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The

MONTHLY PLANET

Published by the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze

WOMEN For A Change

A Women's Perspective On Military Spending,
Economic Conversion,
And Central American Connections

The Peace Movement
Reacts To
Gorbachev's Plan

The
Greenham
Common
Peace Camp

Profiles Of
International,
National,
And Local
Activists

Comprehensive
Test Ban
Campaign
Launched



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

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THE FREEZE PROPOSAL

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

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



The Monthly Planet

Editor: John Govsky
International News Editor: Igal Dahari
Hot Flashes Editor: Ronald A. Lampi
Poetry Editor: Ronald A. Lampi
Advertising Coordinator: Risa Krive
Calendar Editor: Donna Teuteberg
Calendar Compilation: Lively Connections
Conversion Corner: Tim Strohane
Contractors Corner: Igal Dahari
Legislative Update: Shelly D'Amour
Nuclear Age Education: Michael Stephen Katzman
Staff Writers: Colleen DeLaney, Igal Dahari, Ronald A. Lampi, Shelly D'Amour, Terry Teitelbaum, Tim Strohane, Douglas Dirks, Linda Barton, Michael Stephen Katzman
Graphics: Jordan Wolfson, Cindy Cornwall
Proofreading: Martin Brown, Steve Pederson, Ron Lampi, Kim Alvarez, Cathy McNutt, Ellen Ring, Will Constantine, Terry Teitelbaum
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The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

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

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

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

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From The Grassroots

GE: Taking Stock

Dear Freeze,

General Electric stockholders who are concerned about the staggering cost of nuclear power and the technology that may destroy the human environment are invited to join the GE Stockholders' Alliance Against Nuclear Power/Nuclear Weapons. Formed in 1980, the Stockholders' Alliance is Pro-GE and open to all GE stockholders. The purpose of the Alliance is to help minimize the liabilities inherent in much of GE's nuclear businesses, and to challenge the morality of GE's involvement in a technology that poisons the environment and has the potential to destroy all life on earth.

GE is a leading manufacturer—worldwide—of the Boiling Water Reactor, the design of which requires discharging rather than storing gaseous nuclear fission products that are continuously generated. GE is also a leading contractor with the Department of Defense, involved in research, development and production of nuclear weapons components and delivery systems (some of which are first strike weapons systems). Health researchers now attribute a number of health problems (such as higher immune deficiency and higher rates of infant mortality, congenital birth defects, death from cancer and heart disease) to nuclear radiation. No safe method has yet been proven for the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes which have been generated for over 40 years. The myth of nuclear deterrence has provided a rationale for an arms race that is out of control.

Members of the Stockholders' Alliance are sponsors of four proposals on these nuclear issues that will be considered at the April 23

GE annual meeting at Kansas City, Missouri.

For information about Alliance membership or to obtain copies of the proposals, write to GE Stockholders' Alliance, P.O. Box 966, Columbia, MD 21044, or call Chair. Patricia T. Birnie at (301) 730-0178.

Patricia Birnie
Columbia, MD



Be Something

Dear Freeze,

First, a word of gratitude for the important work all of you are doing at the Freeze. I am deeply appreciative.

Because there are those among us who have been lulled into a false sense of security by the rhetoric of the President and his proposed Star Wars system, and because decisions are

now being made to implement that system which is capable of precipitating the destruction of our planet and its inhabitants, I would like to quote Dr. Robert M. Bowman (Lt. Col., USAF, Ret.), former director of Star Wars programs for the Air Force.

"There is nothing quite so peaceful," he states at the beginning of his book, *Star Wars: Defense or Death Star?*, "as a sleeping child . . . For decades our children have been able to sleep peacefully, free of the sound of falling bombs, the wailing of air raid sirens, the rumble of collapsing buildings . . . Why is our night sky free of bombers and missiles? To a large extent the answer lies up there, a few hundred miles in space . . . a Russian military satellite." In times of crisis, Bowman maintains, such satellites may be all that stand between us and nuclear destruction because it assures them that we are not launching an attack against them; and our leaders get the same assurance from our satellites stationed permanently over Russia, which "allows Russian children to sleep in peace."

"It wouldn't matter much," says Bowman, "which side started a nuclear war. Both would be destroyed . . . We in this country tend to worry more about *them* starting it. We characterize them as paranoid and trigger-happy—and with good reason. The Soviets do have a deep-seated fear of war and a distrust of the West. That's why it's so important that they have some way of knowing that a surprise attack against them is impossible. That Soviet warning satellite gives them such assurance . . ."

"Unfortunately, both sides are now developing anti-satellite weapons called ASATs, which threaten the very satellites which are helping preserve the peace. And this is but the leading edge of what could be a massive arms race in space—a race which could make nuclear war inevitable."

Some of us can be leaders and some of us followers, but I think you will agree that all of us have to be something in the fight to ensure the survival of our planet.

For starters, do you mind if I encourage your readers to call the Freeze office? I know you can always use help in phoning, filing, and a myriad of other ways. While they're at it, too, they might even decide to become members . . .

And you know something? I'll bet they'd feel real good if they did! Call 458-9975.

Alan Katz
Santa Cruz, CA



Grassroots In The Desert

Dear Freeze,

I have only one issue of your publication (November '85), and must commend the entire staff for your exceptional work. My husband and I are both members of the Deming Chapter of the New Mexican Freeze Campaign. Our community of 10,000 (ranchers, farmers, retirees) is located about 35 miles from the Mexican border, and about 60 miles from Trinity Site.

We have a small, but vocal, peace group. Elizabeth Burr, our president, attended the Freeze Convention in Chicago, where she picked up a copy of your publication.

Enclosed is my check for a one-year subscription to *The Monthly Planet*. Thank you for giving us, the readers, such informed, well-

researched articles.

I want you to know there is our group, as well as the Las Cruces chapter, which is watching Trinity Site . . . and that there are at least two writers here in Deming who will be reading your publication.

For your information and file, I am enclosing some copies of our chapter's activities. This is the "grassroots" level (in the desert!) working.

Best wishes to all of you for your continued success in 1986!

Sincerely,
Donna Johnson
Deming, NM



Stolen Security

Dear Freeze,

The following statement by then-President Dwight D. Eisenhower, made to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 16, 1953, should be required *daily* reading for all Senators and Congressmen and *twice* a day for President Reagan and Weinberger, plus for all who bother to vote:

Every gun made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed, those without shelter and are not housed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children . . . This is not a way of life at all in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron.

Now, 33 years later and after billions spent in the process of "stealing" from those who hunger, from those cold-unclad and unsheltered, of spending still more of the sweat of our laborers, of still squandering the genius of our scientists in the pursuit of perfecting more deadly weapons and carrying them into outer space, still paying robber prices and horrendous cost overruns, the process not only goes on, but the Reagan Administration is demanding acceleration and further continuation of the process by drastic cuts in domestic (social) spending.

All in the name of insuring National Security.

What security is there for a population forced to live with the corroding fear of economic and Social In-Security, and in the pervasive fear of Nuclear War, in order to feed the insatiable greed of the Military Industrial Complex?

Zena Druckman
Santa Cruz, CA

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Peace Movement Reacts To Gorbachev Plan

by John Trinkl

U.S. peace groups were highly supportive of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's comprehensive proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and applauded the Soviet extension of its moratorium on nuclear testing (Guardian, Jan 29). Many groups are calling on their members and supporters to pressure Congress and the Reagan administration to also halt nuclear weapons testing. At the same time, a concerted national effort by U.S. peace groups in response to the Gorbachev proposal has been weak, some activists charge.

The Soviet proposal includes a 3-stage process for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In the first stage, the USSR and the U.S. would reduce by half the nuclear arms that can reach each other's territory. In the second stage, beginning around 1990, the other nuclear powers would freeze all their nuclear arms and all nuclear powers would eliminate their tactical nuclear arms. In stage three, beginning around 1995, all remaining nuclear weapons would be eliminated and verification carried out through technical means and on-site inspections. Gorbachev's statement also includes important new offers on eliminating chemical weapons and on reducing U.S. and Soviet troops in Europe.

"The most positive part of the Gorba-

in terms of who is most willing to make substantial moves in disarmament." Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament released a statement saying, "General Secretary Gorbachev's willingness to extend the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing through March 1986 shows that the Soviet Union is serious about halting the arms race . . . President Reagan him-

self has called for total nuclear disarmament, but he has not yet presented a detailed plan for achieving this goal. The Soviet proposals provide a starting point that is in the long-term security interests of both the U.S. and the world."

"Probably only about 100 people in the U.S. outside the arms control process understand the significance of these proposals."

Chalmers Hardenbergh, editor of the influential Arms Control Reporter, added another dimension not mentioned by most peace groups. "The concessions that Gorbachev made on chemical weapons, the Stockholm Conference [on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe] and the force reduction talks in Vienna indicate that this is a serious proposal and not

the framework of the force reduction talks in Vienna. The proposal also includes an offer to provide prior notification of major European ground and air force exercises.

bergh commented. He also warned that significant reductions in nuclear weapons have to be accompanied by "some kind of agreement concerning interventions in the third world." Hardenbergh argued that without nuclear weapons, "brushfire wars will more easily escalate into full-scale wars."

Of all the groups contacted, only one was not positive about the Soviet proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons. Pro-Peace, which is staging a "Great Peace March" across the U.S. beginning March 1 calling for the dismantling of all nuclear weapons, refused to comment on the Gorbachev offer. "We've never commented on international events and won't until after the march starts," Pro-Peace spokesman Peter Kleiner said.

Many groups are taking action in the wake of the Gorbachev initiative. The U.S. Peace Council issued a statement saying, "We must compel the Reagan administration to join with the USSR in ending nuclear tests; we must compel Congress to stop funding nuclear tests; we must end the fraud of Star Wars and give peace a chance." Many groups are focusing on the Simultaneous Test Ban Act, introduced into the House by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), which would cut off funding for U.S. nuclear tests if Reagan doesn't respond positively to the Soviet moratorium. "We're working on all the legislative tools we can, particularly the Schroeder bill," said Kay Camp of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The disarmament program of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) urged its chapters to launch education and direct action projects on nuclear testing issues if the U.S. fails to reciprocate the Soviet moratorium. Mobilization for Survival is polling its local groups about making the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 a specific goal. Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC) is coordinating a statement by prominent religious leaders in favor of a U.S. nuclear test ban. In Madison, Wis., there have been ongoing protests in the federal courthouse since Jan. 2 against Reagan's failure to respond to the Soviet initiative. So far, seven people have been arrested for trespassing.

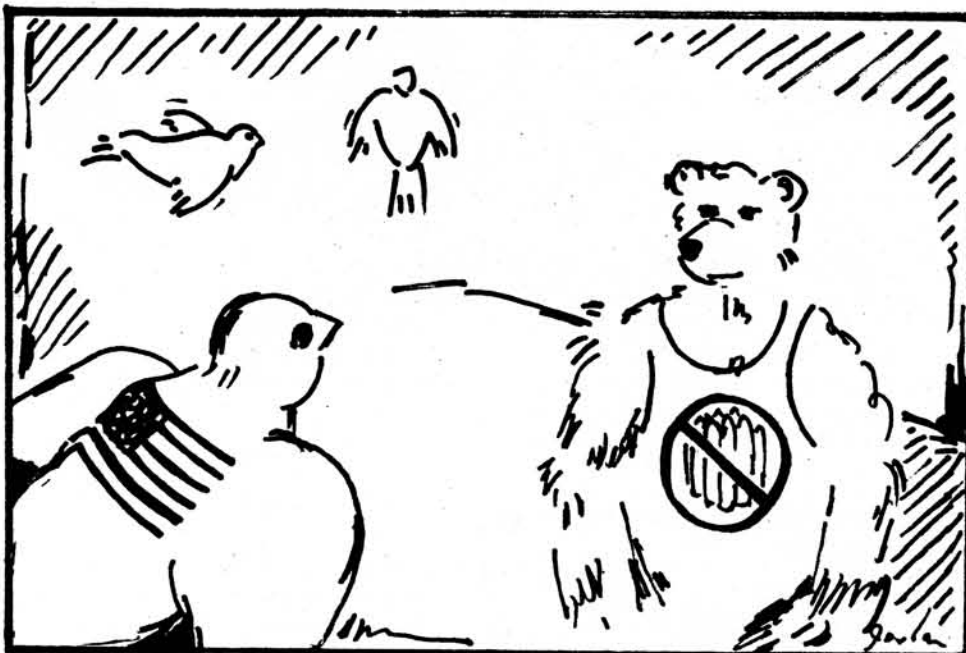
On Jan. 29, in Philadelphia, a number of peace groups—including the Freeze, SANE, MFS, CALC, FOR, WILPF, War

Resisters League, American Friends Service Committee and others—met to outline plans. A number of major groups signed a statement calling on the U.S. to join the Soviet moratorium and listing a calendar of actions that have been planned. There will be vigils and lobbying at local congressional offices in March, a citizens' delegation to the United Nations and an action in Washington, D.C., calling for a U.S. test ban. Activists are also planning civil disobedience at the Nevada nuclear weapons testing site.

A number of activists expressed disappointment at the lack of a more unified visible response by the peace movement. "There's been a lot of activity, but little collective action; the total of the movement as a whole has been less than the sum of its parts," said Mike Myerson of the Peace Council. "We've never been able to do anything in unison since June 12—the million-strong peace demonstration in New York in 1982," said Bruce Cronin.

Connie Van Praet of ISCOS concluded, "The peace movement has a lot of work to do; we need to strategize in a more unified way. . . . There has been a substantial [disarmament] offer and it ought to receive significant support. We should do nothing less than that."

This article is reprinted with permission, from *The Guardian*.



chev proposal is that it sets out a goal of eliminating nuclear weapons," said Bruce Cronin of Mobilization for Survival (MFS). The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign and SANE sent a telegram to President Reagan that said, "The Soviet extension of the nuclear testing moratorium and their proposal for deep reductions in nuclear weapons deserve your urgent attention. These steps constitute a dramatic breakthrough for world peace. They represent an historic opportunity for eliminating the threat of nuclear war."

"It's a disarmament proposal and not just arms control," commented Connie Van Praet of the Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space (ISCOS). "It puts the U.S. government on the spot

made only for propaganda." Hardenbergh continued, "Probably only about 100 people in the U.S. outside the arms control process understand the significance of these proposals. I'm astounded that he would make these three concessions."

A MEATY PROPOSAL

The Gorbachev proposal says the Soviet Union is "prepared for a timely declaration of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and for the cessation of their production" followed by the complete elimination of stockpiles of chemical weapons with international on-site inspections. The proposal calls for freezing and reducing Soviet and U.S. troops in Europe with verification under

Just when you thought it was safe to leave your house . . .



Suddenly, you remember:

This month is the beginning of the 1986 spring membership drive. Don't leave home without joining the Nuclear Weapons Freeze now.

We will be knocking on doors and urging people to support our work for a Comprehensive Test Ban which is one of the first steps to be taken in our efforts to end the nuclear arms race. So, stay home and do something—join the Freeze!



More War Games

In Washington, games are a deadly serious business. Of course, this refers to the war games and political simulations used to prepare senior officials and military officers for crisis situations and all their contingencies. As one retired senior official of the State Department put it, "We get a lot out of these games. If you get into a crisis, it's not something that you haven't seen before."

The war games are computerized, requiring an enormous input of military data from the real world. Political simulations require people playing themselves or other roles in various crisis scenarios. Often, a game will involve a combination of these two forms. The battlefields could be in Europe, Korea, Southeast Asia; the crisis could involve new developments in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, or the Middle East. That the participants often get caught up, intellectually and emotionally, in scenarios that come close to mimicking real life situations is quite understandable.

In almost every case, they say, the most important consideration is the avoidance of nuclear war.

—RL



graphic: Nuclear Times

What—Me Worry?

Americans are now worrying more about international tensions than even domestic problems, according to the latest Gallup Poll. When the question was asked of the survey group, "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?" 30% mentioned international tensions, which included the threat of nuclear war and the arms race. Only last October the figure here was 20%. In the new poll, unemployment and the fear of recession trailed at 18%. Concern for the federal budget deficit was mentioned by 11%. Why the jump in percentage for international tensions remains an interesting question.

—RL

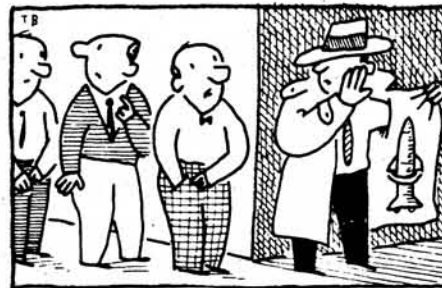
ASAT Ban In Trouble

Despite a ban imposed by Congress against the testing of the Air Force's new anti-satellite missile, known also as ASAT, the Air Force has come up with a plan that may allow it to do so nonetheless. Written in as an amendment to the Pentagon's fiscal 1986 budget, the ban specifically bars any test of an ASAT weapon "against an object in space until the President certifies to Congress that the U.S.S.R. has conducted a similar test." The Soviet Union is currently holding a moratorium on the testing of its own anti-satellite system; it has been in effect since 1983.

What the Air Force plans, awaiting yet the approval of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, is to test the missile and its guidance system by allowing it to lock on the infrared heat generated by stars. In compliance with the ban, the missile would not track down and destroy any target. The Air Force would conduct two or three such tests between now and Sept. 30.

That these plans have caused some concern in Congress is shown by Representative Norman D. Dicks, D-Wash., who was quoted by *The New York Times* as saying, "I am a little worried that it looks as if they are trying to find an avenue to skirt the intention of the amendment, though they may be in technical compliance." Critics of the ASAT program itself have also maintained that the Reagan Administration is falling short of what it could do in negotiating a ban on such weapons with the Soviet Union.

—RL



graphic: Nuclear Times

Missile Bargains

The "Bigger is Better" theory of weapon-building is once again meeting opposition in Congress. Representative Les Aspin (D-WI), chair of the House Armed Services Committee, has released a report claiming that small, single-warhead Midgetman missiles would be a better defense "buy" than larger 10-warhead MX missiles.

Aspin's report claims that the long-term cost of building and maintaining 500 Midgetman missiles would be \$44.5 billion. Of the 500 missiles, some 200 would be expected to survive a Soviet first strike. In order for a similar number of warheads to survive, 340 10-warhead MX missiles would have to be deployed, at an initial cost of \$59 billion. This relatively high rate of survival for the Midgetman missile is due to the fact that it would be based on mobile launchers spread across the country, while MX missiles would reside in specially hardened silos. Thus, while an attacker would have to use several warheads to insure the destruction of each Midgetman warhead, two bombs could destroy 10 warheads on an MX missile.

It is this ratio of one warhead per mis-

sile that makes the Midgetman a more attractive weapon, according to its adherents. In a time of crisis, those in command of MX missiles would feel pressure to "use it or lose it." If a larger number of Midgetman missiles were deployed, however, the relative likelihood of some surviving an enemy attack would supposedly give the military more time to make "rational" decisions.

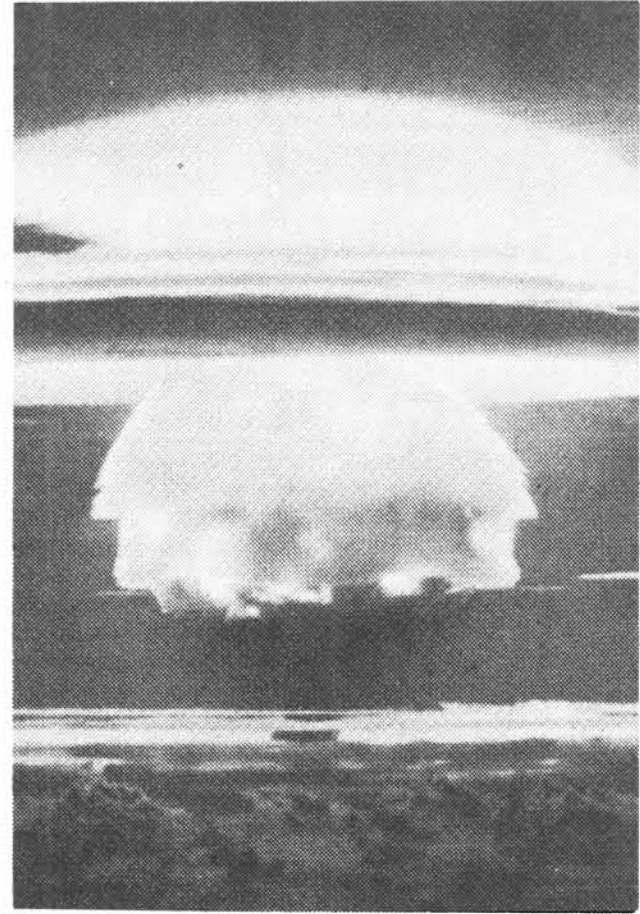
Still, opponents of the Midgetman program (notably California Senator Pete Wilson) feel that money should be spent on the MX instead. Undersecretary of Defense Donald A. Hicks, for example, argues that more "killing power" could be had for less money by buying more MXs.

—DD



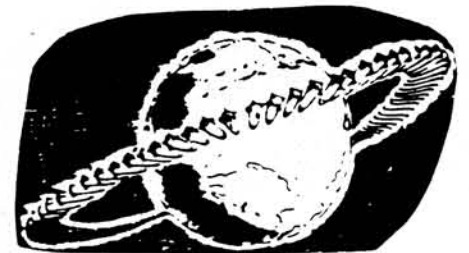
"Spy Dust" Memories

American diplomats in Moscow can breathe easier. Tests of the "Spy Dust" found on the clothing and automobiles of American personnel in the Soviet capital have shown it to be a harmless chemical.



Hot Flashes

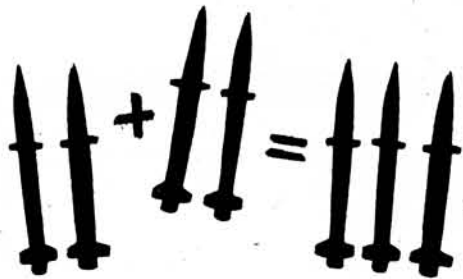
by Ronald A. Lampi and Douglas Dirks



Last August, when it was first disclosed that the Soviets were using a chemical agent to track Americans, the Reagan administration loudly complained that the substance, nitrophenylpentadienal (or NPPD), might be carcinogenic. The flurry of accusations that the Soviets were trying to kill Americans by slow cancer was dismissed by the Soviet government as "absurd," but the powder was sent to the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences for analysis. After six months of study, a report was released in mid-February which stated that "NPPD, particularly at the very low levels found in Moscow, does not carry with it any known health risk."

When the initial complaint was made last August, State Department officials said the government had known of the use of NPPD since the mid-1970s. The State Department at that point "protested the practice in strongest terms and demanded that it be terminated immediately," according to State Department spokesperson Charles Redman. Asked recently if the State Department had exaggerated the situation last August, another official said "Absolutely not. We... had an obligation to our people in Moscow to make public what we knew and to make sure the Soviets stopped it."

—DD



Creative Counting

Who to believe? According to President Reagan, in a statement made this last December, the Soviet Union has cheated on a key arms control provision under SALT II. The Soviet Union had made a commitment in 1981 not to increase the number of missile launchers and intercontinental bombers above the 2,504 it had when the treaty was signed. The Administration has charged that, as of last year, they have exceeded their limit. Yet, a recent report made public by the Joint Chiefs of Staff contradicts this claim, finding no Soviet violations. This report "confirms that the Soviet Union continues to comply with the Salt 2 treaty by dismantling strategic systems," noted Spurgeon M. Keeny Jr., a former deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and president of the Arms Control Association.

The contradiction in views here may well lie in the question as to what is to be counted and not counted in Soviet weapons systems. The 2,504 limit was slightly exceeded by counting bombers that the Soviets assert are no longer weapons operational. Even Administration officials have said that the issue of Soviet cheating here was largely a political matter, having little military importance. Mr. Keeny has not taken the issues lightly, however; he was quoted in *The New York Times* as saying that "it appears gravely irresponsible for the Administration to have formally charged the Soviet Union in December with the violation of the SALT 2 overall numerical limits when the J.C.S. order of battle now shows them to be well within the required limits."

One perplexing outcome of the report was that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, disregarding its own findings, supports President Reagan's charge. One possible clue here is that their report was presented to Congress in conjunction with the Administration's military spending request for 1987. The Pentagon, of course, would be wary of cutting its own throat.

—RL

Waste Not Wanted

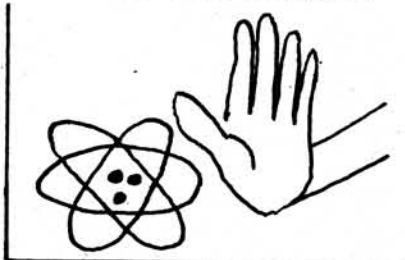
The Port of Los Angeles had already refused to receive it. Washington state wanted nothing to do with it. Oregon already had strong opposition to it. It still remains uncertain just where several shipments of spent, highly radioactive fuel rods from Taiwan will be unloaded. Their destination will be a reprocessing plant in South Carolina, and the U.S. Department of Energy had been looking for a port of entry on the West Coast, that is, until January 17, when, without warning, Long Beach was named as the preferred port.

The outcry in Long Beach, California, was immediate. Even after an in-depth presentation at a public hearing by De-

partment of Energy officials, Long Beach local officials still gave them a resounding No. The public hearing drew an overflow crowd of angry and noisy citizens opposing it. There is opposition from Senator Alan Cranston and Representative Henry Waxman, among others, in addition to the state Department of Health Services expressing "serious reservations" about the plan. Whether such opposition can reverse the Department of Energy's decision to use Long Beach is still being debated. Apparently the federal government, in a case like this, "has the authority to pre-empt state or local regulations" under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, according to Admiral S.R. Foley of the Energy Department.

Of added importance here, other than the unusually large operation itself—18 shipments over two years—is the fact that the plutonium from the spent fuel rods could also be reprocessed to make nuclear bombs, and the United States wants them out of Taiwan. As Oregon energy official David Stewart-Smith expressed it, "The reason the U.S. wants it off the island . . . is so that our somewhat unstable allies don't have access to producing nuclear weapons off the coast of mainland China." Taiwan itself tried to do so back in the mid-1970s.

—RL



Peace Through Debt

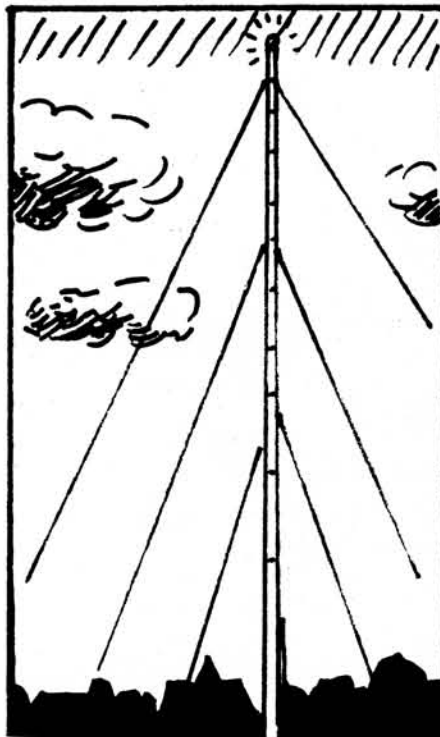
Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has recently submitted his fifth annual report to Congress, also known informally as a "posture statement." Posture statements offer the opportunity for the Secretary of Defense to make known his defense strategy. Mr. Weinberger's four previous posture statements have apparently made a singular impression among those associated with the military; it has even become a joke; one word is said to be enough to express it: "More." Of course, by more is meant *billions* more (\$33.2 billion more for 1987). In contrast, what has been noted each time is the paucity of concrete *ideas* on defense. This time, however, he has addressed what he calls "the conceptual arsenal," explaining what all the billions spent are actually doing for us.

His main argument is based on "parity," or keeping even. According to Mr. Weinberger, the Soviet Union had caught up to the United States in nuclear military power long ago; the nuclear balance is now equal, giving neither side any advantage by starting a conflict. To keep it equal, however, means constantly building up our military forces as a show of strength. More than the use of those forces—which Mr. Weinberger is reluctant to do—it is the show of military might itself that counts.

Parity, though, has led to a new development in the Reagan Administration, called Star Wars. Since the United States no longer has a nuclear advantage, his argument goes, a new type of advantage was called for. By promising to protect us from nuclear attack, the Star Wars missile shield would overcome the stale-

mate spectre of mutual destruction. The Star Wars program is intended, however, to actually help reduce nuclear arms by making them obsolete. Yet, his argument does work both ways: nuclear war would be thinkable again because we just might "survive" it.

—RL



GWEN To The End

Like the ever-devoted civil servants they are, officials at the Pentagon keep looking for ways to maintain their jobs after World War III.

One current plan to allow the military to continue fighting after an initial nu-

clear exchange is a system of radio towers called the Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN). Supposedly, GWEN would survive a nuclear attack and continue to transmit orders to bombers and missile bases, allowing the United States to continue the war for days or weeks after the first bombs fell. The Air Force plans to have 56 of the 300-foot-high towers built by the end of 1986—and expects a total of 130 towers, costing \$750 million, to be built by the early 1990s.

Proponents of GWEN, including Donald C. Latham, the senior Pentagon official in charge of command and communication programs, claim that the system is necessary for the coordination of U.S. forces if other communication lines are knocked out by an electromagnetic pulse (EMP) from a large nuclear bomb exploded above the atmosphere. Experts both inside and outside the Pentagon question the need for such a large system, given the redundancy that already exists in U.S. military communication systems. Others question the system's survivability. Bruce G. Blair, an expert on strategic communication systems formerly with the Defense Communications Agency, noted that "tens of weapons" aimed at specific relay towers could "dismember the network into essentially useless segments."

Meanwhile, citizens' groups in communities near the proposed towers have complained that GWEN will make them obvious targets in a nuclear attack, while fostering a belief that the U.S. might be able to fight and "win" a prolonged nuclear war.

—DD

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House Passes Test Ban Resolution

SUMMARY

In a televised speech last week, President Reagan went before the American public to plead support for his proposed 1987 defense budget. If his request is approved unaltered by Congress, by the end of this decade the United States will be spending four times as much money on the military as it did at the height of the Vietnam War. The current military budget for 1986 is \$292 billion, more than double the 1980 figure of \$140 billion. A significant factor in these discussions is the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act, which is currently awaiting a hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court. If the Gramm-Rudman bill is de-

clared constitutional, Congress and the Administration will have to agree on a way to voluntarily trim \$60 billion from the entire 1987 budget by October 1, or else cuts will occur automatically across the board. However, regardless of how cuts are made in the military budget, it is highly unlikely that any major weapons systems will be impacted in this manner.



COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN H.J. Resolution 3

On February 26 the House voted 268-148 in support of this resolution, which calls on the United States to negotiate a ban on underground nuclear weapons testing with the Soviet Union. The Senate passed a similar resolution in 1984. This is a major victory for arms control advocates. Although non-binding in nature, such a resolution puts Congress officially on record as supporting a test ban and in opposition to Administration policy. House members who support the President on this issue went to great lengths to try to gut the language of the resolution, or derail it completely—and were soundly defeated.

ACTION: Freeze supporters should call the office of Representative Leon Panetta and thank him for his support of H.J. Res. 3.

H.R. 3442

Introduced by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), this bill would mandate a cut in all funds for U.S. nuclear warhead testing so long as the Soviets do the same. The bill currently has 64 sponsors, including Rep. Leon Panetta.

ACTION: The Freeze urges its supporters who live in the 12th district to contact Representative Ed Zschau and urge him to be co-sponsor of this legislation.

TRIDENT II

With another Trident II submarine scheduled to be launched in May, the administration will have to dismantle two Poseiden submarines in order to stay within the limits of Salt II. The Trident program has enjoyed the support of Congress since its inception, and any change in that support will be incremental. However, Gramm-Rudman provides an excellent opportunity (or excuse) for legislators to trim back some of the monies designated for research and development. At this point, no amendments aimed at cutting funds are being proposed.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The President has formally requested of Congress \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. Thirty million dollars for logistical support and nonlethal assistance, and \$70 million is "discretionary." In other words, the President can choose to funnel that money any way he pleases, through any government he chooses. This money is a transfer of funds

Contact Your Representatives Today!

President Ronald Reagan
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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
202-462-0777

Central America Legislative Hotline
202-543-0664

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

from monies already allocated to the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 1986—a tactical maneuver designed to circumvent Gramm-Rudman cuts, should the bill be enacted. Should the funds be approved, they will be considered "covert," which means that they can be CIA



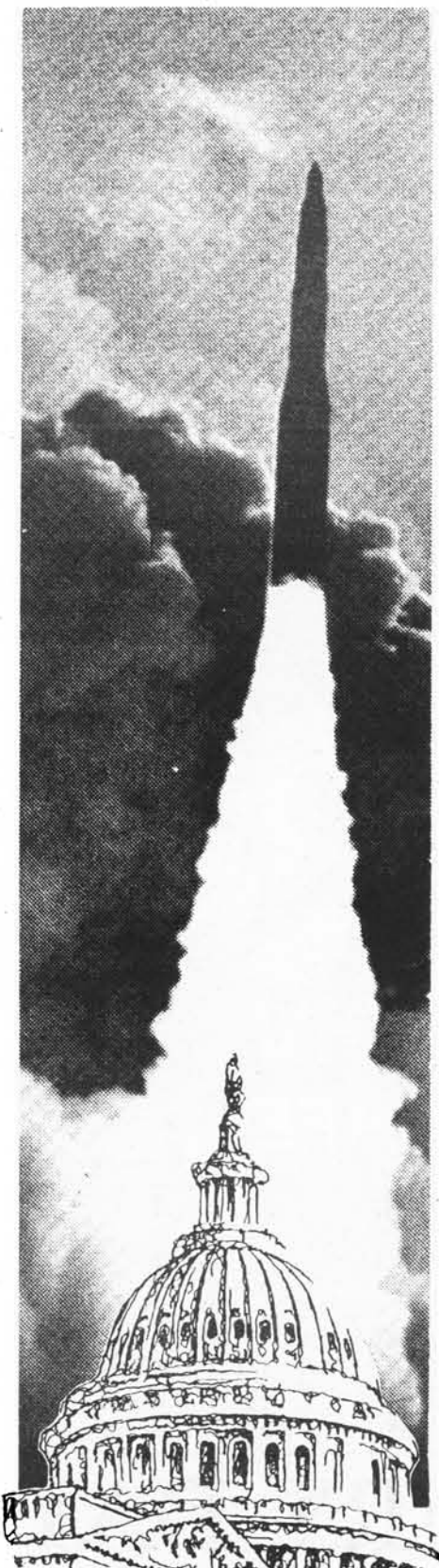
members of the House, including Rep. Leon Panetta, have urged the President to withdraw his request "until the Contadora process has been given a chance to try to bring peace to Nicaragua." Twenty-seven members of this House delegation had voted for the "humanitarian" assistance to the Contras last year. In addition, Rep. Panetta was joined by 57 members of Congress in introducing legislation which would require the United States to suspend military activities in Central America for 90 days, to engage in bilateral negotiations with the Nicaraguan government, and participate actively in the Contadora process. Finally, the foreign ministers of eight Latin American nations met with Secretary of State George Shultz and asked for a halt to the aid for the Contras.

ACTION: "It's not over till it's over" they say, and that's a particularly good motto to apply to this Congress. Although initial opposition to military funding for the Contra appears strong, no one should take its defeat as a foregone conclusion. The Freeze urges its supporters to contact Representative Ed Zschau and Senators Pete Wilson and Alan Cranston. Make your voice heard! Tell them not to fund any money of any description to the Nicaraguan Contra. Contact Representative Panetta and thank him for his consistent opposition to Contra funding, and ask him to continue to take an active lead in Congress on this issue.

controlled, and any restrictions that normally apply to foreign military aid would not apply in this case. Congress has until March 27 to act on this request before the Easter recess.

The battle lines have already been drawn, with congressional opposition surfacing swiftly. Eighteen senators have made a bipartisan appeal to the President to withdraw his request. Thirty-one mem-

Shelly D'Amour is the legislative action alert coordinator of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.



Comprehensive Test Ban Campaign Launched

by Terry Teitelbaum

Congress dealt a stunning blow to the Reagan administration on February 26 by passing a resolution in support of a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB). The 268-148 vote on HJR 3, a non-binding resolution, called on the president to immediately begin negotiations for a test ban with the Soviets. The resolution expressed disagreement with the administration's nuclear weapons policy which involves continued nuclear testing despite the fact that the Soviet Union has not tested nuclear weapons since August 6, 1985.

The Reagan administration is the only one since Eisenhower's to repudiate attempts to negotiate a CTB which would eliminate all nuclear testing, anywhere, for any reason. The president claims the United States needs to continue testing to develop a new generation of nuclear weapons, particularly Star Wars systems. In fact, the most publicized component of the proposed Star Wars system, the X-ray laser, is powered by a nuclear explosion. A test ban would nip this research in the bud. X-ray laser testing has been used by military planners and scientists to demonstrate "progress" in Star Wars development. By producing spectacular, if inconclusive and even irrelevant results, these tests tend to legitimize

further funding for the program.

The approval of HJR 3 is a clear reflection of public support for a test ban. After four hours of debate and several unsuccessful attempts to kill or weaken the resolution, legislators from both parties soundly passed an undiluted version by a vote of nearly 2-to-1.

Organizers working for a CTB are heartened by the vote. According to the Freeze Campaign and SANE, HJR 3 lays

the groundwork for passage of test ban legislation with teeth. In response to the Soviet testing moratorium, which will continue until March 31, Representative Patricia Schroeder (D.-CO) will reintroduce a bill (HR 3442) which requires a cut-off of funds for U.S. nuclear tests as long as the Soviets do not test. This bill, if passed, would effectively stop Star Wars in its tracks. It would also represent one of the most significant, hopeful steps in years to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race.

Freeze is working in conjunction with organizations nationwide to raise public awareness and mobilize local support for a CTB in an effort to bear increasing pressure on Congress and the president to enact a test ban. The Freeze will coordinate, with other local peace groups, a resolution campaign to bring the test ban issue before Santa Cruz governmental bodies. The campaign will coincide with a test ban petition drive, door-to-door

... the Soviet Union has not tested nuclear weapons since August 6, 1985.

In Santa Cruz, the Nuclear Weapons

canvass and public education campaign. And, the fifth annual Freeze walk-a-thon on Saturday, May 31, will be a "March for a Test Ban," to visibly demonstrate the massive local support to a CTB.

Other activities include direct actions in the desert—nonviolent civil disobedience and a legal demonstration—as part of the American Peace Test at the Nevada test site near Las Vegas on the weekend of May 31.

For more information on the Comprehensive Test Ban and the test ban campaign, contact the Nuclear Weapons



Freeze at 458-9975.

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

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Planet Watch

by Igal Dahari



Canada Cruise Crash

Another U.S. cruise missile test over Canada failed on February 25. The missile's engine failed to start after it was dropped from a B-52 over the Beaufort Sea. Instead of flying 1,550 miles to its target at the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range near Cold Lake, the missile crashed into the frozen sea below. The last such test also ended with the crash of a cruise missile, prompting the cancellation of another test the next day. The January 22 failure occurred when the missile, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead, ran out of fuel in mid-flight.

Many Canadians oppose the five-year agreement between their government and the United States allowing for the tests, but no major protests have taken place recently.

West Germany Reagan Meets Socialist

Johannes Rau, a leader of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, met with President Reagan February 5 for a talk session designed to mend strained relations. Rau, who is the Social Democrats' candidate for Chancellor in next year's parliamentary elections, did not tell Reagan of his opposition to Star Wars. He did talk to reporters about the controversial "space shield," saying: "One must realize that peace cannot be made more secure by increased armament efforts alone." Rau said the talk with Reagan centered mostly around

East-West relations and human rights issues, among other things. Rau is considered a "moderate" in the Party.

Relations between the Social Democrats and the Reagan administration have in the past been unfriendly. Last May, while on a visit to West Germany, President Reagan refused to meet with Willy Brandt, chairperson of the Party and a former Chancellor. The snub came after anti-nuclear demonstrations, in which the Social Democrats took part, occurred during the visit.



Palau Pact Passes

Voters in Palau have approved by an almost 3-to-1 margin an agreement giving them political independence and \$1 billion over the next fifteen years, at the price of granting the U.S. Armed Forces basing rights for 50 years. The agreement, called the Compact of Free Association, has raised some controversy.

The pact seems to clash with the Palau Constitution on at least two points: the leasing of land to a foreign country and the presence of nuclear weapons. U.S.

Armed Forces, especially with the uncertain future of American military bases in the Philippines, are looking forward to long-term use of Palauan territory. But Article XIII, Section 7 of the Palau Constitution states that land cannot "be used for the benefit of a foreign entity." American ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons will be able to visit Palau under the pact's terms, despite the fact that the constitution forbids such weapons in Palauan territory unless 75 percent of the voters approve.

There is also controversy surrounding the way in which the plebiscite was carried out. Most of Palau's more than 14,000 people do not speak English, and yet the pact's 400 page text is in English. Furthermore, only 50 copies were made available in Palau, a country of 200 coral islands, eight of which are populated.

The pact, which would end Palau's 39-year-old status of U.S. trust territory, has not yet been approved by the U.S. Congress or the U.N. Security Council. It requires the U.S. to continue to take "full authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Palau," and to continue to provide economic aid and certain federal programs. Under the pact, Palau will become self-governing.

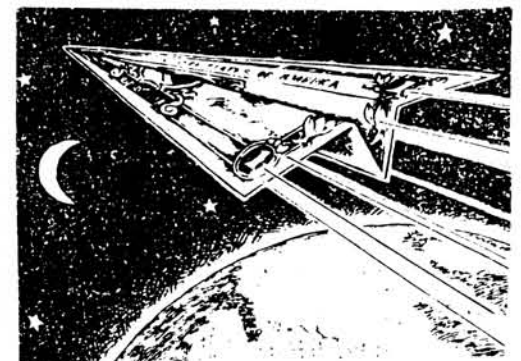
Europe Anti-ballistics In Europe?

West German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner has written an article proposing a non-nuclear European antiballistic missile system "irrespective of the expectation that current research in S.D.I. [Star Wars] will yield innovative." Wörner says the United States should be involved in the project, which would be built with technologies that "are either available or within reach." This last con-

dition may be an assurance to the United States that the project would "complement" Star Wars, not compete with it.

Star Wars is the Reagan administration's proposal to "shield" the United States from nuclear attack, using as yet undiscovered technologies. Most Western European governments were initially against Star Wars, but reversed their positions when the Pentagon offered them lucrative industrial contracts.

Wörner claims that the antiballistic missile system is necessary because the Soviet Union has been adding offensive non-nuclear missiles to its forces. Wörner's article appeared in *Strategic Review*, published by the Washington, D.C. based United States Strategic Institute, a private research organization.



Italy Craxi's Compromise

Italy may soon join West Germany and Great Britain by participating in the Reagan administration's Star Wars project. Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has been working on a compromise that would be acceptable to a majority of the Italian Parliament. Craxi's plan calls for Italy not to formally endorse Star Wars, but to allow Italian firms eyeing lucrative research and development contracts from the Pentagon to participate. So far, about 70 proposals for contracts have been made to the United States government by Italian companies. Twenty of those proposals are being considered seriously. Terms for Italian participation would be worked out pending approval by Parliament.

The Italian government is known to be worried about the consequences of the deployment of a Star Wars system, but has chosen in favor of the economic possibilities. Antonio Badini, senior foreign policy adviser to Craxi, believes "Italy stands to gain from [Star Wars]," and that "decisions about deployment are well down the road." He also believes that Italy "can expect to be consulted when those decisions are made."

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Britain Twice Is Not Enough

The giant Sellafield nuclear power plant near Seascale, on the northwest coast of England, produced two radioactive leaks last month. The first leak involved an escaped cloud of radioactive mist; the second leak came from a broken pipe that drains the area where spent fuel rods are stored.

Officials of British Nuclear Fuel, the company running the plant, said that there was no potential hazard to workers as a result of the leaks, but that further investigations will take place. The environmental groups Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth, however, believe the leaks show serious problems exist and have called for the plant to be shut down.



East Germany Paper Police

East Germans fleeing their homeland may be able to literally tear through border police as they head toward the West. That's because some members of the border patrol are made out of cardboard. The reason for setting up life-sized

replicas of soldiers, says the East German Interior Ministry, is because they simply do not have enough employees to catch all the emigrants. The Ministry believes that the figures will serve to frighten away those wishing to cross the border to West Germany. For the first time ever, women have also been added to the border police to alleviate the shortage.



Japan No Policy On Star Wars

The Japanese government has so far refrained from endorsing the Reagan administration's Star Wars program. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Naka-

son's only public comment on Star Wars was to say that he has an "understanding" of it. The Reagan administration would "still like to see them involved," according to one American official, who added that the Japanese "can bring something to the program" but that their participation is not crucial.

Japan has an avowedly anti-nuclear and anti-militaristic national policy. Military spending is held to no more than one percent of the gross national product; soldiers are not sent abroad, even for humanitarian purposes; weapons are not allowed to be exported (with some exceptions made for the United States); and, perhaps key to holding back official Japanese participation in Star Wars, a 1969 parliamentary resolution commits Japan to only peaceful uses of space.



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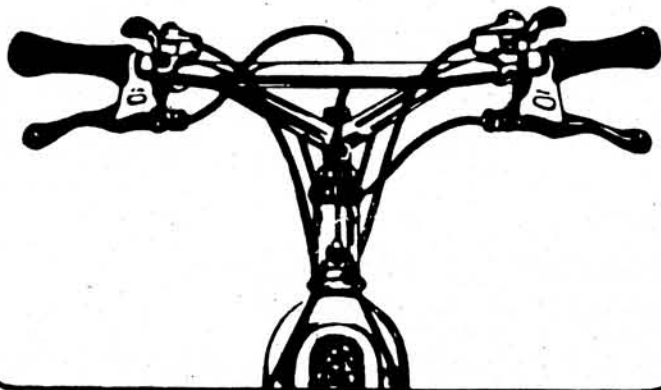
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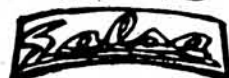
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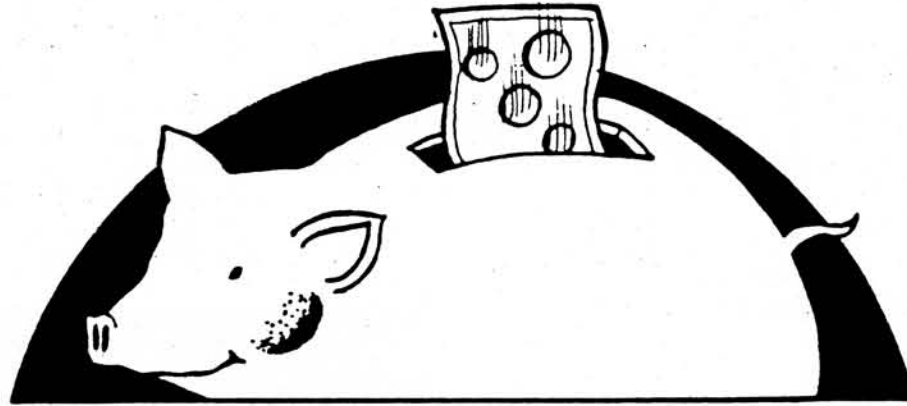
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Singing The Body Aerospace

This year the Singer Company, a famous name in sewing products, may be making 80 percent of its 1986 profit selling electronic warfare systems, navigation and guidance systems, flight simulators and other similar products. The company, started 135 years ago selling sewing machines, is looking to get rid of its sewing products division in order to become more involved in making highly profitable aerospace products. Last year Singer took in 56 percent of its profit from aerospace electronics, as compared to ten percent fifteen years ago. Singer's fourth quarter earnings in 1985 reached almost \$670 million.



Gee . . . No, GTE!

Last year, GTE Government Systems Corporation was caught with its hand in the Pentagon's cookie jar. The cookies were classified planning documents which could later be used to give the giant company an unfair advantage in bidding for military contracts. The trial, due to begin February 18, was postponed through the request of the prosecution. The main reason for the delay in the trial was caused by the large amount of classified documents, subpoenaed by defense lawyers, that would become public if the trial began. Prosecutors are seeking to have many of the documents removed by ruling Federal District Judge Richard Cacheris.

GTE originally pleaded guilty to the charges, but the three men actually on trial have pleaded not guilty. They are: Walter R. Edgington, a GTE vice president; Robert R. Carter, a former marketing manager for the company; and Bernie R. Zettl, a former consultant. The three have been indicted by a federal grand jury on a variety of charges, from espionage and theft of government property to participating in a conspiracy to defraud the government's bidding process.

The defense's main argument is that classified planning documents were freely given GTE, and that such documents have been circulating among military contractors for years.



How's Business?

Quarterly earnings of some of the nation's largest military contractors, many of which happen to be listed under "aerospace," are in. Boeing Corporation led the pack in last year's fourth quarter with revenues totaling \$4.2 billion, a 27 percent improvement over 1984. United Technologies is a close second with \$4.2 billion; McDonnell Douglas raked in \$3.1 billion; Rockwell International garnered \$2.8 billion; Lockheed pulled in \$2.7 billion; General Dynamics made \$2.3 billion; Raytheon collected \$1.7 billion; Martin Marietta earned \$1.2 billion; Litton Industries drew \$1.1 billion. . . .

All of the companies in this partial list, with the exception of Litton, showed an improvement in earnings over the same period in 1984.



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chained
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stirs feathered cranes
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nesting in drifted snow
Still they dance
they dance

Sara Walsh

A Question of Time

for Rachel Carson who warned us

It has been said we do not pass time, time passes us.
We are aware that it grows late.
The winged creatures and the animals,
the roe of the sleek fish, all these are tainted.
Poison seeps into our children's bones
from the milk of cows grazing in lush fields
and the air, the soil, the water, are no longer safe.
It is understood that we are lied to.
That for long years these things were kept from us,
learned only by accident or mistake.
In clear tidal pools anemones draw soft fronds
into tight buds as the crab scuttles close.
But how does a woman swollen with child flee the
great metal insect spraying the air she breathes?
We are angered by avarice and deception.
The copper taste of insecticide is not so bitter
as anger that grows rancid when we do not act.
We are told there are levels of mercury,
of nitrate, of radiation, that are *acceptable*,
that in war there are *acceptable* casualty rates.
That to prevent war we must deprive the people
to add to the stockpiles for our genocide.
We must relinquish the illusion of safety,
form a shield for the old and the innocent,
the helpless ones. Cry out
in our rage, in our passion for life,
"None of these are *acceptable*."
The time is upon us, almost past.
We cannot waste it or the earth will be laid waste.
Only the hot wind sifting thick grey ash.
Only the wind keening.

Maude Meehan © 1985
from *Chipping Bone*
a collection of her poetry



In Seconds

Echoes of John's hammer drift down
Morning Glories open along the garden fence
shades of blue magenta
Cats sit like totems on redwood poles
I pick tomatoes bite into ripeness
juice squirts the black and yellow spider's web
she hangs motionless in the center
The red-tailed hawk is not circling today
birds are strangely silent
Suddenly sky explodes
summer coming all at once
waves of heat cross the ridge
trees melt haloed in flame
ground opens
convulsions swallow our house
I remember what is important
run arms outstretched
voice lost in the avalanche of hillsides
John reaches me no time for good-bye

Amber Coverdale Sumrall

Lifeyards

As a child I heard about cold war.
Fall-out shelters.
Petrified
I switched to Elvis on the radio.
Now I'm busy
my job,
my house
I don't want to think about
nuclear war
nuclear waste
in my back yard
seeping through.
I scrub my walls
empty the dishwasher
curl under my roof.
I dream a man is running on the beach
screaming at the
top of his lungs
for his child who's missing.
I'm going to die
and the fat war mongers
are going to die also.
They don't want to know about it either.
The inner killer's gone external
burns after flesh and muscle
What's the media's role in all of this?
Just as I'm entering the cradle
of myself
discovering the billions
of years before me
and the unheard generations
that cry for survival

Down
down to the deepest chambers
purple waters, gentle
as my mother's breast
I swim.
A certain coolness
a stillness here
Under magenta walls, where birds rest
and call me
upward
to blossoms
and terraced fields
rich with wind
and people
Who will be heard
Who will not be babes slaughtered
Change the tide
Build lifeyards
for posterity
Lifeyards,
living love.

Gaël Roziere © 1986
from *Witness To A Landscape*
a collection of her poetry

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.

Greenham Common Peace Camp

by Igal Dahari

There are no followers among the inhabitants of the peace camp at Greenham Common, only leaders. And rarely are any men seen at this perennial encampment of anti-nuclear protesters with the exception of the police—who routinely evict or arrest the camping women—and the British soldiers guarding the huge American military base there that has stimulated an entire peace movement.

Since the punishing English winter weather (including freezing rain, endless pools of mud and chilling fog) can last well into May, there is not an overwhelming number of women at Greenham Common this time of year. Yet there are always some women around the roughly oval-shaped base, usually in small groups spread out to cover each one of the several existing gates. The campers have named each gate after a color of the rainbow, and each is painted accordingly.

The women survive the weather's assaults through a combination of ingenuity and endurance. These qualities are also useful in outfoxing the police, who are continuously evicting the women from one area of camp to another. They no longer use tents to remain dry, but instead they employ mobile plastic shelters called "benders," which are more expendable. They also use carts and baby carriages to evacuate their belongings during evictions.

Until summer arrives and brings with it many more women and protests, the camping women's work is to keep a visible presence around the fenced, nine-mile

perimeter of the sprawling military complex. They also regularly take some type of direct action, such as entering the base or shaking the outer fence to damage it. Those inside the base, which has become a symbol of all the European peace activists seek to dismantle, can never escape the fact that they are besieged by a non-violent army of resolute women.

But it was not the base itself that in the summer of 1981 prompted 36 women (with four men in support) to undertake the march that gave birth to the peace camp. The catalyst for the march was the

But the bottom line is: Each does what she wants, as long as it is nonviolent and does not detract from the aim of the camp. Early on New Year's Day, 1983, almost 40 women entered the base and proceeded to protest against nuclear weapons in their own individual ways, including painting signs, singing and dancing atop missile silos. As a result, they ended up with a 14-day sentence to be served at London's Holloway Prison. In support of the imprisoned women, a group of women camped outside the prison for the entire 14 days.

Their actions continue to call attention not only to the base, but to the entire nuclear issue in their country.

fact that the United States planned to deploy 96 ground-launched cruise missiles at its Greenham Common base, along with Pershing II missiles to be stationed in various "secret" locations throughout England. The marchers, who walked 125 miles from Cardiff in Wales to Newbury, the nearest town to Greenham Common, were demanding that the British Ministry of Defense hold open hearings on the deployment of nuclear weapons in Great Britain. The ministry's position, however, was summarized by the statement: "We have already made up our minds." It refused any public debate on the issue.

Until then, the marching women were virtually ignored by the media, and so decided to dramatize their protest. Four women chained themselves to the base's main gate, thinking that the entire demonstration would be over in a matter of days. The British media sat up and noticed, and then it began happening. Women—teachers, nurses, farmers, housewives, radicals, those who have never followed politics—from all over Great Britain, and even from other countries, began arriving in support. Many left after a week or so, but many more were just arriving. There seemed to be an endless supply of allies who began by just "passing through," but ended up remaining days, or weeks, or sometimes months. The permanent "structure" of the camp was inevitably falling into place.

Support groups for the protesters began springing up in cities all over Britain, and even in Europe and the United States. An electric excitement was in the air; this protest was somehow different, for it involved an unexpected sector of English society, was to remain in place year-round, and developed along lines no one could predict, much less control. *Peace News*, a weekly British peace magazine, described the women's state at the camp coming close to the ideal anarchist-feminist lifestyle. Most decisions were, and still are, made by small affinity groups that seek to reach consensus.

Protests on a more massive scale do involve planning and participation by British peace groups such as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). In December, 1982, CND helped organize a protest of more than 30,000 people, who at one point actually held hands and ringed the base. This event, known as "embrace the base," was key in propelling the Greenham Common camp to international stardom. It was followed four months later by a human chain of more than 70,000 people, stretching from Greenham Common to Aldermaston, which has a nuclear weapons research laboratory, and onto Burghfield, which



has a nuclear weapons-making factory. The women of Greenham Common have achieved much more than the original 36 marchers even imagined could be done, and they continue to strive toward their goal of a nuclear-free Great Britain. They have burst the twin bubbles of "secrecy" and "security," so important to the military, by blowing the whistle each time a cruise missile comes into or goes out of the base, and by entering its grounds on a regular basis, despite the heavy security. Their actions continue to call attention not only to the base, but to the entire nuclear issue in their country. They have also shown that ordinary people, armed only with determination and the principle of nonviolence, can take on the military machines that hold the world hostage with nuclear weapons.

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



Women Pe Through

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Quakers who were active in the women's movements in the latter nineteenth century.

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DR. HELEN CALDICOTT (1938-)

Australian-born pediatrician who gav Children's Hospital Medical Center to v nuclear power and nuclear armaments. F clear Disarmament. (See profile this issu

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Peace

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Women Peacemakers Through History

SOJOURNER TRUTH (1777-1883)

Former slave and widely respected abolitionist who voiced her opposition to the use of force to effect emancipation.

LUCRETIA MOTT (1793-1880), SARAH GRIMKE (1792-1873), ANGELINA GRIMKE (1805-1879)

Quakers who were active in the women's rights, civil rights and peace movements in the latter nineteenth century.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1902)

Activist in New England Non-Resistance Society in mid nineteenth century. She opposed slavery adamantly. She was the first to call for women's suffrage at Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY (1820-1906)

Leader of the Women's Movement for 50 years who voiced her pacifist beliefs in the nineteenth century.

JANE ADDAMS (1860-1935)

Social reformer and famous peace worker who received the Nobel Peace Prize.

EMMA GOLDMAN (1868-1940)

A decentralist who urged collective withdrawal of labor from the exploitive social system and from production of war.

JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN (1876-1955)

Forty year pacifist organizer who sought to unite all people that agreed on political, humanitarian or philosophical grounds that war was a crime against humanity. She helped found the War Resisters League in 1923.

JEANETTE RANKIN (1880-1973)

Pacifist and first congresswoman in the United States (1916). She stood alone one December 8, 1941, as the only member of Congress to vote against the declaration of war, saying, "I want to stand by my country but I cannot vote for war."

TRACY MYGATT (1885-1974), FRANCIS WITHERSPOON (1887-1974)

Co-workers for peace and human rights from 1915 Anti-Enlistment League through the Vietnam protests in the 1960s.

DOROTHY DAY (1897-1980)

Writer and worker for the *Catholic Worker* who has applied the teachings of Jesus to modern conditions and actively promulgated a theology of peace. For over 50 years, she has given personal leadership to the struggles for peace, justice and human rights.

MARJORIE SWANN (1912-)

Civil rights, community relations and international peace activist. She helped clarify and encourage the growth of active nonviolence after World War II.

BARBARA DEMING (1917-)

Writer and activist who worked for disarmament, civil rights and peace from a feminist perspective.

BETTY WILLIAMS (1943-)

Irish co-founder with Mairead Corrigan of the Peace People. She presently travels and lectures in Florida for a nuclear freeze and against the death penalty.

PETRA KELLY (1949-)

Feminist and peace advocate with the Greens, the progressive, environmental political party in West Germany. (See profile this issue.)

DR. HELEN CALDICOTT (1938-)

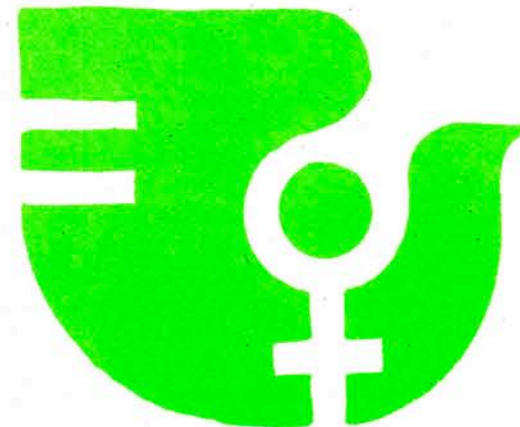
Australian-born pediatrician who gave up her medical practice at Boston Children's Hospital Medical Center to work full time for the elimination of nuclear power and nuclear armaments. Founder of Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament. (See profile this issue.)

A Women's Perspective Organizing Conversion

by Marcia Boruta

How do women affect economic conversion organizing? Is there a unique women's perspective? Do we need a special women's committee? These are some of the questions that face the Women's Outreach Committee of the San Diego Economic Conversion Council (SDECC). We hope to contribute to an ongoing discussion by sharing some of our experiences.

The Women's Outreach Committee grew out of a spontaneous women's caucus that formed at the February, 1985, San Diego Economic Conversion Conference. The Caucus included women and men from San Diego, as well as women involved in economic conversion at the state, national, and international level. The caucus enabled women to communicate with each other their frustration over the relatively small number of women participants at the conference. There was an omission of a women's perspective on the entire question of economic conversion. Previous conversion conferences neglected to address the issue of a women's perspective on the matter. Female conversion activists hoped that



the impetus of women coming together at the San Diego conference would serve as a springboard for action and have a tangible effect on future organizing.

The women's caucus had an immediate and ongoing effect on the post-conference organizing of the San Diego Economic Conversion Council. The council strives for a diverse community base which includes 50% women. Male and female co-chairs preside over the steering council. Women's participation in all committees is seen as essential, and women serve as coordinators of committees and projects. In addition, the Women's Outreach Committee regularly organizes educational programs open to the public, with a particular focus on outreach to the women's community.

Women in the SDECC affect San Diego's conversion organizing by occupying decision-making positions within the

Special Thanks

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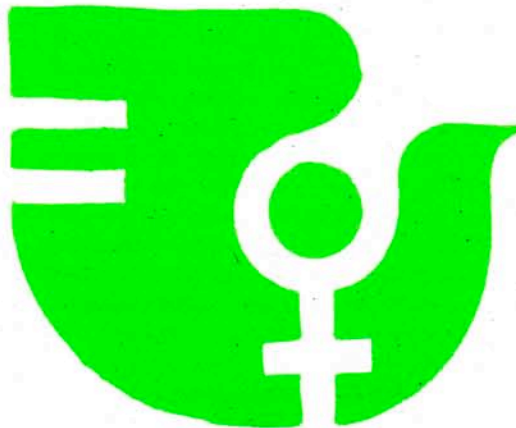
A Women's Perspective

Organizing For Economic Conversion

by Marcia Boruta

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Women in the SDECC affect San Diego's conversion organizing by occupying decision-making positions within the

organization. This allows us to influence organizational structure, participate in decisions on which projects to pursue, and ensure that outreach efforts include women in the community. In this way we hope to further the involvement and representation of women in economic conversion and increase its potential as a broad-based social movement.

WOMEN'S PERSPECTIVE

One out of four jobs in San Diego County depends on military spending. Women in the SDECC recognize the urgent need for economic conversion

problem."

While not all of the women or men in the SDECC would call themselves feminists, many feel that working for economic conversion means working closely with traditionally male dominated fields of business and organized labor. For real social change to occur, we need to draw on the experiences of the feminist movement.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

While there may not be agreement on a women's perspective in economic conversion, the San Diego women do agree

"Women have a lot more to lose when funds for AFDC, childcare, and milk for babies are cut."

planning as a priority of progressive movements in San Diego. This commitment to conversion as a priority makes the question of a unique "women's perspective" a topic of debate. As SDECC member Rachel Oberlander sees it, "Conversion is conversion. Women shouldn't have a different feeling about it than men." However, SDECC member Sandell Lachman suggests that "Women have a greater stake in some of the things that we address. Women have a lot more to lose when funds for AFDC, child care, and milk for babies are cut."

A "women's perspective" comes up again when considering outreach. If economic conversion is presented as a healthy economic strategy and less emphasis is placed on peace as a central issue, how will this affect women's willingness to participate given the historical appeal of peace issues to women? SDECC council member Pat Wood reflects, "Traditionally women have felt more comfortable with the moral peace issue. The threat to survival is a position that women in the peace movement specifically relate to. Women may feel less knowledgeable on economics as a way of analyzing a social

on the usefulness of a Women's Outreach Committee at this time. As Pat Wood says, "There has to be more of an effort to mobilize women. And in order to do that, one group has to be specifically concerned with the task."

"In the Women's Outreach Committee, we take certain issues and make them more prominent," says Sandell Lachman.

Economic conversion could become a broad-based movement providing hope for disarmament and economic security. In these formative years of the conversion movement, it is particularly important that women's voices be heard. As one woman said, "I think the men need to hear what we have to say, because they don't think of these things themselves."

Marcia Boruta is a member of the SDECC Steering Council and the Women's Outreach Committee. (Sandell Lachman, Rachel Oberlander, and Pat Wood participated in a group editing session of the first draft. Additional input was provided by Sara Myers, Carol Jahnkow, Irene Lawrence, Sorca O'Connor and all the women and men of the SDECC and the at-large women's caucus.) This article reprinted by permission of the Center for Economic Conversion.

Special Thanks

Special thanks to the people who inspired this "Women's Issue" of *The Monthly Planet*: Terry Teitelbaum, Colleen DeLaney, Tim Stroshane, Donna Teuteberg, Igal Dahari, Ronald A. Lampi, Fast Edy, Rosmarie Greiner, and John Govsky.



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Committed To Change: Petra Kelly

by Colleen DeLaney

Nuremberg, 1983. An updated War Crimes Tribunal is being staged by Germany's Green Party. Survivors of Hiroshima are among those who have gathered to testify against the world's superpowers. The charge: possession of nuclear arms—the weapons of mass destruction—constitutes a "crime against humanity."

"What we are trying to do," activist Petra Kelly says, "is to show that the very possession of nuclear weapons is a crime of immense proportions." The superpowers are found guilty as charged by the War Crimes Tribunal. While none of the superpowers is handcuffed and led off to jail, Petra Kelly, as leader of the Greens, has once again staged a highly effective symbolic protest dramatizing the immorality of the arms race.

German-born Kelly received her education in the United States during the 1960's, and many of her subsequent actions have shown a distinctly American flair for creating media events. She attended Washington's American University, where she majored in political science and grassroots activism, working on Robert Kennedy's and Hubert Humphrey's campaigns. Henry Kissinger was one of her teachers; Thoreau and Martin Luther King were her inspiration for nonviolent civil disobedience.

Other, more personal reasons also fed Kelly's activism. When her 10 year old sister died from eye cancer, Kelly was convinced that overdoses of radiation treatment contributed to her death. From the day her sister died, Kelly had "a mission in life"—to campaign against everything connected with radiation.

Returning to Germany, Kelly went to work at the European Economic Community headquarters, investigating carcinogens. In 1979, disillusioned with Germany's Social Democratic party, she

came the leaders of the European peace movement, with the English-speaking, photogenic, articulate Petra Kelly as their number-one media star.

Kelly worked 20 hour days during the 1983 campaign, stopping twice to be hospitalized for exhaustion. She visited East Berlin and Moscow with colleagues, startling spectators by staging an anti-nuclear rally in Red Square. She staged the War Crimes Tribunal. She spoke out ceaselessly and often vividly for disarmament, suggesting that the code necessary

"There is no arguing with Petra Kelly. To talk to her is to open a floodgate."

helped found the Green Party, a loose coalition of feminists, ecologists and Marxists. Elected to the Greens' 3-member Executive in 1980, she devoted herself full-time to politics, quickly becoming one of the Greens' most charismatic leaders.

When NATO decided to modernize its nuclear arsenal in Europe, aiming to put American-made missiles on German soil, it was Kelly who was largely responsible for expanding the Greens' focus beyond ecology to disarmament. Using the missiles as a rallying point, the Greens be-

to launch a nuclear attack should be placed "in the heart of a child, so Reagan would have to tear it out to use it." As a guest on *Meet the Press*, she advocated unilateral disarmament, denounced all forms of violence, criticized U.S. intervention in Central America and Reagan's "double standard" on human rights, and blasted the Soviets for their interventions in Afghanistan and Poland.

With opposition to the NATO missiles as their central plank, the Greens were elected into German parliament. When Petra Kelly stood to address Parliament on behalf of the newly-elected Greens, she draped a protest banner on the microphone, and proceeded to argue against the proposed cruise missiles and SS-20s. "The superpowers say we will install first strike weapons as a means to peace. We'll arm to have disarmament. But what we will have is Euroshima," warned Kelly. Unfortunately, the Green Party's efforts failed, as NATO deployment of missiles on German soil was narrowly approved by vote of the German parliament.

The new conservative chancellor was no doubt appalled at this raggedy coalition now invading German parliament, but Kelly's outspoken efforts were giving the Green Party international exposure—and respect. Philip Geyelin of the *Washington Post*, after encountering her, wrote "There is no arguing with Petra Kelly. To talk to her is to open a floodgate. She



photo: Werner Schüring

Petra Kelly

has done her homework and can talk the jargon of nuclear weapons and arms control . . . Petra Kelly represents the main guard of a serious movement." And Morley Safer of *60 Minutes*, at first hostile to what he called her "ragtag party," concluded she was a "fresh and provocative voice in a nation dominated by some of the most boring politicians in the free world."

Kelly's forceful style didn't go over well in all quarters—many agreed with assessments like Ronald Steel's of *Vanity Fair*: "She is absolutely sure of herself, the way you imagine Joan of Arc to have been. And like the Maid of Orleans, she is a hard cross to bear: shrill, humorless, dogmatic." (One wonders if a male activist of Kelly's caliber wouldn't be referred to as "intense, serious, and committed" instead.)

With the Green Party's unity visibly slipping by 1984, Kelly was removed from Parliamentary leadership to prevent the development of a "leadership cult." Yet she remains one of the most immensely charismatic leaders fighting for nuclear disarmament in the world today.




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Teaching Through Love: Helen Caldicott

by Colleen DeLaney

Helen Caldicott was the person responsible for my—and countless other activists'—entry into the Nuclear Weapons Freeze campaign. When I first heard her speak I was by turns, amused, outraged, and energized to get out and do something. But not depressed. Caldicott does not leave her listeners feeling depressed or hopeless.

Caldicott's goal in her speaking is to break through psychological defenses, or "psychic numbing,"—the manic denial of feelings or depressing sense of hopelessness that keeps us from looking closely at nuclear issues. Her speaking style is intense and emotional and she makes skillful use of medical metaphors as she tries to make her audience realize what nuclear war would do *physically*—to us, to the planet.

Her mostly male colleagues in Physicians for Social Responsibility have had trouble with her emotional style, while Caldicott has trouble with their detached brand of rationality. "This is a very emotional issue, and the emotions are legitimate," she points out. "To be unemotional about the end of the world is sick." Caldicott views her style as "teaching people through love," applying the "positive, feminine principle of nurturing, caring, protective instinct that is now coming to the fore." A gut-level orator, Caldicott works ceaselessly to educate the public on the cancer-causing and mutagenic effects of radiation, warning that "Nuclear technology stands to inherit the earth."

Caldicott's awareness was sparked at age 14 when she read Nevil Shute's *On the Beach*, a post-holocaust novel set in

her native Australia. As an environmental activist in the early 70s, Caldicott followed through by leading a successful campaign in Australia to ban French atmospheric nuclear testing in the South Pacific, and Australian exporting of uranium.

In 1969, the newly-graduated physician underwent a personal turning point when she caught hepatitis from a patient and nearly died. When she recovered,

Three Mile Island. The most serious accident in the history of the nuclear power industry took place on March 28th, 1979, the same week that PSR had taken out an ad in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Over 500 MDs joined immediately; three years later PSR was still adding members at the rate of 250 a week.

During the Carter administration, PSR focused on nuclear power, but when Reagan stepped up the arms race, they

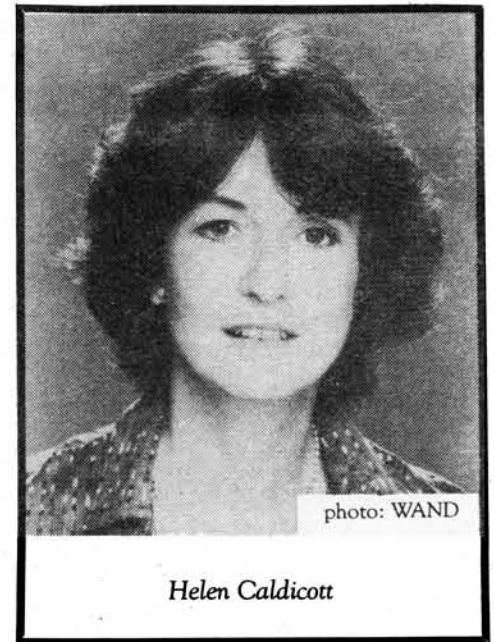


photo: WAND

Helen Caldicott

"To be unemotional about the end of the world is sick."

she "felt she owed the world something." After becoming a pediatrician, she went to work researching the medical effects of radiation.

Caldicott migrated to the United States in 1977, where she became an instructor in pediatrics at Harvard Medical School. In 1978, she revived the nearly extinct organization, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR). Founded in 1962 when the bomb scares of the 50s were fresh in the public's mind, PSR's membership had waned as public attention turned to civil rights and the Vietnam war. In the meantime, both the Pentagon and the nuclear power industries grew madly. By 1978 there were 50,000 nuclear weapons on earth and 263 nuclear reactors in operation.

Physicians for Social Responsibility, resuscitated by Caldicott and ten of her colleagues, met in her living room. Their growth as an organization might have been slow and unspectacular but for

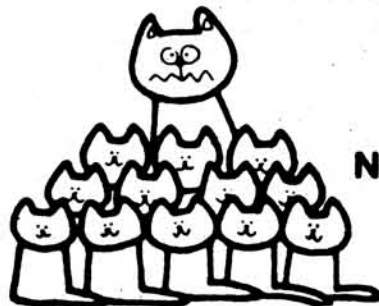
beginning sponsoring symposia and rigorously scientific studies of the actual effects of nuclear weapons. Out of the symposia came the film *Eight Minutes to Midnight*, which Caldicott toured, and her book *Nuclear Madness: What You Can Do*.

Although responsible for rebuilding PSR, Caldicott was forced to resign. As happened with Petra Kelly, the organization feared that it was becoming too associated with one charismatic speaker. In addition, PSR was growing more cautious, finding Caldicott's opposition to nuclear power as well as nuclear weapons too radical. "I'm not a radical—I'm a conservative," protested Caldicott. "I'm

for conserving lives." Undaunted, Caldicott resigned PSR and her teaching post at Harvard in 1980 to devote herself fully to "the ultimate form of preventative medicine." She has since campaigned for the Freeze as well as formed other anti-nuclear organizations in the U.S. and abroad, including Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament.

"In a democracy, everyone pushes the button," says Caldicott. She encourages more women to run for Congress—"We're good at conflict resolution, we're good at getting to know each other, we're good at compromising, we're good at capitulating, moving towards each other, finding a way." If Caldicott, with her knowledge, commitment, and dedication to humanity, ever finds a way to run for office, she has my full-hearted vote.

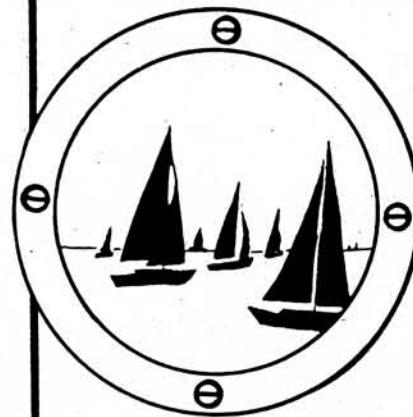
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Mother Of The Freeze: Randall Forsberg

by Colleen DeLaney

Randall Forsberg, the "mother of the Freeze movement," started out as a typist for the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. She paid close attention to the statistics and information crossing her desk and soon began doing her own independent research. When she offered her resulting report on misleading U.S. estimates of Soviet expenditures on military research and development, her employers were impressed and hastened to publish it. Randall Forsberg was on her way towards becoming the woman responsible for starting the Nuclear Freeze movement.

Before marrying and moving to Sweden, Forsberg, who was raised in Georgia, had been an English teacher at an elite

girl's prep school. The move to Sweden in 1968 made her see her native country in a new light. Sweden made her "a citizen of the world—someone concerned with the interests of the average person in any

why there is organized violence, why nations go to war."

Studying the causes of war was not enough for Forsberg—she also set her considerable analytic skills to the task of

"The mystique that all this is best left to the experts is part of the problem."

country."

As a typist at the Peace Research Institute, she was first introduced to "the incredible waste of the arms race." As she moved from typist to full-time researcher, she became devoted to trying to "understand why people kill people,

preventing war. She left Sweden to study military policy at M.I.T., and received her PhD in military studies. In 1980, she founded the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies—an independent research center modeled after the Swedish institute.



photo: IDDS

Randall Forsberg

"When I began my work, I felt the people perpetuating this system must have their reasons," Forsberg explained. "They couldn't all be idiots or devils. So the best way to change things was to understand what those reasons were. It's a good general approach—to learn someone's arguments, fears, and needs, and then to find answers. The mystique that all this is best left to experts is part of the problem. The most important facts are the basics: Nuclear war would take 30 minutes, and there's no protection against it."

Forsberg's reasoning was that the only way to stop was to—stop. And so, in 1980, she drafted the "Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race," the statement that launched the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, calling for an immediate, mutual, verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons.

Possessed of a calmer debating style than Petra Kelly or Helen Caldicott, Randall Forsberg's intentions—letting people know they can and must take action—are just as marked. "I came out of a typical, unquestioning heartland American family," she told Suzanne Gordon of *Mother Jones*. "I empathize with people who see politics as boring statements made by people who don't seem to be doing much. When I was young, I felt a lot of frustrations about not being able to get to the heart of things, of not being able to get straight facts. And those frustrations are things I've tried to respond to. I want to give people a sense that there are real alternatives; I want to help people realize they can make a difference."

Forsberg has served as the chair of the National Advisory Board of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, and in 1983-84 she was president of Freeze Vote '84, the movement's national political action committee. Over the past five years she has published many articles on the arms race, disarmament, and military spending.

"I have no confidence that we're going to succeed in stopping the entire arms race," Forsberg told *Mother Jones*. "But if we succeed in this one step [stopping the nuclear aspect], it will not be a trivial accomplishment. To dismantle 40% of the defense industry, to voluntarily halt advances in military technology—that is unprecedented in human history." With Forsberg's continued careful research and educational efforts, that unprecedented history may yet be made.

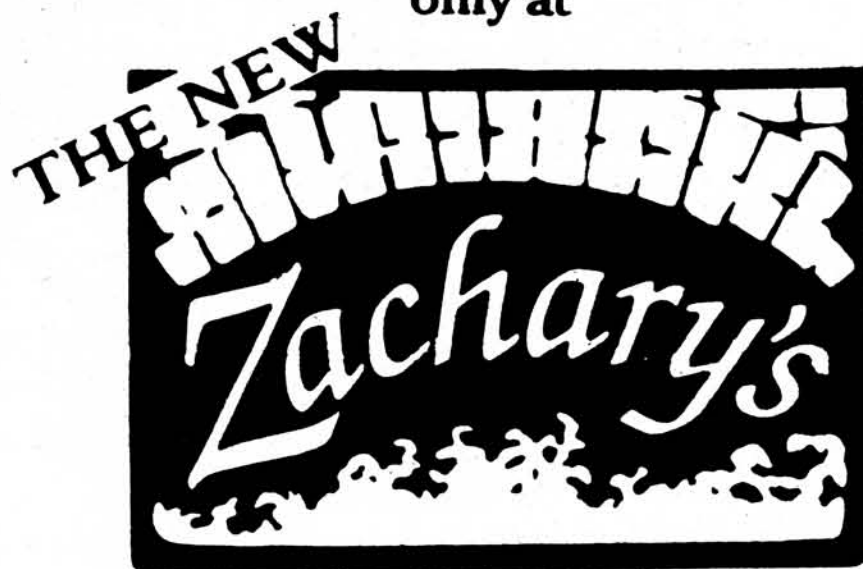
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Leading The Local Freeze: Terry Teitelbaum

by Colleen DeLaney

"I can't imagine going into a job that isn't political at all," says Terry Teitelbaum, Executive Director of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze. "Working in the peace movement is just part of my life."

The accident at Three Mile Island raised the consciousness of many an activist about the dangers of nuclear power. For Terry, Three Mile Island was not just an obscure name intoned by Walter Cronkite on the evening news. It was the familiar name of a place located only an hour and a half away from Penn State University, where Terry was a senior, majoring in political science.

Ironically, the Three Mile Island crisis coincided with local showings of *The China Syndrome*, a film about the near meltdown of a nuclear power plant's reactor core. Moviegoers were treated to the shock of hearing one of the film's characters declare, "If the China Syndrome happens, it would render an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable by human life."

"People came walking out of the theater into the sunshine, dazed," recalls Terry. "There was just this pall over the town, a real heaviness, and a lot of fear." Even more frightening, all pregnant women and children were evacuated from the site near Harrisburg to Penn State.

The official line on Three Mile Island was that the public had never been in any danger from the accident. Terry didn't entirely believe these news reports, finding them overly simplistic, and her suspicions grew when farmers near the plant began reporting strange occurrences—cows that had stopped giving milk, three-headed dandelions. "Now you find out that the core *had* started to melt down," says Terry. "The whole thing caused me to investigate further, to learn more about radiation and nuclear power. My political awareness began to grow—I didn't believe everything I read in the mainstream media anymore."

That emerging political awareness had, at first, little outlet other than attending anti-nuclear rallies, as there was no strong disarmament movement at Penn State. After graduating in 1980, Terry traveled across the country. When her money ran out and her car gave out, she landed in Santa Cruz where an activist friend drew her into volunteering for People For a Nuclear Free Future (PNFF), one of the groups sponsoring the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant blockades.

In early 1982, local anti-nuclear groups shifted their focus from nuclear power to nuclear weapons. The Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze proposal grew out of PNFF and worked on getting Proposition 12, the Nuclear Freeze proposal written by Randall Forsberg, on the California ballot. Terry's work at PNFF landed her the job of fundraiser for the local campaign. "It was right when the really bad storm happened, causing terrible floods and mudslides," Terry recalls. "You couldn't raise money for anything—it was all going to flood

relief."

She must have done impressive work nonetheless, for after Proposition 12 made it on the state ballot, Terry was hired as office manager for the Freeze, and after Prop. 12 passed, she became finance coordinator.

as an ongoing basis for fundraising and support. Although she will probably leave the Freeze directorship after another year or two—"I think it's healthy for an organization to have new people in leadership roles, to have the skills you've learned passed on to a lot of people"—

"It's not just what you do—it's how you affect other people with what you do."

After a year in graduate school in Oregon, Terry returned to Santa Cruz as fundraiser for the Freeze's political action committee, Freeze Voter '84 (she grew restless studying instead of being active). In December of 1984, she took over as Director of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze, replacing Dan Haifley. The Santa Cruz chapter of the Freeze has become a model for other Freeze chapters. Terry feels she has built on the strong foundation built under Dan's direction. No other chapter has a newspaper approaching the size or scope of *The Monthly Planet*, which Terry helped editor John Govsky create. She has spent countless hours on writing, editing, and paste-up for the *Planet*, and hopes to see it distributed to Freeze groups nationwide.

Terry has also been instrumental in developing Santa Cruz' membership system, which is deemed one of the best in the country, though she gives Santa Cruz County itself much of the credit for being a good training ground—"We're fortunate to have such a supportive atmosphere, so we can try a lot of things."

Terry has shared her skills and knowledge at the last National Freeze Conference and other gatherings, teaching other Freeze chapters to use their membership

she'll continue political work. Her ideal job would be as a nationwide facilitator, training organizers and networking people, ideas, and techniques.

"It's not just what you do—it's how you affect other people with what you do," Terry remembers being told once. "I really believe that. It's a ripple effect. If what I do inspires or motivates other people, which in turn makes larger things



photo: Colleen DeLaney

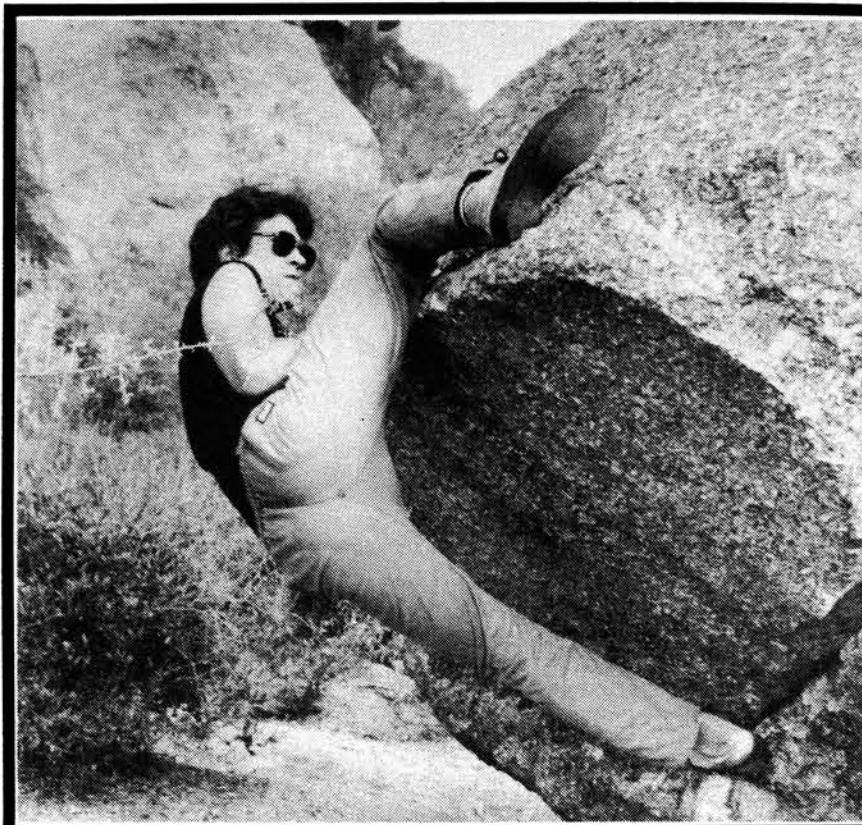
Terry Teitelbaum

happen, then it's extremely gratifying. It makes a model for peace—recognizing the interconnectedness of everything, and how what you do affects other people. It means we can create a spiral of peace, instead of a spiral of violence."

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68 Years With WILPF: Lucy Haessler

by Colleen DeLaney

The year Lucy Haessler joined the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), she was taken out of school by her suffragette mother to see Jeanette Rankin, the country's first Congresswoman, being sworn into office. It was 1917, and WILPF had only been in existence for two years.

Working in 26 countries, WILPF has, from its outset, united women who oppose war, exploitation, and oppression. The Freeze was founded by a WILPF member—Randall Forsberg. Martin Luther King was a WILPF member (some men are), as were three winners of the Nobel Peace Prize and more than a few members of the Santa Cruz City Council.

"WILPF has never been a single issue organization," Haessler says emphatically. "This is part of our history, part of our strength, and, also, part of our weakness—because it's hard to keep up with everything. There hasn't been a single civil rights struggle we haven't supported, as well as a number of labor struggles, and all of the concerns with nuclear power, nuclear weapons, long before the Freeze came along."

"We were against nuclear weapons from day one of Hiroshima—and we've been a very active organization as far as disarmament is concerned." Representatives from WILPF attend the United Nations conferences on disarmament and

cover the ongoing disarmament conference in Geneva. Women from WILPF were included in the Women for a Meaningful Summit group that attend the Reagan/Gorbachev summit, and delegates from WILPF are continually sent to international meetings and conferences.

Haessler's most active years with WILPF have been since the late 1940s. She has served on countless committees, attended three international WILPF con-

ferences, and is a writer and correspondent for both the national and international newsletters published by WILPF. Of her many travels for WILPF, she recalls the international conference in Brussels on International Women's Day three years ago as "the most important thing I ever did because I learned so much about how people feel about the United States. Countries that used to admire us, look to us, are afraid of us now," she says.

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Haessler met women in Brussels from Germany, Italy, and all over Europe, finding them united in their fear of the United States' insistence on deploying cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe. And, at last year's 70th anniversary of WILPF, she met women from Russia, Germany, and South Africa, all voicing the same concerns about U.S. foreign policy. "They feel we don't care about Europe—that the U.S. is ready to write the Western European countries off. That the U.S., in its desire to cripple the Soviet Union, is willing to disregard the safety and needs of Europe."

Besides working towards the Comprehensive Test Ban and opposing Star Wars, WILPF has actively opposed intervention in Central America and taken on issues of economic justice as well. Noting that the current priorities in the U.S. Federal budget leave increasing numbers of women—especially women of color—impoverished, WILPF has formulated "Women, Taxes, and Federal Spending," a booklet which shows how 50% of the Pentagon's military budget could be reallocated to social programs.

The 82-year-old activist has traveled

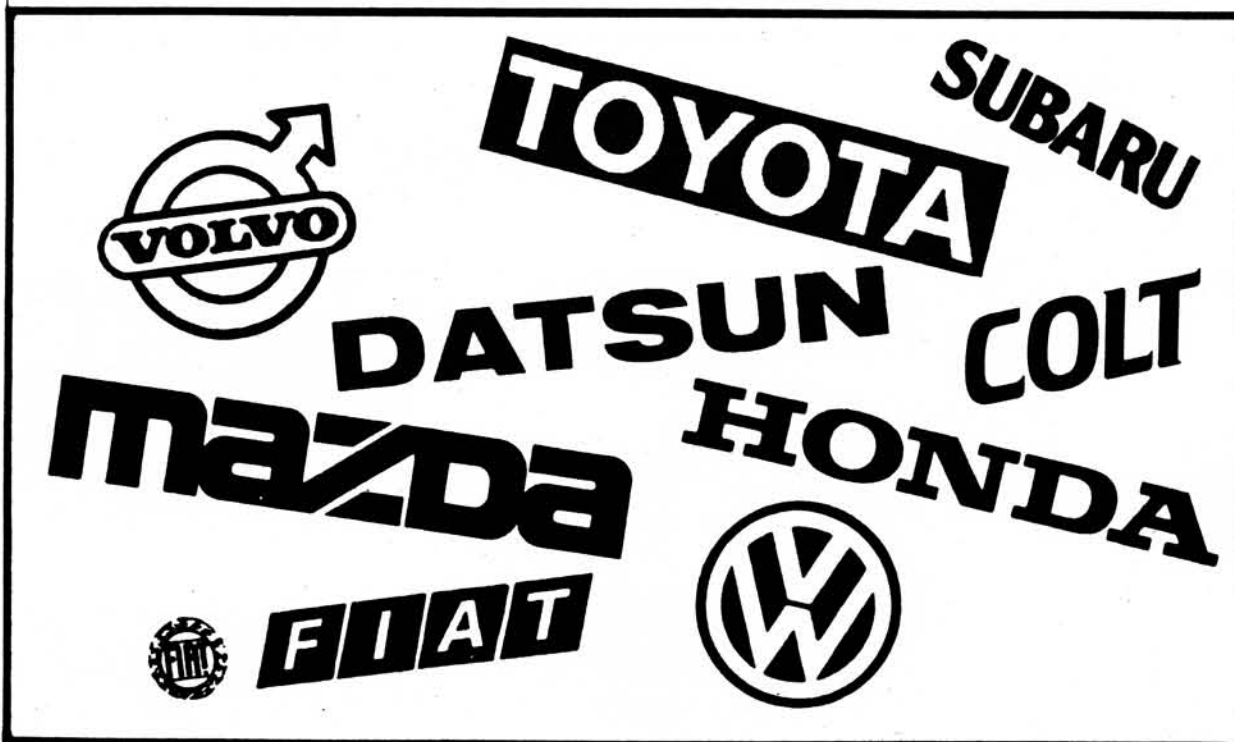


Lucy Haessler

The 82-year old activist has traveled all over the country . . . and says she has no intention of retiring.

all over the country, rarely missing a national WILPF conference, and says she has no intention of retiring. "What I like about WILPF is the flexibility, the energy, and the multi-issue approach," she says. With women like Lucy Haessler active in the world, it's clear that, in the words of a famous WILPF slogan, more people are learning to "listen to women for a CHANGE."

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Emotional Activism

by Linda Barton

The very second I am labeled emotional, a familiar fear comes over me. Emotional means I am not using my head. According to Dorothy Dinnerstein in the *Mermaid and the Minotaur*, emotional women have traditionally been treated like court jesters that the king keeps around to express his anxieties. In this way the anxieties are known, dissipated and eventually become harmless. This is less true in the peace movement. The emotional and intellectual activists are continually exposing our anxieties about nuclear war.

The intellectual activists have the ability to express gory statistics, numbing information of how people will die and technical discussions of the insurmountable flaws of Star Wars. The well-versed and well-read activists are essential to

Despair is integral to life but at times it is difficult to acknowledge because it is so painful. For example, during the recent storms when the electricity went out, a candlelight adventure with my son seemed exciting: we had no power or heat. We were cozily camping out on my bed, reading by candles, when an image from *Testament* (the movie which portrays a mother and her three children after a nuclear attack) slipped into my consciousness. Quietly, I imagined what it would be like—a nuclear holocaust. I became enraged. My happy, playful adventure was suddenly overshadowed by a movie nightmare. A haunting movie reflecting a real possibility—the end of our civilization. This was purely emotional. It came from no intellectual place and it caught me off guard.

It can happen to me at any time. My son says to me, with all the exuberance

Uncovering and tapping into emotionalism is a way to discover personal levels of activism.

the peace movement. They have the tenacity and momentum which keeps us informed. I am envious in some ways but the information pounds on my head and dulls me. I do care about facts but they are paralyzing and I don't need to be convinced. The nuclear arms race is insane, immoral and wrong. Period. That is my premise, very simple and concise albeit not too sophisticated. I also want to "do something": collect signatures, make calls, stuff envelopes, write letters, whatever. Besides the obvious reason for wanting to do these things—to prevent a nuclear holocaust—involvement helps me feel sane. Two out of every three Americans believe a nuclear war is likely to happen (I do know some statistics). It is hard to feel sane knowing that the majority believe we will eventually blow ourselves up. I can forget and become consumed by family, friends, community and work, but it is the global picture which I try to remember and cherish.

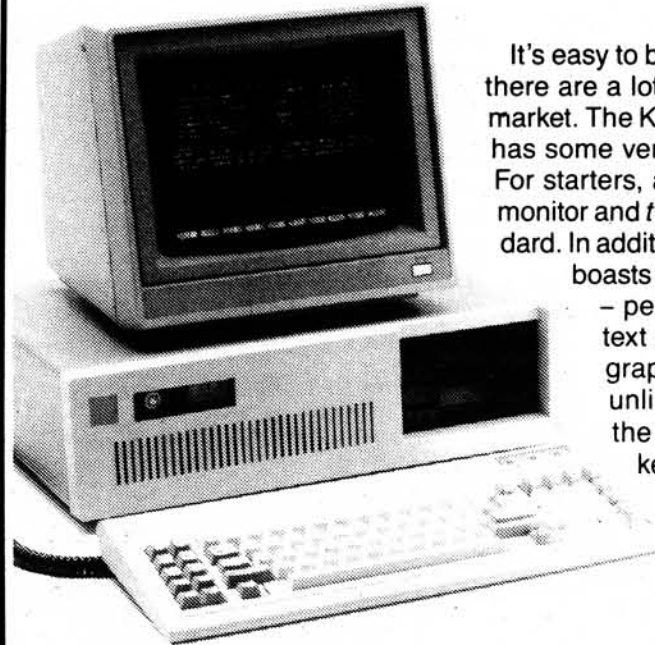
Within each person, emotional and intellectual approaches do overlap and complement each other. The more I do, the more I slowly understand political and scientific issues. It is the emotional component, however, which grips me.

of a three-year-old, "Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?" I expect fire fighter, artist, or marine biologist, like his father, or at worst I fear, a transformed space gobot of some type. No, he just wants "to be a daddy." Simple and innocent. I am jolted. What will the world be like 30 years from now? Four nuclear weapons a day are being manufactured somewhere on our planet—43,800 more in the next 30 years (add to that the 50,000 already here). It is likely someone, somewhere will make a mega-mistake. Obviously, mothering has made me a lot more emotional and quite a bit more active.

Visualize world peace—as the bumper stickers say—is an essential step but working for peace is the necessary task. Emotionalism is a strength, not a sappy handicap. It is the means of finding energy, passion and commitment. Uncovering and tapping into emotionalism is a way to discover personal levels of activism. To quote Joan Baez, mother, activist and artist, "Action is the antidote to despair."

Linda Barton is a mother, student and member of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze Steering Committee.

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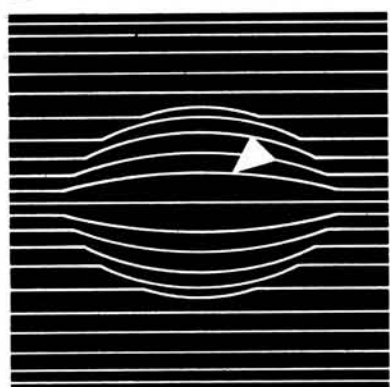
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Women Making The Connections

by Laurie MacKenzie

On March 15 an educational forum and cultural event entitled "MAKING THE CONNECTIONS: Women United for Peace and Justice—Confronting the War at Home and in Central America" will be held at the Cabrillo College Cafeteria. The event is sponsored by Friends of the Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador (A.M.P.E.S.) and Somos Hermanas. (See box on calendar page for details.)

A document published by the Heritage Foundation in 1985, "A U.S. Policy for the U.N. Conference on Women," which is often cited by President Reagan, concludes that it is an obstacle to the policies of this administration for the U.S. women's movement to involve itself in issues such as the arms race, the struggles against

apartheid, racism, and U.S. intervention in the Third World. Even though the policies of this administration require millions of women to struggle daily to

effects of the militarization of Central America. In addition to the extremely high illiteracy, malnutrition, infant mortality and unemployment rates, Salva-

"We think that each day, the solidarity movement among women should grow."

preserve their existence, the report states that these are not "genuinely feminine issues." Despite the attempts by the right to separate feminism from politics, the issues of militarization and the arms race have become central to women, both here and in the Third World.

Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran women are suffering from the direct

doran women face daily aerial bombing raids and Guatemalan women are forced to leave their homes and suffer from cultural genocide. In Honduras, grinding poverty and the U.S. military presence have forced many poor women into prostitution, making that small country one of the largest prostitution centers in the world.

Since 1979, Nicaraguan women organized in the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women (AMNLAE), and, through their participation in the revolution, have begun to overcome many of the oppressive conditions described. However, the social advances of the revolution, especially those beneficial to women, are the targets of the CIA-backed counterrevolutionary war. Child care centers, medical clinics, schools and warehouses have been destroyed. For these reasons Central American women consider U.S. aggression in the region as the main obstacle to their liberation.

Yadira Balerio from AMNLAE has expressed the sentiments of Central American women: "We count on your solidarity because that will be the only way the invasion will be brought to an end. We think that each day, the solidarity movement among women should grow." She continued, "In this way we avoid having the suffering of so many Nicaraguan women become the suffering of many North American women who will know first hand the tragedies of war."



Militarization and the arms race affect women in the United States as well as in the Third World. President Reagan has requested \$100 million dollars in additional aid for 1986 for the contras in Nicaragua and an increase in military aid to El Salvador and Guatemala. This aid request coincides with new cuts to social programs such as free school lunches, Headstart, Medicare coverage for abortions, and welfare. These cuts frequently assume a racist character because they affect above all national minorities, especially women of color and working-class women.

Chris Hale, co-coordinator of Somos Hermanas-Santa Cruz, explained the purpose of the forum on women and Central America: "We are educating ourselves, building solidarity, and taking action with our Central American sisters because we share the burdens of militarism, poverty, sexism, and racism. We, too, see the current U.S. aggression as an obstacle to world peace and justice and, ultimately, to the liberation of women. For these reasons it is in our interest to broaden the anti-intervention movement to women and to women of color in particular." For more information on "MAKING THE CONNECTIONS: Women United for Peace and Justice—Confronting the War at Home and in Central America," call Chris Hale at 429-6630 or the Cabrillo College Women's Center at 479-6249.

Laurie MacKenzie works with Friends of A.M.P.E.S.-Santa Cruz.

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Military Spending And Jobs

Women Pay The Price

by Tim Strohane

During World War II, American women worked in U.S. military plants and shipyards building the guns, planes, tanks, battleships and other hardware which helped the Allies defeat Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. While U.S. leaders recognized the vital role women workers played in the war effort, it was often patronizing. Female machinists, mechanics, assemblers, and troubleshooters were not taken seriously by their male superiors.

From the standpoint of feminist strategy, the presence of large numbers of women in traditionally male occupations was an historic opportunity for the restructuring of gender stereotypes and occupations in American culture. When the war ended in 1945, the final insult was hurled: with the collusion of male labor union leaders, millions of skilled female workers were fired, told to go home and start families, while veterans returning home from war replaced them in the factories.

Since the 1950s, the national divorce rate has increased dramatically. Women today head a growing proportion of American households as the traditional "nuclear" family describes only about one in ten households. Meanwhile, the health and social services and educational opportunities afforded by the "welfare state" of the 1960s and 1970s vanish

in the 1980s. Under President Ronald Reagan's economic policies, the welfare state is being dismantled to procure the armaments of war. Women, minorities, and children bear the heaviest burden of this national strategy. Record numbers of Americans fall into poverty as America moves into Reagan's brave new future.

Military spending affects women by direct and indirect means. It is often

claimed that military spending is good economic policy because it creates jobs. Women are directly affected by the job opportunities defense dollars make available. Indirect impacts on women are less obvious because to identify them means examining how women's jobs in civilian sectors are affected by high levels of military spending.

Record numbers of Americans fall into poverty as America moves into Reagan's brave new future.

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WAR WORK FOR WOMEN

As is typical of the economy as a whole, the military industry is characterized by occupational segregation of women. According to the Mountain View, California-based Center for Economic Conver-

quarter of the aerospace workers there.

Women make less money from military work as well. Women working in civilian industries earn an average of 64 cents to a man's dollar, which is bad enough. Female aerospace workers, however, earn 61 cents, and in Silicon Valley just over the hill, University of California economist Ann R. Markusen points out that "women's earnings fell as low as 42% of men's" in the high technology industry.

The reasons for the occupational segregation and wage imbalances in military work lie mostly in the nature of the enter-



enterprise. Says Katherine DeFoyd, writing for the Center for Economic Conversion, "The highly technical nature of this work demands large numbers of engineers, computer scientists, and related professionals, the overwhelming majority of whom are men." DeFoyd points out, for example, that in guided missiles, space vehicles and high technology sectors, professionals occupy four of ten positions. In addition, economist Marion Anderson of Employment Research Associates in Lansing, Michigan reports that only 1% of employed women in the United States work on military contracts for the armed forces. Clearly, the military build-up creates jobs, but most of them go to highly-skilled technical and professional males.

INDIRECT IMPACTS

As the Pentagon's budget rises, society must forego the creation of jobs that employ people in non-military productive work. With Reagan dismantling the welfare state, the burden of unemployment falls most heavily on women and minorities. The private sector is not picking up the slack.

Anderson states that American women's jobs are heavily concentrated in manufacturing, services, and state and local governments. "These are the hardest hit categories of the economy when military spending is high," she says. This is because high levels of military spending create a social atmosphere in which people put off purchases, vacations, and entertainment, and in which they vote down tax increases to pay for public services (such as teachers, librarians, social workers) provided by state and local governments. "All of these individual decisions not to buy, not to take a vacation, not to add new plants and equipment, and to vote down local and state taxes costs jobs—women's jobs," says Anderson. She calculated that in 1980, when the military budget was less than half its current levels (\$135 billion), 1,280,000 jobs for women were foregone. One can only speculate on what this figure could be five and a half years later.

The social and economic costs of President Reagan's economic policies are clear: One-quarter of all American children now live below the poverty line. Programs which benefit women, in terms of both employment and income security, have either been eliminated or drastically reduced. "Sustained high military spending," says Marion Anderson, "costs the women of the United States dearly. It costs taxes. It costs jobs."

Tim Strohane writes on military spending and economic conversion for *The Monthly Planet* each month.



Members of the Emergency Response Network of the Santa Cruz Coalition for Nicaragua rallied last Friday to protest Reagan's plan for increased aid to the contras. Opponents of contra aid are asked to contact their congressmembers in the crucial month ahead. See the Legislative Update in this issue for details.

Resources For More Information

ORGANIZATIONS

Church Women United, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10015. (212) 870-3293.

The focus of this group is in "worship, advocacy and the empowerment of women," according to national staff member Ann Ware.

Peace Links: Women Against Nuclear War, 723 1/2 8th Street S.E., Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-0805.

This group is designed to encourage women to participate on the issues of nuclear war and the arms race.

Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND), 691 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, MA 02174. (617) 643-4880.

A grass-roots organization founded by Helen Caldicott that educates the public through films, lecture series, and books.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), United States Section, 1213 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. (215) 563-7110.

WILPF began as a suffrage group in 1915 and has grown into a multi-issue organization.

Women Strike for Peace (WSP), 145 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. (215) 923-0861.

WSP is a blossoming organization that lobbies for nuclear disarmament. WSP publishes fact sheets, legislative alerts, and pamphlets.

Women's Peace Caucus, contact: Elaine Roberts, 1312 King's Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32301. (904) 877-4337.

The focus of this group is on feminism and pacifism.

Women's Tax Resistance Assistance (WTRA), 15 Rutherford Pl., New York, NY 10003.

WTRA provides information on women and war tax resistance.

FILMS/VIDEOS

"Women—For America, For the World," produced by Vivienne Verdon-Roe. Order from: The Educational Film and Video Project, 1529 Josephine St., Berkeley, CA 94703. (415) 849-1649.

A 28-minute film about women who have the vision to re-define national and world security.



"Eight Minutes to Midnight," a portrait of Dr. Helen Caldicott, and "If You Love This Planet," Dr. Helen Caldicott on nuclear war.

Order from: Direct Cinema Limited, Post Office Box 69589, Los Angeles, CA 90069. (213) 656-4700.

BOOKS

Nuclear Madness: What You Can Do! By Dr. Helen Caldicott. Autumn Press, 25 Dwight St., Brookline, MA 02146, 1978.

Missile Envy: The Arms Race and Nuclear War. By Dr. Helen Caldicott. Bantam Books, New York, 1985.

Moving the Mountain: Women Working for Social Change. By Ellen Cantarow. Feminist Press, Old Westbury, New York, 1980.

Silent Spring. By Rachel Carson. Fawcett Crest Books, New York; 1962.

Watermelons Not War! A support book for parenting in the nuclear age. By Kate Cloud, Ellie Deegan, Alice Evans, Hayat Imam, and Barbara Signer. New Society Publishers, 4722 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143.

The Endless Day: The Political Economy of Women and Work. By Bettina Berch. Harcourt Brace Jovanich, Inc., 1982.

Women, Race and Class. By Angela Y. Davis. Vintage Books, Division of Random House, New York, 1983.

The Feminist Papers: From Addams to de Beauvoir. Edited by Alice S. Rossi. Bantam Books, New York, 1973.

Reweaving the Web of Life: Feminism and Nonviolence. Edited by Pam Mc Allister, New Society Publishers, 4722 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143, 1980.

Women: A Feminist Perspective. Edited by Jo Freeman, third edition. Mayfield Publishing Company, 1984.

Despair and Personal Power in the Nuclear Age. Joanna Rogers Macy, New Society Publishers, 4722 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143, 1983.

Sisterhood is Global. Edited by Robin Morgan. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1984.

Thinking Like A Woman. By Leah Fritz. WIN Books, Box 547, Rifton, New York, 12471, 1975.

Heart Politics. By Fran Peavey. New Society Publishers, 4722 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143, 1986.

The People's Guide to National Defense. By Shelia Tobias. William Morrow Publishers, New York, 1982.

A History of Women in America. By Carol Hymowitz and Michaela Weissman. Bantam Books, New York, 1978.

Soviet Sisterhood. Edited by Barbara Holland. Indiana University Press.

In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens. By Alice Walker. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1983.

ARTICLES

"The Freeze and Beyond: Confining the Military to Defense as a Route to Disarmament," by Randall Forsberg, reprinted from *World Policy Journal*, Volume 1, No. 2, Winter, 1984.

"Peace, War and Women," *Women's Studies Quarterly*, No. 2, Summer, 1984. (Contains articles and bibliography.)

"The Women's Budget," A blue print for true national security. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1213 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. \$3 plus 20% for postage.

"Understanding Star Wars," by Shelia Tobias and Peter Goudinoff. *Ms. Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 8, February, 1986.

"The Women Who Went to the Summit," By Joanne Edgar. *Ms. Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 8, February, 1986.

"Environment From the Ground Up," *Connexions*, An International Women's Quarterly, No. 6, Fall, 1982. Info: Connexions, People's Translation Service, 4228 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, CA 94609.

"Feminism in the '80s," *Matrix Magazine*, 418 Cedar St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060, March, 1985.



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Direct Action In The Desert

by John Owen

May 31 to June 2 will be direct action days at the Nevada Test Site, say organizers of the American Peace Test. The American Peace Test is a new national coalition dedicated to taking direct action against the arms race, with its main roots coming from Freeze direct action activists and others who believe that stopping nuclear weapons testing is the most significant step the United States can now do to stop and reverse the arms race.

The Nevada Test Site, located sixty-five miles north of Las Vegas on U.S. Highway 95, is the only place the superpowers explode nuclear weapons, since the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons testing, which has been in effect since last August. Nine thousand people work at the test site, which has a budget of one billion dollars a year. Employment at the test site, and its budget, have increased 50% in the Reagan years. Every two or three weeks, our government explodes a nuclear bomb under the Nevada desert.

A growing number of activists from around the country feel the need for a national nonviolent direct action campaign focused against nuclear testing, and the American Peace Test has been created to meet that need. From May 31 to June 2 activists from around the country will gather at the Nevada Test Site to witness against continued testing, with some participants committing civil disobedience by entering onto test site property.

Since 1982, Franciscans and the Nevada Desert Experience organization have sponsored an annual Lenten Desert Experience at the test site. The test site was a major focus of the Women's campaign that stopped atmospheric testing in 1962-63; the atomic veterans have been gathering there for many years. In 1984 four Greenpeace activists occupied the test site for two weeks. They evaded a \$50,000 search party before surrendering by walking up to security personnel. From August 6-9, 1985, a national coalition of eight religious peace groups brought 1000 people to the test site. From October 18-November 18, 1985, the national Freeze campaign organized the first American Peace Test, which brought hundreds of people from all over the country to witness at the test site. During that month no nuclear weapons tests took place. It is against government rules to conduct tests while unauthorized people are on test site property. And in early January, the Los Angeles Catholic Workers organized the Challenge of Peace, which brought Bishop Gumbleton and 200 others to the test site. Until March 30, the 5th Lenten Desert Experience is taking place at the test site, with civil disobedience every Friday. Most of these actions have a similar format, taking leadership from the organizers of the Lenten vigils.

We conduct a vigil as the workers arrive, then have a period of quiet time in the desert, a period of prayer, meditation and reflection; then we gather in a circle for reflection and sharing before returning to Las Vegas. On days where civil

disobedience will be committed, those activists wishing to take this step enter onto the test site property by crossing a white line painted on the highway. Sentence is typically one day in jail for a first

test site, the majority of whom now smile and give us friendly waves. Some continue to give us the finger, but the negative reactions are far less than in years past. Second, it has been a strengthening and

Every two or three weeks, our government explodes a nuclear bomb under the Nevada desert.

offense, although lately the judge has been adding a \$150 fine or an additional six days in jail, payable at \$25 a day.

The test site protests have had several positive results so far. First, the message of nonviolence and peace conversion is now clear to many of the workers at the

empowering experience for demonstrators, as we contrast the bare and beautiful desert with the preparation for nuclear war constantly going on under the desert. And third, the local sheriff's deputies and the judge, even though they continue to arrest and sentence us, tell us they

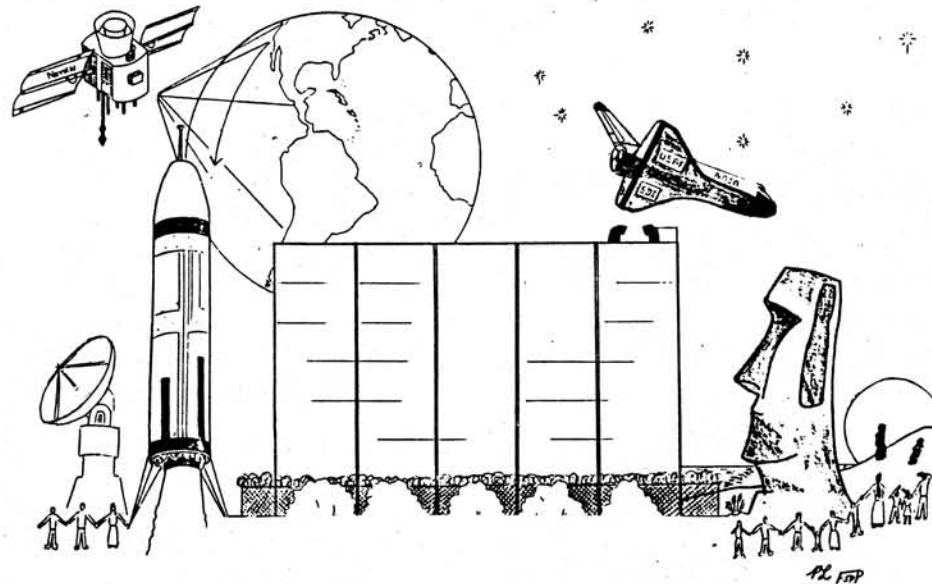
agree that the United States should stop nuclear testing.

Since the Nevada Test Site is in our backyard here in California, the American Peace Test is depending on us to provide the largest group of participants for the action in Nevada. By participating in the American Peace Test, you can take personal responsibility for stopping nuclear weapons testing. Please make your plans now to come to the Test Site on any or all of the three days. To register for the American Peace Test or for more information, call the American Peace Test in Las Vegas at (702) 870-4121, the APT Clearinghouse in Oregon at (503) 371-8002, or your local Freeze office. In Santa Cruz, call the Freeze at 458-9975.

John Owen is a steering committee member of the American Peace Test.

March 22 Protest

Star Wars At Easter Island?



by Peter Lumsdaine

On March 22 and 23, the third anniversary of Ronald Reagan's Star Wars speech, peace organizations will be holding rallies, vigils, and demonstrations throughout the country. Here in California, a rally, march and nonviolent civil disobedience action will focus on the complex of Star Wars and first-strike nuclear weapons facilities in Sunnyvale, just over the hills from Santa Cruz.

Lockheed Corporation's Sunnyvale plant, currently gearing up for production of the Trident II (D-5) first-strike missile and for major new space weaponry contracts, is located next to the U.S. Air Force's "Blue Cube" satellite facility, the Navy's Moffett Field anti-submarine warfare base, and the NASA/Ames research center.

Chilean refugees in the U.S. Committee to Defend Easter Island are joining

with statewide and Silicon Valley peace groups in sponsoring this month's protest. They are alarmed by a recent NASA agreement with Chile's military dictatorship to build an emergency landing complex for Pentagon space shuttle missions, on historic Easter Island. The agreement, directly tied to planned polar orbit shuttle launches from Vandenberg Air Force Base, links an extremely high priority U.S. military project to cooperation with a violent and unpopular dictatorship in South America. Easter Island is "owned" by Chile, whose current government "has used torture systematically since it took power," according to a 1985 report by the respected human rights organization Americas Watch.

The natives of the remote island, famous for its ancient stone heads and undeciphered writing, were not consulted and are now worried that the U.S. space installation will disrupt their lives

and make their ancestral home a target for nuclear war. Along with the emergency landing strip for the Vandenberg-launched shuttles, Easter Island may also be utilized for anti-satellite weapons, submarine communications, and Star Wars components.

The Lockheed/Air Force/Navy/NASA complex in Sunnyvale is one of the most diverse and sophisticated centers of first-strike and space weaponry development, testing, and production in the world. The Blue Cube has been described as "the sole nerve center for U.S. military satellites" by the *San Jose Mercury News* (10/30/85), and the Trident II is regarded as "the most destabilizing first-strike weapon ever built."

An educational rally, with speakers and music, will start at 12 noon Saturday, March 22, at the Sunnyvale Civic Center on Mathilda Avenue at El Camino, two miles from U.S. 101. The rally will be followed by a legal march to Lockheed and the Blue Cube.

Nonviolent civil disobedience, with affinity groups deciding on the particular nature of their action, will occur on both Saturday and Sunday March 23.

Everyone in Santa Cruz, and other communities in the state, is invited and encouraged to take part by the organizers of these events. The rally, march, and nonviolent direct actions are being co-sponsored by the Campaign Against the Lockheed D-5 (CALD-5), the U.S. Committee in Defense of Easter Island, the San Jose Peace Center, the Vandenberg Action Coalition, and the First Strike Prevention Project. For more information please call 297-2299.

Peter Lumsdaine is the coordinator of the statewide First Strike Prevention Project.

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, March 7

Rally. UCSC will join more than 35 universities nationwide to rally support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Students will gather at the town clock at 11:30am and march to the County Building, 701 Ocean St. for the rally at noon. Mayor Mike Rotkin and UCSC External President Ricky Bluthenthal will speak. Info: 429-1496.

Lecture. "One Life and the Law—Some Not So Easy Lessons," is a talk presented by Justice Arline Pacht, National Labor Relations Administrative Law Judge. 10-11:15 am. Stevenson Fire-side Lounge, UCSC.

Forum. "Woman to Woman: A Poetry Event" with Lucille Clifton, Maude Meehan, Cherrie Morage, Ellen Bass, Julie Olsen-Edwards, Cabrillo College Forum (room 450). Benefit for Cabrillo Women's Scholarship and Loan Fund. General admission \$6-8, students, seniors, low-income \$4. 7pm. Tickets available at Cabrillo and UCSC Women's Centers.

Saturday, March 8

Women's Event. "Women's Day in the Park" at Duck Island, San Lorenzo Park, Santa Cruz. Bring a picnic lunch and come and enjoy an afternoon of music, poetry, speakers, crafts and info from local women's groups. Entertainment will include She-Boom, Patty Alex, Pele Juju, speakers Marge Franz, Joyce Brown, Dinah Phillips and Ardena Shankar. Info: 429-2072 or 426-9777. Interpretation for the hearing impaired provided.

March. "Women's Take Back the Night March." Meet at the Vet's Hall on Front St. in Santa Cruz at 7pm. The march will end where it began. Bring your own banners, signs and candles in a jar. Childcare provided.

Third Green Congress. Speaker: David Brower, Founder and Executive Director of Friends of the Earth and a director of the Sierra Club will speak on Sustainability and Economic Conversion, 2-4pm in Thimann III Lecture Hall at University of California Santa Cruz. For information call: Monterey 408-625-6807 or Santa Cruz 408-429-8057.

Women's Event. MATRIX Magazine's 10th Birthday Celebration Dance, Vet's Hall, Santa Cruz. 9pm. This is a benefit for MATRIX; refreshments, great music and fun!



Conference. "SDI: Star Wars or Security." Speakers include Randall Forsberg, Founder of the National Freeze Movement, Richard Garwin, Defense Consultant, Gerold Yonas, Acting Deputy Director, SDI and others. Co-sponsored by San Francisco Freeze and other groups. Registration 8am, Palace of Fine Arts, 3301 Lyon St., San Francisco. Info: (415) 845-8395.

Women's Event. "After Nairobi—Forward Looking Strategies," sponsored by Nairobi '85 Committee. Registration 8:30am. CED Bldg., 1855 Folsom, San Francisco. Info: Sadie or Mary Jane (415) 431-7522.

Sunday, March 9

Women's Event. Massage-a-thon benefit for the Santa Cruz Women's Health Center. \$15-25 for one hour massage by a certified massage practitioner. Appointments required. Call 427-3500.

Ecumenical Lenten Dialogue. Jim Forest, co-founder, Catholic Peace Fellowship, general secretary International Fellowship of Reconciliation, will discuss "The Risk of the Cross." Garfield Park Christian Church, 111 Errett Circle, Santa Cruz. 7pm. Info: 423-1626.

Singalong. Freedom Song Network. 3-5pm. 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 338-7283.

Tuesday, March 11

Big Mtn. Slide Show. "In Defense of Sacred Land" depicts the struggle of Navajos at Big Mountain, AZ against forced relocation brought on by energy corporations and U.S. government. 7:30pm. Loudon Nelson Center, Santa Cruz. \$2 donation. Info: Jack Nelson, 429-6149.

Wednesday, March 12

Concert. Marion Wade: "Songs for Survival." 7:30pm. 105 Westmoor Dr., Santa Cruz. Info: Aileen Vance, 458-9060.

Vigil. Sponsored by Friends Meeting. Town Clock, Santa Cruz. 4-5pm. Info: 423-2605.

Thursday, March 13

Workshop. An "Intro and How To" War Tax Resistance Workshop will be offered by the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund and co-sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence (RCNV). 7:30-9pm. Workshop conducted at RCNV, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

Saturday, March 15

Forum. "Making the Connections: Women United for Peace and Justice—Confronting the War at Home and in Central America." Forum will be bilingual with childcare and will begin at noon. Following will be a supper and cultural event. Sponsored by Somos Hermanas. At the Cabrillo College Student Center. Info: 458-9743.

Central America Week. Help work for peace and justice in Central America by tabling to pressure Congress with cards and letters to stop contra funding, stop the bombing in El Salvador and support human rights in Guatemala. Sponsored by the Coalition for Nicaragua. Info: 458-0303.

Sunday, March 16

Ecumenical Lenten Dialogue. Brother David Steindl-Rast, of Immaculate Heart Hermitage, Big Sur, will discuss "The Risk of the Cross." 7pm. Star of the Sea Catholic Church, 515 Frederick St., Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

Wednesday, March 19

General Meeting. Peace Education Project sponsors a discussion of a summer Soviet tour for students and teachers. Info: Mark Levy, 338-7283.

Vigil. See March 12.

Thursday, March 20

Work-A-Day for El Salvador. The Coalition for Nicaragua will be sponsoring this event to donate a day of your wages to El Salvador. Funds go toward educational materials plus supplements of oatmeal and milk for school children in Guazapa area. For participation call 458-0303.

Friday, March 21

Dinner. It's the fifth anniversary of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign! In commemoration of Randall Forsberg's proposal for a comprehensive, bilateral nuclear weapons freeze, the Freeze will hold a special dinner honoring the founders of the organization in Santa Cruz. Ian Thiermann, Jane Weed, Sigrid McLaughlin, Ellie Foster, and Herb Foster will be honored. Dan Haifley, former Freeze Director, will emcee. Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center St. 7:30 pm. Reserve your tickets early (\$5-\$10 sliding scale) by calling 458-9975.

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Saturday, March 22

Central America Week Benefit. Support and celebrate peace and justice in Central America with an evening of music, poetry and a raffle! Sponsored by the Coalition for Nicaragua. Poet and Patriot Pub. 8pm-midnite. Info: 458-0303.

Rally and March. Stand Up To Star Wars and Trident II; Defend Easter Island and Chile." Meet at Sunnyvale Civic Center, Mathilda and El Camino, 12 noon. March to USAF satellite facility and Lockheed first-strike missile plant for third anniversary of Reagan's "Star Wars" speech (National SDI Protest Day). Info: 297-2299.



Irving Amen

Sunday, March 23

Annual Dinner. Resource Center for Nonviolence. Tenth Anniversary Celebration. Guest speaker: Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel. The annual "Drawing the Line" Award presentation to Watsonville Cannery Strikers. First United Methodist Church, 250 California St., Santa Cruz. \$15-\$25 suggested donation. Info: 423-1626.

Ecumenical Lenten Dialogue. Adolfo Perez Esquivel, 1980 Nobel Peace Prize laureate from Argentina, writer, founder *Servicio Paz y Justicia*, human rights activist, will lead the discussion on "The Risk of the Cross." 7pm. First United Methodist Church, 250 California St. Info: 423-1626.

Singalong. Freedom Song network. 3-5 pm. 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 338-7283.

Nonviolent Civil Disobedience. Resist Star Wars, first-strike, and the space shuttle/Chilean junta take-over of Easter Island; direct action at Lockheed, Air Force "Blue Cube," and NASA in Sunnyvale. (See also March 22.) Info: 297-2299.

Monday, March 24

Anniversary of the death of Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador.

Memorial Mass. A commemorative mass and candlelight procession in honor of Archbishop Oscar Romero—assassinated March 23, 1980 as he was celebrating mass in San Salvador. Sponsored by Central Coast Sanctuary and Monterey Sanctuary. Our Lady of Refuge Catholic Church in Castroville. Info: 426-4467 or 633-4015.

Tuesday, March 25

Sanctuary City Hearing. Come and support the resolution to declare Santa Cruz a sanctuary city for Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees. City Council chambers 5-6pm. Info: 426-4467 or 458-0303.

Wednesday, March 26

Conversations in Nonviolence. Anatolio Liceta Ladera of *Servicio Paz y Justicia*, Peru. Time to be announced. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

Vigil. See March 12.

Thursday, March 27

General Meeting and Lecture. People's Democratic Club and Democratic Women's Club. Judge Spurgeon Avakian will discuss "Judicial Independence and the Rose Bird Election." Sesnon House, Cabrillo College, Aptos. 8pm. Info: Carol Newman, 688-4235.

Friday, March 28 and Saturday, March 29

Workshop. Allen Nelson of The Peace Project will lead this two-day workshop on "The American-Russian Approach to Prayer and Peace in our Hearts and Our World" 9-5 pm both days. Congregational Church Teen Center, 900 High Street, Santa Cruz. Suggested donation: \$30 (sliding scale). Info: 425-5061.

Monday, March 31

Workshop. An "Intro and How To" war tax resistance workshop will be offered by the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund and co-sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence (RCNV). 7:30-9pm. Workshop conducted at RCNV, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

Tuesday, April 1

Discussion series. First of six discussions on "The American-Russian Approach to Prayer and Peace." Led by Allen Nelson. 7-8:45pm. Suggested donation: \$30 (sliding scale). Info: 435-5061.

Saturday, April 19

March. Join the Mobilization For Peace, Jobs and Justice in San Francisco. Show your support for: a reversal of the arms race, ending U.S. support for South African Apartheid, jobs and justice, and ending U.S. intervention in Central America. Assemble at 11am Dolores Park, at noon march down Market St., 1pm rally at Civic Center. Funds and volunteers needed. Info: (415) 621-7326.

Sunday, April 27

Potluck. Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund will hold a support potluck at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. 5-6:30pm. Info: 423-1626.

Tuesday, May 13

General Meeting. Annual general membership meeting of the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund will be held at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. 7:30pm. Info: 423-1626.

Saturday, May 31

March for a Test Ban! Walk in the Fifth Annual Nuclear Freeze Walkathon to show your support for a Comprehensive Test Ban. To be a walker or a sponsor, call 458-9975 now!

Making The Connections: Women United For Peace And Justice

Saturday, March 15, 1986
Cabrillo College Cafeteria
\$5.00 (Nobody turned away for lack of funds)

1:30-5:30 FORUM

Panel on Women in Central America
Aida Oliver: Representative of AMNLAE
Karla Flores: Representative of A.M.P.E.S.

A Representative of the Guatemalan News and Information Bureau

Panel on the Impact of U.S. Militarization on Women in the U.S.

Grace Moñtanez-Davis: Vice Mayor of Los Angeles and active on the Commission for Refugees

Sandra Gutierrez: immigrant and refugee rights activist

Gloria Betancourt and Gabriela Gutierrez: cannery workers on strike in Watsonville

Carmen Vasquez: Somos Hermanas, Gay and Lesbian Advisory Committee

5:30-7:30: CENTRAL AMERICAN SUPPER

8pm Cultural Event

Cecilia Guidos, Lorna Dee Cervantes, Maria Reyes, Rachel: Poets

Swingshift: A women's jazz quintet from San Francisco

For more information, childcare or transportation call Chris at 429-6630, Marcia at 728-9725, or the Cabrillo College Women's Center at 479-6249. The event will be bilingual.



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 1986 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 1986. 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.

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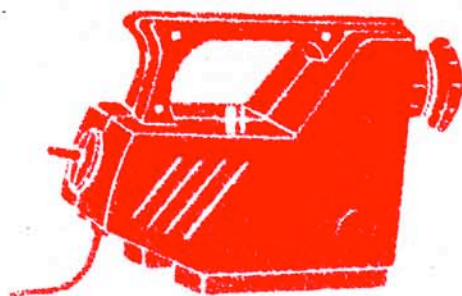
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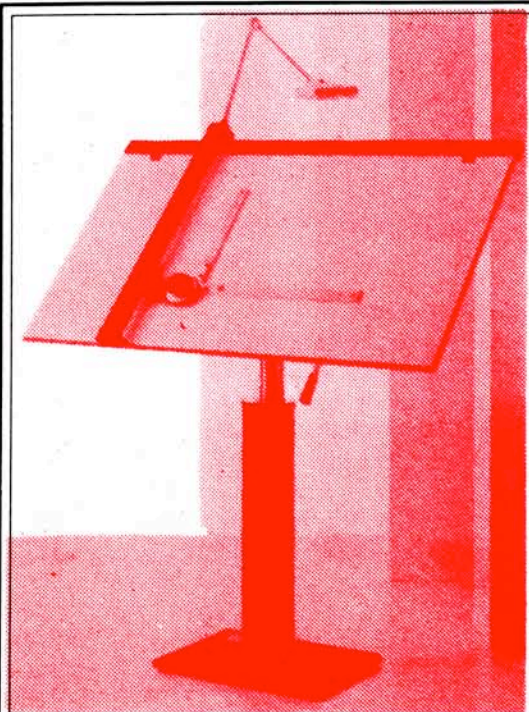
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