be expected to wait passively for the next five to ten years while the U.S. considers whether to deploy its space-based defense. Rather, Soviet leaders will undoubtedly direct steps to counter Star Wars now and preserve nuclear equity with the U.S. at all costs. U.S. leaders would act no differently under these circumstances. The arms race will feel the impact of Star Wars, regardless of whether the President's vision of defense becomes a reality. The good intentions of Star Wars may, after all, pave the way to more nuclear weapons, not fewer.

"We cannot take in earnest the assertions that the SDI [Star Wars] would guarantee invulnerability from nuclear weapons," stated Gorbachev in his *Time Magazine* interview. "In the opinion of our experts (and, to my knowledge, of many of yours), this is sheer fantasy. However, even on a much more modest scale, in which the Strategic Defense Initiative can be implemented as an anti-missile defense system of limited capabilities, the SDI is very dangerous. This project will, no doubt, whip up the arms race in all areas, which means that the threat of war will increase. That is why this project is bad for us and for you and for everybody in general."

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

... the purpose of the Star Wars program clearly violates the spirit of the Treaty, which outlaws the development of ABM defenses.

development of ABM defenses.

But does Star Wars research violate the *letter*—the actual terms—of the Treaty? Article V of the Treaty specifically prohibits development, testing, and deployment of ABM systems or components. Judging whether or not the Star Wars program currently violates this clause, depends on how certain key words—*development* and *components*—are defined. The Treaty does not define those terms, and needless to say, Star Wars supporters and critics are on opposite sides of the fence in the definition debate.

Those who maintain that the Star Wars program fully complies with the Treaty note correctly that the provisions do not prohibit research of any kind. Current work in progress, they say, is just that and no more: research. Critics, on the other hand, say we are engaged in *developing* weapons, not just researching them. But it is difficult to prove what is meant in the Treaty by the word *development*. Does it mean preliminary work toward a weapon blueprint, work (such as current Star Wars research) which stands a good chance of yielding weapons which will be built, tested, and deployed? Or does it mean only the post-blueprint stage? Star Wars supporters say development means the latter. Critics, of course, hold the reverse opinion: it's perfecting the blueprint that counts.

Several factors hint that the U.S. regards its Star Wars program as something more than research. The program was publicly proclaimed from the White House, by the President himself, a highly unusual way to initiate a mere research project. Star Wars' ostentatious governmental backing is matched by enormous financial support—an estimated \$26 billion through the end of this decade. And finally, it is difficult to ignore the fact that the weapons systems under investigation—lasers, particle beams, and various kinetic projectiles—are the object of *applied* research, rather than basic research. And the line between applied research and development is very fine indeed.

Fifteen major tests are scheduled in the late 1980s and early 1990s to demonstrate whether or not certain portions of the Star Wars technology are feasible. The ABM Treaty specifically prohibits testing defense system *components*, an ambiguous term which could be taken to mean something as general as a "part."

ASAT and Star Wars frequently overlap, but no treaty limits ASAT testing and deployment.

It is not difficult to predict how the Soviets will view the impact of a new space-based defense on the ABM Treaty. In a recent interview with *Time Magazine*, Gorbachev stated, "... we do not consider [Star Wars] to be a research program. In our view, it is the first stage of the project to develop a new ABM system prohibited under the treaty of 1972."

ARMS CONTROL WITHOUT THE ABM TREATY?

What would happen if the ABM Treaty were discarded? It depends on whom you ask. Star Wars proponents will tell you that it is high time we laid the Treaty to rest, and encouraged the proliferation of defensive, rather than offensive, weapons. Defense is a better deterrent, they say, than our current policy of mutual assured destruction (MAD—the capability of each superpower to launch a devastating retaliation, even after first suffering a full-scale nuclear attack assault from the enemy).

"It's important to recognize that any means that produces a question about the unqualified success of an attack is a deterrent," wrote Edward Teller recently in *Discover Magazine*. The eminent physicist, who fathered the H-bomb and almost singlehandedly persuaded President Reagan to launch plans for a defense system, went on to say that, "even a moderately efficient defensive system will have a strong deterrent effect if combined with some retaliatory ability."

If Star Wars technology is successful, the U.S. administration plans to deploy the new defensive system while bilaterally reducing offensive weapons. In fact, critics and supporters both agree that Star Wars will work only if offensive weapons are sharply limited.

But can they be limited? Star Wars critics say the ABM Treaty's demise will lead to a highly destabilized and dangerous situation. Destroying limits on defense systems, they warn, will unleash a furious new round of the arms race, in offensive, as well as defensive, weapons. As a precedent they point to MIRVs (multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles), a highly destabilizing offensive weapon developed in reaction to the defensive systems of the 1960s and early 1970s. MIRVs were on the drawing board

Does The ABM Treaty Mean What It Says?

by Terry Teitelbaum

U.S. plans for developing a space-based system to ostensibly defend the country from a Soviet nuclear attack are prompting growing concerns from arms control experts about erosion of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Traditionally, the interpretation of a treaty is based upon what the parties to the treaty agree to.

Administration officials can't even agree among themselves on the "correct" interpretation of the ABM Treaty, designed to prevent either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. from developing a defense against ballistic missiles. And neither the original American team of negotiators of the treaty nor the Soviet Union agree with any of the interpretations issuing forth from the feuding government officials.

Article I of the treaty says, in part, that "each party undertakes to limit antiballistic missile systems" and "undertakes not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country."

Article V of the treaty says the parties undertake "not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based."

And Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security, definitively stated, "The one correct view" of the treaty would permit testing and development of advanced antimissile technologies.

Yet negotiators of the ABM treaty say they had something else in mind when the treaty was written. John B. Rhineland, the legal advisor to the American delegation that wrote the treaty, said that these interpretations are "in effect, a repudiation and abrogation of the treaty." The administration's opinion conflicts with "what we thought we did" in negotiating the treaty. What they thought they did was prohibit the development of nationwide, or even larger area, antimissile defenses by either party.

Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator of the ABM treaty, does not believe that testing and development of Star Wars is permitted by the pact. According to Smith, "the United States has now unilaterally revised the last arms control treaty that it has ratified—and has done so in a radical fashion that goes to the heart of the bargain."

The Office of Technology Assessment, a non-partisan congressional agency, issued a warning about Star Wars and its effect on the ABM treaty in a recent report. "If we

The administration's opinion conflicts with "what we thought we did" in negotiating the treaty.

Robert McFarlane, White House national security advisor, however, has said, "Research involving new physical concepts, as well as testing, as well as development, indeed are approved and authorized by the treaty." He has declared this to be the "fixed" policy of the Reagan administration.

George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, has taken a softer line than McFarlane. He said McFarlane's statement merely pointed out that a broader interpretation was possible, but that the Star Wars program would be conducted "in accordance with a restrictive interpretation of the treaty's obligations." This means that work on Star Wars would be limited to research only.

"Agreed Statement D" of the ABM treaty says, "In order to insure fulfillment of the obligation not to deploy ABM systems and their components ... the parties agree that in the event ABM systems based on other physical principles and including components capable of substituting for ABM interceptor missiles, ABM launchers or ABM radars are created in the future, specific limitations on such systems and their components would be subject to discussion" and agreement in accord with other articles of the treaty.

Robert McFarlane refers to this provision when claiming that the treaty permits not only research, but testing and development of exotic new technologies such as beam weapons and sophisticated new sensors to control and guide them. McFarlane said this means the "treaty does, indeed, sanction research, testing and development of these new systems."

were to allow the ABM treaty regime to erode prematurely, and then learn from our ballistic missile defense (BMD) research that new BMD technologies will not fulfill our requirements, we could end up with the worst of both worlds: no arms control to limit Soviet BMD, no effective U.S. BMD, and, quite possibly, proliferated Soviet offensive forces intended to overcome an anticipated U.S. BMD."

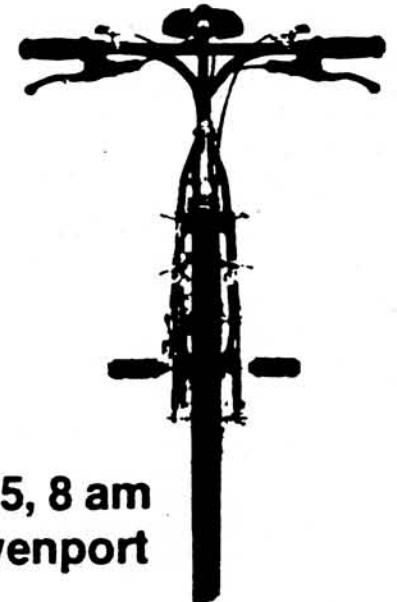
The agency concluded "Treaty language is the expression of the agreed expectations of the parties. Put simply, a treaty means what the parties have agreed it means. Unilateral determinations of compliance—although essential to the political debate—do not bind other parties."

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



Join the 1st Annual

Bike-a-thon for Peace in Central America



November 16, 1985, 8 am
Santa Cruz to Davenport

A benefit for:
SALVADORAN MEDICAL RELIEF FUND

PRIZES!

Meet at Upper Crust parking lot on Mission.

Sponsored by the Santa Cruz Campaign to Stop Bombing El Salvador, a project of the Coalition for Nicaragua and the Comité de Solidaridad con El Salvador.

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO RIDE, YOU CAN SPONSOR A RIDER.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO COALITION FOR NICARAGUA
Make Tax deductible checks to Salvadoran Medical Relief Fund (SMRF)

REGISTRATION FORM

MAIL REGISTRATION AND CHECKS TO:

(EACH RIDER MUST SEND US A FORM)

BIKE-A-THON
BOX 366
SANTA CRUZ, CA
95061

name _____
PLEASE PRINT

phone (day) _____ (eve) _____

address _____

CALL:
458-0303/429-1039

city _____ zip _____

Congressional Report Blasts Star Wars

by Terry Teitelbaum

President Reagan is selling Star Wars, his ambitious space-based defense plan, to the American public as the best way to prevent nuclear war. However, a recent report by the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) concludes that Star Wars may actually make nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union more likely.

The OTA, a non-partisan agency which makes recommendations to Congress on technical issues, found that an effective defense would require an almost perfect shield from nuclear attack. The report further says, "A strategic defense which could assure the survival of all or nearly all U.S. cities in the face of unconstrained Soviet nuclear offensive force does not appear feasible." As the U.S. proceeds with developing Star Wars, the Soviets will probably step up production of offensive nuclear weapons designed to overwhelm the system, the report warns.

The Soviets will also be likely to develop their own Star Wars system. Until both countries install even moderately effective space-based defense, a period of dangerous strategic instability will occur, according to the OTA. The agency warns that such a transition period would require very careful negotiation on both Star Wars and offensive nuclear weapons limitations.

Instability will increase even more if both countries deploy highly capable, yet imperfect shields. One of the key conclusions of the OTA report is that there would be "an extremely dangerous possibility" of a nuclear

surprise attack. Deployment of an imperfect system on either side might create the strong incentive for one side to attack first. After destroying a portion of the enemy's missiles, the attacking country would be more confident its own shield could withstand the limited counterattack by its crippled adversary.

Representative Les Aspin (D-Wis.), chair of the House Armed Services Committee, was distressed by the OTA report on Star Wars. He said, "What this means is that after spending billions and billions of dol-

A statement from the Pentagon countered the OTA's conclusions, claiming that the Administration was already pressing the Soviet Union to agree on mutual deep cuts in offensive weapons. However, the Soviets hold Star Wars as the main point of contention in the arms talks underway in Geneva and as the key focus of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. The Soviet proposal to reduce strategic nuclear weapons by 50% is conditioned on a total ban on space-based defensive weapons.

While the OTA report is critical of Star

enhance stability as both countries make a transition to defensive systems. The OTA also said that U.S. countermeasures designed to penetrate a Soviet missile defense were "at least as important" as the President's program itself.

Many other critics of Star Wars, such as the Center for Defense Information (CDI), the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), and former Lockheed engineer Robert Aldridge, believe that the program should not even be researched.

CDI, a Washington-based military research organization headed by retired flag and general officers, issued a statement on Star Wars which concludes, "By placing weapons in space, we create a situation in which any internal satellite malfunction, or malfunction caused by impact of space trash, could be misinterpreted as an enemy attack. Weapons in space increase the chances of accidental war." The organization supports "a draft treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space," which was presented at the U.N. by the Soviet Union last year.

The Union of Concerned Scientists, an organization of scientists, engineers and other professionals concerned about the impact of advanced technology on society, maintains that Star Wars research and testing will escalate the arms race, reduce stability and "feed a new cycle of mutual suspicion and fear between the superpowers."

Robert Aldridge, an aerospace engineer who has worked twenty-eight years de-

... Star Wars may actually make nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union more likely.

lars, we could find that we have bought ourselves greater instability than the world has ever confronted in the atomic age."

Aggressive research and testing of Star Wars programs will threaten the entire arms control process as well as the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty which limits defenses against intercontinental missiles, according to the report. The OTA maintains that the President's vision of a world protected from nuclear weapons would only come to pass if both sides agreed to drastically cut back on their offensive missiles.

Wars, it does not condemn the entire program. The agency agrees with those who maintain that some research is necessary, yet is cautious on how that research should be carried out. It warns that U.S. research at current high levels will encourage more Soviet striking power, not less. In the absence of any agreements limiting offensive weapons, the Soviets may find countermeasures to overwhelm any U.S. defensive system far cheaper than the defensive system itself. The agency recommends that research be limited and all tests deferred until an overall defensive design is in place to

Well within

*Private Hot Tub
and Sauna Suites*

*overlooking
a Japanese Garden*

*112 Elm St.
Downtown Santa Cruz*

458-WELL

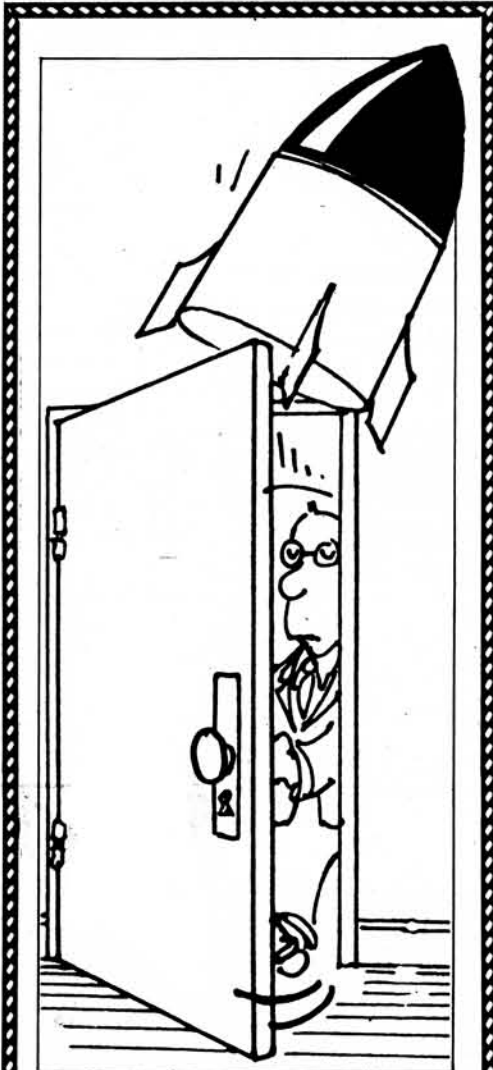
*Hours: Now open 3 pm weekdays
Noon on Sat. & Sun.*

signing and researching nuclear weapons, concurs with CDI and UCS. In a technical analysis of Star Wars, Aldridge concludes that the program "will in fact negate any concept of deterrence. By having the ability to intercept Soviet missiles launched against the United States, the Pentagon will acquire the option to attack the Soviet Union with impunity." This finding is consistent with that of the OTA. However, Aldridge, like CDI and UCS, believes that all space weapons should be banned. He said, "The United States and the world would be much safer if the Star Wars programs were canceled and the resources used to alleviate human suffering."

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

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.





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 Mikhail 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!

Recycle For The Freeze

Take your aluminum cans and newspapers to Ecology Action Recycling Center on 1260 17th Ave. and tell them you're a Freeze supporter. They'll pay us cash for your trash!

the poet 
AND PATRIOT
 Irish pub

DINNER SERVED NIGHTLY
5:30-10:00 PM

INTERNATIONAL MEALS AT REASONABLE PRICES

OPEN FOR LUNCH

MON.-FRI. 11:30-2:30

- Homemade soups & salads
- Hot Turkey Sandwiches
- Burgers, Corned Beef & More
- Steak Sandwiches
- Vegetarian Specials

**CALL 426-8620 FOR
MUSIC CALENDAR**

320-e Cedar Street
Downtown Santa Cruz • 426-8620

A History Of Comprehensive Test Ban Negotiations

by Debra Van Dusen

Consideration of a comprehensive test ban first began in 1958, prompted by growing public concern about radioactive fallout from atmospheric testing, and fears of an uncontrollable arms race. That year President Eisenhower announced the U.S. willingness to negotiate a test ban and proposed a year-by-year moratorium on testing during the talks. The moratorium was observed until Eisenhower withdrew the U.S. from the agreement at the end of 1959. Two months later France tested its first nuclear weapon. The Soviet Union, which had agreed to stop testing as long as

the "Western powers" (including France) did so, began testing in September 1961, after four French tests had been conducted. Two weeks later the U.S. followed suit with its own tests.

The Kennedy Administration also pursued test ban negotiations, initiated once again with a moratorium. Rather than a comprehensive ban, Kennedy sought to restrict the environment in which tests could be conducted. On June 10, 1963 he announced a unilateral U.S. moratorium on atmospheric testing, setting a positive climate for negotiations. Fifty-five days later, the Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed, prohibiting nuclear tests in the

atmosphere, under water, and in outer space. Testing is now limited to underground explosions only.

Subsequently, two more test-related treaties were concluded. The Nixon Administration negotiated the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty, limiting underground nuclear weapons explosions to yields of 150 kilotons. The Ford Administration followed with the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, placing the same yield limit on nuclear explosions conducted for peaceful purposes.

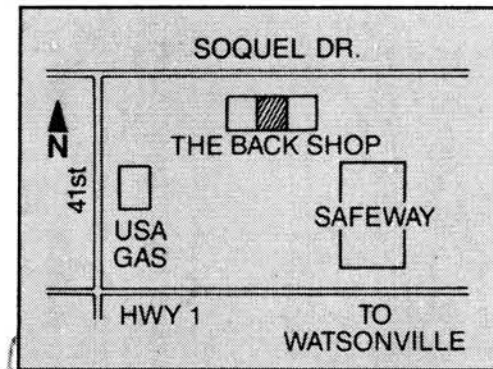
Comprehensive test ban treaty talks began again in 1977 under the Carter Administration. This time a draft agreement was

produced in which the U.S., Great Britain, and U.S.S.R. agreed on several important aspects of verifying treaty compliance. Under President Reagan, the talks, which recessed in 1980, have not resumed. The Reagan Administration refused further negotiations in 1982, saying that verification issues would have to be resolved before the talks could go on.

Despite almost three decades of negotiating, three testing moratoria, and three limited test ban treaties, a comprehensive test ban continues to elude the bargaining tables. Objections based upon verification, stockpiling reliability, and weapon modernization are the primary obstacles.

Be Comfortable!

The Back Shop features the most complete selection of back care products in the county. Come visit us at our new location and let us help you toward a healthier body.



BackShop Inc.

2722 41st Ave.
Soquel, CA 95073
(408) 476-1336 Customer Service
(408) 476-2011 Business Line
10 AM-9 PM 7 DAYS A WEEK

Soviet Testing Has Stopped

Reagan Rules Out Nuclear Test Ban Despite Soviet Moratorium

by Debra Van Dusen

The Soviets have kept their promise so far. In the nearly three months since Soviet President Gorbachev announced his country's unilateral testing moratorium, the U.S.S.R. has refrained from testing its nuclear weapons. The five-month commitment extends until January 1, 1986, or until the first U.S. test after that date. The U.S. has tested nuclear weapons at least four times since the moratorium began August 6, actions which underscore the Reagan Administration's continued opposition to a test ban.

By offering a unilateral testing moratorium, the Soviets publicly revive the issue of a comprehensive test ban (CTB), the complete and total halt of all nuclear weapons testing. Test ban supporters cite several advantages to a comprehensive test ban. They say such a ban would halt the development of dangerous new destabilizing weapons, stop the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries, and slow or stop the growth of nuclear arsenals while arms reduction talks continue. They see it as a first step toward a comprehensive nuclear weapons freeze, which would stop not only testing, but production and deployment of weapons as well.

The issue of a comprehensive test ban is not new. International discussions of such a ban, marked by three testing moratoria, have continued for almost thirty years. With the exception of Reagan, every U.S. President since Eisenhower has pursued restrictions on nuclear testing. Yet despite almost three decades of negotiating, three testing moratoria, and three limited test ban treaties, a comprehensive test ban continues to elude the bargaining tables. Objections based upon verification, stockpile reliability, and weapon modernization are the primary obstacles.

VERIFYING CTB COMPLIANCE

Fear that the Soviets could successfully cheat during a CTB, thus gaining a military advantage over the U.S., has fueled increasing concern over the ability to detect secret testing activities. The U.S. currently relies on a network of seismographic stations operating in 35 countries to monitor underground nuclear explosions. Satellites relay seismographic data from these stations to three centers in the U.S. for processing and analysis.

Just how accurately can we verify Soviet compliance with a CTB? Most seismology experts agree that we now have the technological expertise to differentiate between underground nuclear explosions and earthquakes. We can also detect explosions which are "decoupled" from their seismic signals—explosions which are purposefully set off during earthquakes or in large underground cavities to muffle their seismic signals.

By establishing a network of 25 tamper-proof seismological stations within the Soviet Union and another 15 outside of it, seismologists say we can monitor Soviet explosions down to a one kiloton yield with 90 percent confidence. This means that

nine out of ten times we could detect Soviet tests with explosive powers as low as one kiloton. The Threshold Test Ban Treaty currently allows tests 150 times larger than this. Developing strategic nuclear weapons requires tests between at least five and ten kilotons. This, plus the fact that such weapons require a series of tests rather than just one, make the likelihood of detecting strategically significant explosions very good.

Although Administration officials maintain that our verification capabilities are not adequate, federal spending to perfect such technologies is low compared to spending for weapons. In 1985, U.S. nuclear laboratories spent \$1.9 billion on warhead activities, while the defense research agency spent only \$14 million on verification-

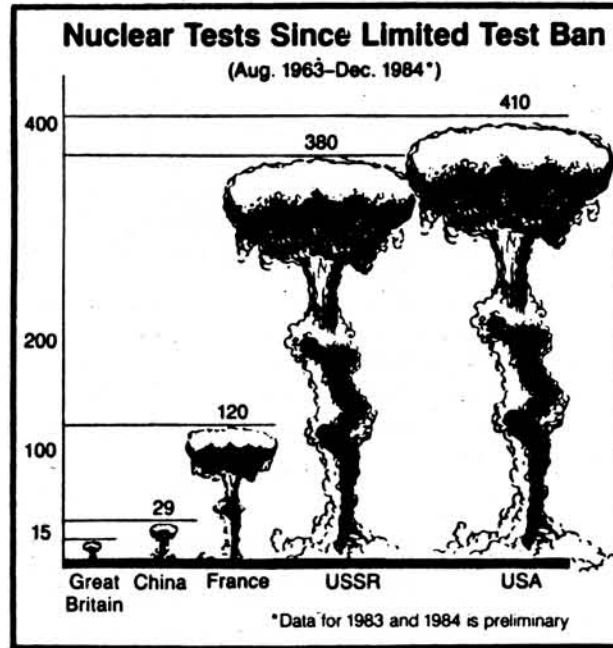
related seismic research. And funding by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for seismic research dropped from \$750,000 in 1980 to \$120,000 in 1984. "In view of all the hang-ups that this Administration has on verification, you would think that they would spend more on it," C.B. Archambeau, a visiting scholar at the defense research agency, recently told the *New York Times*.

But according to Jack Evernden, a geophysicist with the U.S. Geological Survey and a specialist on verification seismology, the Administration is not interested in perfecting ways to monitor a test ban. Advances in seismology, he says, have consistently been played down by the Administration, in order to mask its real objective of continued testing. "Technical

understanding of the seismological aspects of monitoring [test ban] treaties is not essentially complete," stated Evernden at the May 1985 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "The problem today is lack of political will, not technical competence."

A NEED FOR TESTING?

As verification capabilities are refined, Defense Department officials fall back on concerns for "national security" to block consideration of a test ban. They say the U.S. must be able to test weapons for three major reasons: to keep nuclear stockpiles from deteriorating, to modernize existing weapons, and to develop new weapons. Preventing nuclear war, they say, depends on all three, because each contributes to a



sources: DOE, SIPRI, CDI

"In view of all the hang-ups that this Administration has on verification, you would think that they would spend more on it."

strong nuclear force, which in turn is the key to deterrence.

Scientists differ about this stance. According to some scientists, notably Richard Garwin of the Thomas J. Watson Research Center, testing is not necessary to ensure that our current arsenals will remain reliable. Garwin says that weapons are thoroughly tested before they are deployed, and careful inspection and adjustment without nuclear testing can resolve problems that may arise later. Administration officials disagree and cite a 1983 paper commissioned by the Department of Energy which reported that solutions to some stockpile problems were confirmed through nuclear testing.

While Defense Department officials argue that we need to modernize our weapons (which requires testing) in order to keep

pace with Soviet developments, critics point out that a comprehensive test ban would freeze Soviet developments too, leaving each nation's weapons at their current, roughly equal levels.

Both test ban critics and supporters generally agree that a ban would not hinder the MX or Midgetman missile programs, although it would prevent some testing which remains to be done for the Trident II submarine-launched missile. And it would certainly block development of smaller, tactical nuclear weapons (designed for combat fighting) and Star Wars nuclear components such as the nuclear-explosion-powered x-ray laser beam. Defense Department officials say these weapons are "stabilizing" and should be brought to completion. Test ban supporters disagree profoundly, declaring such weapons are more likely—not less—to provoke a Soviet attack and start a nuclear war.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT YET MISSED

Negotiating and monitoring a comprehensive test ban, or at least a very low (one kiloton) threshold test ban, seems within our grasp. But the real issue is not whether it is possible. Rather it is whether our government is willing to stop testing weapons. It boils down to a basic difference of beliefs and opinions, rather than facts. The majority of U.S. government officials in a position to advocate arms decisions, believe a more effective war deterrent is found in upgrading weapons and devising new ones. In contrast, supporters of a test ban (including a good portion of the scientific community) believe more weapons can only work against deterrence. The ultimate test of either opinion—nuclear war—is not one we can afford to run.

We can look behind us, however, for lessons. In the forty years since the bomb was invented, we have built increasingly sophisticated nuclear weapons. But despite our initial technological lead in the post-World War II years, the Soviets have matched our efforts. Like us, they have no choice but to strive for nuclear equality. To do otherwise would be to compromise their political power in the international arena.

The resulting arms race has left us less secure now from nuclear war than we were forty years ago when the bomb was first created. Do we have another forty years to accelerate the competition? Neither the MX, nor Trident II, nor even Star Wars will be different. The Soviets will grind out counterparts or countermeasures to these, just as they have, without exception, done in the past.

Looking back on his presidency, Eisenhower regretted most his failure to negotiate a comprehensive test ban. The stakes are higher now. The current Soviet moratorium opens the door to negotiating such a ban. Will we repeat Eisenhower's mistake, or learn from it?

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

Planet Poetry

Godzilla the Messiah

Big, green, and sweating,
 he lumbers through the town,
 taking a Sunday stroll,
 his little arms swatting helicopters,
 his eye lids flapping slowly in the sun light
 one out of synch with the other.
 Godzilla is misunderstood.
 He is just an amphibian with a glandular problem,
 looking for a good time.
 He's fought off Mothra and the Smog Monster.
 He's picked up passenger trains to peer inside
 while looking for friends
 and then dropped them after awhile
 (the trains, never his friends)

He's covered with warts.
 His legs are so fat he can barely walk anymore.
 His tail flies up at the oddest moments,
 and every time he leans on a building, it falls over.
 People run through the streets in terror at the mention
 of his name.
 His reputation has preceded him.
 He never gets a party invitation.
 No one ever buys him a beer.
 He has never taken EST classes.
 He doesn't know his sign.
 Godzilla smokes and shits in the street.
 Godzilla belches fire.
 Godzilla isn't fooling when he gets angry.
 He has eaten all those nuclear reactors in downtown Tokyo
 after all.
 But Godzilla serves his purpose.
 He is on a mission.
 He bears us a message.
 He levels Japense cities in one afternoon.
 He vaporizes people.
 He kills innocents and then pretends he couldn't help it.
 Godzilla is radioactive.
 Godzilla was sent
 to remind us.
 We are human.
 He isn't.

Claire Braz-Valentine
 September 1985



On The Bus

He took a seat in front of me,
 an older school boy pensive, his books
 in hand,
 another day of classwork and heading home,
 at that age of so much learning,
 and sporting still the spontaneity
 of friendly feeling,
 bold enough to turn around and strike up
 conversation with a stranger;
 a traffic light ahead had turned to red.
 What did he see in me that unprompted
 he would share his premature inflicted fear,
 gravely confessing the nightmare of his heart,
 "You know, I don't plan on having a future.
 None of us will be around anyway." Referring,
 already resigned, to the coming worldwide
 holocaust
 assumed by so many, as nations plot for days
 of hell.

Did I agree with him? I? Agree with this?
 Did I tell him No, it would not happen?
 What could I for us foresee? guarantee?
 Could I extend to him in fleeting words
 when all the clouds dropped notes of gloom
 that a new flower of the Spirit was to bloom
 upon this morbid planet?

So young to live without a future!
 So young for eyes to darken!
 To have told this youth all that I saw,
 the Light dawning of a new understanding,
 that all in the soul could be shared without
 war—

That I saw the Light of peace, Light of love,
 the guiding Light coming!
 Was it this lamp he saw in me?

Ronald A. Lampi

A Mother's Song

Two, three,
 five and seven—
 the ages of my children.
 How old will they grow up
 to be? I wonder and wonder.
 O why, why the nuclear bomb?
 When they learn
 the terrible thing we have
 done, made our Earth a prison,
 impossible to escape from,
 death is planned for all,
 will they worry and worry too?
 Why, why, the question,
 but no reason could be good
 enough, none can substitute
 the lives of our children.
 Is there any reason on Earth?
 There is no reason in heaven.

Ronald A. Lampi

Poetry Submissions

Poetry submissions are now being accepted for Planet Poetry. Poems must be typed, double spaced, and sent to *The Monthly Planet* address. Sorry, submissions cannot be returned.



CRYSTAL PYRAMIDS NOW IN COLOR!

AURORA TRADERS
 Santa Cruz's Own CRYSTAL Store
 314 South Pacific MON-FRI 10-5 SAT 10-4 458-0600
 ACROSS FROM UNION DEPOT
 ONE LONG BLOCK FROM THE WHARF

The coloring on these pieces is truly mystifying

WIN A FREE PYRAMID Just give us the best explanation of
 How They Do It!



Lighthouse Properties

1220 41st Ave.
 Capitola, CA 95010

- RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL SALES
- BUYERS AND SELLERS CONSULTATIONS
- EXCHANGES
- PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

MY GOAL IS TO ACHIEVE THE VERY
 BEST SITUATION FOR MY CLIENTS.



Milly Parker

PLEASE CALL ME
 (408) 475-7766

Activist Jobs! With The



Nuclear Weapons Freeze

Public education and fundraising

Call 429-8889; 1-3 pm

Nuclear Age Education

Educational Options

by Michael Stephen Katzman

This column is Santa Cruz Educators for Social Responsibility (ESR) Chapter's opportunity to provide teachers, parents, students others interested in Educating in the Nuclear Age a monthly update on ideas, products and other newsworthy events. *First things first!!!*



Nuclear Age Education is now being blacklisted by the Eagle Forum (affiliated with Phyllis Schlafly). They have mounted a national campaign to see that their children are protected from activities with the following material: role-playing with moral issues, discussions about anything concerning death and dying, nuclear policy, globalism, roles of males and females, Eastern mysticism, questionnaires on personal and family life and attitudes, personal journals, sensitivity training, self-evaluation disclosures and even blindfold walks.

The heat was turned on Governor Atiyeh of Oregon as he was about to sign legislation permitting the development of curricula on nuclear issues. The governor vetoed this innovative and far-reaching legislation.

If you believe in *Educational Options* and want to bring nuclear education into the schools, you may want to help ESR with its program *Days of Dialogue: Teaching for the Summit and Beyond; Finding Common Ground* on Nov. 11-15, 1985, immediately preceding the Geneva Summit Meeting, Santa Cruz ESR will host a Days of Dialogue seminar Wednesday, November 13, 4 pm at the Sesnon House on the Cabrillo College campus.

"Finding Common Ground" means reaching out to people with divergent views and different cultural backgrounds who also believe that the nuclear age poses a threat to all life on the planet.

ESR will provide a Days of Dialogue Curriculum Packet to anyone interested in participating. It is available from ESR for \$4. Call the office, as time is running short, at (617) 492-1764.

Assembly Bill 2543, legislation to improve classroom instruction in world area studies and international issues, was approved this summer by a vote of 61-6 in the California Assembly and by unanimous vote in the State Education Committee. It was scheduled to be heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee the last week of August.

If signed into law, the legislation would enact the California International Studies Project, a state-wide network of university-based staff development and educational resource centers to improve the teaching of international studies in California schools.

Authored by Assemblymember Sam Farr of Monterey, AB 2543 is modeled after the Bay Area Global Education Program, a joint outreach effort of the World Affairs Council, Stanford University and Global Perspectives in Education.

The Center for Teaching International Relations (CTIR) at the University of Denver produces curriculum materials which focus on today's intercultural/international world while incorporating the basic skills. Some of their new units are: *Global Primer: Skills for a Changing World*; *In Search of Mutual Understanding: A Classroom Approach to Japan*; and *Activities Using the New State of the World Atlas*. To receive a catalog or place an order, write: CTIR Publications, Dept. 5, University of Denver, Denver CO, 80208. Tel: (303) 871-2426 or (303) 871-3106.

The *Christian Science Monitor* offers a substantial savings to teachers and students. California residents may call toll-free for subscription information. Tel: (800) 225-7115 or write: the *Christian Science Monitor*, Educational Services Division, P701, One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115.

The Boston People United for Peace (PUP) Network has established a computer-based bulletin board and data base system for the peace and social justice movement. It is on line 24 hours a day at 300 or 1200 baud. Tel: (617) 232-0920.

The Council on International and Public Affairs is sponsoring an essay contest on "Achieving Peace and Justice in Our Time." The deadline for submission is December 31, 1985. For more information, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Council on International and Public Affairs, Suite 9A, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

Global Education at the Grass Roots: A Practical Primer features profiles of 40 established programs in global education across the country. It includes both elementary and secondary schools, and gives sources of the original idea for the program, methods of instruction, curriculum suggestions, sources of support, and materials used. Available from Learning Resources in International Studies, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York NY 10017. Please make checks payable to LRIS as follows: \$15 for contents, \$5 for 3-ring binder, \$2 for postage.

If the World Goes Away Where Will the Children Play is an allegorical film in which a mime gathers together children from all around the world and takes them on a magical journey, unfolds the majesty of the creation and the mystery of the uncreation, and ultimately teaches them that peace is our only choice. Available in film (35mm or 16mm) and video (1/2" VHS or Beta and 3/4" U Matic) from Peace Productions, 2500 North Lakeview, Chicago, Ill. 60614. Tel: (312) 929-0127.

An annotated *Peace Book List* for children ages 3-6 is now available. This list includes books for parents and teachers. Send 22 cents for postage and a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Peace Book List, Gryphon House, Box 275, Mt. Ranier, MD 20712.

Our Future Is At Stake: A Teenager's Guide to Stopping the Nuclear Arms Race, by Melinda Moore and Laurie Olsen, contains information, activities and resources for older teens. Developed by Citizens Policy Center, Nuclear Action for Youth Project, 1984, \$6.95.

Please Save My Planet, edited by Bill Adler, uses illustrations and sayings of children from all walks of life. This is a humorous but poignant plea to America's leaders to find a way to avoid nuclear war. 1984, \$8.95.

The Other Side is a computer conflict-resolution game and kit. Instead of using quick thinking, cool-headedness, and strategy to amass weapons and take over the world, this game encourages players to use those qualities to save the world by building a bridge to "the other side." Teams, ideally in separate rooms on separate computers, send information to each other over the "Hotline," a telephone graphic that simulates communication difficulties. Available for \$69.95 from ESR, 23 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138. Tel: (617) 492-1764.

This information came from the following sources: Educators for Social Responsibility, 23 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 492-1764; Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, 523 North Broadway, Nyack, NY 10960 (914) 358-4601; COPRED (Consortium on Peace Research, Education, and Development), University of Illinois, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana, Ill. 61801 (217) 333-2069; and Colloquy on Teaching World Affairs, World Affairs Council, 312 Sutter St., Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94108 (415) 982-3263.

This column has been put together by Michael Stephen Katzman with assistance from David Warren. For information about the Santa Cruz Chapter of ESR please call Gavin Kemp, 438-0528, or write: ESR, POB 785, Soquel, CA 95073.



Breakfast and Lunch served daily

**Pancakes
Waffles
Scrambled Tofu
Salads
Hamburgers
Sandwiches**

Monday-Saturday 7-2:30 pm
Sunday 8-2 pm

**1530 Pacific Garden Mall
Santa Cruz 423-8625**

Pentagon Spy Teams

They are highly organized and well financed, and it has been revealed recently that they have infiltrated the Pentagon, using "espionage teams" to steal classified documents.

Who, you ask, the Soviets? No, the "spies" are U.S. military contractors, says a former investigator with the Pentagon's Defense Criminal Investigative Service. The one-time investigator, Robert L. Segal, testifying before a Senate subcommittee, said that "classified documents which are prohibited from ever leaving [the Pentagon] are regularly trafficked among private consultants, companies in the procurement industry and military and civilian employees of the government." Segal told Senators that there are 25 companies under investigation, a majority of which "appear to have espionage units whose main function is to obtain copies of highly classified documents in order to give their companies a competitive edge."

Segal was the chief investigator in the government's case against GTE Government Services Corporation, a subsidiary of GTE Corp. GTE is the first company ever indicted on stealing classified Pentagon planning papers. Segal called the GTE case "the tip of the proverbial iceberg." He also charged that the Justice Department had to be "dragged" into bringing the case against GTE.

The Justice Department has responded

to the Segal testimony by calling it "erroneous, misleading and inflammatory." The department also charged Segal with making "massive distortions." No details were given as to the nature of these "distortions."

Senator Charles Grassley, chairperson of the subcommittee Segal testified before, called the Justice Department's allegations "another weak attempt to hide from public scrutiny their handling of procurement cases."

Another Strike For Dynamics

As if the hot water General Dynamics Corporation is in for fraud charges isn't enough, the St. Louis based military contractor has been facing a strike since mid-September. Five thousand of the company's workers walked off the job at five different factories in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and so far negotiations for a mutually agreeable labor contract are getting nowhere. The factories, which are run by a subsidiary company called Land Systems Division, are currently involved in making the Army's M1 Abrams tank. The Army has ordered 7,000 M1's, at a cost of \$2.8 million apiece.

The strikers' union, United Automobile Workers, says that the main issue is pay, but there are other concerns as well. For example, the union is charging that the company does not respond when hazardous



work conditions are pointed out. Three years ago, a mechanic at one of Land Systems' plants died from a heart disorder linked to the company's use of a fluorocarbon cleaning solvent. Union officials say they filed nine separate complaints about the solvent during a 15 month period before the worker's death.

The fraud charges against General Dynamics stem from what the government claims were a large number of improper billing practices by some of the company's executives, including one who billed the Pentagon for his dog's kennel fees. The Pentagon was also billed for the salaries of some of the firm's Washington lobbyists.

As a result of these charges, which came earlier this year, the company was slapped with a five month ban on acquiring new Pentagon contracts. The whole affair has led the company's chairperson, David S. Lewis, to announce that he will retire at the end of the year. The ban, however, was lifted on August 13, and it's now business as usual.

General Dynamics, which is the country's third largest military contractor, is expected to lose some future contracts over the charges it faces. This has created a disturbance in places like Groton, Connecticut, which are tied to the company's weapons-building economy. Groton is the location of General Dynamics' giant Electric Boat shipyard, the nation's largest builder of submarines. Electric Boat is the maker of the highly controversial trident nuclear submarine, which many see as a dangerous first strike weapon.

Dynamics' Crown Falls From Grace

The Pentagon is moving to revoke the top-secret security clearance of General Dynamics Corporation's biggest stockholder, Lester Crown, 11 years after he admitted

to a felony charge.

Crown is a very influential board member of General Dynamics, holding 21 percent of the company's stock. In 1974, Crown admitted that he had contributed to an industry fund designed to bribe members of the Illinois Legislature. He was granted immunity in the case in exchange for his testimony against several state lawmakers.

Last February, Representative John Dingell of Michigan raised the issue about Crown, causing Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to order a review of Crown's clearance. The Pentagon knew about Crown's 1974 confession at least as far back as 1982, and in 1983 his case was investigated. The Pentagon's Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office, which conducted the investigation, decided to continue Crown's clearance.

The Pentagon has only recently implemented guidelines which prohibit issuing access to secret information to anyone known to have participated in a felony. But it has not yet explained why Crown's case had to be brought into the limelight by Congressman Dingell before its own investigators pursued the matter.

Senator Calls Fraud Agency 'Show Biz'

The performance of the Reagan Administration's Defense Procurement Fraud Unit is "very poor," according to Senator Charles Grassley, chairperson of the Judiciary subcommittee on administrative practice and procedures. The agency's job is to ferret out and vigorously prosecute military contractors who jilt the government.

Grassley, speaking at his subcommittee's hearing on the fraud unit, pointed out that out of about 400 possible cases of fraud in the last five years, only eleven have been prosecuted by the unit's lawyers. He called the unit's effort over the last three years "show biz," and characterized it as being "hype and rhetoric."

The Pentagon's inspector general, Joseph Sherick, told the committee that the agency's main problem was a lack of well trained investigators. He said that the agency is "out there dealing with some very sophisticated schemes on how to take us to the cleaners." Sherick expressed optimism that the situation will soon change for the better, but he offered no concrete plans for improvement. Instead, he hoped that the government would assign the fraud unit more lawyers and auditors.

FINE ART POSTERS 20-50% OFF

INTERIOR EXPRESSIONS
117 Walnut Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA (408) 425-4844

Way of Life

The Finest in Natural Living Products
Hair, Bath, & Body Products Cosmetics
Herbs Vitamins Clothing Incense Candles Gifts

2724 A Soquel Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(408) 476-6485 Monday-Saturday 10-6 Sunday 11-5

The Permanent War Economy

by Tim Strohane

Each of the last five times Defense Secretary Weinberger went to Capitol Hill to argue successfully for massive increases in military spending, he gave two reasons why Congress should go along. First, and most obviously, the defense buildup is necessary because the Soviet Union continues its own buildup which began when Jimmy Carter let the U.S. defense posture slacken. The military buildup under President Ronald Reagan shows the world (and the Soviets) that America hasn't lost its resolve and strength.

Weinberger also holds a trump card in case this reasoning is not persuasive. To skeptical members of Congress, the Secretary argues that if high levels of military spending are not continued, massive unemployment will ensue in their home states and districts.

If you are from Silicon Valley, Groton, Connecticut, or St. Louis, Missouri, you know that the defense budget is our country's most important jobs program. When MX missile funds were under fire last spring, one Representative, armed with Pentagon facts and figures, went to key legislators and told them how many jobs a "no" vote would cost their districts. Although it wasn't the only reason MX survived, this strategy certainly didn't hurt its chances.

A nation is on a permanent war footing when it devotes substantial portions of its industrial base, resources and labor power to the continual production of military goods. Since the end of World War II, this is what the United States and many other industrial countries have done, including the Soviet Union.

Creating jobs and achieving peace are now intimately connected goals.

At that time, US defense planners recognized that the destructive power of nuclear weapons was a compelling reason for maintaining the American economy on a permanent war footing. But soon after the war, other reasons were advanced, too—especially once veterans came back to work, forcing millions of "Rosie the Riveters" home. Military spending created jobs and stimulated the economy to grow, facts which escaped neither economists nor politicians of the day. If war production could lift the country out of the Great Depression, it could probably keep the good economic times rolling.

We live with the legacy of this reasoning today: military spending is not only a show of our foreign policy "resolve," but a tool of domestic economic policy as well. The same is true for the Soviet Union.

This poses a difficult dilemma for the world's peace movements. Any move to restrain the growth of each superpower's nuclear and conventional arsenals means



the loss of jobs in the domestic economy. Even Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals at Geneva, if agreed to and implemented, have economic consequences for both countries.

However, just because some people might lose their jobs is no reason to continue the arms race. The question of jobs with peace is a global concern. Creating jobs and achieving peace are now intimately connected goals. This fact should have great importance for the strategies and attention of the American peace movement, but it does not. Such facts are the stuff powerful political coalitions are built upon. Yet there are only scattered instances in the U.S.

where peace groups and labor unions are working together. A lively domestic issue, to which both camps could contribute, ought to be not only how many, but what kinds of jobs are we creating with taxpayer money, and how do they contribute to personal happiness, community life, and world peace?

After 40 years of the arms race and the permanent war economies of the industrialized world, military spending, as a primary instrument of governmental policy, must be judged a political failure of enormous proportions, and for two simple reasons: much of the world is still at war, and countries which spend a lot of their national budgets on defense still have high unemployment.

However, the issues become more complex once you identify the failures of this policy. The dependence of our economy on military spending is simultaneously insidious and mundane. You might not notice it until that money leaves your community,

unless you already know on which side your financial bread is buttered. After all, defense dollars are green just like other dollars.

Now suppose Fort Ord, near Monterey, were closed in the next six months. Say the Army's Seventh Infantry Division was hypothetically disbanded because peace broke out. Do our local governments know just how many businesses and jobs service the military operations and personnel at Ord? Do they have contingency land use plans, job retraining programs, business development plans for the site once the Army leaves? Probably not, nor does anyone expect the locals to be so well prepared. While the Pentagon's Office of Economic Adjustment is set up to help address some of these issues, the Monterey and Salinas areas would suffer severe economic and social dislocation as a result. No one in their right minds would seek it out, right? But these economic questions are embedded in peace proposals.

The Fort Ord scenario isn't all that hypothetical either. Only a few years ago, our Congressman Leon Panetta prevented a major reduction in the Army's operations at Fort Ord. He argued to Pentagon officials that there would be dire economic repercussions in his district.

Many readers will also remember Mea-

sure A back in 1980, an initiative which would have banned any kind of nuclear weapons-related production in Santa Cruz County. Lockheed Missiles and Space Corporation, the sixth largest defense contractor in the nation, was the target of this ordinance. Lockheed builds parts for the rocket boosters of the Trident II missile at a facility on Ben Lomond Mountain. To defeat the ordinance, company officials argued to the public that 350 to 400 jobs would be lost if it passed. This measure lost, but the county recently denied Lockheed a grading permit to build more facilities for producing Trident II parts.

To meet the challenge that Caspar Weinberger issues to Congress each fiscal year, the peace movement must involve itself in thinking through and acting on all the visible connections of our local economy with defense dependency. It means nothing less than planning as though peace were just around the corner. As our own local experiences with the permanent war economy suggest, the livelihoods of our communities depend upon creating jobs with peace.

Tim Strohane is a conversion activist and an occasional academic.

NEXT MONTH: The social and economic consequences of defense dependency.

Expert.



At Carr Parts we have an automotive machine shop that does quality machine work. We specialize in Volkswagen and Japanese cars so

we can do a better job. We also have a complete parts and

accessories store to take care of all your needs.

Carr Parts

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND MACHINE SHOP

1824 SOQUEL AVENUE • SANTA CRUZ • 426-6700

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.



Friday, November 1

Halloween Dance for Progressive Candidates. Sponsored by SCAN. Dance groups Montaj and Tao Rhythmical. Vets Hall, Santa Cruz. 8:30-12 midnight. For info: 458-9425.

Saturday, November 2

Regional Organization Meeting. Northern California members of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will be meeting at Palo Alto Co-op from 10am to 4pm. For info: 425-9232.

Raffle and Dinner. For Mauricio Longoria's Campaign. 6 pm. For info: 429-1039.

Sunday, November 3

Dancing to Music of Roy Brown. Vets Hall, Santa Cruz. 8 pm. Also music by Rafel Manriquez and Luis Enrique Julia. Sponsored by Amigos de AMPES and Rainbow Coalition. Tickets \$6.50 adv., at door \$8.00. For info: 429-1039.

Pasta Dinner and Raffle Drawing. Louden Nelson Center, Santa Cruz. 5-8 pm. For John Laird and Mardi Wormhoudt Campaigns. For info: 458-0165.

Monday, November 4

Lecture. Ret. General Jack Kidd will talk about "STARLIGHT — a way out of the Arms Race." Sponsored by the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy. 3 pm. Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Stevenson College, UCSC. For info: 429-2833.

General Meeting. (Meets every Monday). Native American Support Group. 7 pm. 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz. For info: 423-5349.

General Meeting. Redwood Youth Foundation. Del Mar School, Live Oak. 7:30 pm. For info: 476-2905.

Reception. For Mauricio Longoria and Cesar Chavez. At Darling House on West Cliff Drive. For info: 429-1039.

Wednesday, November 6

General Meeting. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Kathleen alone, Mid-Peninsula Peace Center U.N. Disarmament Fellow will speak on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the proceedings in regard to "Star Wars" during meetings of the Conference on Disarmament. Maloney co-authored with Margaret Jacobs, WILPF U.N. intern, "Focus on Disarmament" published by WILPF International in Geneva. Trinity Presbyterian Church Social Hall. Poplar and Melrose, Santa Cruz. 7-9 pm. For info: 425-7618.



Ancient Future will perform World Fusion Music to benefit the Nuclear Weapons Freeze on Saturday, November 16, at Moraga Hall in Santa Cruz (see calendar).

Lecture. Ham Sok Hon, a Korean author, lecturer and nonviolent activist in Korea for more than 50 years. Ham has been called the "Korean Gandhi." First Congregational Church, 900 High St., Santa Cruz. 7:30-9:00 pm. For info: 423-1626.

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

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.

Saturday, November 9

Native American Pow-wow. Sponsored by Santa Cruz Indian Council and Native American Support Group. Dancing, sales, etc. Louden Nelson Center, Santa Cruz. 10 am throughout the day. For info: 479-0327.

Sunday, November 10

Sing Along. Sponsored by Freedom Song Network. 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. 3-5 pm. For info: 338-7283.

Monday, November 11

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. See November 4.

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

Tuesday, November 12

Press Conference. The Nuclear Weapons Freeze will be sending off three delegates to the Sixth Annual National Nuclear

Weapons Freeze Conference. The Freeze will also celebrate reaching its goal of collecting 6,000 signatures on the "Freeze While We Talk" petition. County Supervisor Gary Patton and Santa Cruz City Councilmember Jane Weed will speak. 9:30 am, Santa Cruz County Building, 701 Ocean St., Santa Cruz. Info: 458-9975.

General Meeting. Gray Panthers. Live Oak Senior Center annex. 1 pm. For info: 475-2012.

Wednesday, November 13

Arab-Jewish Dialogue at the '85 Nairobi Women's Conference. Sponsored by Kollaynu/Santa Cruz New Jewish Agenda. With Reena Bernards, Executive Director, New Jewish Agenda. Location to be announced. 7:30 pm. For info: 423-1626 (days) or 423-5223 (eves.)

Peace Vigil. See November 6.

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



Former nuclear war planner Major Jack Kidd (U.S. Air Force, Retired) will speak at Stevenson College Fireside Lounge, UCSC, on Monday, November 4, 3 pm. "STARLIGHT: A way out of the arms race," a bi-partisan international strategy for cooperative security with the Soviet Union will be discussed in depth and questions will be encouraged.

Bookshop Santa Cruz is THE COMPLETE BOOK STORE for the Unabashed Booklover!



Bookshop Santa Cruz has always set the standard for bookstores in our community. Now we have raised those standards even more. We are the complete booklover's bookstore because, as well as carrying new books and textbooks, we have now added a great selection of used books. Recently we have bought, expanded, and organized thousands of used books in our basement. Used books make great reading at

unbelievably cheap prices. Of course, we still carry the best in new books, bestsellers, children's books, cards, posters and sale books. Visit Bookshop Santa Cruz soon and discover once again why the readers of the San Jose Mercury-News voted us one of the two best bookstores in the Bay Area.

P.S. Science Fiction fans can now find the best selection of new and used SF at Bookshop Santa Cruz!

BOOKSHOP SANTA CRUZ

1547 Pacific Garden Mall, Santa Cruz, 423-0900

NEW BOOKS • USED BOOKS • TEXTBOOKS

Saturday, November 16

Benefit Concert. Ancient Future will perform a special evening of World Fusion Music to benefit the Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Moraga Hall, 1307 Seabright Ave., Santa Cruz. Advance tickets are available at the Freeze office, 320-G Cedar St. (above the Poet and Patriot Pub); Nature's Bounty, Gateways, Way of Life, People's Natural Food Store and Capitola Bookcafe. \$6.00/advance, \$6.50 at the door. Showtime is at 8 pm. For info: 458-9975.

Lecture and Luncheon. Silvia Siegel, Executive Director of TURN (Toward Utility Rate Normalization) will talk at Adolph's Restaurant at noon. Sponsored by the People's Democratic Club and the Women's Democratic Club. \$5.00. For info and reservation: 425-8671.

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 Comite de Solidaridad con El Salvador. For info: 458-0303 or 429-1039. Call to register.

Monday, November 18

Debate on Star Wars. Dr. Robert Bowman, former head of SDI program and now retired and revealing the dangers of Star Wars will debate Peter Vajk, formerly of Livermore Weapons Lab. Sponsored by the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility, Student Pugwash, and Nuclear Weapons Freeze. UCSC Classroom 2. 7:30 pm. For info: 429-2833 or 425-8726.

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. See November 4.

Tuesday, November 19

Vigil. A community candlelight vigil to demonstrate hope and concern that the November 19 summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will lead to improved relations and an end to the nuclear arms race. Sponsored by the Nuclear Weapons Freeze. 6:00 pm, Santa Cruz Town Clock. Bring a candle. Info: 458-9975.

Wednesday, November 20

Peace Vigil. See November 6.

Talk with Salvadoran Students. The president and vice-president of the General Association of Salvadoran Students will speak about the resurgence of the student movement in El Salvador. Sponsored by CISPA, UCSC. At UCSC (location TBA). 7:30 pm. For info: 427-1937.

Thursday, November 21

Speaker. Yehezkiel Landau. Israeli, and Information Sec'y of Oz Ve Shalom (Religious Zionists for Strength & Peace). Sponsored by UCSC Hillel, Jewish Students Coalition & Resource Center for Nonviolence. UCSC (location to be announced). 7:30 pm. For info: 423-1626.

Lecture. Tour of two El Salvador student movement leaders. Sponsored by CISPA, UCSC. For info on time and place: 427-1937.



Dr. Robert Bowman, former head of a Star Wars research program who now opposes Reagan's plan, will participate in a debate on Star Wars at UCSC Classroom 2 on Monday, November 18, 7:30 pm (see calendar).

Friday, November 22

Dance Benefit. Vets Hall, Santa Cruz. Sponsored by the Coalition to Stop Food Irradiation. \$3.50. For info: 426-2734.

Monday, November 25

General Meeting. Native American Support Group. See November 4.

General Meeting. Coalition for Nicaragua. See November 11.

Wednesday, November 27

Peace Vigil. See November 6.

General Meeting. Rainbow Coalition. See November 13.

Friday, December 6

Dance with Grupo Moncotal. One of Nicaragua's most popular groups will be in Santa Cruz on their west-coast tour. Sponsored by the Coalition for Nicaragua. Vet's Hall, Santa Cruz. 8 pm. For info: 458-0303.

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

___ Tabling ___ Events ___ Other _____

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

___ Newspaper ___ Education ___ Petition Drive ___ Steering Committee

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

___ Here is my contribution of \$_____.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

WINTER SPECIALS

WINTER RATES

LONDON 589.00 RT
AMSTERDAM 500.00 RT
(until Nov. 4, 1985)
DUSSELDORF 588.00 RT

SPECIAL RAIL PASSES

15 DAY EURAIL PASS 199.00
7 DAY BRITRAIL PASS \$99.00
(Restrictions Apply - call for details)
MUNICH 588.00 RT

SKI SPECIALS

ASPEN SINGLES WEEK, JAN. 4-11 From 432.00 per person
SUN VALLEY SINGLES WEEK, JAN. 11-18 From 419.00

..... per person
Ski packages include airfare, accomodations, lift tickets, parties, prizes and More!

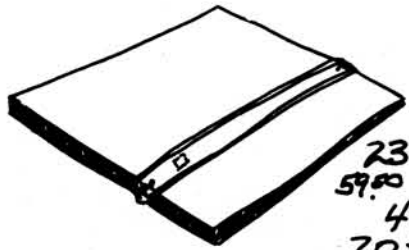
THANKSGIVING (SKI SPECIALS)

UTAH-PARK CITY, NOV. 27-DEC. 1 From 436.00 per person
CANADA-WHISTLER, NOV. 27-DEC. 1 From 368.00
..... per person



Pacific
Harbor
Travel

333 Lake Avenue
Santa Cruz Harbor
Santa Cruz 476-5020
OPEN 7 DAYS



23x31
59.00 SALE
49.60
20x26
51.50
41.50

ELBOW LAMPS \$8.97
FOAM BOARD \$2.87
NEWSPRINT PAD \$3.47
50 SHT 18x24
UNIFRAME 20 \$2.77

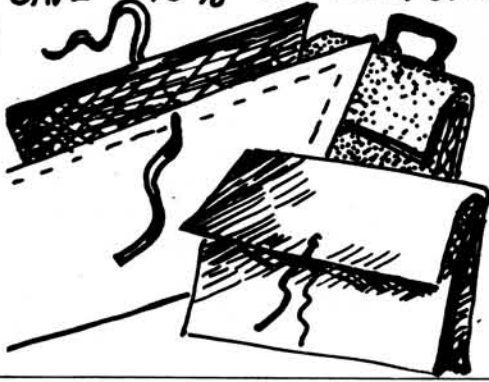


15% TO 40% OFF!



TABLES & CHAIRS

SAVE 15% ON PORTFOLIOS



KOH-I-NOOR
RAPIDOGRAPH®
7 PEN SET
REG. 78.50
SALE \$37.97



ALL
BRUSHES
20% TO 50% OFF!
GRUMBACHER, WINSOR & NEWTON
MANET, MORILLA ETC.



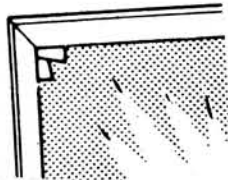
SHIVA
WORKABLE
SPRAY
\$2.97



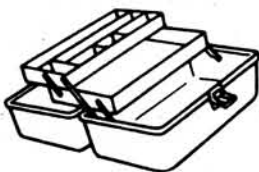
SHIVA
GESSO 32 OZ.
\$4.97



ALL TUBE
PAINTS
20% TO
50% OFF!



STRETCHER
BARS
NEW LOWER
PRICES
6"-72"



ART BOXES
20% OFF!



TOTE BOARD
\$5.97



GLASS
5x7... 25¢
8x10... 40¢
9x12... 50¢



AIRBRUSHES
PAASCHE
RICHPEN
15% OFF

GOOD PRICES!



ART



STAT

QUICK STAT SERVICE!
WHILE YOU WAIT

EXPIRES 11-30-85

MANY IN-STORE SPECIALS

LENZ ARTS

CORNER OF NORTH PACIFIC AND RIVER STREET • SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060 • 423-1935