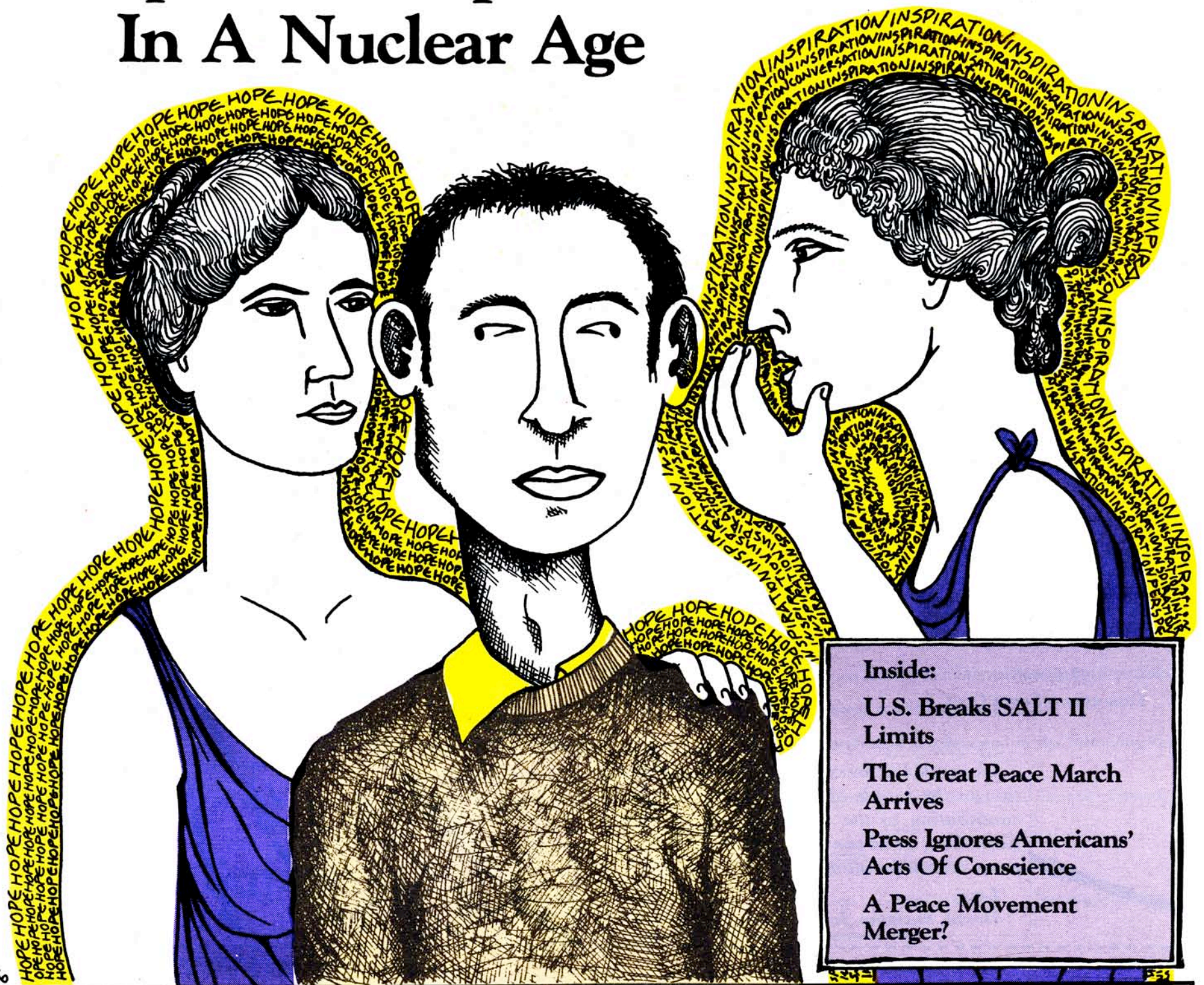


The

MONTHLY PLANET

Hope And Inspiration In A Nuclear Age



Inside:

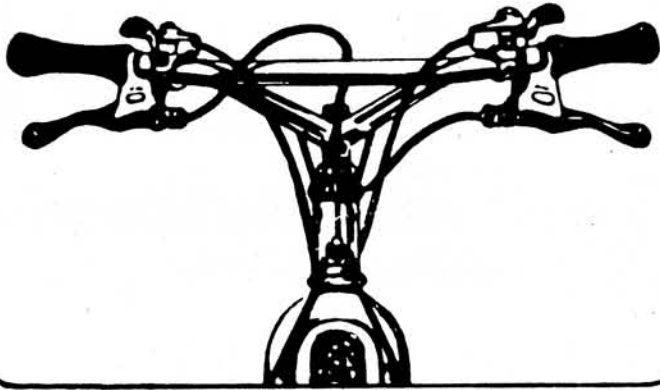
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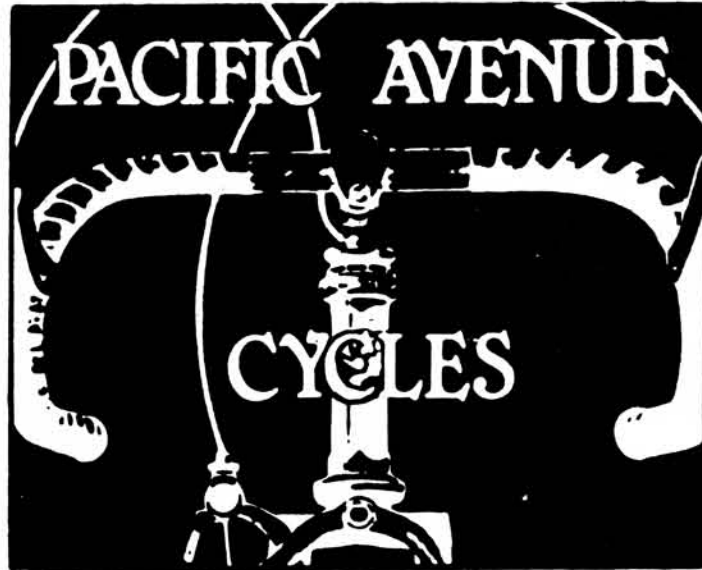
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Shopping For Peace

by Risa Krive

One of the truly delightful aspects of the coming season is giving gifts to friends and loved ones. As holiday season approaches we would like to remind the readers of *The Monthly Planet* that you, together with our advertisers and business members, make this publication possible. Our business community provides the finances that keep the *Planet* in motion. Please keep them in motion as consumers. Please make a point of patronizing the businesses that advertise in and support this newspaper during the holiday season, and throughout the year.

When we as consumers choose to buy products and services from the advertisers and business members of *The Monthly Planet*, we send a clear message to the marketplace that peace is good for business. And local business is good for peace. As a local economy we provide and partake of goods and services produced for our common welfare. We create the conditions for peace in our own community. We are a peacetime economy. We become an example for the national transition from a wartime economy based on the production of weapons to a peaceful economy based on goods and services that sustain and improve the quality of life.

Such an economy will be the cornerstone of lasting peace. Love of life will be the foundation. We have this foundation, and these building blocks, right here in Santa Cruz. We also have, amongst the people and products that comprise our business community, a cornucopia of many delights for the many senses. And we have the personal care and commitment provided by friends and neighbors to friends and neighbors.

So let's strengthen our commitment to peace and to each other by renewing our support of the businesses that invest in us. And, equally important, let our business community know how effective their advertising in *The Monthly Planet* is. Tell them you saw their ad or name here. Or drop a note in their tip box. They'll appreciate it, and so will we.

A warm thank you to our readers and contributors for your ongoing support of *The Monthly Planet* and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze. We wish you happy holidays, peace at home, happiness, health and prosperity in the new year. May we be strengthened in our vision of peace on earth, in our feeling of goodwill towards all.

Risa Krive is the Advertising and Business Membership Director of *The Monthly Planet*.



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THE FREEZE PROPOSAL

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

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



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

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. National organizations and hundreds of regional and local groups and individuals 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.

Since 1981, when the national campaign began, support for the Freeze has broadened and deepened. In the fall of 1982, more than thirty percent of the American public had a chance to vote on the Freeze. Overall, sixty percent of those voting favored the Freeze. In 1983, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a Freeze resolution by almost a two-to-one victory.

In 1985 and '86, Freeze activists are focusing on the Comprehensive Test Ban as a first step to a comprehensive freeze on all testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The Freeze Campaign is now active in all fifty states. It is broad-based and non-partisan. Through the Freeze, American citizens are demanding that the nuclear arms race be stopped and then reversed.

From The Grassroots



Letters to the Freeze must be typed, double spaced, and not more than two pages in length. We reserve the right to edit for brevity and clarity

The Planet Is Slanted

Dear Freeze,

I am troubled by the series of articles on Eastern European nations written by Igal Dahari. For one thing, I question the purpose served by printing essays which are mainly critical and biased against Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Another aspect that bothers me is that no sources are given for the data and incidents described in the series. Was this material gleaned from official socialist government documents, from emigre publications or what?

To my knowledge, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have no nuclear weapons of their own. Are these nations crucial to the problem of world peace? It had seemed to me that decisions which affect nuclear disarmament and peace rested largely with the two superpowers — the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

My wife and I have visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. In each nation we met with official peace groups and individuals. It is true that these groups, with

membership in the millions, all support the Soviet peace efforts. And why shouldn't they?

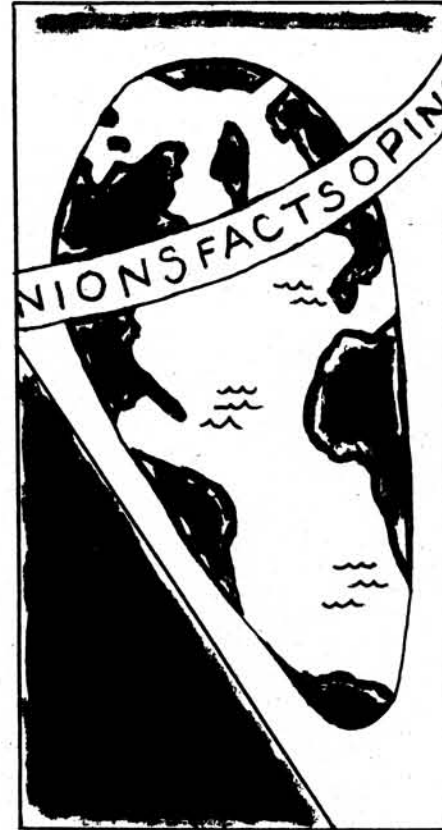
Even before Gorbachev, the Soviets had proposed a Freeze, total nuclear disarmament, conventional weapons reductions, etc. Under Gorbachev we have seen an 18-month unilateral test ban and further bold proposals to eliminate the nuclear horror. So what's wrong with the "official" peace movements endorsing this plan? Isn't this what the American peace groups are also demanding?

As for the dissident peace groups in these countries, the article does not spell out what their objectives were. Do they basically differ from the goals of the "official" peace groups and, if so, how? And as for dialogue, we know who has turned summit dialogue into a diatribe against the "evil empire."

In our travels we, too, criticized certain aspects of life in the socialist nations and hope that democratic rights will be broadened there. However, unlike the hundreds of thousands who are homeless and underfed in our wealthy United States, we saw none suffering these indignities in either the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia or East Germany. Unlike the countless street people and beggars we encountered in Paris, London and Brussels, they were largely missing in Eastern Europe. Unlike the unemployment rampant in our country and much of Europe including England, this was not a problem in the socialist countries.

So if I feel the need to read slanted critiques of the Eastern European nations, I can simply pick up any daily newspaper. I don't have to seek it in a Freeze publication.

Sincerely,
Jules Yanover
Berkeley



JORDAN WOLFSON

Protest Amerika

Dear Freeze,

Today, protest *Amerika*, an ABC 12-hour mini-series, to be shown on T.V. early in 1987. This film is a chilling use of the media to perpetuate the cold war and deepen distrust and suspicion against the people of the Soviet Union. A brief synopsis, described in the Canadian issue of *Maclean*, places the scenario in 1998, in Midwest America. Here is an excerpt: "The Soviet Union has caught the Americans off guard, invaded the U.S. and set up a puppet regime in Washington. Their occupation forces jailed dissidents, raped women, and indoctrinated children. The American way of life is in danger of extinction."

This blatant manipulation by the media to arouse the emotional fear and hatred of the Russians must be protested vigorously before this mini-series is aired. A Canadian film director, Norman Jewison said, "At a time when it is popular to portray Russians as villains, filmmakers are using that to make money at the box office. And they are inadvertently creating dangerous images." And, PAND, Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament, passed a resolution expressing "strong concern that the mini-series may be detrimental to the cause of peace and disarmament."

Both of these protests originate in Canada where the movie was filmed. Now, it is up to us, the American viewing public, to protest negative, non-productive propaganda that creates this climate of irrational fear. The U.S.S.R. has not invaded the U.S. Like "Star Wars," this is a fantasy in the minds of irresponsible people. The impact of this film can only further deteriorate relationships between the Russians and the Americans and affect the fragile negotiations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. at a time when it is paramount to reduce world tension and decrease the potential for nuclear disaster.

Write a letter today for peace. Protest airing this film, *Amerika*, by contacting ABC, Public Relations, 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, NY 10019. Write to friends and family. Ask them to join in this effort and ask them to reach out to others to do the same. This would be a significant action, doing one thing for peace today.

Ruth Hunter
Santa Cruz

Support Draft Dodgers

Dear Freeze,

We are a support group for the Anti-Vietnam Movement Veterans (Anti-War Veterans) and we are planning a tribute to the '60s anti-war veterans who refused to fight on moral grounds. We need to regroup with draft dodgers of the Vietnam War era and their families (you know who you are, C.O.s): all conscientious objectors including C.O., 4F, AWOL, etc. You and your families know if you have suffered for your public moral stand.

We plan to hold a memorial ceremony for our brothers and sisters who were shot down in the flower of their youth because they demonstrated against the Vietnam War at Berkeley, Kent State and elsewhere, and those who were disabled in those unprovoked bloodbaths. We will remember with pride being spit on, beaten, and put in jail for refusing to kill Vietnamese. We will especially honor the S.D.S. of the mid-'60s and the draft resisters from those early years who were our front line and took the brunt of the insults. We will pay tribute to those who took the message to the minorities changing draft dodging from another white privilege to a revolutionary position. We will honor those of us who were in the "Summer of Love" in the Haight-Ashbury knowing that that love was derived from the anti-war hope. We can evoke that spirit now. Remember when we put flowers down the barrels of their rifles? When the fence came down at People's Park? We will have a ceremony to spiritually welcome back and reach out to our brothers who had to flee to Canada and Sweden to avoid the draft. They never left in our hearts. We will have prizes for the zaniest way of getting out of the draft.



JORDAN WOLFSON

We are proud of draft dodgers. We need to come to terms with the trauma of facing down the madmen of the military-industrial complex. We need to make our rightful connections. We want to compile a financial support fund helping future anti-war vets buy their own homes and businesses to make being anti-war attractive to today's youth who are now being lured into the military by economic benefits. We want to express pride in the elder statesmen/women of the anti-war movement.

Draft dodgers of the Vietnam War and their families can call Anti-War Veterans at 423-0170. We meet Wednesdays, 6:30 p.m. at 208 Park Place, Santa Cruz.

Rollo and Freya Bare
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KAREN STACKPOLE

It's Broke

Dear Freeze,

The recent elections have clearly demonstrated that our electoral process has gotten out of hand. The need for change is obvious although some people find it just fine. They argue "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." Ahh, but it is 'broke.'

It's broken . . . when candidates have to raise and spend hundreds of thousands and in presidential elections, *millions*.

It's broken . . . when campaigns go on and on for months . . . and if the candidate is an incumbent running for re-election, it means that he/she takes time away from the duties for which he/she was elected.

It's broken . . . when the president takes time to travel to 17 states to campaign for fellow Republicans.

It's broken . . . the president is elected to serve *all* the people, and not to enhance his political party. It takes time away from the job he was elected to when he campaigns.

It's broken . . . and let's remember the cost to the taxpayers when the president travels with his entourage of secret service men.

It seems that one change would be to cut the length of time for campaigning to six or so months. With communication and travel developed as it is now, six or at most seven months is sufficient for a candidate to present his/her program to the voters.

When an incumbent is running for re-election the time he/she takes to campaign takes him/her away from the job he/she was elected to do. Sometimes it seems that the candidates begin campaigning for re-election practically from the day they begin serving their term!

Another suggestion would be to set (by law) a definite amount of money a candidate can raise and spend. With campaign time reduced it would eliminate the indecent amounts spent on consultants, P.R. firms, T.V. commercials, radio, advertising, etc. that voters are deluged with at election time. With the presidential elections a short two years away, the time for changing the rules is *NOW*, even if it means parting with tradition.

Zena Druckman
Santa Cruz

Another Look At Armageddon

Dear Freeze,

The harlot and the wild beast! Religion and politics! Two-thousand years ago a man, backed by a reliable authority, wrote a fore-vision of what is taking place today, right on time. Because of the physical evidence so unmistakable, now, there is a solid hope for the future of this planet Earth and its inhabitants, including humans.

As Bible students, we were intensely interested in the article in your October issue: "The Politics of Armageddon" (Glenn Barlow). The Holy Bible states that Armageddon will be a confrontation between God and the "kings of the *entire* inhabited earth" (Rev. 16:14, 16), not "between God's chosen nation [?] and an Evil Empire."

A comprehensive study of the same book of Scriptures leads to an understanding of events just prior to Armageddon. Tracing human history involving the developments of governments and religions, the conclusion is: Babylon the Great, and the wild beast of Rev. Chapters 17 and 18 refer to false religion and politics and their "cohabiting," so to speak. Eventually, the political "kings" will be used by God to destroy the harlot. Then, in harmony with Daniel 2:44, God's kingdom government will remove all political elements (Armageddon); human rulerships will no longer be necessary, (false) religion no longer will exist.

Nuclear war? The major powers of the world have been allowed to push one another to the limit in the name of self-preservation and national interest. The repeated failure of human efforts to bring an end to war merely emphasizes the Bible truth that "it does not belong to man who is walking even to direct his step" (Jer. 10:23). Therefore, since God promises to "ruin those ruining the earth" (Rev. 11:18), we believe it is reasonable that He will nullify all the nations' arsenals in order to lay the foundation for total peace.

Logically, if we want to see true peace, the political, racial, and nationalistic *hatreds* that divide the world into so many blocs and camps must also be done away with. This will be done by God answering the prayer by millions worldwide: "Let Your Kingdom Come"—and millions will respond obediently to that righteous Kingdom government.

Then God's purpose for the earth will be realized. Ps. 46:8, 9 "Come you people, behold the activities of Jehovah. How he has set astonishing events on the earth. He is making wars to cease to the extremity of the earth." Ps. 72:7 "In his days the righteous one will sprout and the abundance of peace until the moon is no more." Eccl. 1:4 "The earth is standing to time indefinite." Ps. 37:11 "The *meek*—will possess the earth and—find—delight in the abundance of peace," Rev. 21:4 "—death will be no more, neither mourning, outcry, nor pain—any more." Isa. 2:3,4 God "will instruct us about his ways—he will render judgment among the nations,—they will not lift up sword against nation, neither will they *learn* war anymore."

When? Soon! In the Apostle Paul's letter to Timothy (2 Tim. 3:1) he wrote "—in the last days (of a wicked system of things) critical ("perilous") times hard to deal with will be here."

For these reasons, then, serious Bible students as worshippers of the True God, Jehovah, who are not idle in this cause are intensely interested in the development of world events "in this generation" which "will by no means pass away until all these things occur" (Matt. 24:34).

Bertha H. and Kathy D.
Santa Cruz

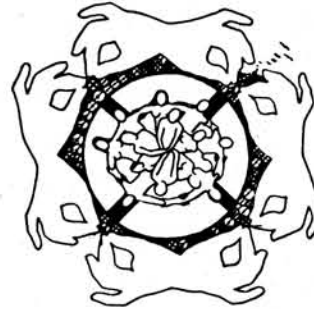
A Matter Of Attitude

Dear Freeze,

In order to bring about world peace each individual must promote and maintain a peaceful personal attitude. I personally feel that dawn is a magical and powerful time of day. My daily goal is to awake at dawn and meditate upon peace and healing for the world. During this time I meditate upon ways to love all my friends and bring about friendship with those whose attitudes differ from mine. I see the world as one human family and of course each member of this family has a personality of his/her own with differing points of view. Perhaps there is a way to reach out and to better understand each other.

One way to put the day in order is to think and pray about the people we live with, the people we work with, and the people we meet in the course of the day. If we truly see everyone as

a brother or sister and focus on the spirit in each person we (i.e. humankind) can achieve a real maturity that has been foretold by many prophets and religions for thousands of years. God created the Earth and all its bounties and we must serve our fellow mankind with utmost sincerity, faithfulness, love and purity of heart. Mankind will, in this world of real maturity, have rid itself of all evil tendencies and instead instilled distinctive qualities such as a high sense of moral rectitude, freedom from prejudice, fair-mindedness, reliability, trustworthiness, and justice.



After just a few minutes of reflecting on these ideals I feel really good and the challenges of the day seem less foreboding. If everyone, or if even *half*, of the people on this glorious planet Earth meditated for these goals, we as a global society would have matured.

I use Bahá-u-lláh's prayers to facilitate the communication between the One (and only) God and myself.

"I have risen this morning by Thy grace, O my God, and left my home trusting wholly in Thee, and committing myself to Thy care. Send down, then, upon me, out of the heaven of Thy mercy, a blessing from Thy side, and enable me to set out under Thy protection with my thoughts fixed steadfastly upon Thee.

There is none other God but Thee, the One, the Incomparable, the All-Knowing, the All-Wise."

prayer by Bahá-u-lláh

The Baháí Faith is a blueprint for world order while love is the fundamental reality. Bahá-u-lláh, the Prophet-Founder of the Baháí Faith, proclaimed that prejudice of all kinds must be eradicated and equality for all people must be standard. Every person must be educated and taught a trade or profession, and a universal language must be used so that all can communicate. There is truth in all religions and everyone should worship God. Creating an ever-advancing civilization by serving humankind with love and respect will create the utmost peace and unity.

I feel the December 31 World Peace Meditation is a great start. We have the technology to communicate with people all over the world; why not visualize a unified world at peace on December 31, 1986 at 4 a.m.? The organizing committee has reserved the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium for those who wish to join together in this unifying effort.

For more information on the Baháí Faith or the World Peace Meditation please call: 476-4584 or 425-0993.

Bill Phillips
Santa Cruz

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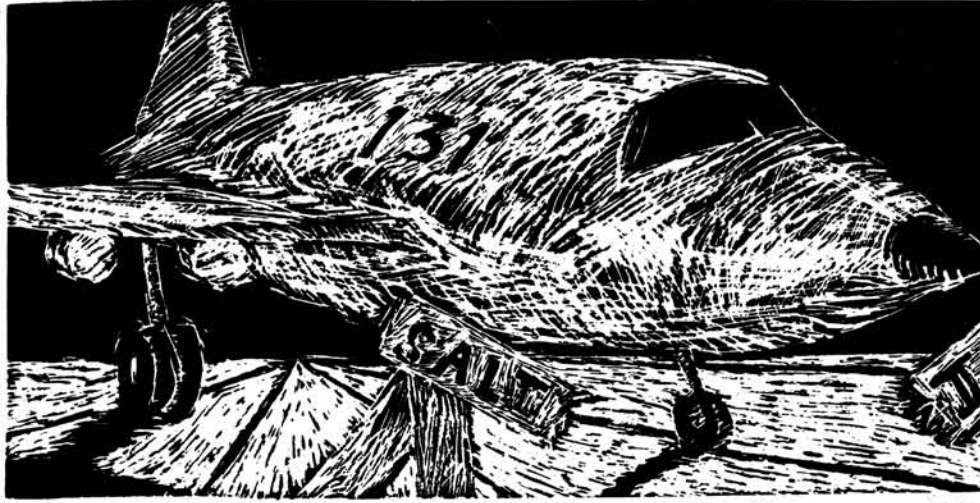
U.S. Breaks SALT II Limits

JORDAN WOLFSON

by Joe Palermo

Last May, President Reagan announced his intention to abandon the SALT II treaty, saying it was "no longer operational," and citing alleged Soviet violations as his rationale. The president, who has branded the agreement "fatally flawed" from its earliest days, has now made good on his promise to scrap the 1979 strategic arms agreement. On November 26, Pentagon and other U.S. officials announced Reagan's order to proceed with the deployment of the United States' 131st nuclear-equipped B-52 bomber. This bomber has recently been outfitted with long-range cruise missiles, and, deployed without a commensurate reduction in other nuclear weapons, places the United States in violation of the treaty's core provision: its numerical limits on strategic arms.

On Friday, November 28, the ceiling-breaking 131st bomber left the conversion



facility where it had been equipped with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, and landed at Carswell Air Force Base in Texas, to join a fully operational unit of sister B-52s. This action gives the United States the dubious honor of being the first to break SALT II's

numerical limits, and amounts to a U.S. repudiation of a major arms control treaty.

Since the May announcement, the administration's position regarding the abrogation of SALT II has been ambiguous, with officials reluctant to say precisely when

deployment of the bomber would actually take place. The administration originally set November 11 as the date of deployment, only to reschedule it first to December 22, and subsequently to the first of the year. Some observers have interpreted the repeated rescheduling of the deployment date as a sophisticated public relations campaign designed to keep proponents of the treaty off guard.

Even with the deployment of the new missile-laden B-52, the United States could still take action towards honoring the unratified treaty. For example, the United States could remain within the treaty's numerical limits by dismantling one of its aging Poseidon ballistic-missile submarines. The Navy planned to retire one of its subs due to obsolescence late this year, but has since been ordered by the Reagan administration to spend \$160 million to overhaul the sub for a brief extension of its life. Reagan has now declared that the deployment of the bomber will not be accompanied by compensating reductions in other weapons necessary to keep the U.S. arsenal under the SALT II limit of 1,320 multi-warhead strategic weapons. Thus, the administration seems to prefer reinvigorating an obsolete submarine over abiding by SALT II's limits.

The Soviet Union has denounced the U.S. action, referring to the day of deployment as "a black day." And Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev assailed the move as "a major mistake" that would surely jeopardize both current negotiations and future arms agreements. Moreover, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced that it is considering steps to counter the U.S. action, and a spokesperson for the Soviet Foreign Ministry criticized the deployment, lamenting the decision's poisoning of "the atmosphere in which Soviet-American contacts take place in the context of arms reductions."

But the Soviets are not alone in their criticism of the Reagan administration's decision. The unilateral abrogation of the SALT II limits has happened to coincide with the worst internal crisis of the administration's six-year tenure, and has met with widespread opposition from both houses of Congress. Congress has already passed non-binding legislation that urges the administration to adhere to the limits of the treaty. And congressional backers of the treaty have said they would seek to force a reversal of the decision. Congressmembers have been assured that Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, will make such an effort when he becomes Speaker of the House next year. Also, Representative Norman Dicks, Democrat of Washington, has promised to sponsor legislation that would compel the administration to dismantle existing American weapons in order to comply with the treaty. Referring to the recent scandal surrounding Iran arms transfers, Rep. Dicks said, "It is unbelievable that at a time when the administration's foreign policy is in shambles, they want to complicate the situation by raising another major issue."

Senator Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, said, "the logic of this move is unfathomable," adding that he fears "in the

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continued on page 19



DIANA MOLL

We Want The Truth

Destruction of secret government documents. Claims of "executive privilege." High-level resignations. Calls for a special prosecutor. Denials of wrongdoing. Denials of knowledge of wrongdoing. And a president blaming it all on the press.

Sound familiar? Of course it does. And, as before, the crisis promises to get much worse before it's all over. This time, however, it's foreign policy, not domestic matters, that is in a shambles.

It seems hard now to remember, but only six weeks ago a masterful Reagan administration almost persuaded the media to see the failed Reykjavik summit meeting as a success. But then cracks began to appear.

Administration officials couldn't quite figure out what the president proposed at Reykjavik, or whether it was even a good idea. White House spokesperson Larry Speakes, after days of conflicting statements, told reporters that Mr. Reagan had discussed the abolition of nuclear weapons as a general goal, not as a formal proposal. Meanwhile, some administration officials privately admitted that the president may have agreed to such a proposal.

A few weeks later the administration backed away from this proposal to eliminate all ballistic missiles in 10 years. Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, called the proposal "de-emphasized" and said it was "not operational at this point." Two days later, Richard Perle, an Assistant Secretary of Defense, told the House Armed Services Committee that the United States would still desire a treaty to ban ballistic missiles in 10 years.

But by this time the squabbling over nuclear weapons policy was overshadowed by the Iran arms scandal. The disclosure that our government was secretly funneling weapons to Iran while pressuring others not to do so caused an uproar both here and abroad. Press reports of former National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane arriving in Iran, bearing gifts of a cake and a Bible signed by President Reagan to improve Iran-U.S. relations, showed just how ludicrous U.S. foreign policy had become. Conflicting statements from administration officials about who-knew-what-when continued.

The disclosure that up to \$30 million from the arms sales to Iran was secretly channeled to the Nicaraguan contras, an arrangement that was probably illegal, plunged the president's administration deeper into crisis. Resignations. More conflicting statements. More denials.

The president said he was not "fully informed." And Vice President George Bush, former head of the CIA, also claimed to be in the dark.

In the midst of the banner headlines of Iran-gate, Mr. Reagan decided it was finally about time to break the SALT II treaty. On the day after Thanksgiving, the 131st B-52 bomber equipped to carry cruise missiles entered active service, breaking the numerical limits of the 1979 agreement. Though unratified by the Senate, both sides had pledged to honor the treaty as long as the other did. The president claimed Soviet violations justified his action (and the Soviets also say the U.S. did not adhere to all the treaty's provisions), but there is no doubt that both sides had abided by the numerical limits, the guts of the agreement.

The trashing of SALT II, one of the most important treaties of our time, shows this administration's contempt for nuclear arms control. Talking of disarmament while breaking treaties reveals words of peace to be lies of the highest order.

The foreign policy of this administration, *our* government, is in a complete shambles. We can no longer tolerate this kind of behavior from our elected officials. We must

demand that existing treaties be honored and that new ones be negotiated. We must call for an end to our government's support of contra terrorism.

The American people want more than empty speeches on television. We want the truth.

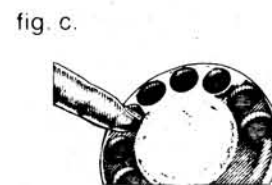
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All Aboard

The MX missile, carrying 10 nuclear warheads, has been dubbed the "Peacekeeper" by President Reagan. Will the United States build 50 more of them? And will they be deployed on trains as the commander of the Strategic Air Command, General John T. Chain Jr., has recommended in an interview? Before Congress will agree to the building of more MX missiles, it has demanded from the administration that they be less vulnerable to Soviet nuclear attack than those currently being deployed in renovated Minuteman silos. General Chain believes that trains are the answer.

The 71-foot-long, 8-foot-diameter, and 195,000-pound missiles, he stated, could easily be carried on and launched from a redesigned railroad car. They would be divided among different trains to be stationed at various military bases around the country. At times of international tension, the trains could leave the bases within minutes and in a few hours be found anywhere in the country. Using largely the same tracks, the trains would be indistinguishable from hundreds of other civilian trains. They would have "unlimited opportunities for deception," said General Chain, and, "It won't be very expensive compared with other options."

There is still considerable congressional opposition, however, to the building of any more of the missiles.

—RL

Verification Exchange

Through a private agreement, scientists from the Soviet Union and the United States have decided upon three sites along the California-Nevada border for the monitoring of underground nuclear tests. The three stations will be near Deep Springs, California; Nelson, Nevada; and Troy Canyon, Nevada. The establishment of the monitoring stations is the result of negotiations between scientists from the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

U.S. scientists have already erected and visited monitoring stations outside Semipalatinsk, the Soviet Union's major nuclear testing ground. The project agreement, whose purpose is to "demonstrate that a moratorium on nuclear tests can be verified and to conduct scientific research on verification issues," has reportedly been

greeted coolly by the Reagan administration. Soviet scientists received permission to visit the United States for one week back on November 9, but have not yet been allowed to visit the monitoring sites themselves.

According to the agreement, scientists from both countries will staff the monitoring stations. The stations, which are to operate for at least a year, take seismic records of tremors caused by underground nuclear explosions and are staffed by scientists from both countries.

—SM

A Case Of Nerves

The Army has until 1994 to dispose of the entire stockpile of over half a million chemical weapons in the United States. This was by order of Congress, as it was written into the 1986 defense budget. Many are saying, however, that the deadline may be pressuring the Army into making unwise decisions.

The Army would like to incinerate the nerve and mustard gas arsenals, probably at the eight installations where they are currently located, but many nearby communities are not very pleased with the idea. Though the continued storage of the aging weapons is becoming increasingly hazardous, as reports of leakage have been cited, the plan to burn them has its own dangers. Some believe the dangers are even greater.

The Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky is one of the installations receiving strong opposition for the plan



DIANA MOLL

from nearby residents; they are already aware of the installation's poor safety record to begin with. The potentially accident-prone disposal method of incineration so close by has them not only nervous but also seriously questioning whether the Army has ignored other alternatives.

Acknowledging the criticism, Public Affairs Army Officer Marilyn Tischbin has said that "there could be better technologies than the one we've chosen, but given the 1994 date we have no time to pursue them."

—RL



Hot Flashes

by Ronald A. Lampi and Sue Marsh

Safety Last

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's executive director for operations has reported that research into the weakness of nuclear reactors has been slowed due to Federal budget cuts and is not being conducted by the nuclear power industry. Democratic Representative Edward Markey of Massachusetts recently released the internal memo that was requested by NRC members James K. Asselstine and Frederick Bernthal, and prepared by Victor Stello, Jr.

Among the assessments that cannot be made due to financial restraints are: studies of reliability of human nuclear power operators; tests of shipping containers for nuclear wastes as well as disposal of high-level radioactive waste; measurements of the ability of equipment to survive an earthquake shock, excessive heat, or radiation; and the health effects of radiation exposure.

The memo also notes that the Commission is unable to conduct research into the safety of plants constructed by Babcock & Wilcox. The worst accidents in the history of the U.S. nuclear power industry have occurred at Babcock & Wilcox reactors: Three Mile Island (PA), Rancho Seco (CA), and Davis-Besse (OH).

—SM

Tourist Trap

The Grand Canyon has recently been attracting more than tourists—the depressed uranium mining industry is getting ready to mine the rich deposits of uranium ore that have been located in underground veins right outside the national park boundaries. Energy Fuels Nuclear Inc. was given the go-ahead in September to open a uranium mine nine miles south of the park's main entrance. The United States Forest Service did a study which concluded that no adverse effects should result from the opening of Canyon Mine.

Environmentalists and the Havasupai Indians think otherwise. Canyon Under

Siege, a Flagstaff-based environmentalist coalition, believes the mine could endanger the life patterns of wildlife, pave the way for other developers, and would provide opportunities for accidents with the radioactive ore. Two such accidents at other locations were cited by the coalition. The Havasupai



DIANA MOLL

Indians are worried about the possibility of accidental runoffs contaminating Havasu Creek, which runs through their community just south of the national park boundary.

The coalition is attempting to stop the opening of the mine until further environmental impact studies have been done.

—RL

Headlines Of The Month

Reagan Asserts 'Star Wars' Plan Will Create Jobs and Better Life

—New York Times, 10-31-86, page 12

Lies by Government Are Disliked

—New York Times, 10-31-86, page 3

Election Not Likely to Change Things

—Santa Cruz Sentinel, 11-2-86, page 1

"What Did They Know; When Did They Know It?"

—Los Angeles Times, 12-1-86, page 1

Disarmament "De-emphasized"

What was said at Reykjavik? Who has flip-flopped? Did President Reagan agree on the proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons within a 10-year period, as the Soviets have claimed? Or was it all strategic nuclear weapons? Or was it all strategic nuclear missiles? The Soviet Union released what supposedly were quotes by President Reagan saying that he backed the Soviet proposal of eliminating all strategic nuclear weapons within 10 years, and was even agreeable to the broader idea of eliminating all other types of nuclear weapons as well. White House officials have denied that President Reagan agreed that either suggestion was officially negotiable at this time, though the topics may have been discussed. What apparently the two sides did tentatively agree upon was a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons over the first five-year period. The question remains, what was proposed for the second five years? According to White House officials, only the elimination of strategic missiles.

Three weeks later, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a speech, began a controversy over even this last proposal, saying that the United States would actually seek to retain a small force of ballistic missiles after such a 10-year period as a safeguard against the possibility of Soviet cheating. Though he acknowledged that the president had proposed the elimination of all ballistic missiles, he claimed that his statement did not constitute a change in U.S. policy. In a matter of days, the official U.S. position not only reaffirmed what Shultz had said, but went so far as to say that, yes, the United States was backing away from its original proposal to ban all ballistic missiles. The original proposal was said by Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to have now been "de-emphasized," and would no longer be a priority item in Geneva.

Two days later, however, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle disputed that claim and said, no, the United States had not backed away from its original proposal. Countering criticisms that the administration's arms-control policies were confused, Perle said that they were in fact clear. That there are differences of opinion within the administration as to what the official U.S. position really is appears, however, to be the only thing that is clear.

—RL



Just Close The Window

In a preliminary study released on November 20, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission recommended that the requirements for evacuation plans in the event of nuclear disasters be designed to evacuate a smaller number of individuals in a faster amount of time. Denwood Ross, deputy director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's office of nuclear regulatory research, presented the report and said the proposed evacuation plan would mean, "You would not move everybody in a 10-mile radius. Maybe some would just need to close their windows or go into the basement."

According to another report recently released by the NRC, however, the very tests that would determine the safety and feasibility of changing evacuation plan requirements cannot be conducted due to drastic cuts in research funding. Current regulations require nuclear power plants to design and drill test evacuation plans that encompass a 10-mile radius of the area surrounding the plant in order to receive license for operation.

The Commission's recommendations deal a severe blow to residents in both Seabrook, New Hampshire and Shoreham, New York who have been successful in their efforts to block the opening of nuclear power plants in both locations on several grounds, notably inadequate evacuation plans. Representative Edward Markey (D-MA), chairperson of the Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee

of the House Energy Committee and a vocal opponent of the Seabrook plant, has accused the NRC's staff with "crossing the line" from providing technical consultation to advocating plant objectives. Evidence shows that they have worked with Seabrook builders to determine new evacuation plan requirements. Three officials of the NRC have confirmed these charges.

Meanwhile, Thomas J. Gulotta, Presiding Supervisor for the Town of Hempstead, Long Island, has announced his refusal to allow the Long Island Lighting Company to use a building in Hempstead for its reactor's evacuation center.

—SM

—RL

Stop In The Name Of The Law

The 23rd U.S. nuclear weapons test since the Soviet unilateral moratorium began occurred on November 14 in the Nevada desert. The test, code-named Gascon, had a rather large explosive force of up to 150 kilotons of TNT, registering 5.6 on the Richter scale, equivalent to a moderate-sized earthquake. Some in high-rise buildings in Las Vegas, 82 miles away, felt the shock wave.

Three days later, simultaneous demonstrations against nuclear testing, coordinated by American Peace Test, took place at the Department of Energy headquarters in Washington D.C. and the Nevada Test Site. Noted peace activist Daniel Ellsberg participated in the Washington demonstration where 139 people were arrested, and actor Martin Sheen was one of the 70 arrested at the Nevada site.

American Peace Test had issued an open letter to various U.S. government and Nevada law enforcement officials, including President Reagan, on November 7 charging that nuclear weapons testing at the Nevada Test Site is violating a number of treaties and international agreements to which the United States is legally bound. The letter warned of the demonstrations that American Peace Test considered necessary for upholding the law in lieu of the government's failure to do so. Needless to say, the government remained remiss.



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A New Majority For Arms Control?

by Marshall Krantz

The Democrats' decisive victory in this year's Senate elections spells the end of the Reagan revolution and the beginning of some sanity in America's military and foreign policies.

Ronald Reagan recognized what was at stake. He portrayed the elections in terms of historic importance. He threw all his presidential weight and prestige against the Democrats, campaigning for Republican Senate candidates in 17 states (three times in California). But, in the end, his personal popularity couldn't translate into support for his policies.

As a result of the new Democratic Senate majority, those concerned about the growth in U.S. militarism during Ronald Reagan's presidency can reasonably expect to see military spending, including Star Wars spending, held in check. They can expect a halt in further aid to the Nicaraguan contras, or at least a drastic reduction. And they could quite possibly see Congress pass binding legislation requiring the United States to abide by SALT II limits, and in favor of a bilateral comprehensive test ban. Unfortunately, they can also expect to see Reagan veto such arms-control measures, and make those vetoes stick.

Still, despite what some might consider modest gains at best, this scenario is far more encouraging than the distressing developments of Reagan's previous six years in office or the disastrous conse-

quences of a conservative Senate victory. Had the Republicans kept their Senate majority, they would have likely controlled the Senate for the next 15 years.

A conservative majority would have confirmed the perceived rightward swing of the country. Reagan and the congressional hawks, claiming an electoral mandate, would have been emboldened to push their hard-line agenda, most likely with a great deal of success, and Democrats inclined toward rational military policies would have been cowed even more than they already were. The United States would have continued down the road of evermore aggressive militarism and intervention, at least for the next two years and perhaps for many years to come.

In short, peace advocates would have seen more of the same, only worse, and they could have seen it for half a generation.

Instead, the right-wing tide was turned back, convincingly. The Democrats gained eight Senate seats, converting their 53-47 minority-party status into a 55-45 majority. (The Democrats extended their House majority by seven, to 260.) Of 12 Democratic Senate seats up for voter consideration, only one, in Missouri, was lost.

The Republican Senate losses came primarily from among the 15 first-term, ultra-conservative incumbents swept into office on Ronald Reagan's coattails in 1980. Only nine of them survived. Most of the changes benefited the prospects for arms control and halting U.S. militarism.



ELLEN HODGES

A key win for the peace movement came in South Dakota, where Rep. Tom Daschle, a strong arms control advocate, defeated hard-liner James Abner. Other races involving first-term conservatives that resulted in senators substantially more favorable to peace initiatives included Washington, Brock Adams over Slade Gorton; and Georgia, Wyche Fowler over Mack Mattingly. Positive changes were also seen in Terry Sanford's election in North Carolina and Ken Conrad's in North Dakota.

Key wins also came in Nevada, where a Democrat, Harry Reid, won election to the seat vacated by Paul Laxalt, one of Ronald Reagan's closest political allies; and in California, where incumbent Democrat Alan Cranston, a long-time nuclear weapons freeze supporter, narrowly defeated Ed Zschau.

In about the only Senate race where the arms control issue figured prominently, Democrat Rep. Tim Wirth defeated Republican Rep. Ken Kramer, who had staked much of his campaign on support of Star Wars. Wirth, another strong arms control advocate, will fill the seat Gary Hart is vacating.

To be sure, the Democrats offer no panacea. New Democratic Senators Bob Graham of Florida and Richard Shelby of Alabama support Reagan military positions about as much as their predecessors. Nevada's Reid is also relatively conservative. In addition, key committee chairs will go to conservative Democrats, who will wield considerable power. John Stennis of Mississippi will take Appropriations; and Sam Nunn of Georgia, tough on arms control but not an ideologue, will have Armed Services.

Despite this conservative Democratic element, and some Democrats' fear of

appearing soft on defense, positive changes are likely.

With the Democrats firmly in control of both houses of Congress, the climate for peace should improve and the administration will feel more heat for pursuing its obstructionist policies vis-a-vis arms control.

Reagan arms control policies will now be subject to closer examination. The wisdom of Star Wars, as well as intervention in Nicaragua, will be challenged more vigorously, and a comprehensive test ban will probably move higher on the national agenda (resolutions were already approved by both houses; a binding measure once by the House).

In addition, Ronald Reagan has weakened his hand with a remarkable series of blunders: failure at the Reykjavik summit, the subsequent confusion about just what was almost agreed to, and the apparent resulting breakdown in arms talks; the administration's disinformation campaign regarding Libya; the Hasenfus affair in Nicaragua; and, most recently, Reagan's debacle over secret arms sales to Iran.

Many more people beyond those in the peace movement are now seriously questioning Reagan's credibility, and his competence in conducting the country's military and foreign affairs.

In his last two years in office, Ronald Reagan won't have an easy time of it, unlike the previous six years. A Democratic Congress, seeing a chance to seize the initiative, may very well do so, and may keep Reagan on a tight leash. This can only improve the prospects for peace.

Marshall Krantz is the Political Editor of *Turning Point*, a publication of the Nuclear Freeze of Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

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Take Back The Future

by Susan Strong

The victory of Senator Alan Cranston in the November election has given the peace movement in California the taste of success, once again. While many factors contributed to the outcome, we can take pride that Freeze Voter, the grass roots political action committee of the Freeze in this state, independently contacted over 100,000 Freeze voters, distributed 115,000 leaflets, 10,000 signs, and sponsored eight newspaper ads in Northern California alone.

While we are deciding what to do next, we would do well to study the senator's winning TV ad strategy. It has been said that the senatorial campaign was dirty. We know, however, that the senator merely told the truth about Ed Zschau's voting record, especially on arms control. And he didn't wait to be attacked.

Many people are saying that what the peace movement should do next is attack Star Wars. We have been doing that already, and so have the Soviets. So far it has not worked very well.

In reality, the biggest problem for us with Star Wars is *not* the facts about it or the arguments used to support it—it has been the president's word about it, his popular image, his media team of experts, and his simple Star Wars TV graphic. We have already spent a year attacking Star Wars on technical, strategic, and political grounds. Technical and political arguments are subject to expert difference of opinion, and we have reached a public stalemate at this level of debate. Most of the public don't pay much attention to the technical, strategic,



JORDAN WOLFSON

weapons have made a mockery of the comfort or promise of being an American. You would be better off in New Zealand. Nuclear weapons have taken away our certainty of any future at all, not only for ourselves but for our children. And they could do that in an *accidental* exchange, about which we had absolutely no say. With friends like these . . .

Note that I am talking about *all* nuclear weapons. If we focus too narrowly on Star Wars, we will be missing our big chance. We need to keep the public debate as wide angle as possible. We need a test ban

is "Daddy knows best." But Daddy is developing some feet of clay, lately. The Iranian cake and trigger business has turned out to be harder to dress as success than the failed summit. The president has racked up a considerable list of bad decisions and

violations of U.S. law in the last six years. People appear to be more and more used to him making gaffes, errors, and mistakes. Overt evil empire rhetoric is out, because of public protest. Yet we all suspect the evil empire argument is what really lies behind "Daddy knows best." The evil empire wants to take away what our immigrant fathers and mothers came here to get: freedom and plenty.

The point is that there is a more immediate enemy to those great goods than any possible evil empire, imagined or real, and that is accidental nuclear conflagration. People now know that big accidents happen. Big, very technical, extremely centralized systems are risky systems. They absolutely require a higher level of error-free human behavior than is humanly possible. There definitely will be a big weapons accident some day. Our only protection is to limit the scope of it.

The Democratic party will be diplomatic with the president on the surface. We need not be so delicate. The president is making another mistake. He is not thinking clearly about weapons, the world, or our future. It is time we said it out loud. It is our future too.

Susan Strong chairs the Northern California Freeze Campaign.

. . . we need to meet the president on his own ground — the world of values, dreams, and patriotic appeal.

or political arguments anyway, and they don't get their information from reading. They are taking the president's word for it.

To counter this strategy effectively, starting yesterday, we need to meet the president on his own ground—the world of values, dreams, and patriotic appeal.

The president came to California specifically to use his personal influence to defeat Senator Cranston. It did not work. Political commentators everywhere are saying that the president is now not only a lame duck, but possibly a dead duck, especially in our state. But the dreams he spun are still alive.

What was all the July hoopla over the Statue of Liberty about? It was about the better future that American immigrants could expect when they came here. We are a vast polyglot nation, managing somehow to get along with each other reasonably well, because we have a common dream. The dream was and is that we will be more free and more comfortable here. Nuclear

because we need to get rid of the dangerously large world stockpile of nuclear weapons, the endless nuclear arms race, and the latest, most risky, false promise of it—Star Wars.

Now the public increasingly believes that the government lies. Some people think it's OK, especially college graduates, a recent poll found. The question is, why is the administration lying *this time*? It is OK to lie to the public and to Congress for reasons of state, these college graduates feel. While some people will think that feeding contracts to big weapons suppliers or the national weapons labs is a bad reason to lie, others will say, as we know, what about jobs? or what about the Soviets? There must be *some* good reason for all the crazy, contradictory, illogical and false-sounding arguments in favor of continuing the nuclear arms race.

Since we feel correctly, if we are thinking at all, that we are not being told what the "real" argument is, the underlying premise

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As Soviet Moratorium Ends, U.S. Continues To Test

by Joe Palermo

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing, unless extended for the third time, will come to an end next month after an unprecedented 17-month duration. The Reagan administration has refused to join in the moratorium, choosing instead to adhere to a dogmatic party line that seems both disingenuous and contradictory. From the day the Soviets established the moratorium, the United States has claimed that its nuclear testing must continue unabated to ensure the "reliability" and "safety" of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. In addition, high-level U.S. government officials have publicly belittled the signif-

icance of the moratorium, charging that the Soviets had fulfilled most of their testing requirements for the year just prior to implementing the test ban, and that they have been vigorously preparing sites for future tests in the meantime.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, one of the Pentagon's principal nuclear strategists, has gone as far as dismissing the moratorium as a "phony," and promising that the United States will never negotiate "phony moratoriums on testing." Perle and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Kenneth Adelman were both quick to denounce the moratorium as a product of "Soviet propaganda," designed to drive a wedge

between the United States and its Western European allies.

But these arguments against U.S. compliance with the moratorium are merely ideological apologies (and weak ones at that) for an essentially uncooperative and irrational U.S. testing policy. First, the United States has carried out some nineteen nuclear tests since the Soviets unilaterally declared the testing moratorium on August 6, 1985. Put differently, the United States now enjoys a 19 to 0 lead over the Soviet Union in recent nuclear tests, and is clearly "ahead" in this area of the nuclear arms race. It is therefore immaterial whether or not the Soviets tested just prior to August 1985, or have been preparing test sites in



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Humdinger	3.25
Hummus & cheese	
Avocado Cheese Deluxe	3.25
Cheese Deluxe	3.00
Avocado	2.50
Hummus	2.50
Tofu Salad	2.25
Peanut Butter Jelly	2.00
Burrito	2.50
Beans, cheese, sprouts, tomato & onion in a whole wheat tortilla	
Super Burrito	3.50
Add avocado and sour cream	
Salsa	.30

Soups

Daily Miso Seaweed Vegetable	cup/bowl	1.10/1.65
Soup of the Day		1.25/1.75

Grains & Sauces

Daily Rice (short grain brown)	80/1.40
Cook's Choice Grain - see daily special board	
Simple Sesame Sauce (no oil or soy)	.50
Tofu Gravy	.60
Bread & Cheese	.95
Bread & Butter	.25

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Garden salad with avocado and choice of two: Cheese, hummus, tabouli, tofu salad, potato salad, egg salad		
Served with bread & butter or tofu mayo		

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Please see menu board.

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Milk, banana, carob, Cafix, and coconut	
Apple Cinnamon	2.00
Additions: extra-thick	.20
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soy protein	.25
yogurt	.35
nuts	.35

Beverages

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Apple	1.15/2.00	Amazake, rice dream, fizz water, maple syrup, cinnamon
Orange	1.20/2.10	Cafix .50
Gold Rush	1.30/2.40	Bancha Tea .65
carrot-orange		Macro Chai 1.50
Pink Pleasure	1.30/2.40	Spice tea with ginger, amazake and maple syrup, choice of bancha or black tea base
carrot-apple-beet		Yannoh .75
Raw Milk	.60/1.10	Grain beverage with barley and chicory
Hibiscus Cooler	.90/1.50	
A Santé Waters	.75	
(bottle)		

Sides & Condiments

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Cream Cheese	.65
Raw Mild Cheddar Cheese	.75
Tofu Salad	.85
Egg Salad	.85
Salsa	.30
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The Great Peace March Arrives

by Ellen B. Hodges

One of the largest, most ambitious demonstrations in American history landed on the steps of Capitol Hill last month, ending a 3,700-mile transcontinental journey that began more than eight months ago in Los Angeles, California.

On Friday, November 14, the Great Peace March, numbering more than 1,000 strong, formed a human chain and together, took their last step across their last border, crossing over the Maryland line into the District of Columbia, marking yet another milestone on the long road towards nuclear disarmament.

The great odyssey struck out last March from Los Angeles where 1,200 people, committed to "take down" nuclear arms, sacrificed their jobs and homes, incomes and the comforts of modern living to tackle a cross-country trek of an estimated 15 miles per day for 265 days, one step at a time.

One unidentified participant described the march as a "miracle in motion." Every concept of daily living—from preparing the breakfast gruel to scouting out campsites for the night—was coordinated by the group.

To envision the diversity of people drawn to the movement is mindboggling—radical environmentalists, a group of hardcore anarchists, lesbians and gay-rights activists, as well as ecofeminists, punk rockers, grandmothers, yuppies, salespeople and lawyers. Sol Schultz, a factory worker from Chicago who joined the march in New York, remarked, "You have to have a singleness of purpose; otherwise you neutralize yourself." Laying aside their individual philosophies, all marchers were driven by a common thread—they all desired to rid the planet of nuclear weapons.

In giant throngs, the group pushed on, sometimes as much as 15 miles a day. Following along in the marchers' footsteps was "Peace City," a conglomeration of trailers, campers, buses and tents. The city was complete with its own Board of Directors. Other government branches included an elected City Council, an appointed Mayor, city managers, an operations board, and a judicial board.

For the 60 children who accompanied the march, Peace City had an accredited school system that operated out of used school buses. There was also a library, a medical trailer, a mental-health unit, a 4,000-gallon water truck, a low-power radio station, and a speaker's bureau that sent volunteers out into communities along the way. It didn't always look as if the coast-to-coast goal would be realized. Just two weeks into the venture, the marchers' dedication was tested when ProPeace (People Reaching Out for Peace), the original organization sponsoring the movement, fizzled out under the Mojave Desert sun due to an overwhelming heap of financial and legal entanglements. Several hundred disillusioned men, women and children suddenly found themselves



D. OUTHOUSE



stranded 120 miles from Los Angeles, left to pick up the pieces of their shattered dream.

Despite rumors that their movement was dead, 500 hardy remnants took up their banners, determined to engage the country in the struggle to destroy all nuclear weapons. One memorable experience occurred just outside of a little town in Utah where the marchers were met with an unexpected welcome. Leaving behind the hot, dusty trek through the Mojave Desert, they stumbled upon a cool, lush green retreat complete with whirlpool baths, hot showers and saunas. The developer of the resort spotted the haggard marchers struggling through the desert plains and generously offered to put them up. For two days, tanned, road-hardened marchers mingled in the pleasures of "easy-living" while quizzical retirees looked on.

Most of the local towns the marchers passed through were cordial and often provided housing, sometimes even more than needed. In Vail, Colorado, the business community provided free lodging in a dozen ski manors for the marchers when a campsite permit fell through. The group's

biggest problems were usually confronted when dealing with the local officials, who often refused to grant camping permits due to the marchers' lack of insurance. However, the marchers claim they were refused the permits for political reasons.

Making their way through the Mojave

Desert, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Plains and the Industrial Heartland, the marchers passed through four time zones, four seasons, and 15 states. Some other interesting statistics include the following: 400 marchers made it the entire way; there were 38 international marchers representing 13 foreign countries (Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, Holland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama and West Germany); there were 46 U.S. states represented, with an overwhelming majority from California; the oldest marcher, Franklin Folsom, a writer from Boulder, Colorado, celebrated his 79th birthday on July 21; the youngest marcher was Alexa Nadeau, aged 1, from San Francisco; there was one birth, two deaths, and six marriages.


With the march now officially over, there is great reason for the marchers to rejoice. "We're proof that the peace movement isn't dead," said John Windle, a rare-book dealer from San Francisco who marched with the group from the beginning. "We've just led one of the biggest coast-to-coast outreach programs in the history of the movement. It may be a drop in the bucket—but now the ripples are spreading."

According to Dale Outhouse, a Santa Cruzan who joined the march in Philadelphia and just recently returned from Washington, there are rumors that the march may continue down to Florida.

The most positive aspect of the march, Outhouse observed, was the "far-reaching" effect the movement had on various communities encountered along the way. "There was a very strong inspirational message which showed the determination of the people involved," said Outhouse. "By and large, it was the individual who put down issues for the greater purpose of global nuclear disarmament."

And what of the marchers who must now resume "normal living" and pick up where they left off last spring? Outhouse remarked: "Their lives will never be the same."

Ellen Hodges is an intern with The Monthly Planet.



"Illumine and hallow your hearts; . . . (be not profaned by the thorns of hate or the thistles of malice.)"
Baha-u-llah

*A thought expressed by the **Baha'i Faith***

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The Tide May Turn

Democrats Gain Control Of Senate

by Shelly D'Amour

SUMMARY

The hotly contested congressional races in November brought a change in the composition of the Senate, installing a Democratic majority of 55 to 45 Republicans. Now for the first time in years, both the House and the Senate have Democratic majorities. Whether this forebodes a genuine, positive movement in the direction of arms control, or merely a cosmetic change, will come to light in the months ahead as the 100th Congress deals with the same issues that its predecessors have battled over, namely, nuclear weapons testing, SALT II, Star Wars, MX, chemical weapons and contra aid.

Probably the most interesting change is in the Senate Armed Services Committee. Formerly Republican controlled, it will now be headed by Georgia Democrat Senator Sam Nunn, and be comprised of a majority of 10 Democrats to 9 Republicans. Senator Nunn will be an interesting player in a key role this congressional term. Generally hawkish on military spending, he is also a strong Democratic party

loyalist. Senate watchers can expect Nunn to continue to advocate a strong military posture, but at the same time to chip away at various specific aspects of President Reagan's military policies. Nunn's disagreements with Reagan probably have less to do with substance as they have to do with the fact that Reagan is of the opposition party. If a moderate to conservative Democrat were in the White House, one

arms control priorities for the coming year.

As always, we here at the *Planet* will keep you informed of important military legislation and votes throughout 1987.

Here's a summary of key military and weapons issues to watch in 1987:

MILITARY BUDGET

It's early yet, but it looks like the

The Administration will be back this year asking for an increase in funding for the Nicaraguan contras.

could expect little arms control initiative from Nunn. Another factor is that Nunn's name has been mentioned frequently as a potential presidential candidate for 1988.

Congress is in recess until January 6. This is an excellent time to contact your representatives and let them know your

Pentagon may ask for a 3 percent real increase plus a percentage for inflation. House and Senate Democrats will probably try to hold military spending at current levels, but not attempt to make any significant cuts. Look for more transfers of funds from nuclear programs to conventional military programs.

TESTING

If no significant arms control agreements come out of Geneva by May, expect the House to again take up binding legislation on nuclear weapons testing. Before going to Iceland, President Reagan had promised to submit the Threshold Test

Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Explosions Treaty to the Senate for ratification. Expect him to again use this as leverage against the House enforcing a test ban. However, there's a catch: in order for the treaties to take effect, the president must be convinced that complete verification is possible.

SALT II

If the U.S. exceeds the limits of the SALT II Treaty, Representative Norman Dicks (D-WA) will again sponsor legislation that would force the administration to comply with the limits set by the treaty by dismantling existing weapons.

MX

The administration will probably push for funding for an additional 50 missiles. The key issue here will be whether the Pentagon can come up with a basing plan that is acceptable to Congress. Currently there is a "flexible cap" on the MX program, barring any additional funding discussions until such a basing plan can be devised.

STAR WARS

The administration will continue to push hard for funding for its Star Wars program. Look for amendments to be offered aimed at freezing or reducing Star Wars spending.

TRIDENT II

The proverbial dead horse of the nuclear

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Congressmember Leon Panetta
U.S. House of Representatives
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(Sixteenth Congressional District)

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



Hotlines

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

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

S.O.S.—Save Outer Space Alert
202-462-0777

Central America Legislative Hotline
202-543-0664

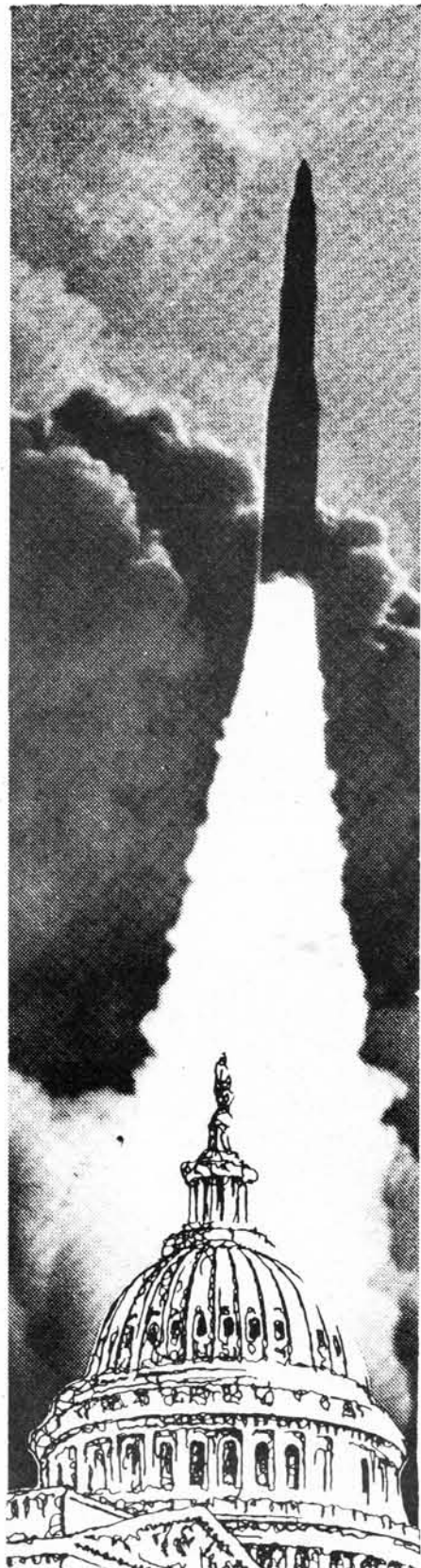
Witness for Peace Hotline
(religious activists in Nicaragua)
202-332-9230

arms control movement—even arms control advocates in Congress vote for it. However, it's probably the most dangerous first-strike system in production. Lots of concentrated education of congressmembers is needed. Look for an amendment by Representative Ted Weiss (D-NY) to delete or curtail funds for the program.

CONTRA AID

The administration will be back this year asking for an increase in funding for the Nicaraguan' contras. Recent events involving CIA activity in Nicaragua and misuse of Pentagon funding for the contras should help intensify the debate and strengthen the position of those seeking to end contra aid.

Shelly D'Amour is the Legislative Editor of The Monthly Planet.



ELLEN HOIXES

Nukewatchers

We now know that the first MX missiles have been deployed at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming, and we even know how it transpired, thanks to Nukewatch. For the past couple of years Nukewatchers have been monitoring the transportation of nuclear warheads from weapons plants to missile fields. When Nukewatchers in Cheyenne recently noted the arrival of three trucks at Warren AFB, accompanied by Department of Energy escort vehicles, they put out a call to their friends at Wyoming Against MX and the Fort Collins Peace Center to join them just outside the base. Nathaniel Batchelder, a veteran Nukewatcher from the Benedictine Peace House in Oklahoma City, picks up the story:

"Ten Minutemen silos," he tells us, "designated for the MX had been announced by the Air Force and carefully mapped by local activists. Huge equipment rolled to and from the silos in the slow-motion choreography of missile deployment. Nukewatchers learned that warheads are delivered to silos in high security trucks that squat over the silos for loading or unloading. Helicopters and armored vehicles escort the warhead trucks. The missiles themselves are installed by tilt-up rigs that park over the silos, sometimes for days. Modification of Minuteman silos for the MX includes installation of a steel cylinder used for 'cold launch'—the MX is popped from the silo like a torpedo and its rockets fire when it is airborne.

"Stages of deployment were apparent at several silos. Nukewatch set up a peace camp at Silo Q-2 and invited the public. Ranchers came by to share their frustrations over missile deployment on their land. Local newspapers ran photos supplied by the vigilers. A local television station sent a crew to film the deployment equipment.

"The insanity of the arms race and systems like the MX," Batchelder observes, "becomes clear when men and women who live and ranch in five states protest missiles being crammed into holes in their land. Deployment of the MX is the embodiment of the 'Arms Not Farms' policy."

This article is reprinted from Nuclear Times.



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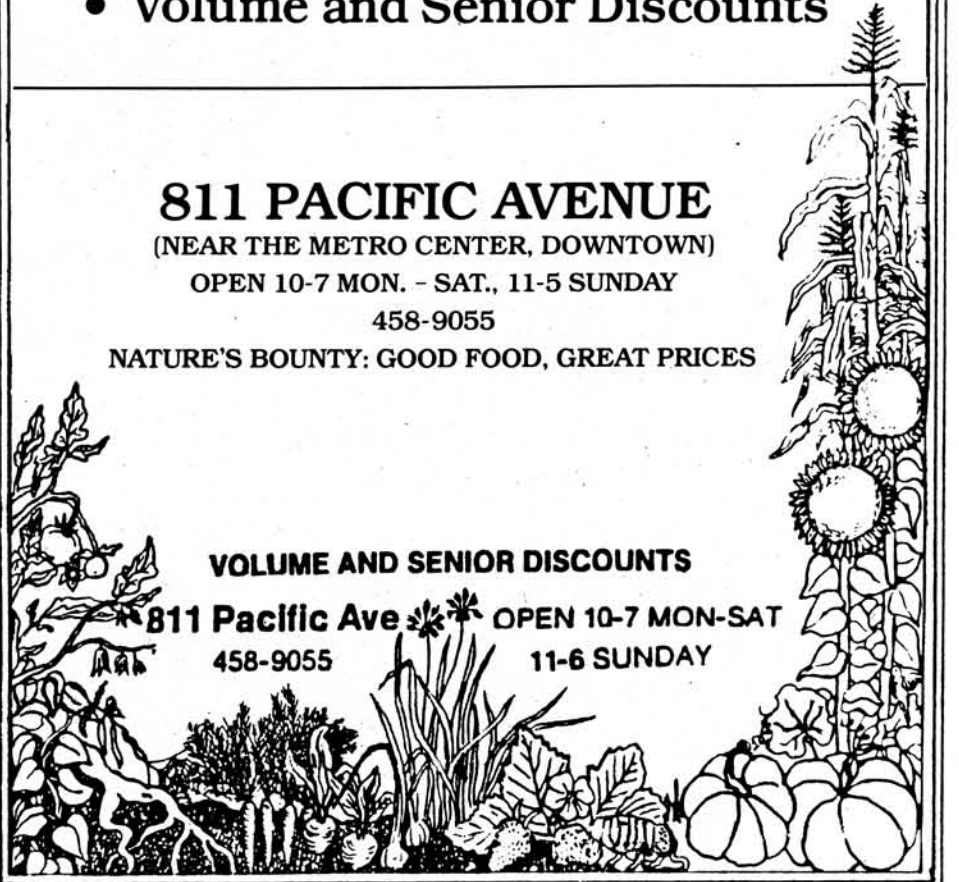
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Star Wars Skeptics Denounce Propaganda

by Robert C. Aldridge

A few days ago I received a booklet from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) entitled "The Soviet Propaganda Campaign Against the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative." It documented 12 anti-Star Wars arguments attributed to Kremlin officials and the Soviet press which had infiltrated the U.S. news media. Reminiscent of the torrid 1982-83 public outcry against Pershing-2 and cruise missile deployment in Europe, the ACDA again implies that well-meaning Americans are being duped by Moscow.

There seems to be no question that the Soviets conducted a propaganda campaign—I'm sure they did. The question is how

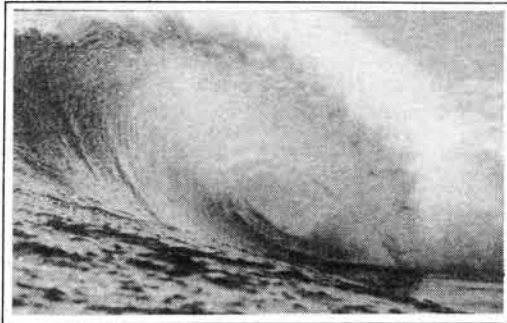
much have Star Wars critics been influenced by it. The substance of the Soviet charges has been recognized by the American public and was undoubtedly perceived

"As it turns out, these complaints . . . are coming from your own scientists, the ones working on SDI." He referred to Corey Call, Director of SDI Systems Studies at

"... Star Wars is going to fail and I believe this so strongly that I'm willing to stake my professional reputation on this."

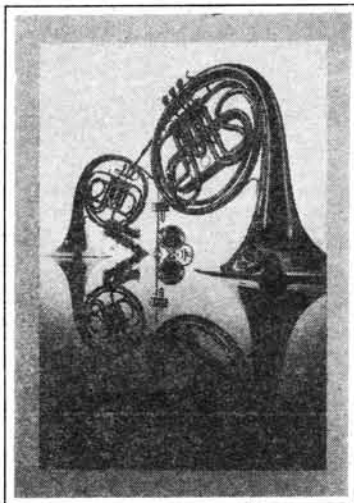
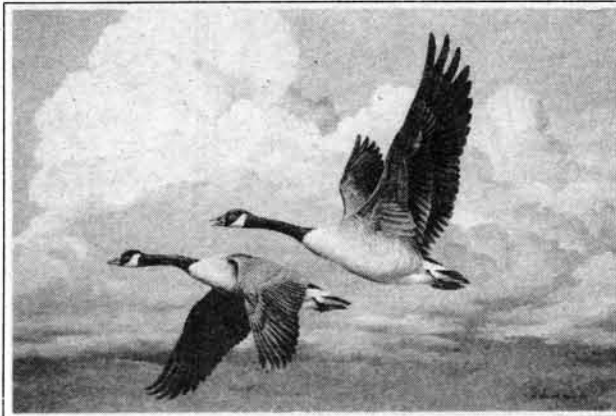
even in the absence of Soviet prompting. As Senator William Proxmire told Star Wars director Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson during committee hearings last March:

Lawrence Livermore, who told *Newsletter Defense Week* that Star Wars officials have made "outlandish statements that are not technically grounded in order to sell the



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program to the administration and to Congress."

Proxmire also quoted Livermore physicist Ray Kidder as saying, "The public is getting swindled by one side that has access to classified information. It can say whatever it wants and not go to jail, whereas the skeptics cannot say what they want." In those same hearings Senator J. Bennett Johnston accused Star Wars officials of co-opting the scientific community, saying, "It is very difficult to get the information out to the American public where the real debate is going on. I think if they understood it as much as I do, they would be as upset as I am."

One of the first government experts to castigate Star Wars was computer scientist David Parnas. He resigned his \$1,000-a-day job as a Star Wars advisor in June 1985, declaring that "My judgment is that research in Star Wars is going to fail and I believe this so strongly that I'm willing to stake my professional reputation on this."

Preceding Parnas in 1984 was William Perry, former director of public relations at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Then, just last September, physicist Peter Hagelstein, inventor of the X-ray laser, dealt Star Wars a crucial blow when he resigned his position at Lawrence Livermore. It is difficult to imagine these people being influenced in their decision by Soviet propaganda.

Allied countries have also been critical. Last February France's Ministry of Defense released a study by Jean-Francois Delpech, director of France's National Scientific

Research Center. It found that a space defense system would itself be vulnerable to an adversary system and ground-launched anti-satellite systems. The study further asserted that even "a medium power like France could probably acquire the means to partially neutralize a space defense system, or at least to degrade its performance sufficiently to ensure the penetration of its own ballistic missiles."

The main point of contention of Senators Proxmire and Johnston was that the truth is not getting out. They denounced the classification of a General Accounting Office report which was compiled from information available to the public and the Soviets. General Abrahamson's justification was that "we felt that to put all that information in one particular document . . . is to provide more information than is necessary for public consumption." That is a frightening admission—that the main objective of classification was to squelch public knowledge. If the Reagan administration and the Pentagon sincerely believe all they say about Star Wars, it will do no harm to tell the truth. But on the other hand, if Star Wars is indeed being hyped to gain public acceptance, then it is easy to see why the facts must be covered up.

There is no doubt that the Soviets are doing all they can to depopularize Star Wars. Nevertheless, they are not the only ones conducting a propaganda campaign. The critical significance of the ACDA report is not so much that it relegates Star Wars opposition to a communist ploy, as that such extreme and expensive measures are needed to mitigate unfavorable sentiments. If Star Wars is in fact a worthwhile endeavor, it will grow stronger amid a hearty debate. But if it is, as so many believe, merely another machination of the military-industrial complex—and possibly an unworkable one at that—then the issues call for wide-scale airing. The ACDA report did offer one cogent bit of advice—"it is crucial that the citizens of the democracies keep clear eyes in assessing their security needs."

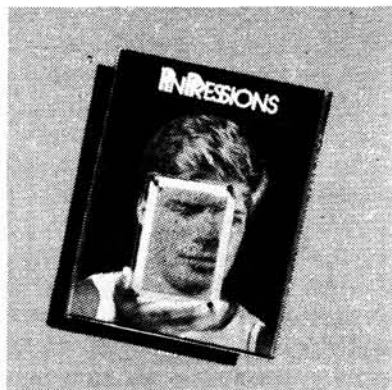
Robert C. Aldridge, an aerospace engineer who has worked over 29 years designing and researching strategic weapons, is now engaged in private research to foster wider public understanding of military activities. He is the author of *First Strike: The Pentagon's Strategy for Nuclear War* (Boston, South End Press; 1983)

U.S. Breaks SALT II

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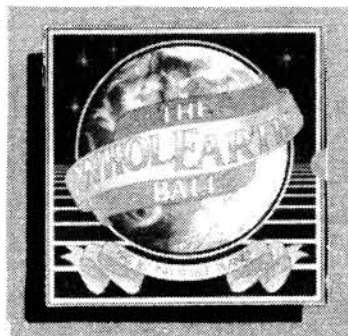
wake of Reykjavik it will create an uproar in the [NATO] alliance." Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat who will chair the Armed Services Committee next year, has previously opposed legislation that would "tie the hands" of the president in his dealings with Moscow. But the senior senator has now indicated that he too might support legislation as a way to preserve the framework of the SALT II treaty. It appears that the 100th Congress might pose a direct challenge to the administration's decision to scrap SALT II.

Joe Palermo is a staff writer of *The Monthly Planet*.

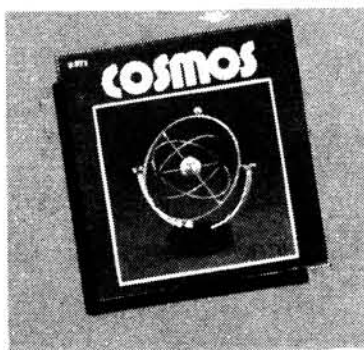


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"A Beautiful And Difficult Truth"

by Ellie Foster

Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador let himself get acquainted with the poor and acknowledge their suffering. He pled with authorities: "Let there be an end to the killing." His subsequent martyrdom and the mindless slaying of those who came to mourn his death are a part of the dark cloud over Central America. Yet his example touches me with gratefulness. He was one who showed us a way to live with grace in the darkness of our time. He wrote: "I have come to know the beautiful and difficult truth that our faith requires us to live in the world."

both at once, but both there: beauty and terror, light and shadow.

I experienced something like that in Nicaragua in the midst of the poverty and constant threat of contra attack. I stood with one group after another as they sang full-throated a favorite song: "Demus gracias, al Señor, demus gracias." I felt the genuineness of it: they weren't fooling themselves, or certainly not blinding themselves to the danger, they were really deeply thankful for the beauty and joy in their lives, their love of each other, the growing things in the countryside, their pride in their country, even, God bless them, they were appreciative of our visit.

This is the world we live in. We cannot "blink it away" if we are to live authentically.

Not on any account can we turn away from the grief and peril of humankind in these days. This is our world, we are a part of it, and we are responsible for the living in it. South Africa, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Korea, the homeless and medically indigent in our own country are a part of the world we live in. So is the encroachment on our civil liberties, the threat of Star Wars and of world nuclear proliferation; the intransigence of arms control negotiators, the unresolvable indebtedness of Third World countries, the social and emotional distress on every side, even, maybe especially, among the materially well-off in our own country. This is the world we are in. We cannot "blink it away" if we are to live authentically.

Yet the "difficult and beautiful truth" Romero spoke about is like the figure and ground exercise we learned in perception studies: if we focus on the figure sharply enough we find strangely that the ground from which it stands out becomes instead our focus, we see the face and then suddenly the faces that outline its shape, or the rabbit and then the hunter, not quite

I've come to feel it is somewhat blasphemous of us not to see and revel in the beauty around us: the pounce of a young kitten, a child running full tilt with happiness to be caught by its parent, the wonder of the pattern in a leaf's veining, the interplay of ocean, land and cloud on our coastline. If we let it in, the poignancy of the beauty around us almost bursts our hearts with gratitude.

I believe there is a correlation between the height of the tenderness that allows us to see beauty and caring, and the depth of the tenderness which allows us to suffer with those who grieve.

Another way to recognize the paradox at the base of our lives: you may have experienced, as I have, that the death of a friend calls up the uniqueness and preciousness, the timeless spirit in that person in a way we could hardly have anticipated in the course of everyday life with him or her. Too bad we have to wait for death to learn about another's richness. It's been suggested that we regard others with the care we would give them if we knew they were to die the next day.



Dm86

Our sense of beauty, however, need not be somber. It is more like the balancing out of our task in the universe: maybe we earn the right to be happy by the extent to which we can face the sorrow of the world, or only earn the right to feel the grief when we can also rejoice in the wonder. I am sure there is something as wrong with a cynical view of the world that sees only the

things that are wrong as there is about a self-indulgent pleasure that ignores the suffering.

There is no way we can love without acting out our love. If we love the world and if we find ourselves a part of the intricate pattern of hope that creates and recreates its beauty, then our very being will turn to the right action. I also have the

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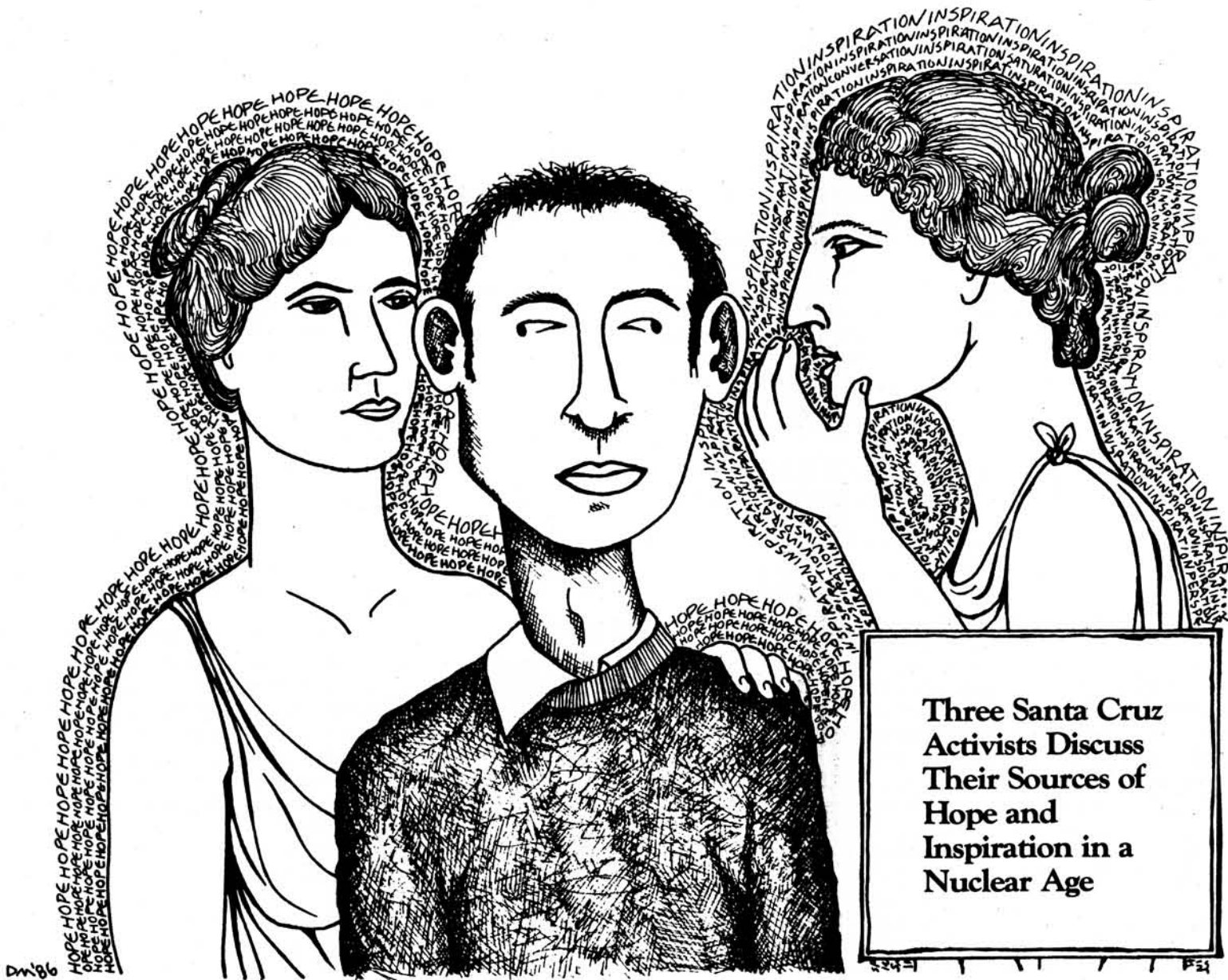
by Shelly D'Amour

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**Three Santa Cruz
Activists Discuss
Their Sources of
Hope and
Inspiration in a
Nuclear Age**

DIANA MOLL

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Where Change Begins

by Shelly D'Amour

Where do I draw my inspiration from? As Legislative Editor for the *Planet*, having to comb through reams of news stories replete with congressional failures to stop the arms race, sometimes I have to admit that's a very good question. If I had to put all my inspirational eggs in that basket, I'd have given up in despair long ago.

By way of background, I should say that in my other life I work with the Resource Center for Nonviolence as a liaison to local churches and religious organizations on peace and justice concerns. I was raised a Catholic, and I have strong religious and humanistic values — so that puts me in a certain frame of mind from the outset. I do the kind of work that I do because it allows me to help people get in touch with the deepest part of their nature — their spirituality, their religious or philosophical beliefs, from which (hopefully) arise their political and social convictions. I think that any kind of meaningful social change has to first happen on the interior, spiritual level.

People have to come to clarity about what is most important to them — their most cherished values, what kind of God they affirm, what their faith is really about — and then draw the connections to the exterior world — how they live their lives, where they work, how they deal with money and family relationships, their relationship to other peoples in the world, the arms race, who they vote for and why. And it happens one person at a time. It can be slow, time consuming work — often without any immediate visible results. But I firmly believe that structures won't change until people do; and while I do spend a considerable amount of time on political and legislative issues, the bulk of my thought and energy is spent on the person-to-person level. It's amazing to see what one person can accomplish who becomes convinced of something. That gives me much more hope than any arms control victory in Congress. Because Congress is always changing faces and votes frequently reverse themselves. But people who become aware and take on their share of responsibility for the world situation are a constant source of inspiration and strength for others. And eventually we may have a Congress that reflects that spirit of commitment. But you can't really expect

that to happen until the majority of people change their thinking.

There are certain cultural messages which have gained acceptance in this society that makes this kind of work more difficult. One message is that our lives are supposed to be fragmented. Work, school, family, church, politics are each separate compartments that don't appear to have much in common with one another. Some people in churches, for example, don't readily see the connection between the faith they profess and what they would term as "political" issues — Nicaragua for instance, or the arms race, even though such a connection is a natural one. I don't think that's entirely the fault of the church. The culture encourages isolation of the various facets of our lives, and even isolation of the various parts of

ualistic, and you can get it on the go — very appropo to our culture. It says that all the answers are outside of oneself. The apocalypse is pre-planned and there's nothing you can do about it but wait. The best part is that if your faith is of the correct variety, you will escape the impending cosmic judgement and be swept into Heaven beforehand. To me this is a perversion of the central message of Jesus — that the Kingdom of God (or the seeds of the new society if you will), is already within us. That God chooses to work through our eyes and hands and mouths. That everything has been given to us that we need to make it work; and if we don't, we'll have to reap the consequences ourselves.

Martin Luther King Jr., in his "Principles of Nonviolence," states that the "universe is

... the bulk of my thought and energy is spent on the person-to-person level. It's amazing to see what one person can accomplish who becomes convinced of something.

our natures — what we think is not necessarily connected to how we behave. You don't find this dichotomy of religion and social action among the more wholistic cultures — Latin American, or Asian, or African, for example.

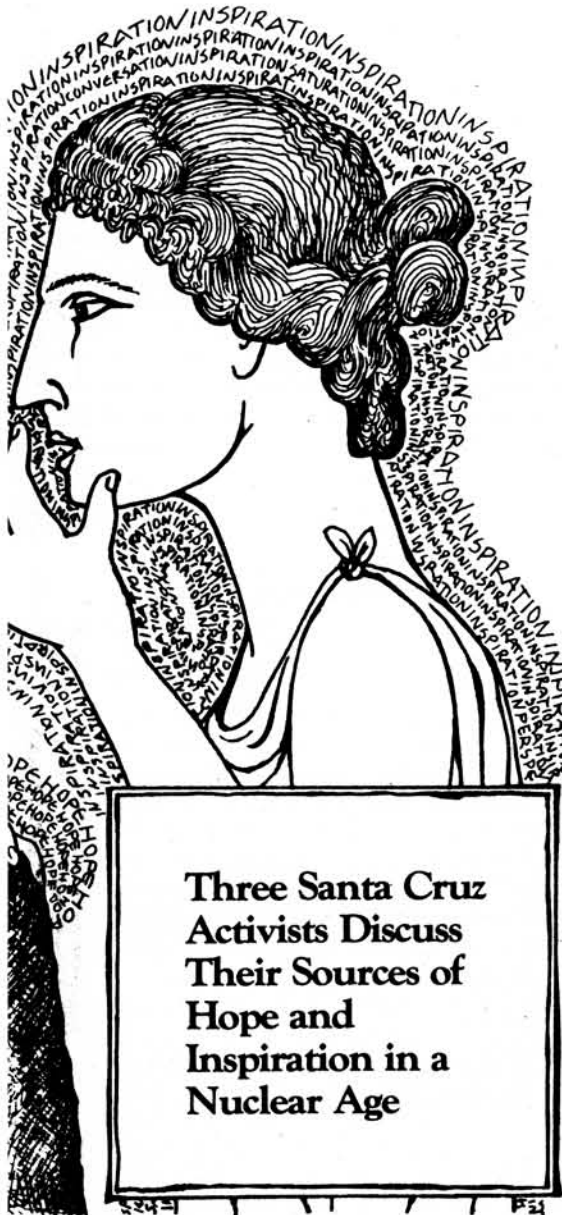
The other thing that really disturbs me is how we have lost perspective of the process of change, how long change really takes. We expect almost instant success. The fact that, in the nuclear age, we haven't achieved instant success with our efforts (sorry, no total disarmament this congressional session!), drives our apocalyptic visions. People have trouble envisioning possibilities within the current structures. They feel we've run out of time, and turn to excess materialism and other diversions in their despair of the situation.

I think the current surge of interest in fundamentalism (of whatever religious variety) is an expression of that despair. I like to think of fundamentalism as a "fast food religion." It's pre-packaged, doesn't ask much of the recipient, is private and individ-

on the side of justice." To me this means that you have to be able to see yourself as part of a continuum of history. You have to see yourself in line with all the great mystics and philosophers and reformers that have come down through the ages — a line that will extend long after you are gone. You have to believe that you are successor to a great moral heritage, of which your part is small but indispensable. You have to see that real change, although barely perceptible, does come over time, even if you don't live to see the fulfillment of it.

To believe that a positive, creative force is moving through history, to open myself to that process and to continue to work with people on individual and local group levels are what give me inspiration and keep me going.

Shelly D'Amour is a staffperson for the Resource Center for Nonviolence and is on the board of directors of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.



Three Santa Cruz Activists Discuss Their Sources of Hope and Inspiration in a Nuclear Age

DIANA MOLL

feeling that when our minds are freed by joy we'll find new ways to act. Fortunately we have each other for company. *Demus gracias.*

Ellie Foster is a long-time peace activist living in Santa Cruz.

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New Age Inspiration

by Ronald A. Lampi

Where do you get your inspiration? This is a question that could be asked of any activist working for peace. Though the sources of inspiration are many and varied, and everyone would have some personal statement to make, what of those sources that have traditionally inspired millions? I refer here to the great religions of the world. Inspiration, we might keep in mind, in its traditional, profound sense, was of a spiritual or divine nature. Is there such an inspiration today adequate to the challenge of transforming us collectively for the sake of future peace? A very good question. Whether traditional religions can offer such an inspiration in today's world is debatable; after all, their influence is not an unknown factor but an integral part of world history. One new development, however, that speaks of a coming spiritual awakening with its hope for peace is what I call the New Age Vision.

There are those of us who believe that we do need to look beyond ourselves for inspiration, particularly an inspiration that could transform us individually and collectively, resulting in a peaceful world. Without such an inspiration, we feel, the situation of today's world can appear rather bleak. But something beyond ourselves, greater than ourselves can inspire us, and not only that—it brings meaning into the world, a meaning which transforms. Despite a Fundamentalist revival in this country, we must admit, however,

that we do live in an anti-spiritual age. A technological society, as we know it today, with its climate of decadent intellectualism, finds little place for spiritual practice and values. There are those of the strictly secular humanistic point of view who claim that old-fashioned spirituality is uncalled-for, that human beings should be able to solve their problems and create a peaceful world with the sole use of their own natural powers of intellect and imagin-

working through the human psyche.

How the New Age Vision will manifest will depend upon those who are bringing its mythos into the culture. As an artist inspired with this Vision, I am involved in doing precisely that. Such an inspiration is an artist's gold mine. When I see others throw their arms up in despair and say what's the use, I sometimes shake my head in sadness and realize the great responsibility we have to share our gold with others.



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ation. This, too, is debatable. We do find, however, advocates of both views—spiritual and secular—working side by side for peace. That, fortunately, is the important thing.

Those professing a religious faith know that faith can open to them an inexhaustible source of inspiration. The New Age Vision is no different: it opens to us the vast riches of the Spirit. The keynote of the New Age Vision is a new creativity; one does not rely upon traditional dogma, doctrine, or ritual, but one develops a creative relationship with Divinity. It implies the Spirit

For whatever the condition of the world, we can still lead passionate and inspired lives.

To present a picture of the New Age Vision itself would require a whole other discussion. In general, though, it is beginning to manifest as a greater awareness and understanding of the psyche. Looking through the eyes of the New Age Vision, we have to admit that we today look like psychological simpletons. Not only is this apparent in everyday life, but, unfortunately, in international relations as well. Psychological understanding, one of our

last great taboos, is needed to help clear the way for the growth and fostering of openness, tolerance, dialogue, cooperation, sharing, compassion, love. There is no argument with humanists who might claim that these are just as easily secular humanistic values. The significant thing about spiritual inspiration, though, is that it so enlivens the psyche that such values, far from being mere abstractions, become as important in daily life as food and water. In addition, the New Age Vision would provide a unifying mythos to a world increasingly beset with fragmentation, confusion, and conflicting factions and ideologies.

Where do you get your inspiration? How do you keep from despair? apathy? I answer: When a Vision is hovering before your eyes, inspiring you with a passion for the unending task of transforming the world, how can you sit back and despair? When is there time for apathy?

Ronald A. Lampi is a local writer and Poetry and Hot Flashes Editor of The Monthly Planet.

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December 31st: "Prayer For Peace Day"

by Marco

On December 31 at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium 2,000 people will be meditating, praying and visualizing for world peace at exactly 4 a.m. (midnight Greenwich meantime). This one hour of unified mind, body and spirit will be Santa Cruz's participation in a planetary event which will include up to 100 million people globally who will be simultaneously praying, meditating and visualizing for world peace in a global "mind link." The 12-hour event taking place at the Civic Auditorium will utilize a video satellite link-up nationally and internationally. Other activities for December 31 will include music, dance, visual arts, drama, new games, many forms of creative expression and high spirited celebration.

Prayer and meditation for world peace is not a new concept. Recently we have witnessed "The Fast For Life," in support of the four veterans and many others who were fasting, praying and meditating for peace in Central America. Ghandi, Einstein, Thoreau, Martin Luther King, Jr. and many other great peace activists believed in and utilized the power of spirit and soul in their struggles for peace and justice on this planet.

Locally, the December 31st Committee has been meeting regularly since March to establish the Santa Cruz link-up by sending out the word, net-working with local spiritual and religious people and organizations, holding benefits, making T-shirts, mailing



out flyers, etc. all in preparation for the event to be held at the Civic. This grassroots spiritual/activist group will be responsible for the largest gathering in all of Northern California.

In a "Mayor's Proclamation," Michael Rotkin has proclaimed December 31, 1986 as "Prayer for Peace Day." Local schools are having essay contests on the theme and concept of this event. Santa Cruz churches are participating by spreading the word and opening their doors to any overflow there may be at the Civic. Local musicians, artists, and creative people have donated their time and talents towards the success of this grass roots "World Healing Meditation."

Nationally, plans include the use of the Astrodome in Houston (which seats 50,000), the Metrodome in Minneapolis (60,000), the Omni in Atlanta (17,000), and Denver's "World Instant of Cooperation" which will take place at McNichols Arena (19,000). In Seattle there will be "the day Peace broke out" to be held at the Kingdome. All over the county and across the northern and southern borders plans call for candle lighting, eternal flames, events and meditations. In Los Angeles there will be a "Peacecone" Concert.

Internationally, the Canadian government is going to donate access to their satellite for this world peace event. In Moscow, Joseph Goldin, a writer and peace advocate will, together with his comrades, hold a celebration/meditation, which will be attended by delegates from all around the world, and (hopefully) someone from Santa Cruz will be there. Over 50 nations, including Cuba, Nicaragua, and 22 African countries, will be participating. According to the Planetary Commission, the event's sponsor which set an original goal of 50 million, over 120 million people are now planning to participate, either en masse or at home.

The Nicaraguans have a saying: "There is no contradiction between revolution and Christianity." One might also see that there is no contradiction between working for peace in the body politic and working for global peace through the mind and soul.

For more information on the December 31st Event call Michael Abbey at 458-1984

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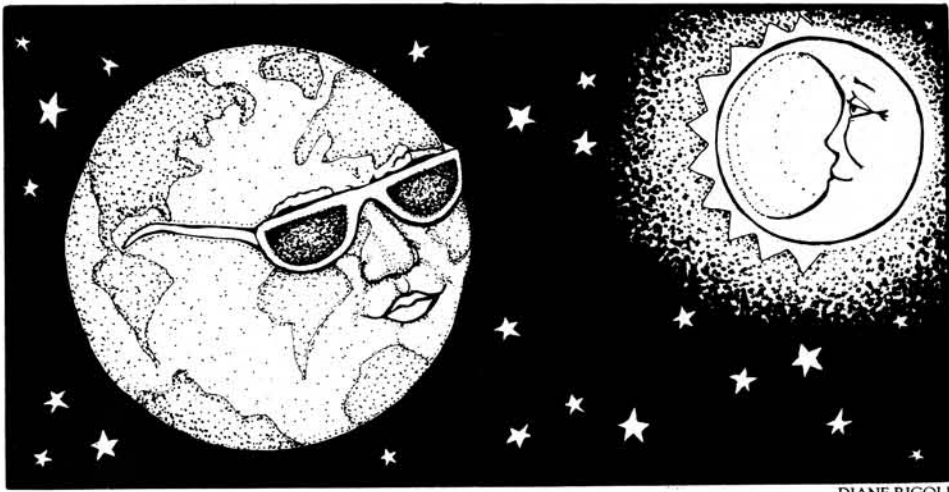
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DIANE RIGOLI

Israel Signing On

Israel recently signed a Star Wars contract with the United States in early November, fulfilling its agreement last May to participate in the Reagan administration's ambitious project. Other countries which have received contracts are Britain and West Germany. The contract, said to be worth about \$5.1 million, concerns research into systems that can defend against short-range missiles. Israel may be motivated to acquire such a system to counter Soviet SS-21 missiles supposedly based in Syria.

Kidnapped

The questions surrounding the existence of Israeli nuclear weapons recently reentered the public spotlight with the kidnapping of former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu. Vanunu worked at the

nuclear reactor installation in Dimona, Israel, until he was laid off. He later left for Britain, where he sold information and photographs concerning Israel's nuclear program to *The Sunday Times of London*. Included in the information is a claim that Israel possesses 100 nuclear bombs, and the ability to manufacture atomic, neutron and hydrogen weapons. The *Times* subsequently published the information in an article which appeared on October 5.

Five days before the *Times*' article appeared, Vanunu disappeared. The Israeli government admitted on November 9 that it is holding the 31-year-old technician, who is believed to have been abducted from London by Israel's external intelligence agency, known as Mossad. The Israeli press is forbidden from publishing any unofficial material on the case, but reports so far indicate that Vanunu is being secretly tried at an unknown location in Israel.

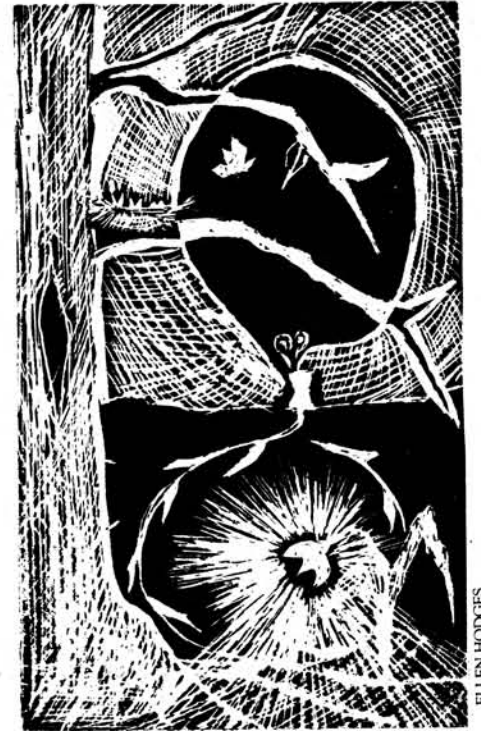
Planet Watch

by Igal Dahari

Soviet Union Full Steam Ahead

Despite suffering one of the world's worst nuclear disasters, the Soviet Union is restarting the undamaged reactors at Chernobyl. The reactor that spewed massive amounts of radiation onto the Soviet countryside—and practically the entire European continent—was recently entombed in steel and concrete, but two of the other three reactors at the site are now being tested, and may soon be back to full power.

In a related development, the Soviet Union conditionally agreed to two international conventions concerning nuclear accidents. The first convention requires signatories to inform the world of an accident as soon as they have knowledge of it, and the second provides for emergency assistance to nations affected by these accidents. The Soviet Union said it did not feel bound by provisions in the two pacts that mandated the submission of disputes concerning nuclear accidents. Tass, the Soviet news agency, said that both nations in a dispute should agree before outside arbitration is sought.



ELLEN HODGES

Britain Stalled Missiles

Over 100 anti-nuclear protesters intercepted and stalled six cruise missile launchers on their way back to their American base at Greenham Common, located about 50 miles west of London. The action was calculated to show the vulnerability of the missiles to attack. The demonstrators first used a car and a trailer to separate the trucks carrying the missiles from police escorts, and then "attacked" the vehicles. Some protesters chained themselves to the trucks, while others painted slogans on the carriers' sides. One vehicle, which was being towed, had its hydraulic brake lines cut. The nuclear convoy was held up for more than an hour, and British police made six arrests.

"It is another example of how unarmed and untrained civilians can interrupt a NATO exercise," said Rob Watling, a spokesperson for the protesters. Watling concluded that the action showed how "indefensible" the convoy is to possible "terrorist" attack.

West Germany Minister Meets With Reagan

West German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner met recently with President Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to discuss the failed Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Wörner emerged from the November 17 meeting stressing his government's opposition to Reagan's summit proposal for eliminating all ballistic missiles in 10 years. The West German government of Helmut Kohl, along with some other European leaders, have stated their opposition to Reagan's plan on the grounds that the Warsaw Pact holds a lead in conventional forces.

But some Europeans, including former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, disagree with this view. Schmidt believes that Western Europe could provide a strong military deterrent without nuclear weapons, and even with a reduced American presence.



Siberian Radar

Construction on the buildings designed to house the large phased-array radar at Abalodovo, Siberia, was completed in late November. The radar is a bone of contention between the Soviet Union and the United States, which claims that the early warning system is in violation of the 1972 Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. The ABM Treaty allows early warning radar systems only if they are located on a country's periphery, and only if they face outward. This is so that the radar could not be used as part of an antiballistic missile system. The radar at Abalodovo is well away from the Soviet border, which would seem to make it in violation of the ABM Treaty.

The Soviets claim that the radar is for tracking Soviet space vehicles, but most experts discount that assertion, since there are more efficient systems available for that purpose. The military value of the radar system at Abalodovo is also a point of debate. Many experts argue that the radar site is quite vulnerable to attack, thus reducing its value.

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The Green Revolution

In a major advance, the Green Party took in 10.4 percent of the vote in Hamburg's state elections in early November. All of the Green candidates were women, and their platform consisted of immediate abandonment of all nuclear energy, a cleanup of the polluted Elbe River, and a reaffirmation of women's rights. The results gave the Greens 13 seats in Hamburg's 120-seat parliament.

In a stunning upset, the Social Democratic Party lost its clear majority in the same elections. The loss follows closely on the party's worst postwar showings in the October state elections in Bavaria. The Social Democrats won 53 seats in Hamburg's parliament, as compared with 54 seats for the conservative Christian Democrats. The Social Democrats' loss has been blamed on a recent scandal involving the German Labor Federation, a close political ally, and on economic factors.

The Free Democratic Party picked up 4.8 percent of the vote, not enough to qualify it for any seats in Hamburg's parliament.



Mexico Plant Problems

After sixteen years and \$3 billion, Mexico's first nuclear power plant is almost complete. The government-built plant, located at Laguna Verde, on the Gulf of Mexico near Veracruz, may go into commercial operation next year, according to President Miguel de la Madrid.

The plant has been a huge drain on the government's supply of dollars, adding a further strain to the battered Mexican economy. Furthermore, this drain is unlikely to let up, since the Spanish company hired to run the plant will likely be paid in dollars. And, Mexico will have to go abroad to purchase fuel for the plant, also with dollars.

Besides the reactor's dubious economic advantages, controversy also surrounds the safety of the plant. Laguna Verde is within 10 miles of a small but active volcano, making it vulnerable to earthquakes. Environmental groups also charge that the reactor's metal containment vessel was damaged as it was being installed, and that some of the concrete housing does not meet safety specifications.

The responsibility of certifying the plant's safety lies in the hands of de la Madrid's government.

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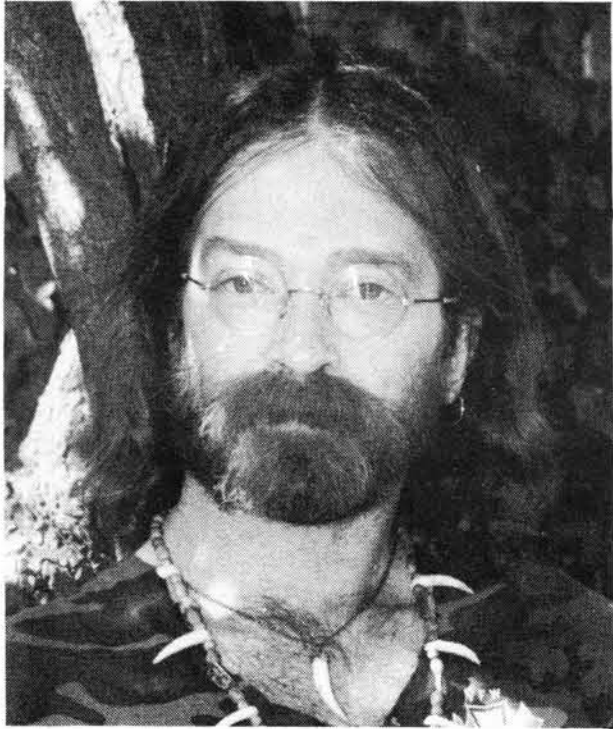
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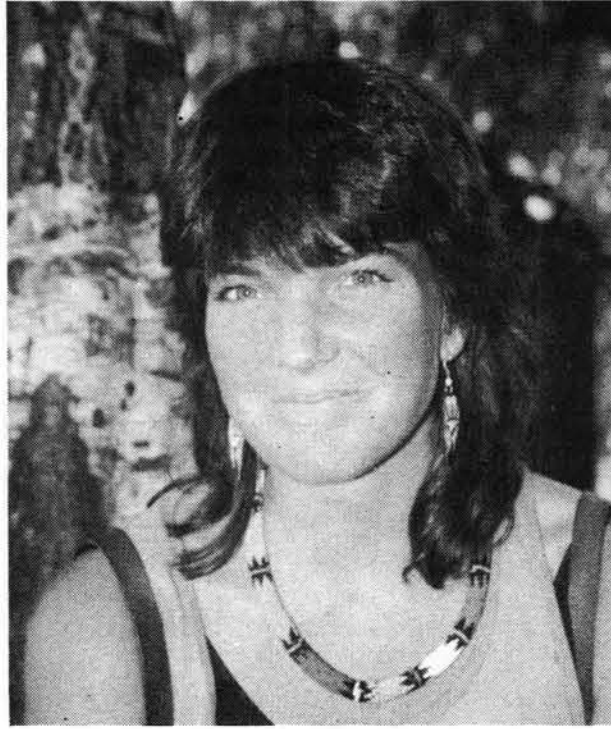
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“What’s The Most Important Thing One Can Do For Peace?”



Tom Tripp
Musician
Santa Cruz

Listen to the vets who have been there; they are the ones who are going to try to keep us out of the next Viet Nam. No matter what they call it — El Salvador, Nicaragua, it's still the same old movie.



Ann Youmans
Teacher/Mother
Santa Cruz

I feel a person should start at home. First find peace within yourself and give love to the people around you, and also get rid of the anger and negative energy and replace it with love.



Ras Creek
Drummer
Santa Cruz

It would be for people to love everyone the way they love themselves, because no one hates his or her own flesh. Nourish and cherish it. People need to free themselves up over the borderlines and realize we are one people.



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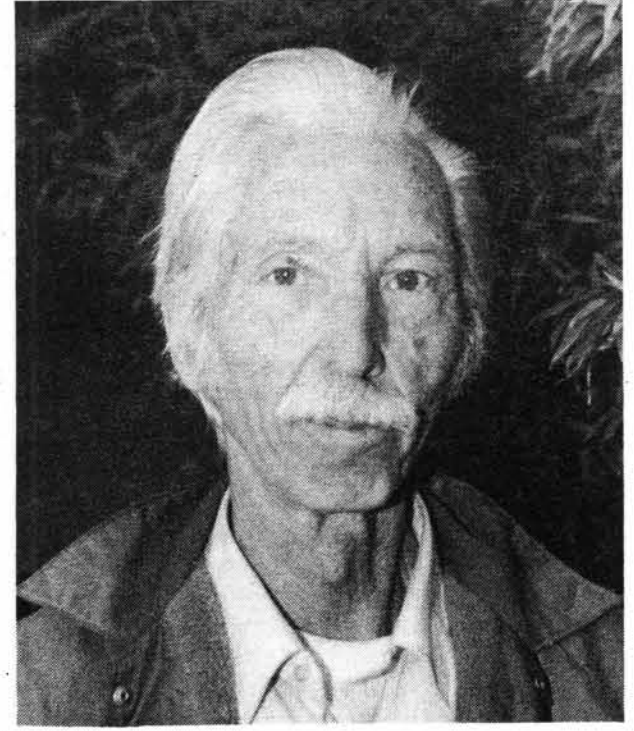
Lilia McCoy
Mother
Santa Cruz

It would be to educate the high school students, or the young men eligible for the draft, about the facts surrounding the Viet Nam war. We are up against a lot of propoganda from our own government, and people need to know the real Central America.



Brent LeSueur
Student
Aptos

I wrote a letter to the president and said I wanted no war. I didn't get much of a response, but I would like other kids to write the president and tell him we don't want war.



Robert Hall
Administrative Assistant
Santa Cruz

People need to inform themselves of the facts. There are too many people who don't know the difference between a Conqueror or a Contadora diplomat. Once people are informed they need to find ways of moving the ideas into some sort of action, whether it be symbolic or non-violent disobedience.

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Press Ignores Americans' Acts Of Conscience

by William A. Dorman

Ask a group of typical university students today who Andrei Sakharov is and chances are good most of them will at least have a vague idea. Ask the same students to identify, say, the Berrigan brothers, who between them have served some 10 years in prison for acts of civil disobedience, and only one or two will raise their hands. When you try this exercise on the general public, the name Berrigan most likely will mean nothing at all. For it is an undeniable if regularly ignored fact of the Cold War that dissidents must do without press coverage as well as honor in their own countries. As a result, Soviet dissidents tend to be far better known to the American public than our own, while presumably the reverse is so in the U.S.S.R.

Such a double standard may pose no real contradiction to the Soviets, who believe the press ought to serve the state. But American journalists regularly and loudly take the moral high ground in discussing differences between the two systems, boasting that ideology has nothing to do with their news judgment. This claim seems questionable at best in light of the national news media's astonishingly dismal performance in covering the arrest, trial,



DIANE RICOLI

and sentencing of a group of anti-nuclear weapons activists who call themselves the Silo Pruning Hooks, a name taken from the words of Isaiah in the Old Testament.

These protesters were the first civilians in peacetime U.S. history to be charged and convicted of sabotage. If for no other reason than American journalism's preoccupation with "firsts," the case met all of the usual requirements of a major news story. Yet for the national press corps, with the rare exception of columnist Mary McGrory, the entire affair—from arrest

through the appeal process—was deemed worthy of nothing more than a paragraph or two in wire service roundups and no mention at all on the evening news. Few profiles in courage, no alarums, no nothing. Which perhaps is why McGrory originally learned of the story from Soviet officials while on a visit to Moscow and didn't write her column until April 1986, more than a year after members of the group were sentenced to terms ranging from eight to eighteen years, the harshest sentences ever meted out to nuclear protesters.

The possibility that these sentences were absurdly and cruelly out of line with the nature of the protesters' crime was raised by Judge Myron Bright, the lone dissenting 8th Circuit judge. In his dissent, Judge Bright noted that the defendants did not injure anyone nor did they have the capability to seriously damage the missile site. According to Judge Bright, "The sentences are akin to penalties often imposed on violent criminals, such as robbers and rapists, or on those guilty of crimes considered heinous, such as drug dealers."

In making his argument, Judge Bright cited sentencing statistics in similar cases during the four years before the Pruning Hooks case. Sixty-six defendants were convicted for willful destruction of government property, of whom 61 percent received probation; 26 percent received imprisonment with an average sentence of thirty-six months and 14 percent received a split sentence of six months in prison or less, together with probation for the balance of the sentence.

Most important, Judge Bright raised compelling questions about the charge of sabotage. Given the impregnability of the missile sites, he argued that the defendants could not reasonably have had the intent of injuring the national defense of the United States, intent which must be proved in a sabotage charge. "I do not believe that case law or common sense justifies the majority's (his colleagues on the 8th Circuit panel) overexpansive reading (of the sabotage statute)," he wrote.

As Judge Bright pointed out, the missiles were fully operational both before and after the action of the Pruning Hooks: "The intent to disarm the missiles and

thereby interfere with the national defense did not lie within the capabilities of the (Pruning Hooks) and they knew this. The most that they could do, and all they intended to do, was to commit a symbolic act against these weapons of destruction (my emphasis)."

To bolster his argument, Judge Bright quoted the testimony of a weapons analyst who described the Minuteman II system as one consisting of missiles, each of which carries a 1.2-megaton warhead, buried eighty feet underground in concrete-and-steel silos. Each missile is protected by a concrete lid that weighs more than 100 tons and is many feet thick. The silos are designed to survive a nuclear hit within one-quarter mile away, and the silos are built to withstand two thousand pounds-per-square-inch of overpressure, or 400 to 500 times the amount of force required to blow a house off its foundation.

A review of the case may be helpful for those who, understandably, missed the story when it first broke. On November 9, 1984, four nuclear protesters took a rented jackhammer and some other tools and broke into "N5," a Minuteman II missile site in Missouri. After cutting a padlock on a perimeter fence, the four entered the site and damaged three radar devices, some electrical cables, and chipped away at the concrete launch lid over the missile. The government later estimated the damage at \$29,073.60. The group, which included two Catholic priests, brothers Carl and Paul Kabat, also hung signs with such messages as "Violence Ends Where Love Begins," and left a note explaining that their Christian faith required them to accept "personal responsibility for ending the cycle of violence that threatens us all." When military security personnel arrived to make the arrest, the group was sitting in a semicircle holding hands and singing.

Similar protests in the past have brought charges of trespassing and destruction of government property. But in this case, the government clearly wanted to send a message, and in an unprecedented move, the defendants were charged with "sabotage." Another protester came to be associated with the case when Martin Holladay, in a show of support for the Pruning Hooks, broke into a second Missouri missile site

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and caused \$1,089.74 in estimated damage, mostly to electrical equipment. He spray-painted such messages as "Disarm or Dig Graves." He also was charged with and convicted of sabotage. At Holladay's sentencing, a U.S. district court judge lectured him on his "arrogance" for setting himself up as "judge and jury" above elected representatives and government specialists on matters far beyond his comprehension.

Later in July, the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, in a 2-1 decision, affirmed the convictions and sentences of four of the Pruning Hooks: Carl Kabat, 52, eighteen years in prison plus five years probation; Paul Kabat, 54, ten years plus four years probation; Lawrence Cloud-Morgan, 42, eight years and three years probation; and Holladay, 31, eight years in prison and five

total of three entries, not columns.) Interestingly enough, the NNI does not even have a heading for "Dissidents—United States." The only feature on aspects of the case in a major daily appeared August 5 in the "Style" section of the *The Washington Post*. The largely sympathetic profile of Martin Holladay, headlined "Conscience and the Criminal," was written by *Post* reporter Lloyd Grove, a classmate of Holladay's while the two were at Yale University.

The Kansas City trial did receive extensive local coverage. According to John Douner, who covers the federal courts for *The Kansas City Times*, "the trial was big news every day." Curiously, given the record, Douner said the case got "lots of national publicity, probably more than it

These protesters were the first civilians in peacetime U.S. history to be charged and convicted of sabotage.

years probation. Helen Woodson, who is in her forties, chose not to appeal, and instead left her sentence of eighteen years to the "conscience" of the trial judge, who later reduced it to twelve years, with an additional five years probation.

Given these protective measures, Judge Bright found it impossible to imagine how the original group of four, using a jack hammer for less than thirty minutes, and Holladay, who chipped away at the silo lid for about fifteen minutes with a three-pound hammer and a star drill, might seriously threaten or damage the launch capabilities of the missiles.

Whether one agrees with Judge Bright's reasoning or not, clearly the case of the Pruning Hooks involved the possibility that the government was far more concerned about political acts than with damage to national security. And a press that prides itself on being opposed to abuses of state power might reasonably be expected to treat the case as a major story. Certainly, had Soviet justice worked in similar fashion, the story would not have been buried deeper than the Minuteman missiles.

How then did the national press cover the affair? A check of all major media indexes for the period up until the appeal, including the National Newspaper Index, showed exactly three entries, one of which was the McGrory column. *The New York Times* gave the conviction of the original group four paragraphs in its "Around the Nation" summary. According to the *Times* index, nothing appeared about the original arrest or the trial. A second five-paragraph wire service short on the conviction was buried on page eighteen of the February 25, 1985, issue of the *Times*. In nearly the same period, the *Times* index shows that some fifty stories about Sakharov were published.

For roughly the same two-year period of the Pruning Hooks case, the National Newspaper Index contains twelve columns of entries under the heading of Dissidents in the Soviet Union. Similarly, there were fourteen columns of entries for Sakharov, about whom an HBO movie was aired in 1984. (The Berrigans, by the way, had a

deserved." He dismissed the importance of the case, arguing that it involved merely some protesters who were using the federal court as a platform for their particular political beliefs. How did the Kansas City media play the sabotage issue? "I don't even remember that we did," Douner said.

Other than McGrory, the only column about the Pruning Hooks that I could find was written by Peter Schrag, author and editorial page editor of *The Sacramento Bee*. Schrag was outraged by the sentences and wrote a stinging attack on the appellate court's decision not to overturn them. In Schrag's view, "It's only unfortunate that there aren't more judges on the 8th Circuit like Myron Bright." According to Schrag, he found out about the case only after a friend sent him a copy of the 8th Circuit's decision.

American editors accord Soviet dissidents like Andrei Sakharov the status of a running story. The best American dissidents can hope for is topical status. They have to do something, like get arrested, before they are deemed newsworthy, and even then the attention is seldom substantial or sustained. They rarely are the subject even of feature stories, despite their "human interest angles." Holladay, for example, is the son of a woman who also has spent time in prison for civil disobedience, and Woodson is the mother of eleven children.

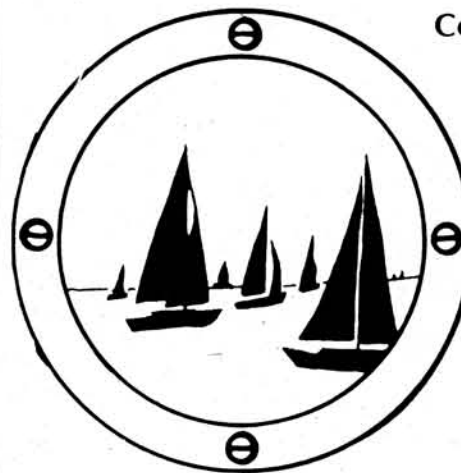
One reporter suggested to me that the national press failed to cover the case simply because it unfolded in Missouri, far from the madding media crowd. He maintained that the story slipped through the cracks for nearly two years primarily because of laziness and inattention, not ideological bias. Such an argument seems patently absurd and self-serving. Kansas City is no more out of the way than Gorky.

William A. Dorman teaches journalism at California State University in Sacramento and is the co-author of The U.S. Press and Iran: Foreign Policy and the Journalism of Deference. This article is reprinted from the November/December 1986 issue of Deadline, a publication of the New York University Center for War, Peace, and the News Media, 1021 Main Building, New York, NY 10003.

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The Munitions Gap

Military contractors who sell to the Army are being helped by a "huge cycle of pilfering," according to former Supply Sergeant Shawn Helmer, who was arrested last spring by federal agents for trying to sell them stolen munitions. Helmer, who had been out of the Army for three years, was found to have 23,000 pounds of weapons, including mines, rockets, grenades, and plastic explosives. Helmer recently testified to a Senate Armed Services Committee task force that "anybody and everybody can walk away" from the Army with a huge amount of ammunition and explosives.

Helmer blamed the Army's lax inventory practices for the ease with which soldiers can steal armaments. When something was missing, "...[no one] was questioned why the stuff wasn't there. They just wanted to see the documents were filled out, losses reconciled," he told the task force. As for filling out the documents, Helmer said that he "just put down some kind of excuse, and there was often no truth behind [it]." He added that had he not worked alone, he would have taken "a lot more." Helmer stole munitions while at Fort Lewis, Washington, during the early 1980's.

Brigadier General Charles Murray, the Army's director of supply and maintenance, testified to the task force on the Army's new bookkeeping and security procedures. He said "it would be impos-



ELLEN HODGES

sible" to steal weapons with the new procedures in place.

The panel of senators also heard from Dallas police officials on the discovery of a large weapons cache several months before the 1984 Republican National Convention took place in their city. Dallas police seized more than nine tons of munitions, but their efforts to inform the Army were ignored.

"The boxes were painted green and marked U.S. Army, but the Army concluded the stuff didn't belong to them. We find that hard to believe," said Greg

Holliday, Deputy Chief of the Dallas police.

Fishy Business

In the world of military contractors, small fish are constantly in danger of being swallowed by big fish, and these in turn may be swallowed by even bigger fish. The Lockheed Corporation, one of the country's largest military contractors, recently acquired Sanders Associates for \$1.2 billion dollars. Sanders is a New Hampshire-based manufacturer of high-technology electronic systems. But Lockheed itself, a company which netted \$401 million in 1985, has lately been the subject of takeover talk. Speculations name the Ford Motor Company, the Rockwell International Corporation, and Litton Industries—all companies having military contracts—as the likely bidders. But the three hungry fish and their presumed prey are not confirming any rumors, and besides, as aerospace analyst David Smith says, "Lockheed would be a big fish to swallow."

Rockwell recently lost in a bid to acquire Sperry from the Unisys Corporation, which sold the aerospace group to Honeywell Incorporated. In 1985, Sperry netted \$74 million, much of it coming from military contracts. Honeywell, which is moving deeper into military contracting, netted \$124 million from sales to the Pentagon.

Sink Or Swim

The attorney for a former FMC Corporation test analyst who is suing the company recently asked the government to get involved in his client's case, but the Justice Department just said no. The lawsuit concerns defects in the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, built by the San Jose-based FMC. In an official statement, FMC officials said they were "extremely pleased" with the Justice Department's decision, citing it as a vindication of the company's position. The Justice Department did not elaborate on its decision.

Henry Boisvert, the litigant, is claiming that his former employer covered up test results showing that the Bradley, which is supposed to "swim" across rivers it is crossing, has defects that could lead it to sink. Both FMC and the Army admit the

vehicle has sunk on a few tests, but claim there were also hundreds of successful tests.

Phillip Svalya, Boisvert's lawyer, is not surprised by the Justice Department's decision. While investigating the matter in Europe, Svalya was told by a brigadier general at the Army's European headquarters that the decision on entering the Bradley case "would not be made by the Justice Department but would be made by the Army in Washington."



ELLEN HODGES

Alternative Holiday Gifts Shop

This year the Resource Center for Non-violence is again offering international crafts, cards, calendars, and other items related to peace and social justice for sale in their holiday gifts shop. The gifts shop is a quality fundraising event for the Center's work, and this is the third season.

The Resource Center in a non-profit educational organization offering programs, literature, and other materials on non-violence, peace and social justice as they impact our political, economic and social lives, and also the lives of people in other parts of the world, such as Latin and Central America, the Middle East and the USSR.

For the holiday gifts shop, the Resource Center purchases quality traditional crafts from a variety of sources, most notably SERRV. SERRV is a program of the Brethren Church started more than 35 years ago. It is a person and producer oriented (rather than profit or product oriented) marketing outlet to help skilled craftspeople from the developing world earn a living through traditional crafts.

The Resource Center holiday gifts shop is open weekdays from 9am-5pm. Other times can be arranged by calling 423-1626. The Resource Center is located at 515 Broadway, near Ocean, in Santa Cruz.

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You know what I mean?
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Dig the rhythmman. Dig the rhythmwoman.
Dig the underground sound and the rooftop solar connection.
Plug It In!
The vibrations are free,
and eternal motion grooves outside your door.
Melt the locks, ask for more!
Flatten the walls. Bridge the islands.
Abandon the trench's gloom.
The borders are the Music!
The sweat is sweet on the brows of the invincible youth
coolly chewing the gum of Peace and Love and You and Me,
And the toothless empty war machine is writhing,
worthless, rusted and wracked!
What's Happening? It's Happening Now!
Beauty is ascending rhythm's rainbows.
Fat and laden with food, a table is spread
where hip cosmic consciousness will ingest the wind
and roll colors across the land.
It's the Beat!
Yea . . . the beat of true, untarnished words.
Unpolluted by pin-stripe election hype
and old-guard corporate union pressure ethics.
The people must cast votes for fresh minds,
But first YOU each must say NO!
No! to the warheads in the pentagons of the world!
No! to the leadheads who dream of bigger bullets!
No! to the sickheads already half dead, not caring
about dying and taking others with them.
No! to the sticky phony sensationalism of arms race power.
Life Is Not A Race!
Life Is Not A Race!
Life Is The Next Breath You Take . . . DIG.

Allan McMullen
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(UNTITLED)

passing a way into another world
out-of-sight out-of-mind
brings us here
leaving us there
time after time
drawing us together
before what's passing

Christopher Gaynor



JORDAN WOLFSON

COMING HOME

Coming home last christmas
I went to my grandmother's side
and sang her a new song
on my guitar of wood
split precisely in half.

It had come around:
voices
blood
generations to write one meaningful word
and she was leaving us
and she was leaving us.

Drawn by us, death comes home
not slipping underground on some errand
or spilling black ink on its return passing
through our bodies, through these windows
as sunlight sent in another direction
turning blood into water seeking a well
leaving something warm in its wake.

It had come around:
voices
blood
generations
we seek ourselves
water drawn to a well
death comes home and leaves
something warm in its wake.

Bradley David Neily



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us is a vision
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we can create
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Planetary Reading

Holding The Loaded Gun

THE DEADLY CONNECTION: Nuclear War & U.S. Intervention

Joseph Gerson, ed.

New Society Publishers, Philadelphia, 1986.

REVIEWED BY JOHN MOREARTY

The United States has used nuclear weapons many times since Hiroshima and Nagasaki — used them the way a hold-up man uses a gun when he points it at his victim's head. America has used the threat of nuclear weapons to get its way in the world — especially the Third World.

So writes Daniel Ellsberg in one essay in this crucial book ("crucial" meaning urgent and suggesting "crux," "cross," "center," or place where paths meet). Anti-nuclear work and work opposing U.S. military intervention thus meet in "The Deadly Connection," and it's high time.

Some people think nuclear war is bad, but maybe a little war in El Salvador or Libya or southern Africa is not so bad. Others stand up against intervention, but think the nuclear arms race is just a middle-class anxiety.



JORDAN WOLFSON

The truth is, it is all one war.

Harry Truman boasted of driving the Soviets out of Northern Iran in 1946 with the threat of the atomic bomb. The United States threatened to use nuclear weapons in Korea in 1950 and 1953, in Guatemala in 1954, in Indochina in 1954

(Secretary of State John Foster Dulles offered the French three bombs), in Lebanon and the China coast in 1958, in Vietnam several times, and in the Persian Gulf in 1980.

Other writers in "The Deadly Connection" argue that to make such threats

work, the United States must hold the Soviet Union at bay.

First-strike nuclear systems like MX, Pershing II and Trident are aimed at the USSR on precisely the gamble that the Russians will stay out of the fight, letting the United States use conventional weapons, or perhaps a few nuclear land mines or cruise missiles, to win a "little war" in Latin America, Korea or the Middle East.

The Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) is part of the same strategy — it would threaten to deal with whatever ragged retaliation the Soviets could mount after a U.S. first strike.

Thus, strategic nuclear policy serves intervention. It is a bit like the division of labor among stagecoach robbers. Some cover the guards while others get the passengers' wallets and jewelry. In this world, however, the guards have ICBMs.

Intervention, in turn, serves nuclear policy. A thousand major U.S. military installations ring the Soviet Union; half a million American military personnel are stationed abroad. The United States buys compliant tyranny in South Korea and compliant democracy in West Germany, while pressuring Japan to re-arm, browbeating tiny Belau (a potential Trident submarine base in the Western Pacific) and building a large base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

During the past year we saw Washington's eagerness to hold onto the large Philippine air and naval bases, and its eagerness to destabilize anti-nuclear New Zealand.

A grim web connects U.S. intervention and the possibility of nuclear war. In "The Deadly Connection," Ellsberg, Noam Chomsky, Randall Forsberg, Michael Klare and 20 others explain, analyze and document these connections brilliantly. This is urgent reading — if we are not to remain stuck in the web like bugs.

John Morearty has a Ph.D. in Social Thought. He is a self-employed carpenter in Stockton. (Reprinted from Turning Point.)

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GROWING UP SCARED?

Benina Berger Gould, Susan Moon and Judith Van Hoorn, ed.

Open Books, Berkeley, 223 pages, \$10.

REVIEWED BY
SUZANNE STODDARD

"To grow up in this day and age is hard enough, just going to school, you worry about doing well, getting along well with people, that's hard enough. So then when you go home and you see a headline or something in the newspaper that's talking about more money that's gone to bombs that are destroying peace, what I'm saying is that that makes it even harder to live and do well and feel comfortable, when you have these other worries to deal with." (Matt St. John, 15 years old, Berkeley High School student).

In December of 1984, a first-of-its-kind conference was held at the University of California, Berkeley, campus to explore the psychological impact on children and adolescents of growing up in the nuclear age. A group of political science, psychology, education and public health professionals was brought together to plan strategies to translate research and knowledge on the issue into public policy.

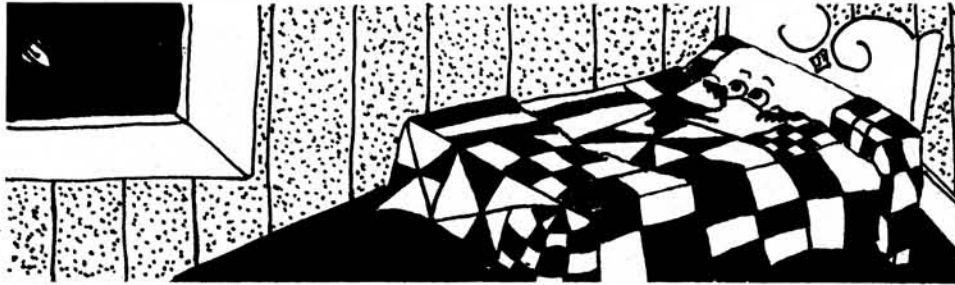
"Growing Up Scared?" is based on the taped proceedings of the conference. The book raises and attempts to answer such questions as: Do the children most worried about nuclear war come from any one socioeconomic class? Are they more or less likely to be the children of peace activists? How are children's daily lives affected? What impact does fear of nuclear war have on children's motivation to achieve and on their outlook on the future?

Or — the more basic question — are children really worried about nuclear war or is it only an imagined problem created by the media and "rabblers?" Does working on the problem serve to increase or reduce anxiety about it?

Numerous studies cited throughout the book indicate that children across all socioeconomic lines do worry about nuclear war and are angry when adults in their lives ignore the problem. The suggestion is made — though not substantiated — that children's fears of nuclear war could be contributing, in part, to the very high teenage suicide rate in the United States today.

One study found that, after the 1983 incident in which a Korean Airlines 747 was shot down by Soviet fighters over Russian territory, 64 percent of children questioned felt there would be a war, as compared to 44 percent after the Berlin Wall crisis in 1961.

Studies of Finnish children show significantly higher fear levels than those for American children. Tytti Solantaus, M.D., a Finnish child psychiatrist at the Department of Public Health Science at the University of Helsinki, said, "The psychological situation of Finns is different



from that of the citizens of the nuclear countries. In the nuclear countries people have to identify both with the role of aggressor and the role of victim. Their own weapons impose a threat to others, whose weapons in turn threaten them. The situation of Finns is more straightforward and simple — we are only victims."

Some general conclusions many of the researchers agreed on, at least for American children, were: That children of parents actively working on the nuclear prob-

lem are more likely to be hopeful about the future; that when children themselves are involved in the process of looking for answers and educating their peers, they are less panicky about nuclear war; that children sometimes don't want to discuss the issue with their parents because they wish to spare them the discomfort of dealing with their own (the parents') feelings of powerlessness to protect their children.

Because the book is a compilation of written pieces by various individuals, the

writing quality is somewhat uneven. The book's conversational style, however, makes it appealing and accessible to the general public. "Growing Up Scared?" should be of special interest to educators, parents, child psychologists and anyone concerned with the welfare of children and the future of American society.

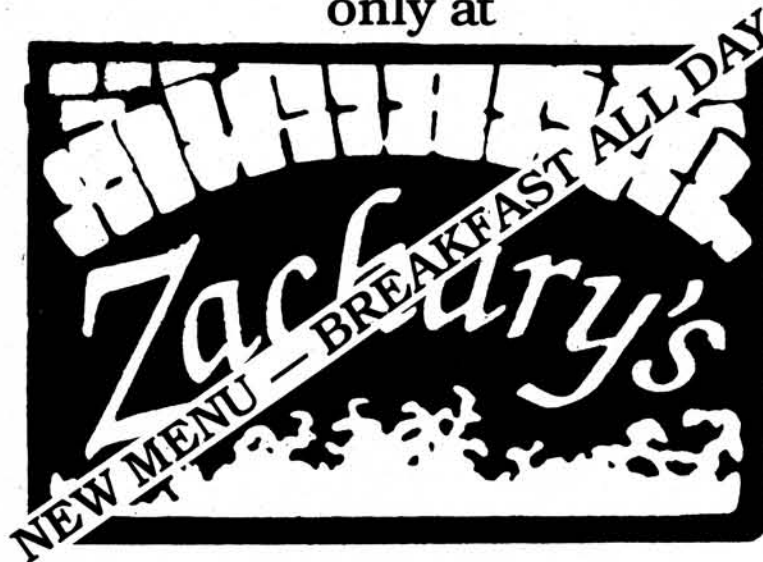
The questions it raises are profoundly important considering that today's children will inherit a world fraught with complex problems — the greatest being the potential devastation of the planet from a nuclear war. If the adults in their lives choose not to deal with the nuclear issue or their children's fears, one wonders how well equipped these children will be to function as adults in that world.

Suzanne Stoddard is President of the Board of the Contra Costa County Nuclear Freeze. (Reprinted from Turning Point.)

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Freeze/SANE Merger Proposal Stirs Controversy

by John Trinkl

The proposed merger of two of the largest U.S. peace groups is creating reverberations throughout the disarmament movement.

Discussions are underway to merge SANE, which has 150,000 members, with the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, a network of about 1,500 local groups involving hundreds of thousands of activists. SANE, founded in 1957, has a strong national office based in Washington and tends to specialize in lobbying, canvassing and fundraising. The Freeze, launched in 1981, does all these activities but has a much stronger grassroots orientation. SANE traditionally has also been more multi-issue oriented than the Freeze, working on anti-intervention, military budget and anti-apartheid issues.

Leaders of the two organizations see tremendous potential in combining the two groups' strengths. At the same time, a number of grassroots within the Freeze and in other organizations have raised concerns about the merger.

Nick Carter, co-chair of a 16-member Unity Commission formed in April to explore a merger, outlined some of the benefits: "Joining forces will enable us to speak more clearly, operate more effi-

ently by eliminating redundancy and use our resources better," he said. Dwane Shank of the SANE national office pointed out that SANE's "weakness has been in not organizing[its] members into functioning local groups," while the Freeze's "strength is its strong network of local groups, but it doesn't have any national membership base."

years ago. Cortright floated the idea of a merger at last year's Freeze conference.

The merger proposal has received support from many local activists who have felt bombarded by political alerts and fundraising requests from a number of national organizations and want to see less duplication of resources. Other activists, however, have expressed reservations

of a number of other grassroots activists. The letter asked whether grassroots organizations were being sufficiently consulted in the process; whether foundations helping fund the merger discussions were exercising undue influence on the direction of the peace movement; and whether the merger would simply be the consolidation of two organizations or the creation of an "official" U.S. peace movement.

A tentative name for the new group, "Peaceamerica," has stirred widespread opposition from many activists. "It implies that the group is the peace group for America," said one. Some also questioned what the decision-making process of the new group would be.

Michael Myerson of the U.S. Peace Council, in a letter to both groups, asked "whether a merged organization might attract financial resources to itself . . . to the detriment and impoverishment of other groups." He also warned that a merger without wider outreach beyond the two groups could "result in a consolidation of the 'white middle class' component of the movement."

Bruce Birchard, co-coordinator of AFSC's disarmament program, voiced a widespread concern. While stressing that the disarmament movement should be encouraged to be as powerful as it can be,

... members across the country have expressed "both great enthusiasm and serious concern" about the merger proposal.

The potential new organization is envisioned as a comprehensive peace group—more like SANE in the issues it takes up than the Freeze as presently constituted. It would be "a complete peace organization—not just antinuclear, but centered on antinuclear politics," noted Unity Commission member Richard Healey.

The idea of a merger has been around for some time. Randy Kehler, director of the Freeze in its initial years, said that he and SANE director David Cortright informally discussed the possibility several

about a merger.

Said David McReynolds of the War Resisters League, "The merger discussions were launched without any consultation with other groups that participated in starting the Freeze: Fellowship of Reconciliation, Sojourners, American Friends Service Committee [AFSC] and Clergy and Laity Concerned. I was disturbed by what seemed to be a behind-the-doors commission."

In a letter to its affiliate groups, Mobilization for Survival echoed the reservations

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he cautioned that "such a [merged] organization could be so big it could set the agenda for the rest of the movement."

Many in the more radical, direct-action wing of the peace movement share the fear expressed by Norman Solomon—that a merger might result in a formation that is "too Capitol Hill oriented, not multi-tactical or willing to do a radical critique or analysis about the causes of the arms race." Nancy Haskett of American Peace Test raised questions of process: "Why the big push to get this through so fast? How can we make a decision when we don't know what all the implications are?"



Similar concerns have also been raised from within the Freeze. "The two questions we hear most," acting Freeze director Dottie Burt said, "are, 'Will a new organization be the kind of grassroots, democratic organization that the Freeze has been?' and 'Will the political agenda of the organization be so broad that the real focus is lost and the issues too diffused?'"

Terry Teitelbaum, director of the Santa Cruz, Calif. Freeze reflected the reservations of some Freeze activists that a "generic, centralized organization might be less in touch with the grassroots." She would support a merger "as long as the features that made the Freeze strong are intact," but added, "This is happening much too fast, it's kind of being pushed on us."

While there are divided opinions in the Freeze, SANE is almost certain to approve a merger. "There's not much question that our board will approve a merger," noted SANE's Shank. "The general sentiment is very positive."

In a recent letter to local activists, SANE executive director Cortright and acting Freeze director Burt noted that members across the country have expressed "both great enthusiasm and serious concern" about the merger proposal. "Our goal is to foster an atmosphere of openness and cooperation while the proposal is being prepared . . . The commission plans to provide ample opportunity for grassroots input in the development of its plans."

As part of this process two draft statements are being circulated for discussion. One is a "Credo" that argues that preventing nuclear war must be the overriding objective of the new organization but adds that it should also work to halt military interventionism, cut military spending and reorder budget priorities. It calls for a reevaluation of the entire U.S. foreign policy, not just nuclear weapons policy. It stresses that the new organization should help sustain strong locally-rooted, community-oriented peace groups all across the country. The structural proposal calls for the election of two-thirds of the new group's board of directors by the membership, and for a minimum of 30% of the board to be from underrepresented constituencies. It also proposes a discussion

process to involve other peace organizations.

In another step at getting feedback, 25-30 "listeners" are being sent out across the country to meet with local activists.

Freeze Voter, the Freeze's political action committee, should work alongside any new organization that is formed, according to the structural proposal. Freeze Voter board president Tom Stephenson indicated that his group would likely maintain its independence: "According to the guidelines for structure, we would have to stay the way we are [as an independent organization]. That's fine with us," he said.

Some local SANE organizers have reportedly jumped the gun on merger at the local level. Maryland Freeze coordinator Kye Briesath complained that SANE organizers had attempted to "pick up Freeze chapters . . . I resent that style of organizing." The national groups have now declared a moratorium on local mergers until the national merger process takes place.

What has been the role of foundations in setting the agenda for a merger? Those close to the process both in the funding world and on the Unity Commission emphatically denied that foundations had played a major role. The impetus came from activists, not big money, they argued. Andrea Ayvazian of the Peace Development Fund said her group had raised money to help fund merger discussions, but that the idea that "big money is in charge is highly exaggerated. Foundation people did not originate this idea." Dottie Burt of the Freeze said that foundations "may have prodded the process, but were not 'behind it.'"

Alex Forman of the San Francisco Freeze and a national committee member laid out the fundamental rationale for a merger: "The American peace movement has been hampered by its localism and groupism—we're often so concentrated on our own agenda we lose track of the overall goal. We won't achieve our goal without a strong national focus and a strong national presence." Connie Hogarth of the Unity Commission agreed with this perspective, but added, "We can't rush this by without getting the response of the grassroots."

Few activists oppose a merger outright; many are concerned, however, about the process of merging and how a new organization would situate itself in relation to other peace groups. Despite the best intentions, a new super group could marginalize others, some fear. But activists also acknowledge that a new organization that does not monopolize antiwar organizing but develops a division of labor with other peace groups could be an enormous step forward for the U.S. movement.

This is reprinted from the Guardian, 33 West 17th St., New York, NY 10011.

Methodist Bishops Reject Deterrence

by Zoltan Nemeth

In recent years, some of the strongest support for nuclear disarmament and for the development of policies conducive to a just peace has come from mainline churches in the United States.

In May of this year, the bishops of the third-largest denomination in the country, the United Methodist Church, added their voice to the growing volume of pastoral letters, assembly resolutions and other religious documents addressing the nuclear crisis.

The Methodist Council of Bishops said in a pastoral letter: "We write in the defense of Creation. We do so because Creation itself is under attack. Air and water, trees and fruits and flowers, birds and fish and cattle, all children and youth, women and men live under the shadow of a threatening nuclear winter."

The pastoral is an introduction to an 87-page "Foundation Document," a discussion of the nuclear crisis, the arms race and superpower relations that makes specific policy recommendations.

The bishops refer to the traditional "just war" doctrine, which sets forth seven principles concerning the morality of going to war and the conduct of warfare. They note that nuclear war would violate three of the principles — a reasonable hope of achieving just peace, the immunity of non-combatants from direct attack and an expectation of doing more good than harm.

They find that these considerations impel them "to say NO, a clear and unconditioned NO, to nuclear war and any use of nuclear weapons." They also note that "deterrence has become a dogmatic license for perpetual hostilities between the superpowers" and they declare that "the ideology of deterrence must not receive the churches' blessing, even as a temporary warrant for holding on to nuclear weapons."

The Council of Bishops supports:

- A Comprehensive Test Ban as a first step toward a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.
- Re-affirmation of existing bilateral treaties (ABM, SALT II).
- Bans on all weapons in space.
- A no-first-use policy.

The Council opposes all major counterforce weapons on both sides (such as MX, Trident, Pershing II, SS-18, SS-19). It also "opposes all efforts to achieve nuclear superiority or to promote confidence in 'limited nuclear war.'"

At the conclusion of the document the bishops urged "direct and regular personal engagement of our church members with policymakers in foreign and defense policies of their government, and personal involvement of church leaders at every level in nurturing political action."

Reprinted from Turning Point.

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Berkeley Voters Nix Nukes

by Mike Hall

Berkeley became the nation's 130th nuclear-free zone (NFZ) by a 2-1 vote on an initiative measure Nov. 4. It is now the largest nuclear-free city in California and the second NFZ in the East Bay (Martinez was the first).

Marin County voters established California's first county-wide nuclear-free zone the same day by a 3-2 margin. A similar measure in Sonoma County lost to a heavily financed opposition campaign although winning 40 percent of the vote.

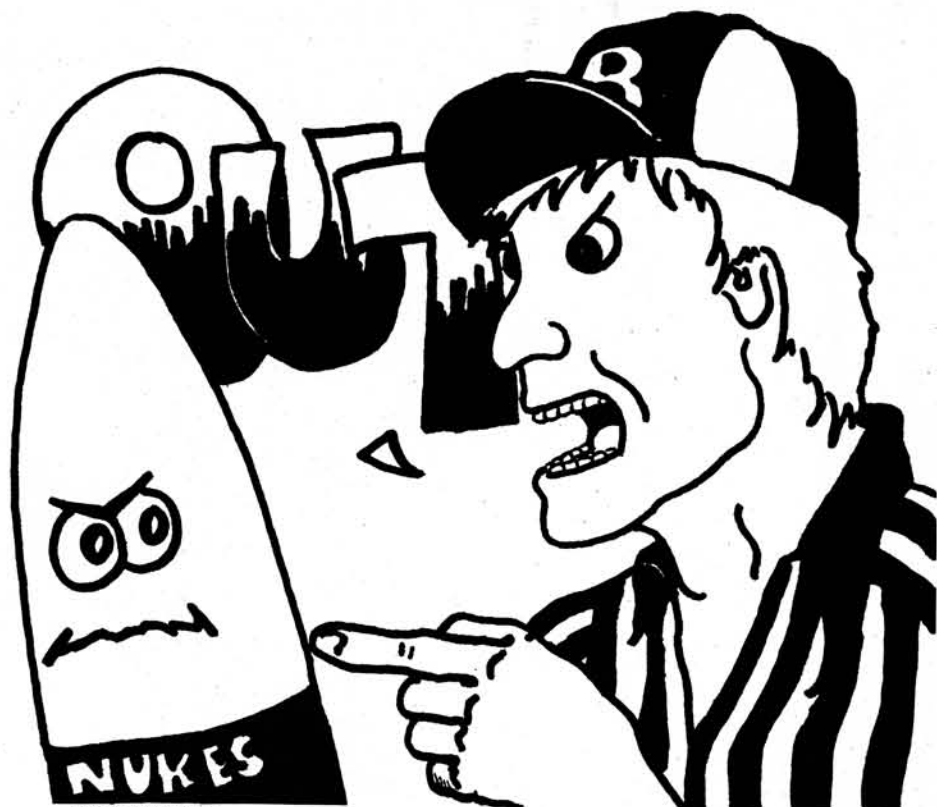
The Berkeley measure covers several broad areas and has teeth.

Nuclear weapons work cannot begin anew, and existing work must cease within two years. New reactors must not be built or existing ones operated after two years. (These provisions are aimed at University

of campaign director Micha Peled, by declaring its intention to divest and to refuse to buy goods and services from nuclear weapons contractors, it faces, like Berkeley, the challenge of working with the governing structures and bureaucrats.

The Sonoma County experience reveals how and from where the opposition may materialize. Pentagon contractors such as Hewlett-Packard and Optical Coating put up more than \$300,000 for a lost-jobs scare campaign under the name of "Citizens Against Economic Decline," outspending NFZ proponents by about 25 to 1. "Obviously, to some people, a Nuclear-Free Zone has more than symbolic value," noted Berkeley's Len Conly.

NFZ workers agree that the Nuclear Freeze, the Livermore Action Group and other anti-nuclear and major environmental groups laid indispensable groundwork



KAREN STACKPOLE

of California activities such as the Berkeley-based administration of the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos weapons laboratories, and the powerful campus TRIGA reactor situated near the Hayward fault.)

Transport of nuclear weapons and weapons components is regulated, food irradiation is prohibited and all irradiated food must be labeled.

Berkeley can no longer contract with companies manufacturing nuclear weapons and must divest from those it now deals with.

So-called "Community-Right-To-Know" provisions may help make the vote more than just symbolic. Legal precedent exists for local priority in cases of "immediate threat to the health and safety" of the people in a community.

While no prominent opposition surfaced during the Berkeley campaign, the county races were another story. The Marin measure succeeded despite relentlessly negative coverage from the local Marin Independent Journal, and strong opposition by one of the county board members.

Now that Marin has made itself "the first county west of the Mississippi to drop out of the nuclear arms race," in the words

for the Berkeley group's momentum and success, and they stressed the need to strengthen networking and political cooperation.

It is perhaps ironic that the country's latest nuclear-free zone may be, as a Berkeley committee member observed, the only one with a nuclear reactor (Etcheverry) in the middle of it.

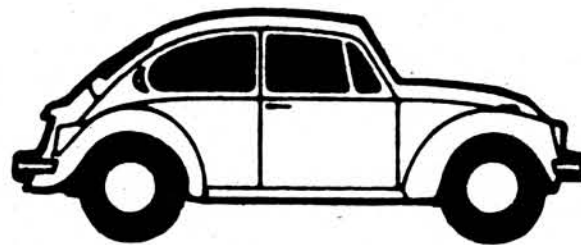
Reprinted from Turning Point.

Weapons Research?

Nuclear-Free Berkeley Committee members and their allies are investigating startling hints of weapons-related research in U.C.'s Etcheverry Reactor's last annual report filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

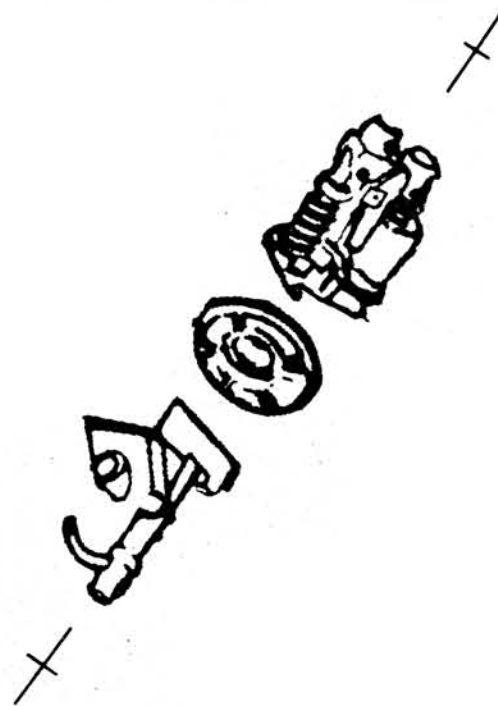
The report lists 193 experimental reactor runs conducted for such weapons contractors as Lockheed, Hughes, TRW, Motorola and Ford Aerospace.

It reports five emergency shutdowns during the year which "casts serious doubt" on the University's claims of safety and of no campus nuclear-weapons research, according to committee spokesperson Len Conly.



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Peace & Justice Calendar

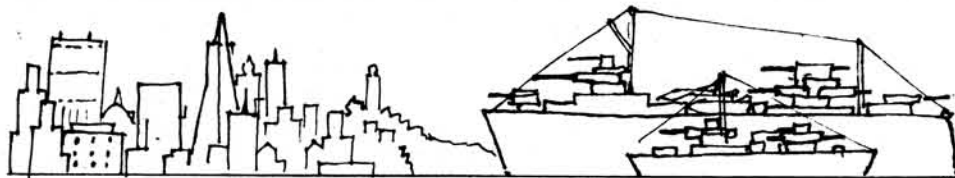
All events listed are in Santa Cruz, unless otherwise noted.

Calendar items must be typed, double spaced, and sent (along with any photos) to *The Monthly Planet*, 320-G Cedar St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

We must receive your listing no later than Tuesday, January 20, for inclusion in the February issue (publication date: Thursday, January 29).

THURSDAY DECEMBER 4

¿Qué sos Nicaragua? Slides, songs and poetry presented by Dorothy Grenada and Charles Gray in conjunction with the traveling exhibit on display at the Santa Cruz Public Library (see listing below for details on show). Potluck dinner at 6 pm (please bring your own place setting), followed by the program at 7 pm. Unitarian Universalist Fellowship, 6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos. Info: 423-9707.



THURSDAY DECEMBER 4 - WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 10

The Nicaragua Mobile Education Project announces the opening of ¿Qué sos Nicaragua?, a bilingual traveling exhibit of photography and poetry from Nicaragua which presents a vivid and moving portrait of the Nicaraguan people. The photos and poetry were gathered by Witness for Peace volunteers Dorothy Grenada and Charles Gray over an eight-month period in Nicaragua. On display at the Santa Cruz Public Library, main branch, 224 Church St. See calendar listings for Dec. 6 and Dec. 9 for related events.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 6

Benefit Concert: Sowing a New Life with the People of El Salvador, with Holly Near and Sweet Honey in the Rock. Berkeley Community Theatre. Info: (415) 549-2114 or (415) 861-0425.

Children's Music: Linda Arnold and her puppet friends will present a holiday concert for children at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center, 320 Cedar St., Santa Cruz. Show times are 11 am and 2 pm. Tickets: Kids, \$3 in advance, \$3.50 at the door. Adults, \$5 in advance, \$5.50 at the door. Children under 2 are free. Tickets available at Cymbaline Records, Cotton Tales, Trader Tots in

Socially Responsible Investment Symposium

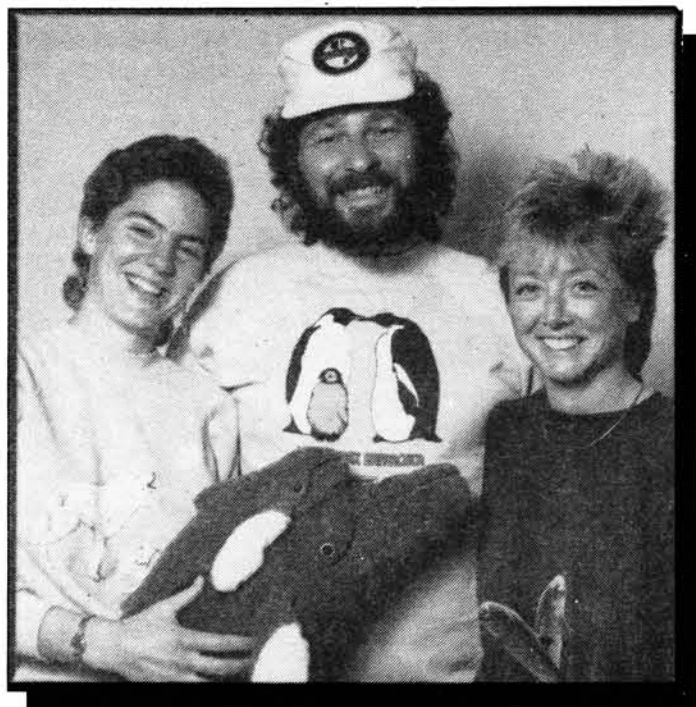
Amy Domini, author of "Ethical Investing" and Vice president of Franklin Research and Development in Boston, will provide the keynote address for a symposium on Socially Responsible Investment at Cabrillo College on Saturday, January 31.

Afternoon highlight will be a panel discussion on "Can California Afford Peace? Impact of Defense Dollars on the California Economy." Morning and afternoon workshops will center on social screening of stocks, bond and mutual funds, community investing, banks, savings and loans, credit unions, philanthropy, shareholder and consumer activism, and housing cooperatives.

The day-long symposium will focus on how and where to find information in order to make investment choices in line with an individual's ethical position and to provide a variety of choices not generally recognized.

Those wishing to attend are urged to register with Cabrillo College as early as possible since enrollment is limited. Registration is \$35 or \$25 for seniors and students. The event begins at 8:30 a.m. Call 425-7474 for more information.

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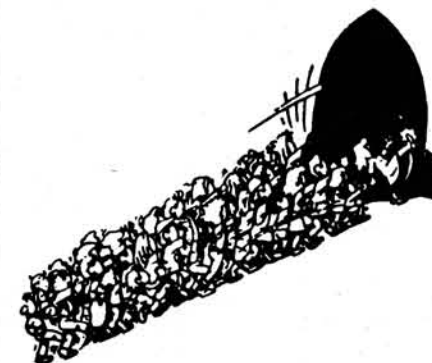
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Global Views Tour

Global Views is announcing the 1987 departures for its Himalayan Arts and Handicraft Tour February 7 - March 1 and its Buddhist Pilgrimage Tour, February 28 - March 21, 1987. Each group will be limited to a maximum enrollment of 18 people.

The Handicraft Tour will follow a similar itinerary to the tour of Nepalese and Northeast Indian craftspeople in February, 1986, which was highly acclaimed by the travelers who participated.

The Buddhist Pilgrimage Tour will be led by Chayim Barton, a Buddhist scholar who is also a professional psychologist. The trip will introduce travelers to traditional Buddhist culture in its Himalayan form. It will offer opportunities to participate in rituals and to understand and experience ways in which this tradition offers constructive alternatives to live in our own contemporary society with a peaceful and dynamic orientation. Mr. Barton, has extensive professional experience in facilitating this internal human process.

For registration or additional information call or write to: Global Views, 1948 Nugget Dr., Felton, CA 95018. (408) 335-9432.



Santa Cruz; Kaleidoscope and Pages Book Store in Capitola. Info: 425-7618.

¿Qué sos Nicaragua? Reception for this bilingual traveling exhibit which is on display at the Santa Cruz Public Library from Dec. 4-10 (see Dec. 4 calendar listing for details). Meet Dorothy Grenada and Charles Gray, the organizers of the show, and enjoy poetry, music and refreshments. 1:30-4:30 pm, Upstairs Meeting Room, Santa Cruz Public Library, 224 Church St.

"A Gospel Both Spiritual and Political". An evening with Richard Rohr, O.F.M. A benefit for Nevada Desert Experience (a faith-based, nonviolent, direct action organization seeking an end to nuclear

weapons testing). 8 pm. St. Elizabeth Church, 1500 34th Ave., Oakland. Donation at door. Info: (415) 535-2268.

SUNDAY DECEMBER 7

Psychic Fair. Psychic readers, palmists, spiritual channels, aura camera, crystals vendor and more. Monterey Bay Area psychics offer mini-readings for \$10 and up. 11 am - 6 pm, Seacliff Inn, 7500 Old Dominion Court, Aptos, across from Rancho del Mar Shopping Center at the Seacliff Beach exit off Hwy. 1. \$2 at door. Info: 462-2388 or 427-0946.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 9

¿Qué sos Nicaragua? Fund-raising dinner to enable this bilingual exhibit to travel to other communities across the U.S. (see Dec. 4 calendar listing for more info.). Dorothy Grenada and Charles Gray, organizers of the show, will speak and show slides of their trip to Nicaragua. Music by Paula Marcus and Wild Mountain Thyme. Poetry readings, sing-alongs, and good food as well! 6-9 pm, Loudon Nelson Center, corner of Laurel and Center, Santa Cruz. \$5-\$15 sliding scale, at the door. Info: 429-3504.

SUNDAY DECEMBER 14

Spacebridge of the Americas. Local satellite downlink will take place at 2 pm, Cabrillo College Theater, 6500 Soquel Dr., Aptos. Info: 425-1781.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31

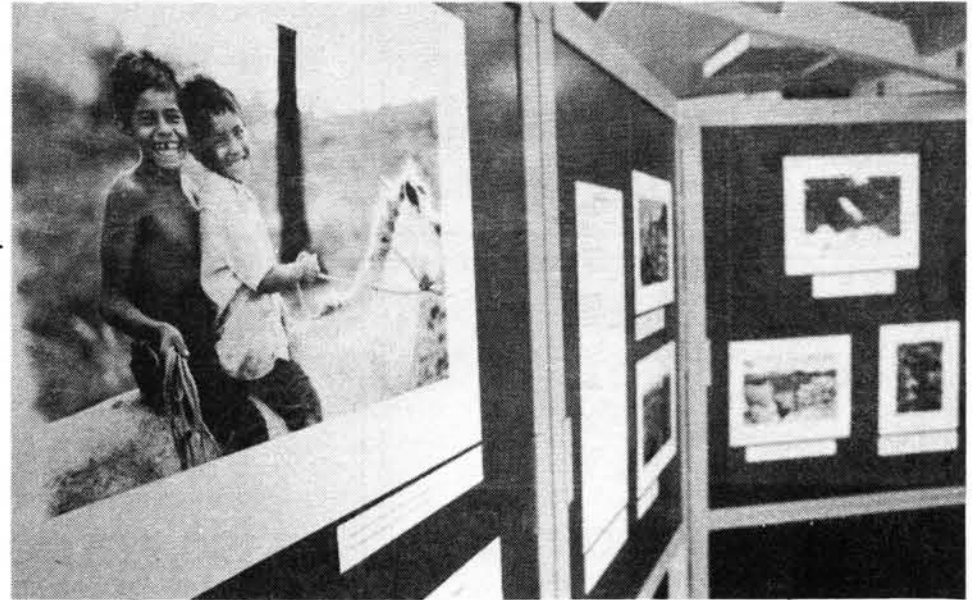
December 31st International/Local events to be celebrated in Santa Cruz: 4 am - Planetary Healing Meditation/Prayer; 4 pm - "First Earth Run" satellite hook-up with New York, Moscow, London, Tokyo, etc.; 5 pm - Planetary New Year Celebration. Music, dance, visual arts and drama as well. Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium, 307 Church St. Info: 458-1984.

FRIDAY JANUARY 16 - TUESDAY JANUARY 20

The Center for a Post-Modern World is sponsoring a conference which will focus on the central elements of a holistic post-modern worldview, and will host speakers in the areas of physics, philosophy, religion, parapsychology, political science, Buddhism and Native American traditions. To be held at the Sheraton Santa Barbara Hotel. Info: (805) 965-0366.

SATURDAY JANUARY 31

Santa Cruz Socially Responsible Investment Symposium. An all-day workshop at Cabrillo College. See box for details.



Que Sos Nicaragua? — A Bi-Lingual Exhibit appears at the Santa Cruz Public Library — Main Branch, 224 Church St., from Thursday, December 4 through Wednesday, December 10.

A Call For Entries!

Submissions are now being accepted for **Arts for a Better World.**

Themes: The Nuclear Arms Race, World Hunger, Civil Rights, Apartheid and other issues of local, national or international importance.

Submissions categories: Paintings, Prints, Photography, Sculpture, Mixed-Media, Music, Film, Video, Poetry, Performance and Site-Specific Installations.

The selection committee will include: Cecile N. McCann, Editor in Chief, Artweek, Inc.; Michael S. Bell, Curator/Art Historian; Trinh T. Minh-Ha, Filmmaker/Professor of Cinema; and John High, Poet/Translator.

Submissions deadline: February 6, 1987, 6 p.m.

Exhibition place: San Francisco State University Student Union

Exhibition date: May 4 - June 1, 1987

To receive a detailed submissions flyer, please call the San Francisco Freeze at (415) 621-0858 or the SFSU Student Union Art Gallery at (415) 469-2580.

Arts for a Better World is co-sponsored by the San Francisco Nuclear Weapons Freeze and the SFSU Student Union Association.

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 1987 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:

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Yes! I want to join the Nuclear Weapons Freeze for 1987. Enclosed are my dues of:

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- Enclosed is an additional contribution of \$_____.

Yes! I want to get more involved. I'm interested in the following volunteer task(s):

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- Tabling Events Other _____

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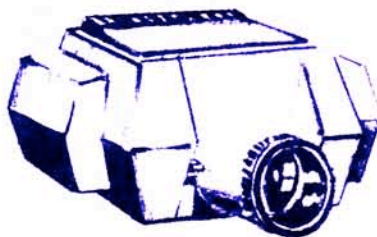
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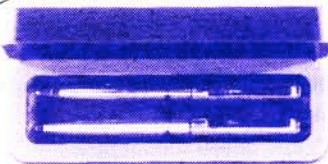
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