

April 1986

Volume 2, Number 3

The

MONTHLY PLANET

Published by the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze

ECONOMIC CONVERSION

To An Economy Based
On Peace, Not War

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About War Tax Resistance

Federal Budget Cuts Hurt Santa Cruz

Nuclear Testing Heats Up

Gorbachev's Proposal:
How The Media Reacted

Food Irradiation
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Native American
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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

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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

Thanks From Arizona

Dear Freeze,

Thank you in advance for putting our group on your mailing list. I'm sorry we couldn't make an additional contribution, but as a newly-founded student group, we, ourselves, are struggling to raise funds. (Arizona State University, as yet, has denied us any funding, claiming they cannot align themselves with any particular political view. We, of course, keep telling them this is no longer just a political issue, but conversatism wins out in the end at ASU.)

However, we *are* growing and in the near future hope to be of the same status as "Nuclear Weapons Freeze." I've heard many positive comments about you, and am sure I will benefit greatly by having your newsletter.

Thank you again — and the best of luck to

you in your efforts to reach your (and hopefully everyone's) goal.

Sincerely,
Steve Wolodkin
Arizona State University



They Like The Planet

Dear Freeze,

As a member of the Deming Chapter of the New Mexico Freeze Campaign, I have access to

your periodical, *The Monthly Planet*. It is enjoyed by all the members here, and it gives valuable information about peace-oriented activities occurring in other parts of the country. Our local chapter is small, but quite active.

I have enclosed a cartoon intended for your paper, *The Monthly Planet*. It's OK, I don't need the drawing back. Best wishes for you and your paper.

Sincerely,
Paul Hoylen, Jr.
Deming, NM

Wonderful Dinner

Dear Freeze,

I just wanted to thank you for the very special



dinner and tribute on Friday night. It was really wonderful to be in the same room with so many dedicated, caring people! The food was delicious, the speeches very moving, and the work you are all doing is enormously inspiring.

Thank you for helping to make Santa Cruz such a special place, and for being caretakers of the planet!

Warmly,
Shelia Carrillo
Ben Lomond

Freeze's note: Thanks to everyone who made our Fifth Anniversary Founders' Dinner an inspiring event. Your continued support will help us end the arms race. We need each other!

Movement Publishing

Dear Freeze,

I read about you in the March/April *Nuclear Times*, and would like any more information and a sample *Monthly Planet*. We're doing a calendar in NY (copy enclosed), and might hope to start moving in the direction of a newsletter for the NY Peace Community. (We're rapidly computerizing to cut costs and production times.)

Here's a buck for postage. Keep up the good work.

Larry Kramer
New York, NY

Oooops!

Our apologies to photographer Annie Valva. Her credit was accidentally left off of our last issue's photo of the Contra aid protest in Santa Cruz.

Help! Help!

The Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze needs a space to store old files and records. The office space is being consumed by these boxes of bureaucracy! Won't you please open up your heart and help these boxes find a new home? Call the Freeze at 458-9975. As the arms race proliferates, so, too, does the paperwork! Help!

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Soviets Extend Test Ban Again

by Terry Teitelbaum

On March 22, the United States exploded a nuclear bomb at least 10 times as powerful as the one that destroyed Hiroshima. The explosion, which took place at the Nevada Test Site near Las Vegas, occurred amid growing national and international support for a comprehensive test ban. This represents the largest wave of public concern over nuclear testing since the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) was signed in 1963. The LTBT banned atmospheric nuclear tests by the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

Supporters of a comprehensive test ban (CTB) tried to prevent this latest U.S. test. (The CTB is a proposal to eliminate all nuclear explosions anywhere, for any purpose.) A bipartisan group of 63 House and Senate members sent a letter to President Reagan the day before the test, urging him to call it off. That same day, Senators Alan Cranston (D-CA) and Mark O. Hatfield

have repeatedly urged the United States to join in the moratorium.

The moratorium was scheduled to run out on January 1. However, in December, General Secretary Gorbachev extended his country's unilateral test ban for three more months. He then later announced that the Soviet Union would not test until the United States began testing.

Last month's U.S. test was the first since December 28, at which time the nuclear X-ray laser, a component of Star Wars, was tested. The three months since the December test marked the longest period in 25 years in which there has been no superpower testing.

The Reagan administration has steadfastly refused to accept the Soviet moratorium as a serious arms control offer and insists that the United States needs to continue testing. The administration also cites verification problems as a major obstacle to negotiating a test ban. However, there exists scientific evidence that nuclear tests can be accurately monitored with existing technology, according to leading geologists.

General Secretary Gorbachev said of last month's U.S. test, "... we regard the present actions of the American Administration, which is continuing nuclear tests despite pressing demands of the peoples, as a pointed challenge to the Soviet Union and to all peoples." He also said that the March test will not affect the Soviet moratorium, which will be observed until the first U.S. test beyond March 31. The United States has another nuclear test scheduled for mid-April.

In response to plans to continue testing in the United States, Gorbachev recently invited President Reagan to meet with him anywhere in Europe "in the nearest future" to discuss an end to nuclear testing. President Reagan refused the invitation, claiming it was not in the best interest of the United States to halt testing.

While it seems unlikely that the United States will join the Soviets in the test ban, efforts to end nuclear testing, which is considered the first step to ending the

nuclear arms race, will continue. The Soviets have announced that if the United States goes ahead with the April test, they will be forced to resume their own nuclear tests. If this happens, test ban supporters will undoubtedly feel that an important opportunity will have been lost.

However, the comprehensive test ban remains the most achievable and sensible arms control measure to pursue at this time, according to Freeze activists. The Nuclear Freeze and other organizations working for a test ban are planning a yearlong campaign, including petition drives, local resolution campaigns, lobbying and direct action at the Nevada Test Site. For more information, contact the local Freeze at 458-9975.


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



(R-OR) announced plans to introduce legislation which would bar the spending of funds for U.S. nuclear tests as long as the Soviets do not test. Similar legislation has been proposed in the House by Representative Patricia Schroeder (D-CO). Her bill, called the Simultaneous Nuclear Test Ban Act (H.R. 3442), now has 84 co-sponsors.

In the desert, nearly 100 peace activists tried to stop the test at its source. Eight people were arrested for crossing into the test area while the rest held a vigil at the gates of the test site. According to Jessie Cocks, co-coordinator of the American Peace Test—a national organization dedicated to ending the nuclear arms race by abolishing nuclear testing—the desert action was just one of many protests nationwide. "We found out about the test Thursday evening," Cocks said. "In a very short time people organized actions around the country. Last minute vigils were held in New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Virginia, Texas, Oregon, California, Massachusetts—those are just the ones I know about."

These attempts to prevent this latest test are part of the growing public pressure for a nuclear test ban. Supporters of a test ban believe that now is a particularly opportune time for negotiations. The Soviet Union has not tested nuclear weapons since last July. Since that time, the Soviets as well as leaders of other countries—including Mexico, India, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece—




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Military Black Hole

One angle on the whole Star Wars controversy that is often lost sight of is the impact of Star Wars research on private industry and our universities. At a recent conference in San Francisco on Star Wars, John Holdren, a professor of energy and resources at UC Berkeley and chairperson of the Federation of American Scientists, made some shrewd observations in this regard.

The increasing diversion of top scientists and technicians from private industry into military research by lucrative Star Wars contracts, Holdren noted, is "bankrupting" high-tech and non-military research. Quoted by the *San Jose Mercury News*, he went on to say, "U.S. universities are now as dependent on Department of Defense funding as they were at the height of the Vietnam War. What's happening today is very clear. The money that was once used for energy research is now being funneled into the S.D.I. [Star Wars] program and scientists are being forced into military research out of economic necessity." References were then made to budget cuts in environmental, health, and energy research programs at universities across the country.

"The money is being poured into a black hole," Holdren continued. "We can't afford the diversion of scientific and technical talents into a fruitless project." He also noted that Star Wars contracts are producing a new climate of secrecy on campuses where "academic freedom and openness" have been traditional.

—RL



Nuclear-Free Chicago

The city of Chicago has never been known for its political solidarity—America's great midwestern metropolis didn't come to be called the Windy City because its politicians are fond of agreeing with each other.

All of which makes a recent development in Chicago city politics even more heartening. On March 12, the Chicago City Council *unanimously* voted to declare the city the nation's largest nuclear-weapon free zone, forbidding the design, production, deployment, launching or storage of nuclear weapons within the city limits. The ordinance stipulates fines of \$1000 and 30 days in prison for each day of violation. In

passing the law, Chicago joined about 40 other localities around the country which have made it illegal to plan, produce, or store nuclear weapons.

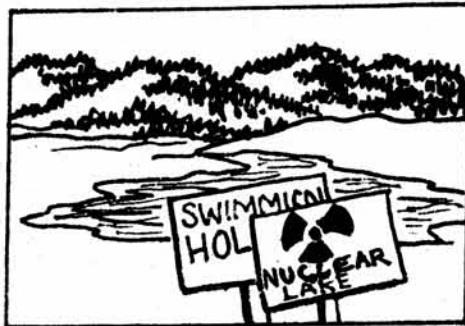
Chicago's gesture is even more significant because the first controlled nuclear reaction took place there, at the University of Chicago, in 1941. It also confronts directly the question of whether the city, and the state of Illinois in general, should be trying to get a bigger piece of the Pentagon's budget pie. While military spending is not a large part of the city's economy, there are those who think it should be a larger part. *The New York Times* pegged the players and positions quite eloquently with these two side-by-side quotes:

"By passing this ordinance," said Ron Freund, executive director of Metro Chicago Clergy and Laity Concerned, "Chicago has taken out a long-term option on a nuclear weapon-free future."

Governor James R. Thompson called the law "stupid and un-American."

Over 100 other areas have passed non-binding resolutions declaring themselves Nuclear Free Zones. And, according to a Baltimore group called Nuclear Free America, a petition drive is underway for a legally binding statewide resolution to make Oregon a nuclear-free state.

—DD



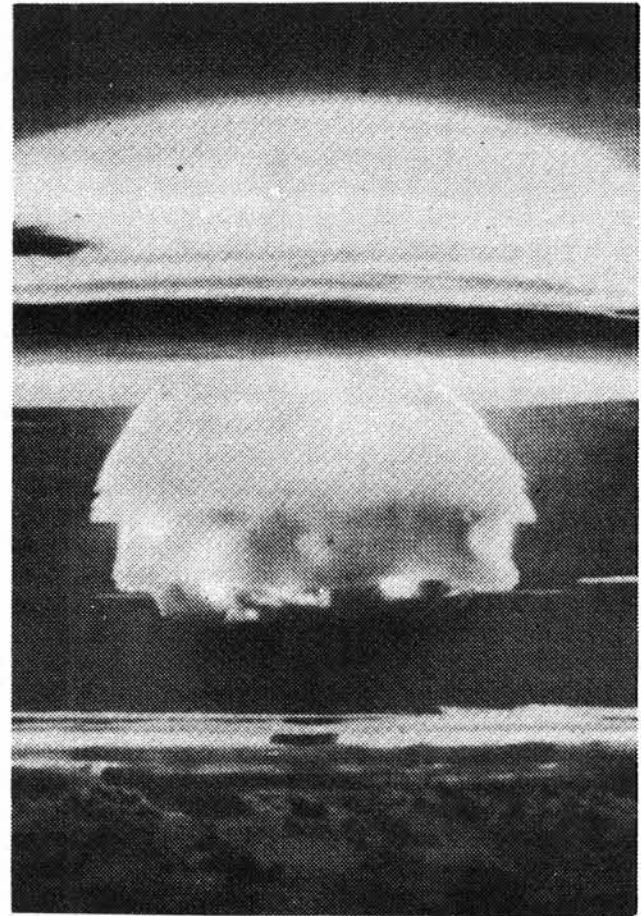
Unhappy Trails

Smokey Says: "Only You Can Prevent Radiation Burns."

While the signs posted along a new two mile stretch of the Appalachian Trail in New York State probably won't be quite so inflammatory, hikers *will* be warned to steer clear of a spot called "Nuclear Lake." The lake, which is part of a thousand-acre parcel of National Park land, was the site of a plutonium spill in 1972, and has become a hot topic because of its proximity to the newly blazed stretch of the 2,000 mile long trail.

After the 1972 explosion at a United Nuclear Corporation fuel testing plant sprayed plutonium dust into the atmosphere, a two-year cleanup process began. In 1975, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission declared the site fit for unrestricted use; in 1979 the Federal government bought the lake as part of a thousand-acre parcel. The land was added to the National Park in order to move the Appalachian Trail off of local roads and into the woods.

Now that the trail has been built, however, local residents fear that uninformed hikers will come in contact with the lake and other parts of the site that may still be contaminated. While tests by the Park Service have shown the lake to be fit for use, they did discover radioactive contamination in an unused waste storage building. And while tests of soil and vegetation taken from along the trail show no traces of radioactivity, both the Park Service and those protesting the trail opening agree that the



Hot Flashes

by Ronald A. Lampi and Douglas Dirks

bottom of the lake may still be contaminated. Visitors will be barred from the immediate vicinity of the lake until further tests are done; hundreds of signs posted in a ring 600 feet from the lake will warn of "potential radioactive danger."

Those hiking the trail to "get away from it all" may wish to take the bus.

—DD

Petty Cash

Is the Pentagon required to make public where every penny is going? The answer is *No*. Every year the Pentagon is allowed a certain amount in secret funds, funds for which no public accounting is given. Its proposed budget for fiscal year 1987 asks for \$8.6 billion in such funds, a substantial gain over past years.

Different techniques are used to hide funds for highly classified programs. Code words are sometimes all that is necessary to keep the real nature of the programs from being disclosed. Another procedure is to hide funds in budget accounts for unclassified programs by bloating them, so that the excess amounts can later be diverted. Pentagon expenditures, therefore, are not always reflected in public funding requests.

—RL



No! No! Not Here

Folks in Maine are not too happy with the Department of Energy's selection process for determining which state will be the location of a highly radioactive nuclear waste dump. When officials from the department arrived in Portland recently on an opinion gathering assignment, they were greeted everywhere by signs shouting "No!" The opposition to a nuclear waste dump has been vehement in a state sensitive to its image as the "forgotten state." In a demonstration outside Portland City Hall, protesters held plastic cups of water lit by flashlights to represent the glow of radioactive contamination. One of the underground rock formations being considered as a dump site supplies 25 percent of the state's drinking water.

The formidable task set before the Department of Energy is to locate two high-level waste dump sites and build on one of them by the end of the century. The location of the first site has been narrowed down to three states in the West. Maine is in the second group — states in the East. Of course, other states are preparing to oppose the location of a dump site within their boundaries also.

Not only does high-level nuclear waste remain radioactive for tens of thousands of years, but uncertainty also remains about selecting the right kind of underground rock formation and designing a repository safe enough for containing the waste. Critics of the Department of Energy's selection process say it is flawed, and decisions are being made that, at this time, are not technically sound. Again, there appears to be a case here of increasing pressure to keep to a schedule.

—RL

Military Takes Up Space

In what is being touted as a major shift in priorities, NASA has announced plans giving the military a greater role in its space shuttle program. The "shift" has actually been developing for some time; the recent space shuttle disaster has undoubtedly speeded it up. Because further flights have been postponed until the cause of Challenger's explosion has been determined and the problem corrected, there will be a backlog of waiting projects once they are resumed. And the military has top priority, according to Richard H. Ott, chief of NASA payloads. That this is not especially surprising is hinted at by NASA officials when they state that certain agreements with the military were made in the early days of the shuttle program.

If shuttle flights resume next year as hoped, a maximum of nine missions can be expected. Of these, five to seven will be military payloads. Some are of the opinion, however, that the pressure is on to schedule too many missions too quickly. Yet, the longer the wait to resume, the more the military will take precedence.

Some scientific projects, having been planned for years, will now be delayed, in favor of the military payloads. There is still the remaining question also as to how much involvement the shuttle will have in research related to Star Wars.

—RL



On The Road Again

For those who know what to look for, there is something suspicious about that unmarked truck going down the highway. Little do most people know how deadly its cargo might be, and the fact that dozens like them are on the road each day.

H-Bomb Awareness Week is here. The fifth in a series of national H-Bomb Truck Watches, it will be held April 6 through 13. The primary goal is to raise public awareness of this clandestine activity in our midst—the transporting of nuclear weapons through communities and across highways of America. The project, organized by a group called Nukewatch, will involve hundreds of concerned citizens across the country; they will be tracking and following the unmarked convoys, and alerting the public to their presence. Nukewatch volunteers first plan to keep lookouts at various installations where nuclear warheads are made or stored. There will be a concentrated watch at the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons final assembly plant near Amarillo, Texas. When convoys emerge, word will then be

spread by telephone hotline to other participants down the road who plan roadside vigils and demonstrations, all of a nonviolent nature, to mark their passage.

Nukewatch hopes from this week's efforts to gain more experience tracking and following the convoys and learning their routes and schedules, and hope also to give participating local groups the opportunity to witness the H-Bomb trucks passing through their communities.

Nukewatch has a telephone center at the Benedictine Peace House in Oklahoma City (Tel. 405/524-5577).

—RL



They Should Know

President Reagan may honestly be convinced that his pet project, the Star Wars "Peace Shield," is a workable idea.

Those who would be charged with designing and building the Star Wars "defense" system don't seem to share Reagan's faith. According to a poll of 549 members of the American Physical Society, sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists, only 29 percent thought that the missile defense program was "a step in the right direction for America's national security policy." While almost half considered it possible to design a system that might protect missile silos and command centers, 67 percent said they did not believe the civilian population could be defended in such a manner. Not surprisingly, the physicists voiced support for continued laboratory testing and research into the ideas behind missile defense, but 62 percent said they would oppose the deployment of such a system.

Fourteen percent of the physicists said a majority of their research funding came from the Department of Defense. Interestingly, only 38 percent of this group approved of the Star Wars project.

The poll did not, however, show physicists to be opposed to weapons in general. Majorities approve of other systems, notably the Trident submarine, cruise missile, and the "Stealth" bomber. In fact, the only other major weapons system the physicists agree they don't like is the MX missile. Only 18 percent approve of the "Peacekeeper."

Another point of contention was the cost of the proposed system. Over 80 percent of those polled thought a working missile defense system would cost more than 100 billion dollars, with almost 30 percent foreseeing a price tag of more than \$1 trillion.

According to Harry Kendall, chair of the Union of Concerned Scientists and a physicist himself, physicists were chosen for the poll because a high-tech missile defense system will rely heavily on their expertise. Indeed, 61 percent of the scientists questioned said they knew a great deal or "quite a bit" about the proposed missile defense system. Perhaps some of them should do a little tutoring at the White House.

—DD

Mere Propaganda?

What is obvious to President Reagan isn't necessarily so obvious to the rest of us. The president's latest observation — that the Soviet proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 is a mere propaganda ploy and not worthy of consideration — has gone right over many of our heads.

Here in Santa Cruz, more than 50 students, community activists, and other concerned citizens met in the rain at the Town Clock on March 7 to show support for the Soviet proposal, the first stage of which calls for a complete ban on nuclear and space weapons testing. The event was organized by the Peace Alliance, a group of UCSC students, in response to a call from students at Reed College to challenge President Reagan's assumption that the proposal is entirely without merit.

Speakers included Mayor Michael Rotkin, UCSC External President Ricky Bluthenthal, Santa Cruz Nuclear Weapons Freeze chairperson Donna Teuteberg, and UCSC student Steven Schwartz, a research assistant with the Adlai Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy. A letter of support was also sent by Representative Leon Panetta (D-Monterey). All agreed that the Soviet proposal must be seriously considered. It is the first in the last 20 years to offer a serious alternative for the United States, Rotkin noted. "The comprehensiveness of this proposal shows that it's not just propaganda," said Schwartz. Teuteberg emphasized the need to act now on passing legislation for a comprehensive test ban.

—DD



Soviet Peace Child

The Soviet Union can now claim to have an 11-year-old peace ambassador, too. Katya Lycheva of Moscow is presently on a two-week peace mission in the United States. For her peace activism at home, she was chosen for the trip by the Moscow City Young Pioneers Palace after it was asked to select a candidate by San Francisco-based Children As The Peacemakers Foundation. Her peace mission is reminiscent, of course, of that made by American schoolgirl Samantha Smith to the Soviet Union in 1983. Children As The Peacemakers, which is sponsoring Katya's tour, actually had Samantha Smith in mind when coming up with the idea.

Katya's tour includes five U.S. cities: Chicago, New York, Washington, Houston, and Los Angeles. She said that she wants to meet "as many American kids as possible." Her traveling companion is Star Rowe, 10, of San Francisco. Katya began her visit by saying to those who welcomed her, "I hope we will be friends."

—RL

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Reagan Presses Congress For Contra Aid

by Shelly D'Amour

SUMMARY

Lies, distortions, and manipulation of facts about Nicaragua were the hallmarks of President Reagan's bid for \$100 million in funds for the Nicaraguan Contras. The administration threw everything it had into the congressional arena—from offers of support for other projects to the red-baiting of opposition members of Congress—in the end only to win qualified support from a much divided legislature.

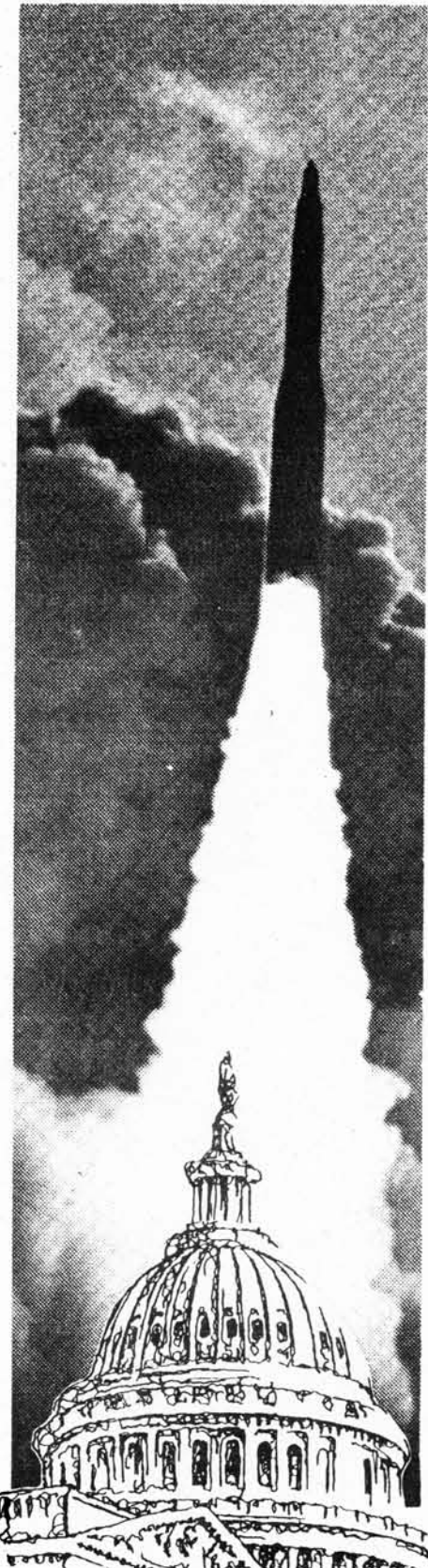
On March 19, despite some of the most intense lobbying Washington has seen on a foreign policy issue, including an 11th hour compromise offer from the President, the House of Representatives defeated the administration's request for \$30 million in logistical aid and \$70 million in direct military assistance to the Contras, by a vote of 222 to 210. As expected, Representative Leon Panetta voted against the administration's request and Rep. Ed Zschau voted in favor of it. However, in order to assure a defeat of the proposal in the House, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill agreed to schedule a second vote on Contra aid for April 15. The reason for this is that the March 19 request was framed in such a way as to not allow amendments. Several key "swing votes" indicated that they would vote against the \$100 million request if an opportunity were provided to explore other alternatives. It is likely that some form of military assistance will be approved by the House on April 15.

The four hour debate was highly charged with comments ranging from House Republican leader Robert H. Michel's "If we are not willing to put out the fire in Nicaragua now, we will march into Hell in Central America later," to Speaker O'Neill's "Just as covert aid became overt aid, just as humanitarian aid now becomes lethal... I see the pattern continuing, step-by-step, into a situation that brings our boys into the fighting."

On a vote of 53 to 47, the Senate approved a modified version of the \$100 million aid request which would put a hold on \$75 million for a period of 90 days on condition that the Nicaraguan government engage in direct negotiations with the Contras. At the end of the 90 day period, the funds would be released if the President certifies that the government of Nicaragua has not undertaken to bargain in good faith with the Contras. Twenty-five million dollars would be released immediately to provide anti-aircraft defense, and logistical support. Eleven Democrats joined 42 Republicans to back the administration's proposal, while 11 Republicans joined 36 Democrats to oppose it. Again, as expected, Senator Alan Cranston voted against Contra aid, and Senator Pete Wilson voted for it. **ACTION:** The Freeze urges all of its supporters to contact Rep. Leon Panetta and urge him to take an active role in opposing Contra aid during the April 15 debate in the House. In addition, although Rep. Ed Zschau has made clear his support of Contra aid, every effort should be made to communicate constituent displeasure with this position.

BUDGET

The Reagan administration has submitted a request for \$320 billion for the Department of Defense budget for fiscal year 1987. This represents an 8.2% increase over last year's military allotment of \$292.7 billion. The Senate Budget Committee, however, has worked up a version that calls instead for \$295 billion. In addition, the Senate version would allow for military spending to rise at the rate of 1 percent above inflation for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, and boost taxes by \$18 billion. The full Senate will vote on this budget proposal when they return from Easter recess on April 8. The House will take up its budget deliberations shortly thereafter. The Reagan



administration was quick to denounce the Senate proposal, which surprisingly aims most of its deficit-cutting measures at the military, not at social programs.

TRIDENT II (D-5)

A whopping \$50 billion is being requested for this first-strike system, to be expended over the next 10 years in order to procure 720 Trident II missiles. Sometime in April, Rep. Ted Weiss of New York will introduce an amendment to the Dept. of Defense Authorization Bill eliminating \$1.4 billion in production funds for 21 missiles. It is possible that a "friendly amendment" will be added that would transfer funds from the D-5 to the C-4 warhead, thereby reducing the first-strike capability.

ACTION: The Freeze urges its supporters to contact Rep. Panetta and urge him to support the Weiss Amendment.

TEST BAN

The United States conducted its first nuclear weapons test of 1986 in mid-March. The test, conducted in the Nevada desert, is believed to have been on the Midgetman Mobile Intercontinental Missile.

On March 13, the Soviet Union again extended their moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons, which was due to expire March 31. However, they warned that any testing of nuclear weapons on the part of the United States after March 31 would result in a resumption of Soviet nuclear testing. The United States plans a second such test in mid-April, and has invited the Soviet Union to send observers.

All of this occurs despite increasing national and international pressure on the United States to join the Soviet moratorium. On February 26, the House adopted a resolution calling on the administration to join the Soviets in a moratorium on nuclear testing. Most recently, leaders from India, Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, and Greece called upon the President and Soviet Premier Gorbachev to suspend all nuclear weapons testing until after their next summit meeting. Every American president since Truman has sought a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. In response to the passage of the House Test Ban Resolution, President Reagan declared that such a ban "does not serve the interests of the U.S., our allies, and our friends."

H.R. 3442 The Simultaneous Test Ban Act

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; however, it is expected to be defeated in the House Armed Services Committee. Nevertheless, Representatives Mavroules (D-MA) and Green (R-NY) will present a floor amendment to the Department of Energy Authorization Bill which will embody the concepts contained in the Schroeder bill.

ACTION: The Freeze urges its supporters to contact Rep. Leon Panetta and urge him to support the Mavroules Amendment when it is presented. Also ask him to pressure members of the House Armed Services Committee to release

the Schroeder bill to the full House floor for a vote.

STAR WARS

The 1987 military budget calls for \$4.8 billion for this program, a significant increase over the \$2.7 billion approved last year.

ACTION: The Freeze urges its supporters to contact their representatives and tell them to oppose all funding for the Star Wars program.

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



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

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Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

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

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

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

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

Administration's View Unchallenged

The Press Response To Gorbachev Proposal

by David M. Rubin

Questions—dozens of them—were the logical response to Mikhail Gorbachev's surprise offer last January to commence reducing by half the number of nuclear weapons capable of reaching the other superpower's territory; eliminate intermediate-range weapons from Europe; extend the Soviet test ban; and eventually destroy all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Might he be serious? Why would he make such an offer? What does it tell us about the new Soviet leader and his arms control agenda? Should both sides even risk the complete elimination of nuclear weapons? Is there a way the U.S. might respond to test the Soviet strategy? Is it worth negotiating S.D.I. to pursue the plan? Should the U.S. join the Soviet moratorium on testing? What might be gained, or lost? And why did the offer take the Reagan administration so much by surprise?

Journalists might have chewed over these questions for weeks, seeking out the views of the arms control community (both left and right), the allies, the grassroots peace movement, scientists, and Soviet scholars, as well as the administration. What we were fed, however, was the administration's view.



The range of opinion in the press was as narrow as Scarlett O'Hara's waist. It started with the president's "We're very grateful" for the offer, and moved to tougher assessments that it was utopian, or cynical, or just more propaganda to befuddle the West.

The plan was first reported by television on Wednesday, Jan. 15. What analysis there was appeared on the 15th, 16th and 17th. The Soviets stretched the story through another news cycle on the 18th with a rare Saturday press conference in Moscow. And by the 19th it was gone; the waters of the arms control debate barely rippled. The collective response of the press, with a couple of notable exceptions, was a yawn. The administration's view, including its continuing refusal to join in the test ban, was accepted without debate, let

alone challenged. Most of the intriguing questions were never answered.

Below is a brief rundown of how some key newspapers, magazines, and television programs reported the proposal between the 15th and the 19th of January:

CBS aired the views of Senator Richard Lugar and Soviet specialist Dimitri Simes, both opponents of the offer. David Martin,

the U.S. will have to keep testing "because unfortunately there are nuclear weapons in the world"; this is a state of affairs that would seem to apply to the Soviets, too, rendering the secretary's logic impenetrable, but *U.S. News* editors let the remark stand unchallenged.

Time at least took the proposal seriously. The editors presented an excellent graphic

"The MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour" provided somewhat more breadth in presenting interviews with Soviet expert Marshall Shulman of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University and David Aaron, former deputy national security advisor.

The Boston Globe was the most open to debate. Reporter Richard Higgins presented the views of Dr. Bernard Lown, a co-founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, winner of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize. Lown urged that the proposal not be written off as propaganda, particularly the test ban moratorium. Reporter Fred Kaplan provided a blunt analysis of why the U.S. has refused to join in the test ban moratorium. "[T]he Reagan administration wants to develop a new generation of nuclear weapons," Kaplan wrote. He then attacked the administration's stated reasons for rejecting the moratorium and described the specific weapons the U.S. is testing.

The Gorbachev proposal is now, presumably, being discussed in Geneva, beyond the reach of public debate. Doubtless the administration will eventually call in the press to tell us what we need to know when we need to know it.

This article is reprinted by permission of *Deadline*, a publication of the New York University Center for War, Peace, and the News Media, 1021 Main Building, New York, NY 10003. Phone: (212) 598-7804. David M. Rubin is the Director of the Center.

The administration's view, including its continuing refusal to join in a test ban, was accepted without debate, let alone challenge.

the network's highly-regarded Pentagon and arms control correspondent, thought so little of the proposal that he continued to work on a Weinberger profile rather than cover it the day it was announced.

ABC presented only Senator John Warner, who said it was really the *president's* goal to eliminate nuclear weapons.

NBC restricted its coverage to the views of the Reagan inner circle; other views were filtered through White House correspondent Chris Wallace.

The New York Times relied on a battery of often unnamed sources to present the administration view that the offer's only potential value was in on-site verification procedures and reducing the numbers of European-based missiles. In keeping with its editorial position, the paper paid little attention to the test ban question. In the past three years the *Times* has completely reversed itself on the value of such a ban, now adopting the Reagan administration position that a test ban treaty can only come in the context of a much broader arms control agreement. The *Times* did contribute one noteworthy addition to the debate in the last two paragraphs of a Jan. 17 article by Leslie Gelb, headlined: "Weighing the Soviet Plan." Gelb pointed out that the elimination of nuclear weapons would force American strategic planners to determine how to protect Europe with conventional forces, rather than with nuclear deterrence. Gelb quoted an unnamed administration official as saying that this "forces us to make hard choices that we haven't been willing to make so far."

Washington Post coverage was not much different from the *Times*, the exception being a valuable piece by Walter Pincus on the problems of reducing the long-range nuclear arsenals of the superpowers so as not to leave one of them at a strategic disadvantage. Pincus also gave voice to outsider William Colby, who endorsed the Gorbachev proposal as a serious step. He was one of the very few Americans outside the Reagan inner circle to be quoted with anything good to say about the proposal.

Newsweek did not even lead its "International" section with the offer, tilting instead to the Philippines

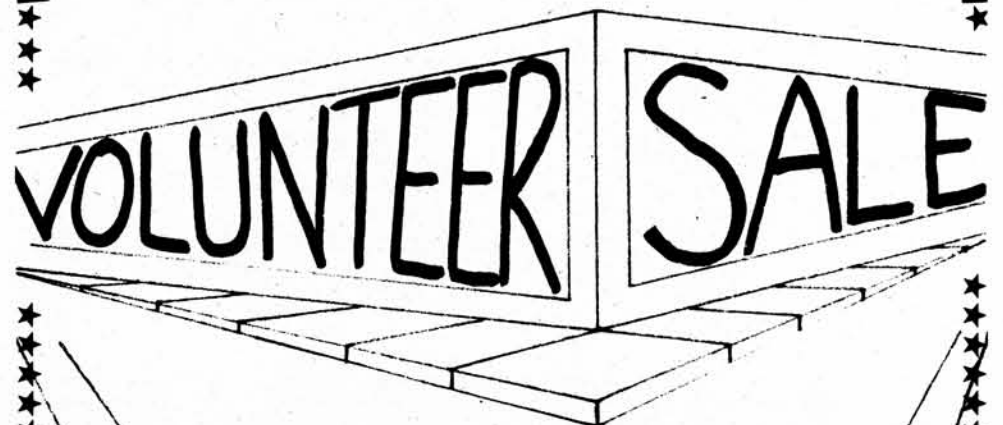
U.S. News & World Report gave it only three columns. On the administration's unwillingness to join the moratorium, the magazine quoted Weinberger as saying that

that explained the offer and set forth the problems it poses for the American side.

Time also published a useful box on previous diplomatic efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons. Like its cohorts, however, the magazine did not quote a single American who questioned the Reagan response.

"Nightline," which pounces on every major story as if it were a hostage crisis, ignored this one entirely. Of greater urgency were shows on premature infants and a boy and his gorilla. Similarly, all three Sunday morning network news interview shows on the 19th found other subjects more worthy.

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Planet Watch

by Igal Dahari



Europe No Progress on Troops

It has been twelve years since the United States and Soviet Union began talks on reducing troops in Europe, and there are still no agreements. The latest round of talks, which took place in Vienna, ended on March 20 without reported progress.

White House spokesperson Larry Speakes said that the Soviet Union did not respond "constructively" to a proposal made by the United States last December. The proposal asked that 5,000 NATO and 11,500 Warsaw Pact soldiers be removed from Central Europe, and that 30 on-site inspections be made to verify compliance. Then, after three years, more soldiers may be removed. According to NATO figures, which are disputed by the Warsaw Pact nations, Western troops are outnumbered 1,210,000 to 990,000.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in his January 15 comprehensive arms control and disarmament proposal, wrote of establishing permanent checkpoints to monitor the number of troops each side has in Central Europe:

Great Britain The Coming Face-Off

When British antinuclear protestors hit the streets this year, they will face a more determined government. The British government has passed a Public Order Bill giving the police the power to arrest anyone

they feel is causing disorder. Those arrested for the new offense, termed "disorderly conduct," will be tried without juries. Police will also have the power to take away the right of a group of people to assemble.

The bill has not, however, put a stop to the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's plans for 1986. The group plans a major campaign against British participation in Reagan's Star Wars, a continuation of the drive to educate the public on British unilateral disarmament, and protests at Britain's second cruise missile base, now being built at Molesworth.



China End To Air Tests

China announced on March 21 it would no longer conduct nuclear testing in the atmosphere. China probably has not carried out such tests since 1980, although its facilities for atmospheric tests still exist. The announcement was made by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, at a rally in Peking marking the International Year of Peace.

New Zealand Firm But Friendly

New Zealand's Prime Minister, David Lange, said his country would not compromise itself in seeking to repair relations with the United States and France. The

Reagan administration cooled its ties to New Zealand last year, after the latter declared itself a Nuclear Free Zone and refused to allow nuclear powered and nuclear armed ships to dock, including those belonging to the United States Navy. Lange, in a recent speech to a group of businesspersons in Jakarta, Indonesia, said his country's antinuclear policies will not be changed.

Lange also said that the two French intelligence agents being jailed in New Zealand will not be freed prior to serving their terms. There have been rumors recently that the agents, who were found guilty of aiding the sabotage of the Greenpeace vessel, *Rainbow Warrior*, would be freed in a deal made with France.

Lange complimented the United States for not enacting trade sanctions against New Zealand, saying "the U.S. administration has been impeccably honorable." He did not mention France in this capacity. Lange has charged the French government with deliberately holding up his country's exports to France.

Canada Renewed Treaty

The North American Air Defense Agreement, or Norad, was renewed between Canada and the United States last month — without adding the clause forbidding any actions that violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty of 1972. The clause was dropped in 1981, the last time Norad was extended.

According to Canadian officials, Canada maintains a strict interpretation of the Soviet-American ABM treaty. The Canadian government has refused to participate or endorse Reagan's Star Wars program, although private Canadian companies can choose to participate.

Sweden U.S. Nuke Tests Not Popular

The Reagan administration's refusal to join the Soviet Union's testing moratorium is meeting with disapproval in many Western nations, including Sweden. Ingvar Carlsson, who became the Swedish Prime Minister recently after the February 28 assassination of Olof Palme, called the continuation of the U.S. testing program "a great disappointment."

Shortly before his death, then Prime Minister Palme signed an appeal to President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to halt all nuclear tests until their next summit meeting. The appeal was signed by the leaders of five other nonaligned nations.



Alva Myrdal, 1902-1986

Noted Swedish diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner Alva Myrdal died February 1 in Stockholm, after a long battle with an illness. Myrdal, who was 84, had a history of heart trouble.

Myrdal became a Nobel laureate in 1982, receiving the coveted award for her longtime work toward nuclear disarmament. Her interest in disarmament began in 1961, when she was appointed special assistant to the Foreign Minister for disarmament affairs. In 1962, she led Sweden's delegation to the Geneva disarmament talks. Later that year, she was elected as a Social Democrat to Sweden's upper house of Parliament, to remain there until 1970.

Myrdal won other awards for her efforts toward disarmament. In 1970 she won the West German Peace Prize, and in 1981 the Albert Einstein Peace Prize and the People's Peace Prize.

Over the years, Myrdal became increasingly disenchanted with the superpowers' efforts to reach disarmament, saying there was "no real advance" in arms control because those efforts were not sincere. In her 1976 book, "The Game of Disarmament," she wrote pessimistically about her "gradually increasing feeling of near despair after 12 years in multilateral disarmament negotiations."

Yet she never lost hope, and continued working. "A message gathers significance as it spreads like rings on water. We will never give up. It would not be honorable," she said, referring to efforts at disarmament.

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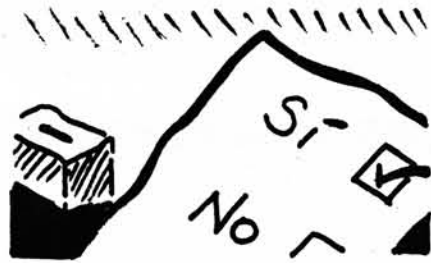
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Japan

Small Town Politics

The small Japanese town of Zushi, 30 miles southwest of Tokyo, recently said "no" to the United States Navy's request for a military housing complex for the second time in a month. In a referendum on March 23, voters turned back a recall effort aimed at the city's mayor, Kiichiro Tomino, who opposed the proposed complex. Earlier in this month, Zushi's citizens voted to recall the city council after that body showed support for the Navy's request.

The Navy claims the housing, which would consist of 920 apartments, is needed to relieve overcrowding. But the proposed building site is near a wildlife preserve, and that proved enough to convince Zushi's mayor and a majority of its voters to stand up to the Navy.



Spain

Si To NATO

In a surprising outcome, Spanish voters on March 12 agreed with their Government's position to remain in NATO. Although most polls taken prior to the vote showed Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González' referendum losing, thus forcing Spain to pull out of NATO, the result was 53 to 40 percent in favor of continued membership. González, who was elected four years ago, promised the referendum during his campaign for office. At that time he was opposed to Spain's membership in NATO. Spain entered NATO under a conservative government, just before González' Socialist Party came into power.

Voter turnout was high, despite the fact that the leader of Spain's main conservative party asked Spaniards to boycott the referendum. Manuel Fraga, head of Alianza Popular, hoped to cause a major crisis for the Socialist government through a low voter turnout. Sixty percent of eligible voters cast their ballots, rebuffing Fraga's call to boycott. Most conservative Spaniards support continued membership in NATO, but Fraga hoped to give Alianza Popular the political momentum it lacks for the upcoming Fall elections by handing González a sort of no-confidence vote.

González is said to have won the referendum largely through his personal popularity, his intense last-minute lobbying effort, and his appeal to voters for Spain's "best interests."

There are three conditions to Spain's acceptance of NATO membership. The first is that no nuclear weapons can be stockpiled on Spanish territory; the second maintains the sovereignty of Spain's military forces from NATO's command structure; and the third requires negotiations to reduce the presence of United States troops in Spain. The United States currently has three military bases and more than 12,000 troops in Spain.

Switzerland

No To The U.N.

Swiss voters overwhelmingly rejected their Government's proposal to join the United Nations, continuing the country's commitment to absolute neutrality. The Swiss made their will known in a referendum on March 16, voting more than 3-to-1 against the Government plan. None of Switzerland's 26 states, including Geneva, voted for the plan. Geneva houses the European headquarters of the U.N., along with eighteen of its agencies.

Some of the reasons the Swiss defeated the plan include the fears that the nation's policy of "armed neutrality" would be hurt, its army would be sent on overseas U.N. missions, and Swiss organizations such as the International Commission of the Red Cross would be endangered. Also widespread is the belief that the U.N. is a forum for useless politics.

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You who gaze sadly upon the cities of Earth
(In your mind's eye you see ruins, corpses, shadows of death,
winds of fire —
Already holocaust has claimed all cities of Earth;
in one half hour all can be changed.)
Are you looking for a noble cause?
Are you angered by the hostility and madness of today's world?
Do you mistrust governments? schools? corporations?
Do you refuse to take sides if all sides make hypocritical claims
and counterclaims, self-justifying accusations?
Can you listen to all sides as God certainly listens to all sides?
Can you stand apart? stand alone? withstand criticism
from all sides?
Can you mingle with and move among all people?
Can you open your heart to all people? listen to the stories
of all people?
Can you spot those who seek domination over others, who manipulate,
not being fooled by their ploys?
Can you track down greed, envy, resentment, the constant strategies
of self-interest?
Can you resist judging until the right moment has deemed it
necessary?
Are you always willing to speak the truth?
Can you remain open, honest, patient, tolerant?
Can you face poverty, failure, isolation, misunderstanding?
Do you have compassion for the downtrodden, underdog, disinherited?
Do you see that fulfillment is not guaranteed by career, by money,
by owning property?
Do all religions speak to you and yet none are satisfactory
(for God has made all religions today unsatisfactory)?

Do I ask impossible things? Did Christ?
Were you looking for a noble cause? Were you mistaken?
Did you think it easy, that no requirements were expected of you?
Are you afraid to make a sacrifice? What noble cause without
sacrifice?
And the greatest sacrifice I ask—your self, who you have been:
O self of fears, prejudices, pettiness, worries, greed,
self of Me first, self made by money, self good enough merely
to get by on,
self stamped by the press of old concepts, dead culture—
This query, this call, a challenge to you, that self;
a New Self must speak if we are to heal this planet.
I say, there are those of us who must heal the planet.
You who can see through world systems of death,
you who live in the imagination the holocaust already,
you who already mourn the cities of Earth—
Will you meet the challenge? Will you meet the challenge?
Will you let the saving power of the Spirit come through?
Will you help to heal the planet?
I call you, I call you:
Together, let us heal the planet.
Let us heal the planet.

Ronald A. Lampi

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.

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Economic Conversion: What It Is And Why We Need It

by Tim Strohane

Two specters haunt America late in the 20th century—the specter of an arms race colonizing the heavens, and the specter of the unrestrained federal debt. The powers of the Cold War have entered into an unholy set of alliances while attempting to exorcise the threat of global Communism. These two time bombs threaten our own and our children's futures. My previous columns document some of the consequences of excessive military spending and federal debt.

aimed at significantly reducing the dependence of the American economy on military spending. At heart, this set of strategies seeks a fundamental restructuring of corporate-government relationships in the economy; the reorientation of military production to socially useful production; and the creation of genuinely democratic institutional processes for hashing out all the conflicts and tough choices that achieving peace in the world and social justice at home will require. Conversion activists believe that our *social system* is bound up in the arms race.

just and peaceful society: it is as much a political process as it is about an economic product.

Thus, economic conversion is no ordinary touchy subject. Yet by setting an agenda for peace, work life, and democracy, peace and social justice movements might identify specific strategies that make clear to the public what the political vision in American progressive politics is — means of action that link the personal to the structural in more free and just ways.

PEACE AND ECONOMIC CONVERSION

For conversion activists, peace is often a stumbling block for the "unconverted." The Freeze proposal, for example, is often perceived as relying too much on verification technology and not enough on political vision. What is peace, and why do we want to achieve it? Is peace simply the absence of war? Or should we understand it as a condition of harmonious relations among and within all nations? I propose a major task for the peace movement: that such a definition be articulated and publicized widely. It should address the meaning of "harmonious relations" and include specific language sketching out how U.S. foreign relations, trade and human rights policies would encourage and promote world peace and self-determination for all peoples.

This "Peace Plan" should also propose means for resolving international conflict: for example, the European Nuclear Disarmament movement seeks to get Europe's nation states to abandon NATO in favor of a federated Europe. Perhaps we Americans ought to re-think the idea of world federalism. To the ears of the "unconverted," the word "peace" sounds like many of us want to sell out to the Russians. If conversion activists with a realistic plan in hand meet skeptical machinists in an aerospace plant, peace could at least be discussed in concrete terms, associated with some proposal that defines national security without compromising it.

CONVERSION AND WORK

In economic conversion, moving from the production of tanks to the production



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We must challenge authority, not just question it.

This issue of *The Monthly Planet* is devoted to the concept of "economic conversion." Economic conversion is often touted as a means for getting out of the double bind of the arms race and economic malaise in which we find ourselves. To peace activists, economic conversion is an orderly transfer of labor, capital and resources from military to civilian production, a strategy for undercutting economic imperatives that prop up the arms race.

But for conversion activists this definition is too simplistic, because their experience shows them that doing economic conversion organizing requires a much broader view. Definitions of conversion are seldom risked because they aim at an emotionally volatile target: the relation between national security and the military economy.

Aware of these perils, I will advance my own notion of economic conversion, recognizing that it must be true to the realities facing conversion activists and to the larger political implications of the issues they raise and the struggles in which they engage.

At the close of *The Fate of the Earth*, Jonathan Schell challenges us to "reinvent politics." Economic conversion is central to this task. It is an integrative set of strategies

Now were the American public to discuss these questions openly, we would have to address the matters of what constitutes *real* national security, what levels of military spending are necessary for it, and how ought the armed services be best organized to carry it out? Thus, economic conversion activists struggle on two fronts: domestic economic policy and foreign policy, especially on strategic nuclear weapons and Third World interventionism.

NO ORDINARY TOUCHY SUBJECT

Why is this so? Surely such an organizing task is Herculean. But since World War II, our biggest public works program also has formed the centerpiece of our foreign policy. As I wrote in my first column (in *The Monthly Planet*, October 1985), the existence of nuclear arsenals necessitated, in the eyes of Washington policymakers, that the U.S. economy always be *prepared*—the speed with which wars could be fought and ended foreclosed the option of converting the economy back to civilian production. Breaking this connection is the challenge for all movements for social justice and peace. And economic conversion forces us to think about what's involved in achieving a

of farm tractors may save some jobs but cost others. For this reason, conversion activists urge that defense workers receive the option of getting retrained for new employment.

However, some conversion and social justice advocates anachronistically seek a full employment economy: decent jobs for everybody who can work. This may have been a noble goal at the end of World War II, but in today's highly technological global economy in which *saving labor* is the prime obsession—and not creating jobs—two questions arise: Is it fair to single out only defense workers for retraining assistance? And is full employment an appropriate, realistic goal given the productivity gains promised by new technologies? Or should

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Three Case Histories

Attempts At Economic Conversion

by Tim Strohane

Communities in America and Europe organize to convert military or civilian facilities in order to save jobs and to plan for alternative uses of these plants. What have they accomplished and what have they learned? Here are three examples:

THE LUCAS AEROSPACE CORPORATE PLAN

In the early 1970s, Britain's Lucas Aerospace was Europe's largest builder of aircraft systems and equipment. At the time, however, rumors circulated that the company would lose many military contracts, and thousands of jobs. In 1975, at the suggestion of then Minister of Industry Tony Benn, the Shop Steward Combine Committee of the unions at Lucas Aerospace tried a new tactic for dealing with management: they agreed to develop an alternative corporate plan for new products that would get the company to move away from military contracts and into markets for socially useful products. Product proposals included energy systems, transit vehicles and medical technologies. The existing workforce, according to the plan, could produce them; layoffs could be avoided.

The struggle of the Lucas Aerospace workers to implement their alternative Corporate Plan was unprecedented in labor history. With the weak support of Harold Wilson's Labour government, research and development on some of the shop stewards' product proposals occurred in the late 1970s. But with the election of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in 1979, Lucas management refused further progress toward production. A few years later, layoffs and firings of key shop stewards followed. Many of those unionists at Lucas have since gone on to serve as public officials in the Greater London regional government.

Perhaps the main accomplishment by the shop stewards at Lucas Aerospace was the destruction of the myth that workers and communities could not be responsible for planning production and designing new

products to save jobs and community welfare. The Combine Committee went far because of strong union solidarity, but also because the Labour government pressured Lucas to negotiate with the union. When government support evaporated, the Lucas Plan collapsed. Nonetheless, the story inspired conversion activists throughout Europe and America.

THE McDONNELL DOUGLAS PROJECT

In 1982, United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 148 President Bob Berghoff was fed up. In the previous 15 years, overall employment at McDonnell Douglas Corporation

carefully so as not to raise the Company's anxiety about "conversion," which to management meant peace which in turn meant loss of military contracts.

The project lasted over two years, during which time the UAW, the engineers' union at the plant, CEBD and other consultants sought company approval to assemble light rail vehicles for light rail mass transit projects in California, as well as company consideration of other new product proposals for a commuter aircraft and a power wheelchair. But in the end, management nixed the union's proposals because the new ideas threatened management's power.

The struggle of the Lucas Aerospace workers to implement their alternative corporate plan was unprecedented in labor history.

—an aircraft producer best known for the DC-10, and a major military contractor—declined by more than half of the peak 33,000 workers at MDC's Long Beach, California, facility. Nearly 80% of the plant's production capacity sat idle.

In frustration, Berghoff met with the Los Angeles Coalition Against Plant Shutdowns (LACAPS) whose members told him about the experience of the Lucas Aerospace workers doing conversion planning in Britain. Berghoff was interested. He involved the California Department of Economic and Business Development (CEBD) and staff members from the Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project (now the Center for Economic Conversion) in exploring the possibility with the UAW of developing alternative products for creating jobs at the Long Beach plant. The McDonnell Douglas Project was born, but its actors had to move

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD

In the 1970s, the market for shipbuilding collapsed. George Lakey of Pennsylvania Jobs With Peace notes, "The world now has thousands of freighters without cargo to carry and twice as much shipbuilding capacity as it can use." Intense competition from South Korea and Japan further threatened U.S. shipyards.

A year ago, the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard was one of 22 military facilities slated by the Senate Armed Services Committee for closure. In 1985 alone, some 2,700 workers were laid off from the government owned facility. New business is easily found in lucrative military contracts. For most American shipyards, the U.S. Navy is, according to Lakey, "essentially the only

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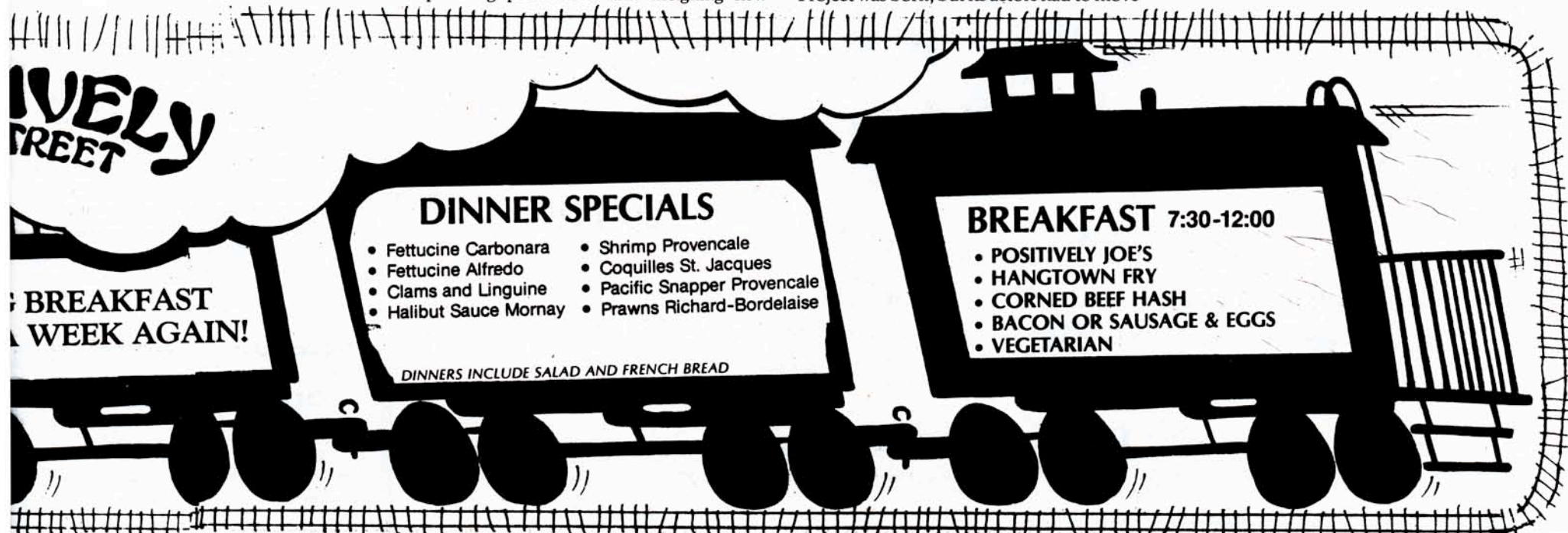


tion of the Center for Economic Conversion.

the goal be instead to create *good work*, work that satisfies everyone's needs for feeling productive and useful in society?

We might think, in terms of economic conversion strategy, about how to redistribute and guarantee income to all using some of the savings from cuts in military spending. In addition, it is crucial to propose specific meanings for socially useful work and to strive for public investment targeted at such socially useful activities as solar and other alternative energy technologies, local social service and economic development assistance (such as housing the homeless), and innovative assistance for small farmers. Such investments might be

continued on page 21



The Debate On Conversion Strategy

by Tim Strohane

Ideas as complicated and controversial as economic conversion generate opposition every step of the way. Critics typically fall into two camps: those who believe in the arms race reject conversion because they believe it "ties our hands" and weakens our defense posture; and those who reject the arms race, but argue over how to deal with the economic consequences of arms control and/or disarmament. Only the diversity of opinion on conversion is of concern here. The major areas of debate in the field of economic conversion include economic policy, social vision, the participation of business and movement strategy. Let's examine them.

MARKETS OR PLANS?

The essential debate in economic policy involves which mechanisms ought to be used to reallocate workers, capital and resources, given cuts in military spending. Should we rely on labor, capital, and

commodity markets to "absorb" workers, money and resources, or should markets be "directed" and targeted for special programs such as worker retraining and equipment recycling—in a word, to what extent should conversion be planned? Or should there be some optimum mix in which markets and

process of converting America to a peacetime economy? Visions of a post-militarized America run the gamut from merely rebuilding roads, sewers, and manufacturing industry to the "human service society" to an "ecological conversion" to small-scale bioregional economies. Some visionaries

"Economic conversion is still a process in search of a constituency."

plans mutually benefit workers and their communities?

DEMISE OF CAPITALISM?

Social vision debates involve the question: "conversion to what?" Which aspects of American society ought we rebuild, and which aspects should we not? And what new ways of life ought we encourage in the

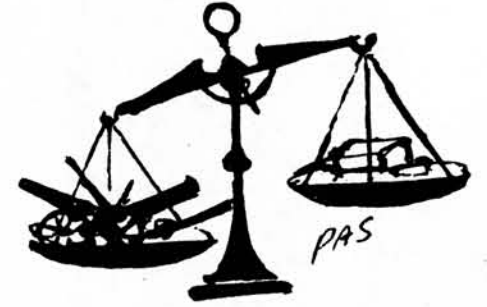
view conversion as the revitalization of capitalism, while others see it as the "planned obsolescence" of capitalism.

ROLE OF BUSINESS

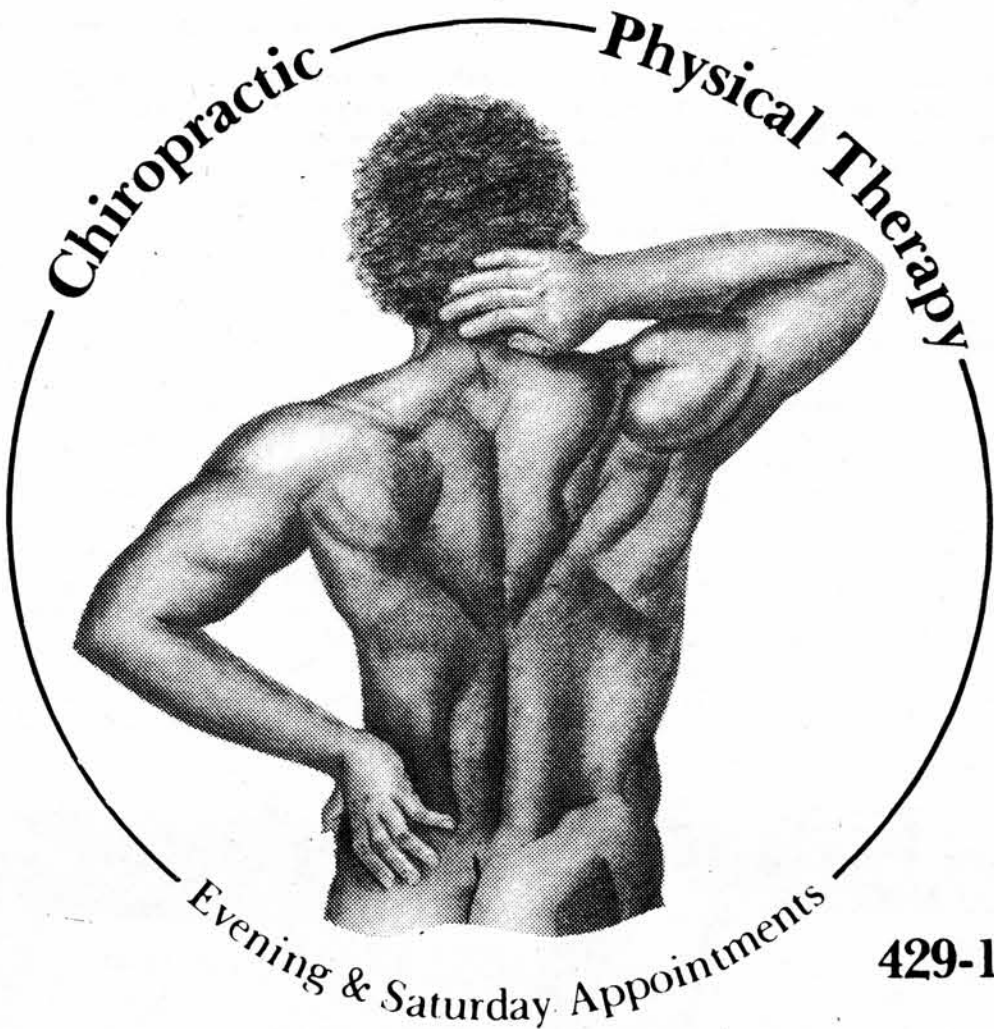
Related to both the "vision" and "strategy" debates is the issue of what role businesspeople—corporate and small enterprise—should play in economic con-

version. In one big respect, business has a tremendous stake in conversion: the arms race threatens us all equally. But there is mounting evidence, acknowledged by a growing portion of the business community, that the permanent war economy is a major cause of our economic problems.

Many business groups favor cuts in military spending, but conversion activists find alliances with them tenuous, given conversion's emphasis on the condition of labor. And businesspeople are repelled by a social vision that finds no room for entrepreneurial capitalism.



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COALITIONS AND CONVERSION

Finally, the strategy debate centers on where the movement ought to place its meager energies. This is particularly difficult since there is no central organization embodying The Conversion Movement.

The movement has an impressive array of local organizing "failures," as Gordon Adams of the Defense Budget Project in Washington, D.C., calls them. Adams argues there are limits to local organizing which can only be dealt with at the level of federal law and budget priorities. This is because the power of what he calls "The Iron Triangle" of defense contracting—the intimate political relationships between Pentagon bureaucrats, defense company executives, and members of Congress. "The only constituency left out" of the triangle's politics, says Adams, "are those who foot the bill—the public. [The process] must be opened up and changed in order to provide the political space and legitimacy conversion advocates need to begin making conversion policy."

This will take a new brand of coalition politics, argues Tony Mullaney, an organizer of the first International Economic Conversion Conference in June 1984. "Economic conversion," he states, "is still a process in search of a constituency. No one group can lay claim to it—not labor, not the peace community. But neither can any one constituency write it off as irrelevant to its concerns." In working together for economic conversion lies the real hope of achieving the goals of peace with economic and social justice.

Special Thanks

Special thanks to Tim Strohane for his hard work which resulted in this issue's focus on economic conversion.

How The Federal Budget Cuts Hurt Santa Cruz

by John Laird

The current federal budget crisis will have a profound impact on federal services delivered to Santa Cruz County residents. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget reduction process provided for 4.3 percent reductions in many federal programs on March 1, and will lead to additional cuts in the new federal fiscal year beginning October 1.

federal budget year.

Revenue sharing to local governments, now authorized through this year, faces the difficult task of continuing within the Gramm-Rudman/Reagan budget. Over \$2 million annually comes to the five Santa Cruz County local governments, and primarily funds programs for seniors, children, women, the disabled, the arts, and health.

The transit district receives approximately 5 percent of its operating budget from the

The Reagan budget completely eliminates some programs . . . and provides for an additional military buildup.

President Reagan's proposed budget is actually different from the possible Gramm-Rudman cuts. The Reagan budget completely eliminates some programs — which would suffer only partial reductions under Gramm-Rudman — and provides for an additional military buildup. Because Santa Cruz County does not have significant military contracts or installations, the federal budget impacts are almost entirely in reduction of much-needed domestic programs.

Certain federal programs are "protected" from budget cuts under Gramm-Rudman. Social Security is the only program truly protected — as cost-of-living increases to recipients are guaranteed, as well as the basic grants. AFDC, Food Stamps, Medicaid, and Child Nutrition programs are protected from cuts, but cost-of-living increases were deferred on January 1 — and it looks like the March 1 cuts have eliminated these increases entirely.

Certain other programs coming into Santa Cruz County were cut on March 1. Federal Housing and Community Development funds — which fund La Familia Center in Beach Flats, the Housing Law Project, housing rehabilitation, the West Side Health Clinic, and will likely fund a shelter for the homeless — were reduced by 4.3 percent on March 1, and will be reduced another 25 percent in the next

federal government, and also receives federal grants for capital items such as transit centers, new buses, maintenance yards, and bus shelters. Operating assistance to the transit district was given a 4.3 percent cut on March 1, and is targeted for elimination in the next budget. Funds for capital improvements will be reduced.

The local Housing Authority receives funding for rent subsidies and the construction of new housing affordable to low and moderate income residents. Such funds have been reduced, and are on the chopping block for next year.

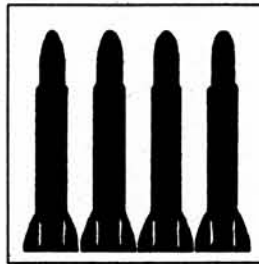
Senior nutrition funds, such as those that fund meal programs at Loudon Nelson and other local centers, are scheduled for the 4.3 percent March 1 reduction, and more reductions in the coming year. However, these funds come through the state government. Our senator, Henry Mello, chairs the Committee on Aging, and passed legislation two years ago that requires specific legislative action to pass these cuts on down to local areas. It looks like he will have the votes to keep these programs from being reduced.

The federal budget also proposes additional cuts to poor people. The Legal Aid program is targeted for elimination in the Reagan budget, as are the Community Service block grants funds given to the local community action program. In-home support services to the disabled and seniors will bear the brunt of federal cuts in social services this year.

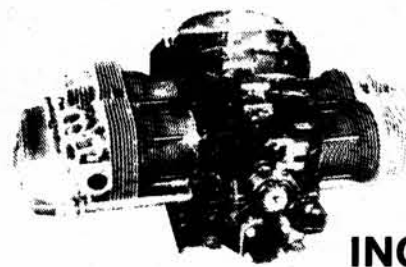
Santa Cruz County residents will be affected in many other ways — reductions in the number of air traffic controllers, in coast guard services, in road funds, and many of the basic federal services delivered locally.

The only hope for those of us concerned about butter before guns will be a congressional compromise that cuts defense and domestic programs equally, and provides for new federal revenues. This will ease just some of these cuts — but it would mean an equality of sacrifice. It is so clear that the best national defense is the protection and nurturing of the people of our country.

John Laird is a member of the Santa Cruz City Council.



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It's (War) Tax Time Again!

by Steve Belling and Betsy Fairbanks

"I'm working hard to pay the rent
And support my government
Built the highways and the railroad
tracks
Now we're not giving up till they
give it all back
You can laugh, but it's no joke
Gotta fix the thing that's broke
There's no meat, only bone
And you can't get blood from a
stone."

— "Blood From a Stone"
The Hooters

In order to fight a war or build a military the government needs soldiers and money. The Selective Service drafts the soldiers. The Internal Revenue Service drafts the money. In this age of space age warfare, money is now of far greater importance to the government than soldiers. While draft registration calls on only young men, nearly every adult is faced with the question of how to respond to the IRS's annual call to cooperate.

In 1985, 64 percent of income tax dollars went to pay for past, present and future wars. In addition to the deaths caused directly by our military buildup, foreign military aid and arms sales, military spending has taken its toll. In the United States, an economic climate of erratic inflation and perhaps permanent unemployment for millions is caused largely by massive military spending. Overseas countries that need food, housing, jobs and health care are provided with guns.

Those who oppose the nuclear buildup and conventional war are confronted with the dilemma: "If I don't believe in participating in a war myself, how can I pay to have the killing done for me?" One of the most dramatic and direct actions such individuals can take is war tax resistance.

YOU PUT IT IN BUT CAN'T TAKE IT OUT

War tax resisters withhold all or part of the tax they "owe" to the government. This action is considered illegal and recourse to international law and other constitutional arguments has proven futile in the U.S. courts. Nonetheless, thousands of people each year engage in public war tax resistance.

They are in addition to the millions of people who quietly "cheat" on their taxes because they disagree with government policies or believe they can put the money to better use than the government.

While no one can be certain of the exact amount, billions of tax dollars go unpaid and uncollected each year. The IRS estimated "cheating" tripled in the eight years following the Watergate break-in. The trend has almost certainly continued.

64 percent, and rising every year, of all federal, estate, gift, corporate and excise (such as tobacco, phone, alcohol, etc.) taxes goes to the military — unless specifically set aside for other purposes, like Social Security taxes or gasoline tax. These taxes, which most individuals pay indirectly, account for about one-third of the money the government collects. In other words, though it would vary according to purchasing habits and tax bracket, if you had an income tax

**Of any amount given to the IRS,
64 percent will go to the military.**

THE FUTURE RAISES SO MANY DOUBTS

A tax resister should anticipate that the IRS will collect the money resisted. But it is certainly *not* true that the government will succeed in collecting every year you resist. No matter how open your resistance is, the IRS may never attempt collection. Former Senator Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma once said, "In a recent conversation with an official of the IRS, I was amazed when he told me 'if the taxpayers of this country ever discover the IRS operates on 90% bluff, the entire system would collapse.'"

The collection process, which can be stopped at any point by paying the outstanding taxes, penalties and interest, can come in many forms. In the past decade the IRS has garnished wages, levied scores of bank accounts and even seized property a few dozen times.

Possible criminal penalties for war tax resistance range up to five years in prison. In the past forty years less than twenty people have been jailed — *none* of them for *refusing to pay*, but for related reasons like fraud, contempt of court or failure to file. The time served ranged from a few hours to nine months.

A BLACK HOLE IN A BOTTOMLESS PIT

While a primary purpose of war tax resistance is to prevent the government from paying for wars with your tax dollars, resisting all taxation is impossible. The same

liability of \$2,000 and you refused to pay all of it, you would have already contributed roughly \$1,000 in indirect taxes over the

Unfortunately you can't earmark your taxes to pay for the constructive aspects of the government. Of any amount given to the IRS, 64 percent will go to the military.

Many tax resisters don't simply stop at withholding their money from the IRS, but redistribute their unpaid taxes. Often this is done through alternative funds which are set up to redirect withheld taxes to provide grants and interest-free loans to worthwhile local, national and international programs. So, the more people participate in war tax resistance, the more worthwhile programs could be aided with refused tax dollars. Santa Cruz's War Tax Resistance Fund is just one of dozens nationwide.

YOU CAN WRITE, YOU CAN CALL ON THE PHONE

Whereas income tax filing is integral to the American way of handling finances in a private manner, war tax resistance is more than a personal action. Resisters are publicly registering their protest and confronting the government. Resisters try to motivate others to take similar action.

While counseling is available for people contemplating or carrying out war tax resistance, ultimately the decision of whether or not to resist is made by each individual or family.



People have refused to pay taxes as a form of moral and political resistance for hundreds of years. In the United States, events such as the Boston Tea Party place acts of nonviolent tax resistance firmly in our heritage.

Today, more than ever, wars must be stopped before they start. War tax resistance can't be only a morally and politically important statement on the part of a few, but an action all Americans should seriously consider.

War tax resistance is not an easy and comfortable way to protest government policies. But as Fredrick Douglass pointed out many years ago, freedom and peace do not come easy: "Those who profess to favor freedom yet depreciate agitation are people who want crops without plowing the ground; they want rain without thunder and lightning . . . Power concedes nothing without a demand; it never has and it never will. People may not get all they pay for in this world, but they must certainly pay for all they get."

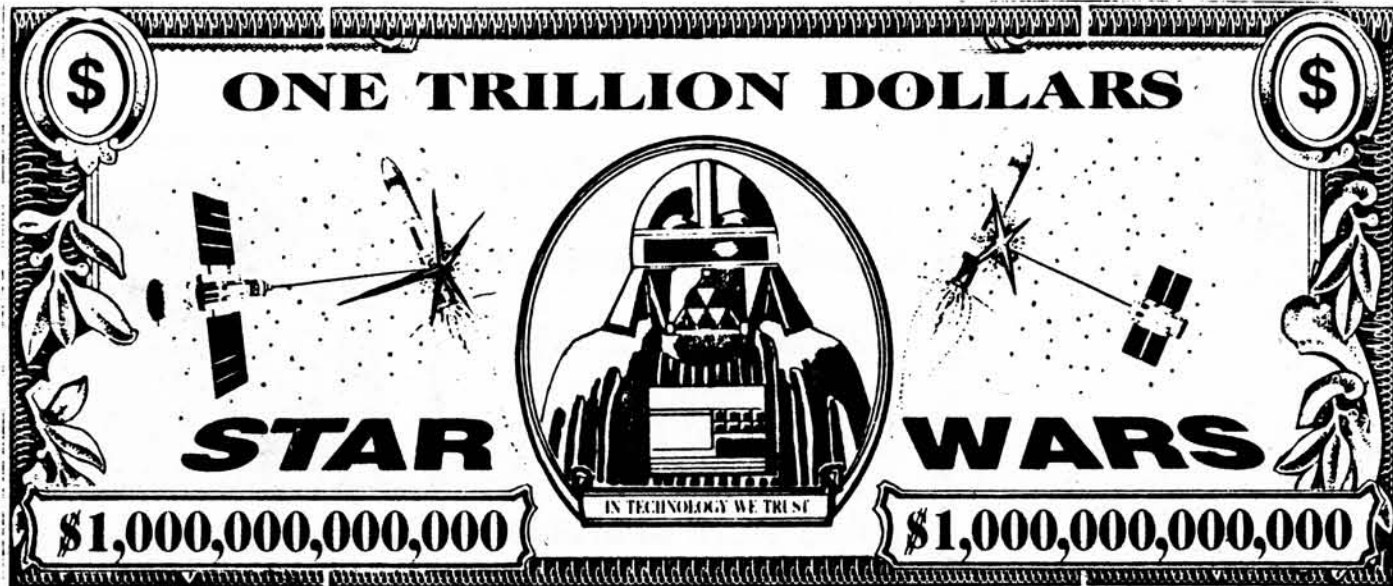
Don't pay for wars, pay for peace.

More information on war tax resistance is available from: War Resisters League *Guide to War Tax Resistance* (\$6); available from the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz, 95062. This recent book is the most complete reference available. It's also available from the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund, 316 King Street, Santa Cruz, 95060. Call 423-1626.

Steve Belling and Betsy Fairbanks are on the Board of the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund and participate in war tax resistance.

Special Thanks

Special thanks to Pizza My Heart for their production night contribution of nourishment without which the *Planet* might not be spinning.



How To Resist Paying War Tax

by Steve Belling

There are several methods, legal and illegal, of protesting payment of war taxes:

LEGAL METHODS

Earning under a taxable income: Filing is not required if income is below certain levels. If earnings are above this level but enough deductions, credits, etc., are allowable, it is possible to reduce one's liability to zero. Increasing charitable deductions (up to 50 percent of one's income can be deducted this way) can decrease the liability.

Paying under protest: Attach a letter to the IRS stating that payment is made under protest. Copies can be sent to elected federal officials and newspapers.

percent of your yearly income tax represents your weekly contribution to the military. It also represents the amount of your taxes spent on nuclear warheads (not including their delivery systems).

Nuclear weapons: 10 percent of your taxes pays for nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

Current military: 42 percent in 1986.

Past and current military: In addition to current military expenditures, the 1986 budget includes spending 18.5 percent of federal income tax dollars on interest on that part of the national debt which is attributable to war or military expenditures, and 3.5 percent for veterans benefits, for a total of 64 percent military related uses of your tax dollars. This percentage fluctuates year to year; many tax resisters simply

(and thus be in a position to refuse full or partial payment at the end of the year), many tax resisters claim enough allowances to reduce or eliminate withholding. IRS Publication 15 (Circular E) provides tables with which the required number of allowances can be determined. Employers are required to report to the IRS any W-4 forms claiming 15 or more allowances, or those claiming exempt from withholding when an employee is making over \$200 per week. Many resisters earning an income which would need more than 14 withholding allowances to reduce tax liability to zero, claim 14 and prevent some but not all withholding.

Telephone Tax resistance: The federal excise tax on your telephone bill is directly associated with military spending, having first been imposed by the War Tax Revenue Act of 1914, and thereafter rising and falling with subsequent wars and military spending. To refuse this tax, resisters deduct it from each month's phone bill and send an explanatory note with payment of the balance of the bill. Phone service cannot be shut off; the phone company simply notifies the IRS of the uncollected tax. Because of the small amounts involved the IRS won't make a serious effort to collect, but may deduct the amount from any refunds later claimed.

10 percent of your taxes pays for nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

Claiming refund of taxes: File IRS form 843, claiming a refund "for taxes illegally, erroneously or excessively collected." The IRS will sometimes send the requested refund. Only if and when they determine it was not a valid refund, and are refused repayment, would this be considered illegal.

Claiming additional allowances on the W-4 form to match actual liability. Most taxpayers overpay throughout the year via withholding and then receive a refund. This tactic prevents the IRS from having an interest-free loan throughout the year.

refuse to pay 50 percent of their tax liability.

One hundred percent: Any amount you pay in federal income or other taxes will be treated just as if you had paid in full, with the same percentage going to military uses. For this reason many resisters refuse to send any money to the IRS.

ILLEGAL METHODS

If an IRS form is used for something other than an accurate reading of a taxpayer's tax liability, in other words if the form is "defaced" in some way, the taxpayer is liable to pay a \$500 fine. The IRS established this "frivolous filing" penalty a few years ago to get at war tax resisters and other tax protesters who were writing "war tax credits" or something similar on their forms. The recommended method of filing now is to file an accurate return and simply refuse to pay the balance shown. A letter should be enclosed explaining exactly what action has been taken and why. Letters, unlike tax forms, continue to be covered by the First Amendment right to free speech. Other illegal methods include:

Filing a blank return: with just a name, address, signature and explanatory note. The IRS may set a figure on the tax owed, usually higher than it actually was, and then seek collection. While there is a three to five year statute of limitations on the time the IRS can determine taxes owed if you file a return, the IRS considers a blank return as not filing at all, for which there is no statute of limitations.

Not filing: with either an explanatory note sent instead or no contact with the IRS at all. The IRS generally considers not filing to be the most difficult resistance method to pursue. If the IRS does discover that no return was filed, it may set an arbitrary figure for taxes owed.

What about withholding? — **W-4 resistance:** If self-employed or in a profession not subject to withholding, money is in the individual's hands until the choice is made to make payments. But all other wage and salary earners are required to file a W-4 form with their employer, who then has the responsibility of withholding taxes with each paycheck. To control withholding



HOW MUCH TO RESIST?

Before any decision on how to not pay taxes owed the IRS, you should clarify what it is you are opposing, how much you will resist and what risks you are willing to take. In terms of how much not to pay, reference to the federal budget is helpful.

Token amount: Refusing to pay a small amount can be a gesture of defiance and protest, while avoiding the higher risks and possible interest and penalties of refusing a larger amount. (Although refusing a token amount is just as illegal as refusing 100 percent of your tax liability.) About 1

Where To Send Your War Taxes

The Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund was established in January 1984 as a local resource where war tax resistance money can be placed. In its two year existence, thirty-four area individuals have contributed \$19,000 to the Fund. This money is used to provide loans and grants to community organizations and individuals for the provision of essential human services, nonviolent education and political action.

Currently the Fund has loaned out \$2,150 to the First Step Rehabilitation and Shelter Program and \$1,250 to the Central Coast Sanctuary. A \$250 grant was also donated to Sanctuary. The Fund continues to have

several thousand dollars available to loan. Loan inquiries and suggestions are welcome.

The assets of the Fund come from resisted tax dollars that members contribute. In the event of IRS collection on a member, a grant may be requested up to the total amount contributed by the member.

The Fund is an unincorporated membership association, controlled by its members through a Board of Directors. The Board is elected by the membership at an annual meeting — this year it is on May 13, 7:30 pm at the Resource Center for Nonviolence.

For further information about the War Tax Resistance Fund, write 316 King Street, Santa Cruz 95060, or call 423-1626.

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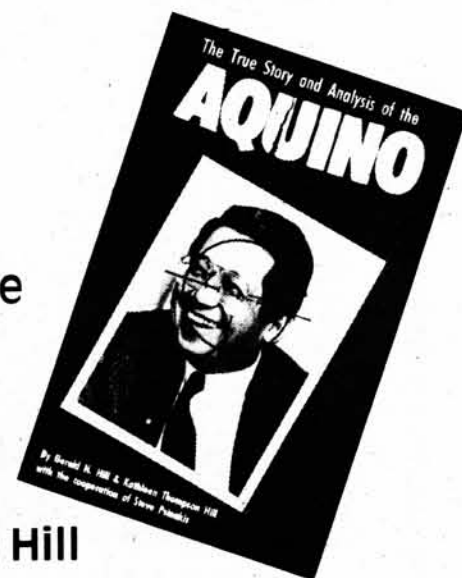
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Sgt. York Goes To Court

One of the biggest lemons ever produced by General Dynamics Corporation, or for that matter by any military contractor, is the Sargent York anti-aircraft gun. It was touted as the latest breakthrough in the wedding of computer technology to modern weaponry. But as it turned out, the gun could maybe hit the broad side of a barn — if it were close enough. Plans for the gun have been mercifully laid to rest.

There are other problems, though, which have resulted in a government civil suit against General Dynamics. The suit, filed March 26, alleges that the St. Louis based company defrauded the Army of an "undetermined amount of money." The

amount, known to be in the millions, was improperly charged on the contract to build the prototype of the Sargent York.

Last December 2, former NASA administrator James Beggs and two other executives at General Dynamics were indicted on charges of overcharging \$3.9 million on the same contract. The indictment led Beggs to leave his post at NASA.

"Buddy-Buddy Relationship"

A. Ernest Fitzgerald, a watchdog of Pentagon spending, has criticized a Defense Department paper intended for use by officials who write and oversee military contracts. Fitzgerald, in a recent letter to James P. Wade Jr., Assistant Secretary of

Defense for Acquisition and Logistics, warned that the paper would "emasculate" and "degrade" the methods currently used to measure the productivity of work by employees of military contractors. He pointed out that such methods, which focus on the cost of an hour's work in a weapons factory, could save the government billions of dollars every year. Fitzgerald also told Wade that John A. Mittino, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in Wade's office, told him in a February 13 meeting that it was not possible to "overrule the partners in industry and the military procurement bureaucrats who prepared the degraded guidance."

Senator Charles Grassley, a conservative Republican from Iowa, supports Fitzgerald's position. Grassley believes there is a "buddy-buddy relationship" between military contractors and those in the Pentagon who control the procurement of contracts, and

one result is the hiding of productivity reports from Congress and the public. Last year, Grassley helped pass a piece of legislation to make these reports available, but the Senate Armed Services Committee is considering a move to strike the piece down.



Toilet Troubles

Now's the time to stock up on toilet seats by Lockheed. The giant military contractor is offering the seats—designed for the Air Force's C-5 jet transport—for \$1. That's right, the once \$317, beautifully crafted plastic seats—complete with covers—are virtually free. In fact, if it weren't for government regulations, Lockheed would have gladly given the merchandise in question to the Air Force free of charge. The company has indicated it wants to "take toilet seats out of the headlines," referring to the recent flurry of media stories and congressional investigations into the matter.

Those lusting after the prestige of owning one of these rare seats had better hurry, since the company will offer only 31 more.

Dynamics Wins Again

The Navy contracts for all four nuclear-powered attack submarines authorized for the current fiscal year went to none other than General Dynamics Corporation. Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, winner of three-out-of-four similar contracts last year, is General Dynamic's only competitor in the military submarine business. The current contracts promise to cost taxpayers at least \$1.03 billion over the next five years.

Bargain Bombers

Rockwell International Corporation is having a sale. Shoppers, specifically the Air Force, can now purchase a B-1B bomber for \$195 million — a savings of \$91 million. But, so far, indications are the Pentagon is not interested in a "good" deal. It seems Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger wants only 100 B-1B's, and that limit has been reached. He's now set his sights on the Advanced Technology airplane, being developed by the Northrop Corporation. This bomber, also called "Stealth" because of its touted ability to sneak up on targets, has a secret price tag said to be more than twice the \$286 million (retail) of a B-1B.



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Economic Conversion

continued from page 15

feasibly reallocated with only modest but real cuts in military spending.

TOWARD ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

Any society's economy is a creature of its politics. The rules of the economic game are set through political means, and then codified each year in the federal budget. While the military sector is not a large proportion of the U.S. Gross National Product, it is a highly political sector of the economy. The military economy is *bureaucratically planned*; military markets are not free markets.

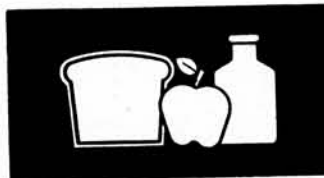
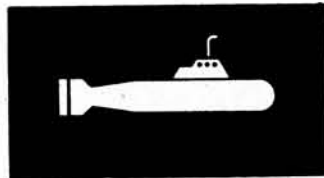
Conversion activists charge that this military industrial policy is unjust, anti-democratic, and disorganized. Nonetheless, the Pentagon's role in economic planning demonstrates that national planning is done in America. How might peace, socially useful work, and economic democracy be achieved by means of civilian, democratic planning? We must start where we live and work—the lesson that any sensible organizer or activist has learned. Start what, though?

We must confront ideologies that attempt to justify greed, racism, and sexism in the name of economic efficiencies, moral rectitude, or social status. We must challenge authority, not just question it. Where do we face these things? Where we work, pray, live, and organize.

We should then build movements that erect new economic, cultural and political institutions, as well as use existing institutions to our advantage. The new democratic institutions (for example, grassroots political networks, consumer cooperatives, community credit unions) would sustain the movements, and invigorate local and state politics. Economic conversion could ultimately raise a specter of hope over America, re-forming our languishing grassroots public spirit while spreading a more profound sense of national security throughout the land, rooted in our best aspirations as a nation: in freedom and justice for all.

Tim Strohane writes the Conversion Corner column each month in *The Monthly Planet*.

For More Information, contact:
Center for Economic Conversion
222 C View Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
(415) 968-8798



Conversion Attempts

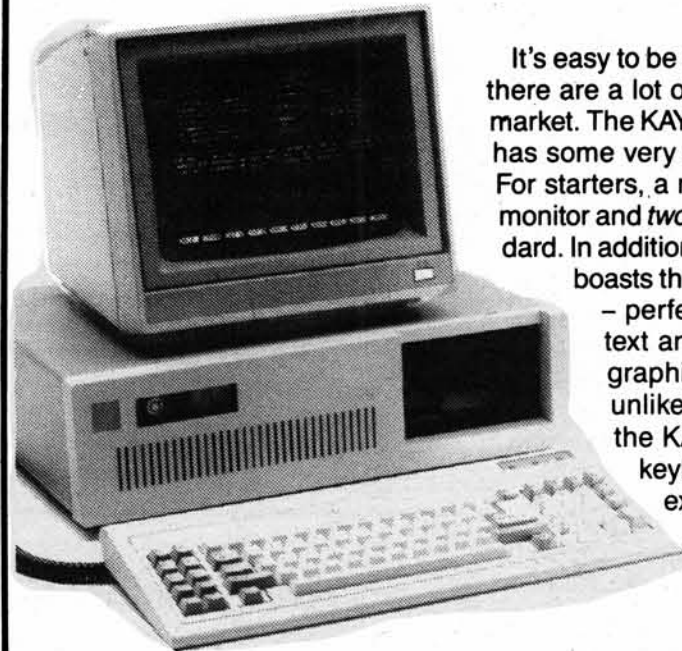
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customer" as President Reagan pledged the Navy to the building up of its fleet of ships from 545 to 600 in the next few years. With the build-up and the world glut of freighters, the yards compete against each other for military contracts, and in so doing, force workers into work speed-ups and wage and benefits concessions to raise output and cut costs. Private yards are able to underbid publicly owned yards like Philadelphia's, making them more attractive as potential Pentagon contractors.

Since March 1985, Philadelphia Mayor Wilson Goode has met with grassroots activists (mostly blacks), staff from Philadelphia's Jobs With Peace campaign, and over 100 people from three eastern states to discuss converting the Naval Shipyard. The Mayor was quite interested in conversion, especially after a 1983 "Jobs With Peace" initiative passed by a vote of more than 3 to 1.

Lahey reports that Mayor Goode is close to creating a Task Force which would draw up the conversion plan for the shipyard. Philadelphia Jobs With Peace learned that "the power for change rested in five inter-related constituencies: grassroots neighborhood organizations, labor, business, experts, and peace activists," says Lahey.

Don't Be Fooled By Expensive Imitations



It's easy to be confused. After all, there are a lot of *beige* PCs on the market. The KAYPRO PC, however, has some very distinctive features. For starters, a monochrome monitor and two disk drives are standard. In addition, the KAYPRO PC boasts the best of both worlds — perfect high-resolution text and built-in color graphics capability. And, unlike the competition, the KAYPRO PC has a keyboard just like the expensive IBM PC AT — security lock and all.

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Native American Relocation

by Robin Schirmer

There is nothing new about government caring more about control of its mineral resources than for the people they are supposed to benefit. What is new concerns the growing resistance to attempts on focusing national attention on the largest, single forced relocation of a people in the last 150 years of United States history.

For the past twelve years, over 4,000 Navajo and Hopi have submitted to relocation from their ancestral lands in Arizona under the authority of an ongoing act of Congress termed Public Law 93-531, or the Navajo and Hopi Relocation Act.

The history leading up to the relocation, a bad example of how a dominant culture treats native people, is as complicated as it is long, dating back to 1882 when President Chester Arthur created the 2.1 million acre Moqui (Hopi) Indian reservation for Moqui and "other Indians." "Others" include the Navajo who resided within that reservation. Placing one tribe on top of another provided the foundation for problems which magnified and finally resulted in the current relocation.

Introduced in Congress by Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona) with the official objective of settling the alleged land dispute between the Navajo and Hopi, Public Law 93-531 was signed into law December 22, 1974. It established a partition of the former Navajo and Hopi Joint Use Area (JUA), which consisted of 1.8 million acres of land located in the Northeast portion of Arizona, adjacent to the Hopi Reservation and surrounded by the larger Navajo Reservation. In effect, it awarded 900,000 acres to the Hopis and 900,000 acres to the Navajo, requiring the approximately 12,000 Navajo on Hopi partitioned land to be removed by July 7, 1986 under the direction of the Relocation Commission, set up for that specific purpose. Additionally, the bill required that the 400 Hopi on the Navajo partitioned land be relocated.

Among the most vocal individuals in opposition to the relocation are Navajo elders living in the area called Big Mountain—Navajo and Hopi sacred land which under Public Law 93-531 became Hopi partitioned land. These elders are considered traditional Navajo, adhering to a way of life which depends on a close attachment to the land.

The relocation issue has spread from

from their rural livelihoods to urban and suburban environments. Most recent criticisms of the relocation came from a report last fall by the Department of Interior, which found that many relocatees could speak only their native tongue; had no job training; lacked an understanding of municipal taxes, utilities, and household appliances; went into debt; were victims of

halting any further relocation. However, both Goldwater and the Hopi Tribal Chairperson oppose legislation in favor of enforcement of the July 7 deadline.

It is no secret that Goldwater and originators of P.L. 93-531 were motivated by their interest in control of the JUA and its mineral resources, particularly coal. And it's no secret that this piece of legislation, the "official" objective of which was to solve a land dispute between tribes, not only widened the chasm between tribes, but divided the progressive and traditional factions within each tribe. Prior to Public Law 93-531, the Hopi and Navajo shared surface and subsurface rights in the JUA, including mineral revenues derived from Peabody Coal Company's mining operations in Black Mesa (Navajo sacred female mountain).

Peabody, the nation's largest producer of coal, had difficulty dealing with both tribes at once. The Navajo resided on the more valuable land which was awarded to the Hopi Tribe under the Hopi Tribal Council, that agency formed by the United States government to replace traditional Hopi governmental structures. To this day, the traditional Hopi refuse to recognize the Hopi Tribal Council, and it is this council's chairperson, Ivan Sydney, who insists that relocation be enforced.

Currently Peabody's Black Mesa strip-mining operations are the third-largest in the United States, using over three million gallons of water from precious aquifers to process 43,000 tons of coal *daily*, feeding power plants at the Mojave Generating Station in Southern Nevada and the Navajo Generating Station in Page, Arizona.

To the traditional Navajo and Hopi, coal is a religious issue; stripmining is perceived as upsetting the balance of nature, central to their belief system. To the traditional, earth is a living force. Coal is seen as the liver of the earth, the filter for its water. Remove the coal and you are removing the liver of the earth, and breaking traditional law.

As coal is the earth's liver, uranium is considered her lungs. In its undisturbed state, uranium, revered for its cleansing element, freshens the energy of the air; taken out of the ground, it is a poison.

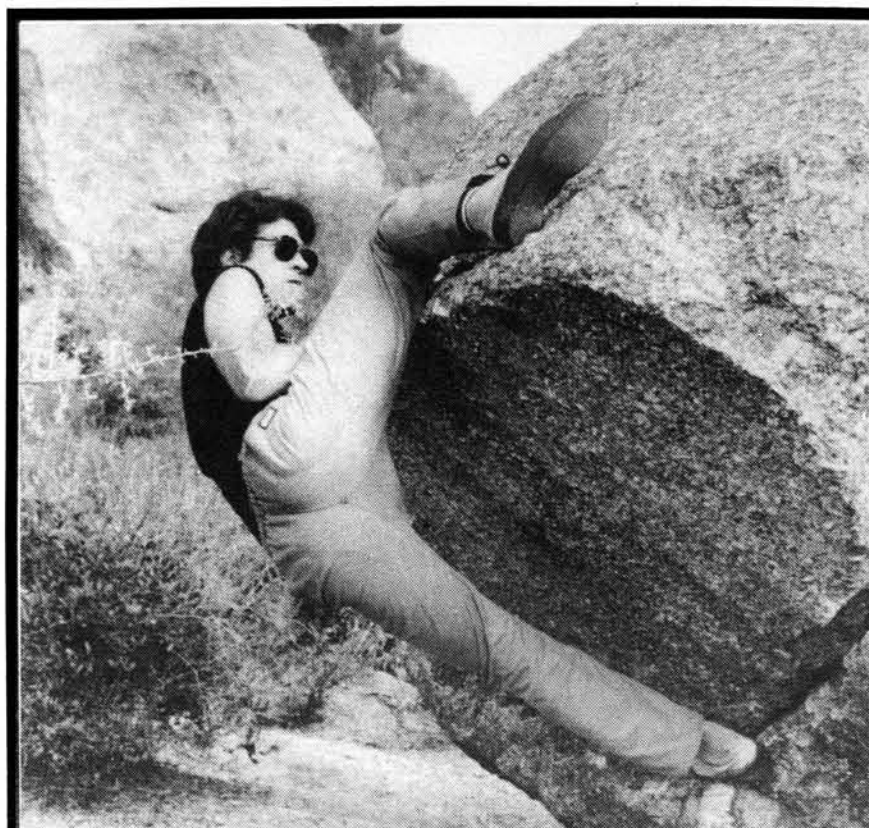
In comparison to the issue of coal, uranium is a more vague subject, as far as relocation is concerned. Nonetheless, the connection is present, hovering on the borders of any and all Indian country. Though Native Americans now inhabit only 3 percent of their original land base, 75



Though Native Americans now inhabit only 3 percent of their original land base, 75 percent of all national uranium reserves are on Indian land.

Arizona and is being debated in areas far removed from the Southwest, including Santa Cruz, where the city council passed a resolution in September 1985 urging a repeal of P.L. 93-531. Resistance is spreading to numerous support groups across the country, and Congress has finally awoken to the considerable suffering this bill has caused individuals who have been displaced

unscrupulous lenders; and had lost their homes provided by the Relocation Commission. All this is at an expense to the taxpayer originally estimated to cost \$37 million and now conservatively estimated at over \$300 million. Currently, legislation has been introduced in Congress, by Arizona Representatives Morris Udall (D) and John McCain (R), which has been described as



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percent of all the national uranium reserves are on Indian land. In 1974, 100 percent of all federally controlled uranium production occurred on reservations. There are approximately 40 existing and proposed mines in and adjacent to the Navajo reservation, and Navajo have been trained to work in uranium mines to the point where the Navajo Nation now has the largest number of trained individuals—more than any other reservation. Recent studies have found that the Navajo, recognized as having the highest rate of infant mortality and shortest life expectancy on the continent, show serious increases in bone cancer and reproductive cancers in children, in addition to continued abnormally high rates of stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, congenital anomalies and other childhood cancers.

There are no existing or proposed uranium mines in the newly partitioned JUA lands. However, this does not prevent the use and misuse of minerals, including coal and uranium, from being the concern of both Hopi and Navajo peoples who are dealing with the issue of relocation. A cultural point of view is being dismissed in the same manner as the well-being of 10,000 relocatees and potential relocatees is being dismissed. Hopi elder, Thomas Banyacya, is outspoken against both the relocation of the traditional Navajo from this homeland and the misuse of uranium. Shortly after the 1946 atomic bomb test at Alamogordo, New Mexico, which the Hopi Prophecy predicted as a "gourd of ash," Thomas was given instructions by his religious elders to teach the secrets of the Hopi to the outside world. "We have come to a dangerous point," said Thomas in Santa Cruz last November. "We must tell them not to

make any more of those gourds full of ash, and we must let them know that if we do, we will destroy ourselves and disturb the balance of nature."

The deadline for relocation is approximately 100 days away, and there is still concern that physical confrontation will take place on the JUA. While Congress is finally dealing with the inhumane treatment of a people, the issue of the use of our natural resources is being dismissed. As legislators meet the challenge of debating the Udall/McCain legislation with the Goldwater machinery, activists against relocation and misuse of resources decipher the true ramifications of this new legislation. And hovering on the borders separating Indian country from dominant culture is the mindset which continues its refusal to acknowledge the validity of a belief system that regards nature's resources as essential gifts toward our survival, rather than objects for exploitation toward our destruction.

Robin Schirmer is a freelance journalist who has written several articles on the Navajo and Hopi relocation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Native American Support Group
P.O. Box 1996
Aptos, CA 95001
(408) 335-4221

Big Mountain Support Group
(Newsletter)
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Local Labeling Law Passed; Dublin Plant Delayed

Food Irradiation Update

by Brion Sprinsock

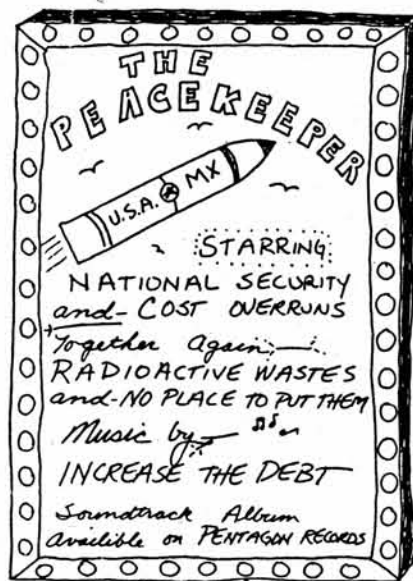
Over objections from the California Grocers' Association, the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors adopted in concept the nation's first local ordinance regulating the marketing of irradiated foods.

Irradiated foods are products that have been exposed to gamma radiation, the by-product of nuclear weapons production and nuclear power generation. Irradiation is being used by food processors to kill insect and bacterial pests in spices. Saying that irradiated foods are "safe and wholesome," the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is set to approve the irradiation of fruits, vegetables, meats and seafood. Irradiation critics cite scientific evidence that irradiated foods contain new chemical compounds that were not there before the food was irradiated. These subtle chemical changes are difficult to study and have never been proven safe for human consumption.

On February 11 the Santa Cruz Supervisors approved a reworked draft of Supervisor Gary Patton's ordinance. The bill, which will be up for final adoption on April 8, would require food retailers to post a sign adjacent to any food that is known to be irradiated. As written, the new law calls for a 3x5 inch sign which reads: "This food item, or one or more of its ingredients, has been treated or processed with radiation." Those shoppers who do not read detailed

labeling will find the words "IRRADIATED FOOD" in bold letters at the bottom of the sign.

The supervisors' action is an important step forward for consumers who wish to know what they are buying. This move is very significant in light of an imminent FDA ruling on the irradiation of fruits and vegetables. That ruling, announced in December 1985, is expected to be made



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period of 2 years, after which time the Radura would appear on its own as the only indication that a given food has been irradiated.

If given final approval on April 8, the Santa Cruz Supervisors ordinance would regulate only those food stores in the unincorporated parts of Santa Cruz County. This would include Live Oak, Summit, Soquel, Aptos, Rio Del Mar, Seacliff, the San Lorenzo Valley, Corralitos, Freedom and Davenport. Once final adoption is reached in the county, Food Irradiation Response (formerly the Coalition to Stop Food Irradiation) will work on having the City Councils of Santa Cruz, Capitola, Scotts Valley and Watsonville adopt the ordinance, bringing the regulations to all Santa Cruz County residents.

In October 1985 *The Monthly Planet* reported a story on the town of Dublin, California, a middle-class community west of Oakland. Dublin was chosen by the National Food Processors Association (NFPA) and the Department of Energy (DOE) as the site for a joint venture food irradiation facility. As word of the government and industry collaboration circulated in this town of 15,000, local residents took up the idea of organizing to oppose it. Two movements came forward in opposition to the plant and received support from Dublin realtors, business people and city council members.

public in April of this year. After receiving over 5,000 public comments on their original plan to allow marketing of irradiated foods with no retail disclosure label, the FDA is now recommending a label bearing the words "irradiated" or "picowaved" along with an international food irradiation logo called the Radura. All indications are that the FDA will call for the wording to appear with the Radura for a "sunset"

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Discouraged by the growing opposition and the prospect of fighting a long battle for permit approval, the NFPA announced that they have abandoned their plans to build the controversial facility in Dublin. Just before the February 3rd announcement, the NFPA entered into a 10-day contract with the San Francisco public relations firm of McGuire, Barnes and Adrosick Inc. In their fact finding report to NFPA, the public relations firm wrote, "opposition from a small but spirited corps of concerned residents coupled with a tangle of govern-

pany, Radiation Technology Inc. (RTI). The NRC has suspended RTI's operating license at their Rockaway, N.J. headquarters following an NRC discovery that RTI had bypassed malfunctioned safety equipment in order to keep operations going.

This is not the first time RTI has failed an NRC safety inspection; in all RTI has been found in violation of NRC codes over 30 times since operations began in 1970. In 1977 the NRC suspended RTI's license following one of the darkest days in food irradiation history. On Sept 23 an uniden-

"This food item, or one or more of its ingredients, has been treated or processed with radiation."

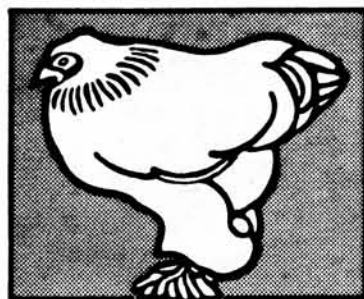
ment constraints might delay construction interminably."

The NFPA may still build the proposed facility, with the DOE, in another community outside the Dublin area. Organizer Lynn Dinelli, who spearheaded the opposition movement was "thrilled" by the NFPA announcement. Dinelli said, "What makes me feel really good is that this proves ordinary people can make a difference if they are committed to doing something. I think Dublin should be held up as an example that citizens not only have the right, but the power to change things."

It appears that Dinelli's concerns over the safety of irradiation facilities are well founded. On February 26, 1986, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) shut down the nation's largest food irradiation com-

tified worker bypassed safety equipment and received a 150-300 rem dose of gamma radiation. For comparison, an adult chest X-ray gives one a dose of 5/100ths of one rem. NRC press officer, Karl Abraham, says that worker, who was hospitalized immediately, received what may be the largest radiation overexposure ever to occur at any NRC licensed facility. The NRC reports no exposure to workers in this most recent RTI shutdown.

For further information on food irradiation call Food Irradiation Response at 426-2734. Food Irradiation Response is a non-profit organization which began as the Coalition to Stop Food Irradiation. Brion Sprinsock is the President of Food Irradiation Response.



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The Great Peace March Continues

by Cathy McNutt

The Great Peace March has gone through big changes since setting out from Los Angeles on March 1, just one month ago.

No longer directed by David Mixner and the PRO-Peace organization, which went bankrupt on March 15, the undaunted marchers have re-named, reorganized, and revitalized themselves. Now a compact group of 550 (down from 1000), the newly named Great Peace March for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc. is determined to press on to Washington. But, frankly, they face a host of obstacles serious enough to make Superman think twice—and may be forced to end the March in Barstow, where they have been stalled since March 14.

Faced with serious delays in getting enough liability insurance to cover the March—and the refusal of most campsites to waive insurance requirements—the marchers set out for Barstow never knowing where, or whether, they would eat, drink, and sleep each night. Almost immediately after leaving Los Angeles, they encountered gale-force winds, rain, and cold severe enough to send twelve to the hospital with hypothermia.

Despite their travail, the marchers remain both positive and determined. Upon reaching Barstow and discovering that PRO-Peace had collapsed, they elected new representatives and took over all decision-making and fund-raising activities.

Generous local merchants, inspired by the fervor of Chris Ball, the March's new spokesperson, have donated trucks, vans, trailers, portable toilets, a water tank, and essential food and medical supplies. But 550 people, marching 3235 miles over mountains and deserts, traveling a route estimated to take at least nine months, need a simply enormous amount of support: and

not just at the beginning, but month after month. The marchers estimate they will need, before they complete their journey, 275 tents; 2000 pairs of shoes; 127,500 showers; and 382,500 meals. Naturally, to skimp on these bare requirements is to court disaster: a fatal pall would be cast over the expedition if any marcher suffers illness or injury due to insufficient supplies.

Nothing, of course, can continue without the all-important camping permits, and no private campground seems willing to issue them. The marchers' present "campground" is actually a dirt track used for bicycle races, covered by insurance from the American Bicycle Association.

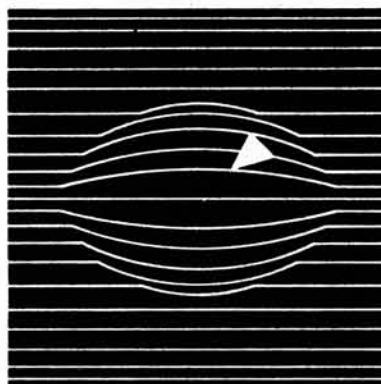
Stepping in at the eleventh hour (March 21), the Bureau of Land Management has just issued permits for seven campsites along the next leg of the journey, a 150 mile stretch through the Mojave Desert. However, it is virtually too little, too late; that's a projected 20 miles between campsites, quite a distance between rests for such a heterogeneous group of people, some of whom are children.

Faced with this formidable array of slings and arrows, the marchers may well put safety first and decide to abandon the March. And what sane person would blame them?

On Good Friday, however, the marchers resumed thier journey, taking off from Barstow at last. Encouraged by new funds, new equipment, and a forecast of cool weather, their next destination is Baker, about 52 miles north in the Mojave desert.

Those wishing to contribute to the March can make a check out to the The Great Peace March for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc., and send it to the office at 29982 Ivy Glen, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677 (714) 661-4245. The Santa Cruz local contact number for the March is 429-8295.

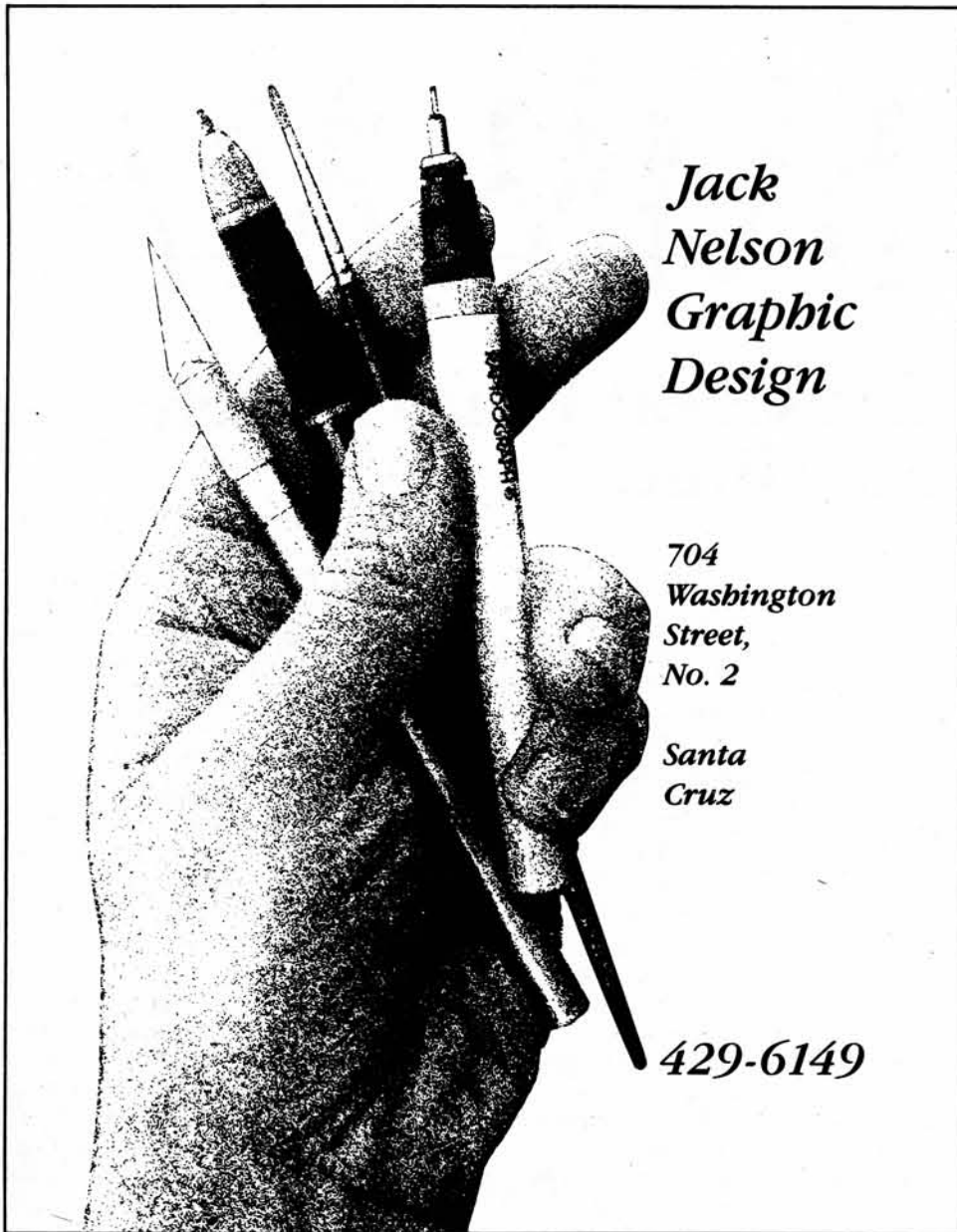
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Santa Clara County Freeze Update

by Dottie Horn

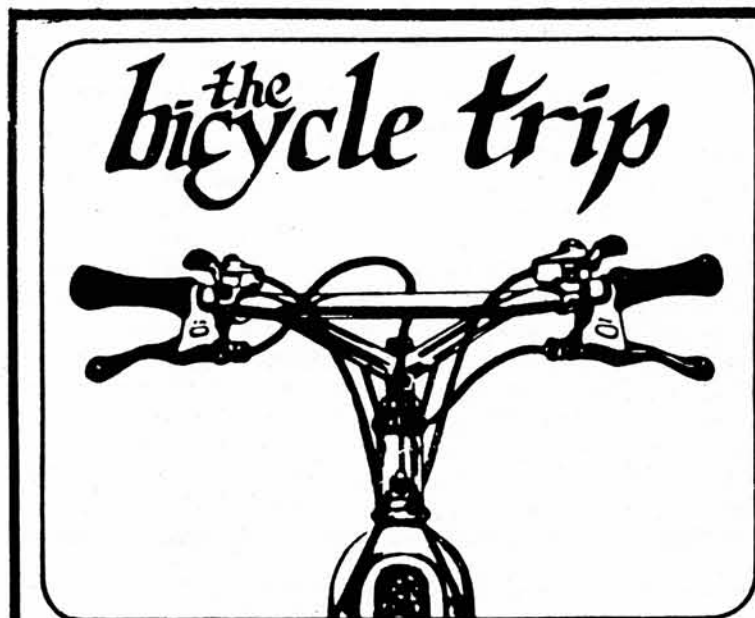
The new slate of officers for the Santa Clara Nuclear Freeze is: Chair, Ron Christ; Secretary, Ann Gonzales; Accountant/Treas., Ruth Roberts; Budget Officer, Johnny Welton; Unspecified Board Members, Genie Bernardini, Steve Jones, Dottie Horn, Diane Lindberg; Coordinator, Sharon Welton. Our office is at 1041A Morse Street, San Jose. (408) 984-1984.

Our most recent action was a phone-in to Congressman Ed Zschau's Washington office to urge his support of HJR3. Unfortunately the day after he circulated a letter to the House urging their nay vote. As a potential senatorial candidate, Zschau needs to hear from as many people as possible

about how they feel about his history of waffling on disarmament issues.

At Stanford, on May 3 from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., there will be a conference entitled "Choices for Women in the Nuclear Age." The purpose of the conference is to empower, inform and energize women. (Men are welcome too.) If you are interested in going, please contact Dottie Horn by mail c/o the Freeze, or phone (408) 259-8296. The fee is \$20, lunch included, but if you are with a group it's a bargain \$15. The conference is co-sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility, American Association of University Women, Committee for National Security, and The League of Women Voters.

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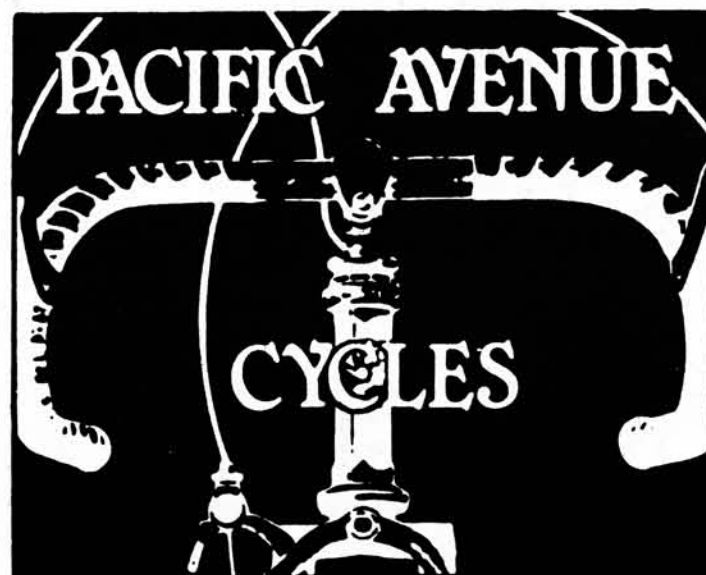
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Peace & Justice Calendar

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

Forum on Peace. "Paths to Peace: Three Approaches." Terry Teitelbaum, Freeze Director; David Bernstein, Ph.D., consultant Center for International Security and Arms Control, Stanford University; Michael Shulman, co-founder, Center for Innovative Diplomacy, Palo Alto. Sponsored by Temple Beth-El and Kolaynu. 8pm, Temple Beth-El, 920 Bay St., Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

Film, *Woza Albert!* This satire depicts the sudden return of Christ to the supposed "Christian" land of South Africa, his reaction to the Apartheid system, and how black people would view his arrival, their aspirations and their perceptions. Benefit for the People's Daily World Newspaper. 7:30pm. Louden Nelson Center, 301 Center St., \$3 admission. Info: 429-9720.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5

Northern California Women's International Center for Peace and Freedom. This group will be conducting a regional meeting 10am to 4pm, Women's Center, UCSC. Lunch, music. Info: 722-5691.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6

Sing-along with Mark Levy. Sponsored by Peace Education Project. Bring a song, an instrument, a child. 3-5pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 338-7283.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

Direct Action Planning Meeting. Sponsored by the Nuclear Weapons Freeze to get people to the desert for nonviolent civil disobedience at the Nevada Test Site on June 2. The purpose of the action is to stop nuclear testing. 7:30pm at 515 Broadway. Info: 458-9975.



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

"Debt and Democracy in Latin America." This will be the subject of Hortensia Allende, an international human rights and civil liberties advocate, and widow of slain Chilean President Salvador Allende. 7:30pm, Merrill College Dining Hall, UCSC. General public \$2-\$5 sliding scale. The program will be bilingual.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

Democratic Women's Club. The club will conduct a trip to Sacramento including a tour of the capitol, meeting with Assemblyperson Sam Farr and lunch with Senator Mello. \$25 including bus, lunch, refreshments. Info: Raisa Alliyaua 458-1830.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16

Friends Meeting Vigil. See April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17

Indian Council. There will be a general

meeting at Louden Nelson Center, 8pm. Laurel and Center Sts., Santa Cruz. Info: 479-0327.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18

"Central America — Beyond the Stereotypes." Phil McManus will lead a discussion on this issue. 7:30pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice. Join in the march in San Francisco and 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 20

Sing-along with Mark Levy. See April 6.

MONDAY, APRIL 21

Coalition for Nicaragua. There will be a general meeting 7pm Louden Nelson Center, Laurel and Center Sts., Santa Cruz. Info: 458-0303.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

Friends Meeting Vigil. See April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24

Peoples Democratic Club. "What will Santa Cruz be in the year 2000?" A forum moderated by Gary Patton and featuring representatives of business, labor, environment, academia, minorities, et al. 7:30pm. Sesnon House, Cabrillo College, Aptos. Info: 688-4235.

"Haiti, in Search of Liberty." A talk by Francois Vilmenay as part of the Marxist Educational Series. 7:30pm Louden Nelson Center. Sponsored by Communist Party, USA. Laurel and Center Sts., Santa Cruz.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25

Peace Child Benefit Wine Tasting. The proceeds from this event will help finance the West Coast Peace Child Tour. The wine tasting will be at Bargetto Winery, Soquel, 6-9pm. Info: Madelyn, 475-5607.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27

Tax Resistance. The Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund will hold a potluck. Contact Deena Hurwitz, Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway. 5-6:30pm. Info: 423-1626.

FRIDAY, MAY 2

Peace Child. Featuring a cast of over 50 children and adults, the Theatre of All Possibilities brings back the highly acclaimed musical theatre production of celebrating the possibilities of peace. Weekends until June 2. 8pm. Louden Nelson Center, 301 Center St., Santa Cruz. \$7 general, \$6 senior/student, \$4.50 children's admissions. Info: 475-8922.



May Day Celebration. 6-10pm. Louden Nelson Center. Sponsored by People's World.

SATURDAY, MAY 3

"Women in the Nuclear Age." A West Coast Conference sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility and League of Women Voters. Speakers include Betty Bumpers, John Vasconcellos, Sheila Tobias, Benjamin Spock. 9-5:30 Memorial Auditorium, Stanford University. \$10-\$20 scholarships. Info: (415) 725-5675.

TUESDAY, MAY 13

Tax Resistance. 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!

SATURDAY, MAY 31 - TUESDAY, JUNE 2

Direct Action in the Desert. To call attention to the need for a comprehensive test ban, a large legal demonstration will be held on May 31 at the Nevada Test Site (with additional activities afterward in Las Vegas). Another action, including civil disobedience, will be held at the Test Site on June 2. These actions are organized by the American Peace Test. Info: (702) 878-4989; 458-9975.

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.

___ Here is my contribution of \$_____.

Name _____

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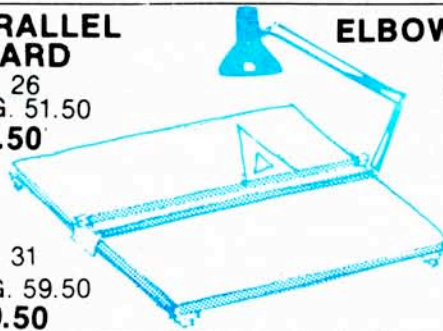
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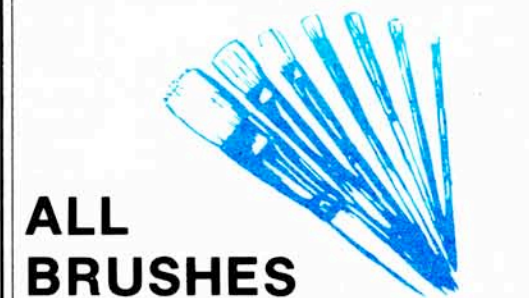
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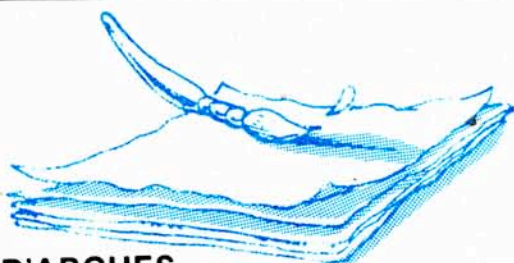


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