

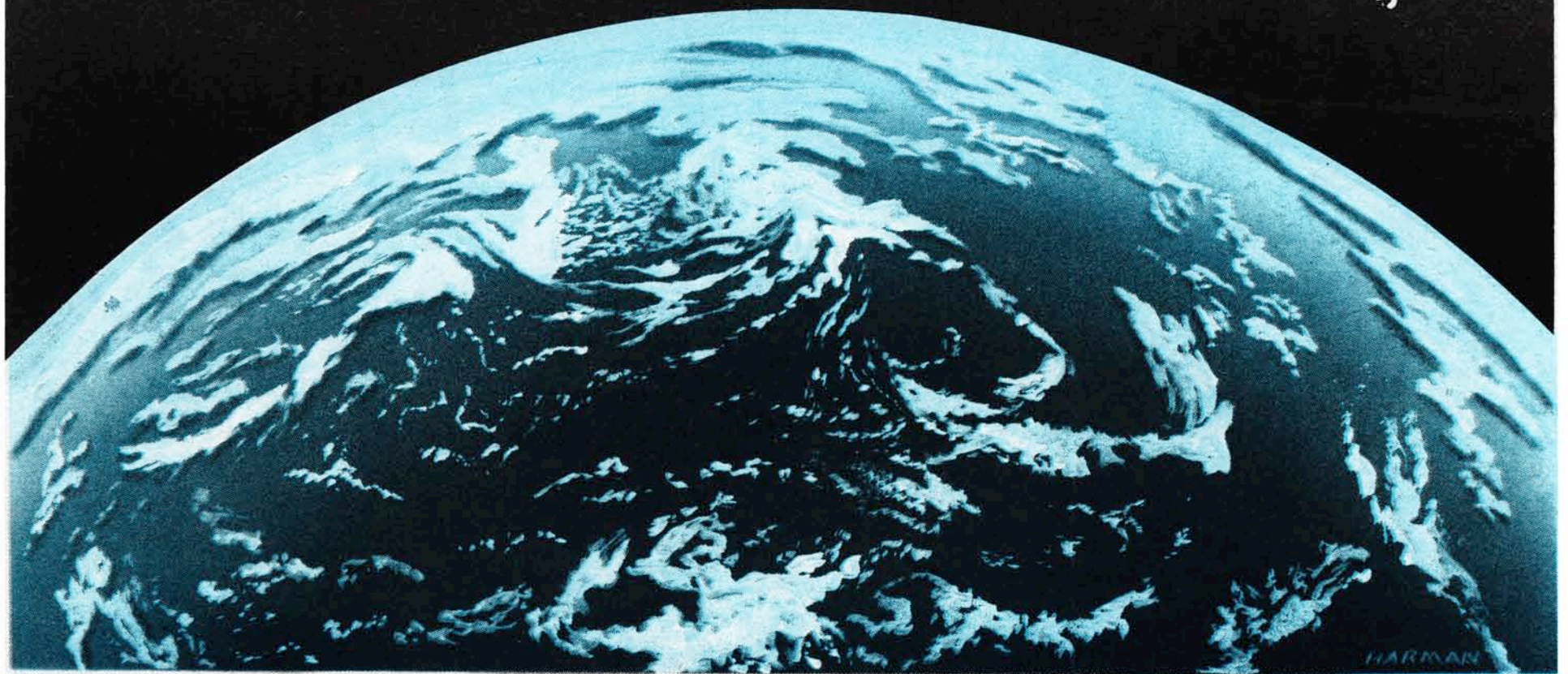
April 1987

Volume 3, Number 3

MONTHLY PLANET

Space:

The Final Frontier? Or The Final Battlefield?



The MONTHLY PLANET

c/o Nuclear Weapons Freeze

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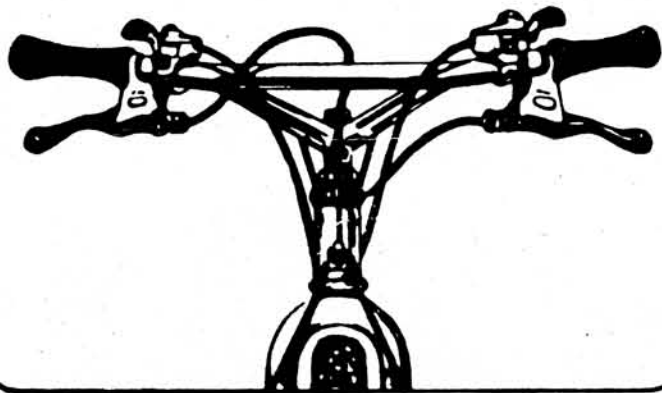
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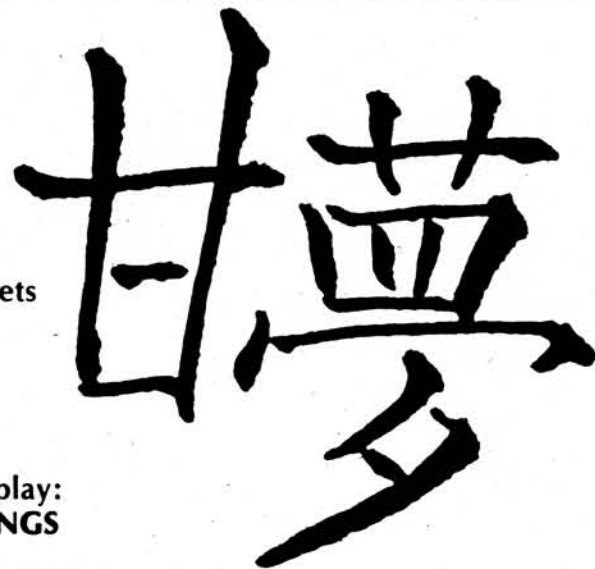
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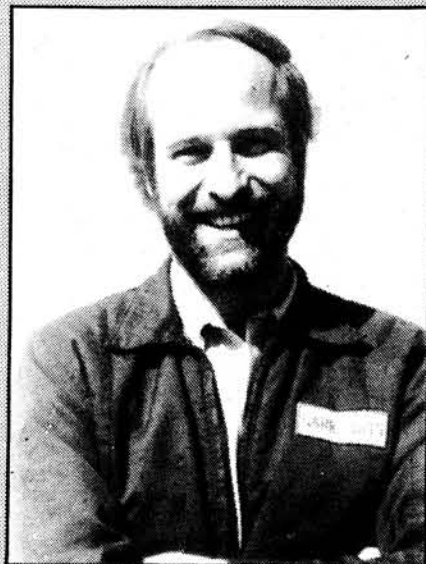


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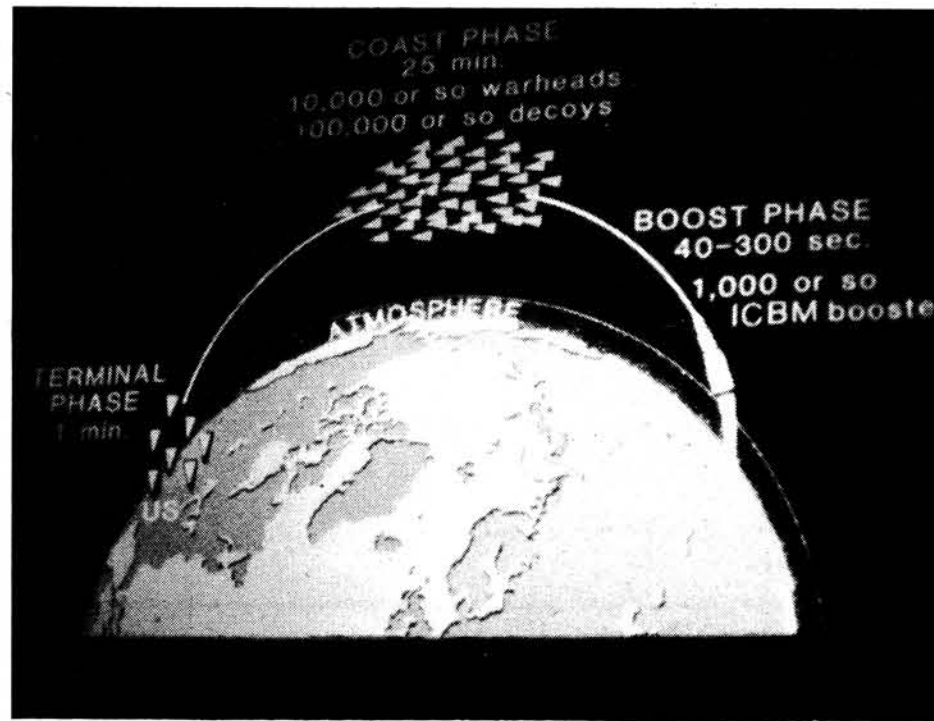
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Tuesday, April 21

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(no phone calls, please)

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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.

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The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

In December, 1986, the National Conference of the Freeze adopted the current long-term goal of the Campaign: Enactment of a bilateral, comprehensive Freeze as an essential verifiable step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war; and the phased mutual reductions of nuclear weapons, beginning with U.S and Soviet ballistic missiles. These goals are concrete steps toward a vision of a world without nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Achieving the elimination of nuclear arsenals should be accompanied by an end to the cold war, sharp mutual reductions in conventional forces, conversion to a peace economy, and establishment of common security among the nations of the world.

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.

Bury The Bomb

Dear Freeze,

When I read the article "No Laughing Matter" in the *Planet*, I was touched. I think Susan Strong has the right idea about Americans not reading serious articles in their spare time. I thought her article was thought-provoking and the more I thought about it the more I think maybe you should use more "humor" to move the masses. Keep up the good work. (It's a proven fact—people do retain more when it's learned without pressure.)

I'm tired of being misled and kept in a "constant state of paranoia" by our officials or whomever. I don't believe the everyday working people of any nation want a nuclear war, whether it's started by an offensive bomb or a defensive bomb. I'd like to attend a real missile funeral followed by a nice Irish wake—then on to living.

One of the biggest blessings of my life was to watch all my children grow up and develop into adult human beings—doing their own things and being their own persons. I find it very hard

to accept that when they have their children, the threat of the bomb is always there—they will be able to see their children grow up and have their grandchildren and so on down the line!

But no matter whose kids they are, they deserve the freedom of thinking our world will go on and will not be blown to bits by someone pushing a button. I saw the movie "The Gods Must Be Crazy" and it left me wishing we could go back to an easier emotional time. Sure our ancestors had a harder physical time but at least they had some control of their destiny.

Enough of my moralizing. I admire what you are doing; keep it up. Maybe somehow we will overcome and we'll have that funeral.

Sincerely,

Sue Reber
Sinking Spring, PA

P.S. I also enjoy the Planet Poetry.



Can't Take A Joke?

Dear Freeze,

After reading Eric Kleinspehn's letter to the editor in the last *Monthly Planet* which criticized my column of the previous issue ("No Laughing Matter"), I discovered to my surprise that his purpose was to accuse me of elitism.

According to the real dictionary, an "elite" is defined as: a) the choice part, especially a socially superior group, or b) a powerful minority group, as in a power inside the government. Well, would we were the latter. I do think, however, that anyone who commits any significant part of his or her life to the struggle against war, injustice, or ecological disaster is an unusually fine person. I would cheerfully see the entire country become members of such an elite, in which case we would be able to live up to the national dream we have had of ourselves since the Mayflower, that we are morally superior. In fact, that is what we peace activists are trying to produce—a country that lives up to its dream.

If we didn't all believe that it is possible, myself included, we wouldn't be working so hard. So if the American people are capable of better than Star Wars, why don't we have it now? We activists have been writing and speaking like mad. One distinct possibility might be that we are communicating in the wrong mode. The majority may not have heard us yet.

Very well-known statistics show that the average American watches about eight hours of TV a day. This is already a recognized problem in the field of American elementary education. You can't just assume that incoming children have read or heard any of the old childhood classics.

Americans are as smart and as good as ever, or at least I hope so, but most of them choose to get their information from TV. On TV the administration has been running 10-second cartoons in favor of Star Wars, and, to all appearances, succeeding. We can't afford much TV. Americans also prefer their disasters wrapped in wit or humor. It makes things bearable, and what is bearable can be dealt with somehow. What is the matter with that? We need a lot more of it ourselves. And the media will pick up a small but witty demonstration much faster and with more play than a routine one. This, very simply, is what I was trying to say in my article.

As for the longish fable which begins Mr. Kleinspehn's letter, I will say next to nothing. My goal was to address a real problem, painfully familiar to us all, and to make some constructive suggestions about new methods. To suggest humor as a strategy without even trying to show a trace of wit myself would have been a mistake. Perhaps my attempt at wit misfired; the same might also be said of Mr. Kleinspehn. To err is human.

Sincerely,
Susan Strong
Orinda

Mother's Day Spirit

Dear Freeze,

"We will be with you in spirit at the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site." This is the message I brought back from the women's peace groups in Moscow, East and West Berlin, and Helsinki, to hundreds of women who will be demanding a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, May 10.

We were a group of 16 women who traveled to Europe to dialogue with women peace activists. During these two weeks in March, the numerous meetings, seminars, home hospitality, and common concerns for the fate of our planet created deep bonds of friendship. These bonds increased our respect for each other's culture, nurtured all of us in the vision that we will see the end of war games and posturing by superpowers. These dedicated women of peace, surrounded by nuclear missiles, dared to hope that our voices will be heard on Mother's Day.

I assured them that, as a member of the Mother's Day Task Force, their message will be an inspiration as we urge all women to join our Mother's Day Action, May 8-10, at the Nevada Test Site. We can be contacted at 423-9707 or 688-0898.

Ruth Hunter
Santa Cruz



Get Off Your Duff

Dear Freeze,

In the last two and a half months, since I became disabled, I have spent a lot of time attending peace actions: meetings, forums, vigils, rallies and such. It has been enlightening to say the least. Yet with enlightenment comes a certain amount of dread. Time is critical, as we all know. And we are at a very critical stage in the history of the world. In this year we have the opportunity to determine how we will live for the next 20 years or so. The Reagan administration wants to move the Arms Race to space. This means testing, deployment and billions of dollars and jobs allocated to the Department of Defense which once implemented cannot be so easily reversed. If there was ever a time to pressure your representative, it is now. Leon Panetta and the House basically do not wish to continue with nuclear testing or the deployment of Star Wars, but the Senate needs your input. Get off your duff and let the House know you want them to back HR12 and the Senate to back S472. Stop praising Peacemakers and be one yourself or kiss 50 million years of evolution good-bye. Thank you.

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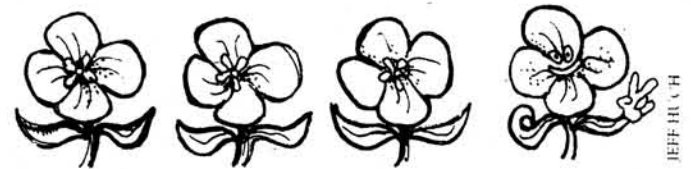
Spring Breathes New Life Into The Peace Movement

by Terry Teitelbaum

Spring is in the air. It is the season of growth and renewed appreciation for the beauty of our planet. There's something else in the air as well. For the first time in more than two years, two pages of "Peace & Justice Calendar" in *The Monthly Planet* weren't enough to contain all the "peace & justice" events and activities scheduled. And the bulletin board in the Freeze office is a rainbow panoply of compelling fliers and posters making competition for space fierce. There's a lot going on.

As people emerge from their winter dormancy, they are greeted with many ways to get involved in movements for social change. Whatever vision of a peaceful planet they hold, there is some activity in which they can participate to help them realize it. Here are just a few:

- There is the "Making The Connections" forum to explore how military intervention affects women and children in both the United States and Central America. It takes place on Saturday, April 11.
- The Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice will hold its annual March and Rally in both San Francisco and Washington, D.C. The themes: U.S. Out of Central America; Freeze and Reverse the Arms Race; End U.S. Support for Apartheid; and Jobs and Justice, Not War. Participation in the April 25 March and Rally is expected to rival that of the 1985 and 1986 mobilizations in which tens of thousands of people took to the streets for peace and justice.
- Women all over the country are planning the "Mother's Day Action" at the Nevada Test Site to protest nuclear testing on Mother's Day weekend, May 8-10. Women have traditionally been a powerful force for peace. They are once again exercising that power to effect change to save our greatest mother, the Earth.
- Closer to home, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze is holding its Sixth Annual Walk-a-thon. Once again it will be a March For A Test Ban followed by a rally in San Lorenzo



Park. The phone at the Freeze is already ringing off the hook with calls from prospective walkers. It's Santa Cruz' opportunity to show the world it wants an end to the nuclear arms race and that peace is a local issue.

• For those seeking common ground with conservatives, liberals, progressives and the unlabelled, there's Peace Day on Sunday, May 31. What everyone at Peace Day has in common is the desire of peace in all its various forms and visions. It's a day to celebrate our peaceful nature and our hopes for a life-affirming future with educational tables, games, food and music.

While groups and individuals are busy planning such activities, they are experiencing an upsurge in interest from the community to get involved. Canvassers going door to door for the Freeze are being met with enthusiastic responses from people anxious to get involved and make a difference. The Coalition for Nicaragua has been overwhelmed by people eager to reserve seats on the quickly-filling buses going to the Spring Mobilization on April 25 in San Francisco. And just about every local "peace and justice" organization is either looking for office space for the first time or for larger offices to accommodate their increased workload and burgeoning volunteer forces.

Peace is in the air. We don't have to agree on what it looks like; we only need to acknowledge that it's a process and that nuclear weapons are not the way to get it. Those of us who facilitate that process through organizing are experiencing a boom in support. And those of us who seek ways to express our hopes and expend energy for peace now have ample opportunity to make the slogans on their bumper stickers come true. Go ahead, give peace a chance — let it begin with you — be all you can be and work for peace.

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In The Sixth Annual

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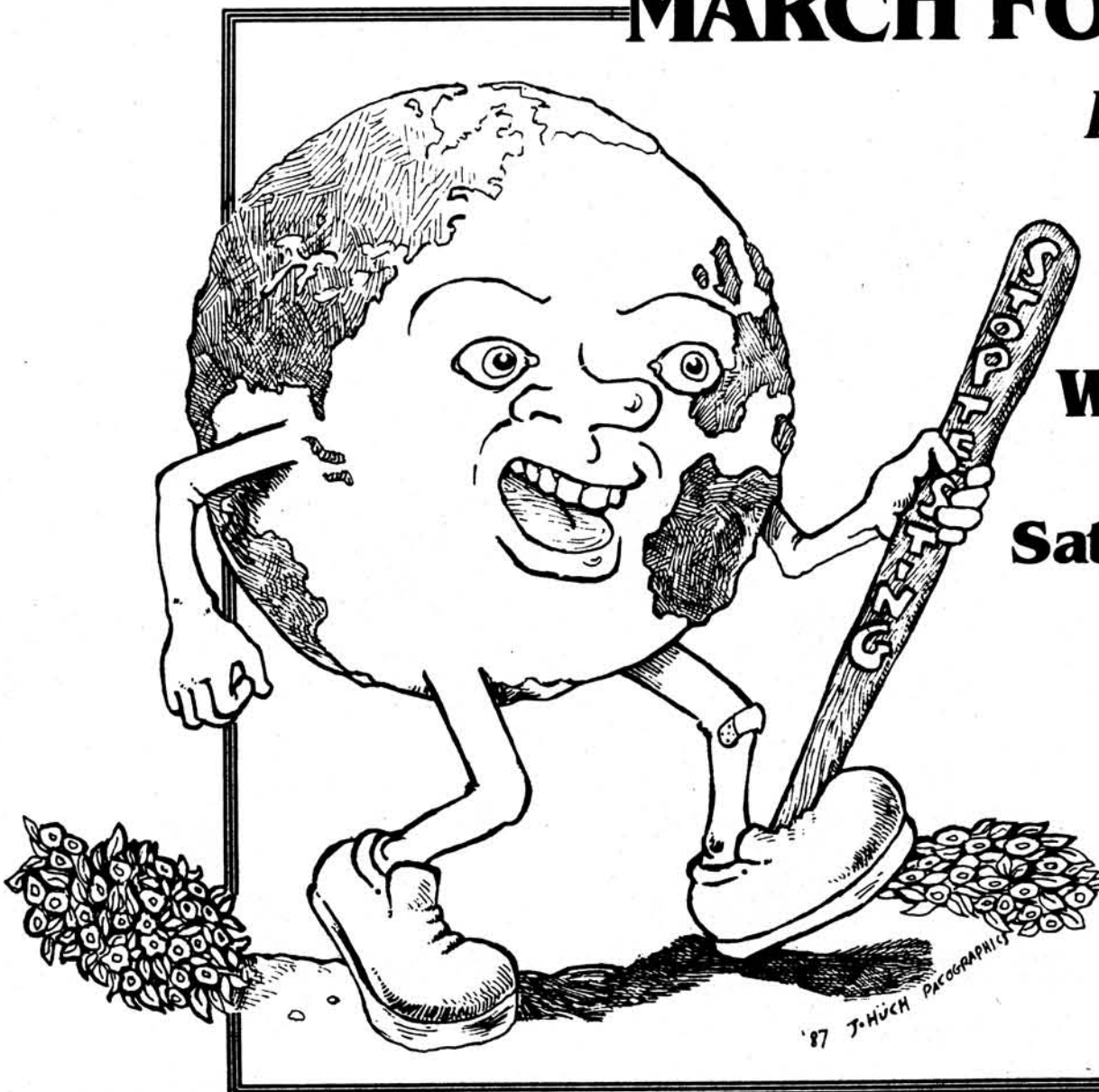
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Hot Flashes

by Ronald A. Lampi

The Beginning Of The End

A year later, the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl is still taking its toll in worldwide public opinion concerning nuclear power. The privately funded research organization The Worldwatch Institute has recently published a report entitled "Reassessing Nuclear Power: The Fallout from Chernobyl." What the institute found was that public opinion on nuclear power continued its downward slide. Quoted in *The New York Times*, the report said, "Over two-thirds of the people in most countries are now against building more nuclear plants, numbers that have increased significantly since Chernobyl. Indeed, about half the people of Europe favor the shutdown of existing facilities."

Today, 15 percent of the world's electricity is nuclear power generated. The report forecasted that that figure could drop by the year 2000. Public support in the United States for more nuclear development was 64 percent in 1975; in 1986, it was 19 percent. The U.S. nuclear construction business, the report claimed, is on a course of "impending collapse."

Every new order for plant construction since 1974 has resulted in cancellation. "The United States led the world into the nuclear age and now appears to be leading it out," the report concluded.

The report made clear, though, that public mistrust of nuclear power had already been developing before the Chernobyl accident, though it "was an event of major historical proportions that later generations will undoubtedly mark as a milestone of the 20th century." One important outcome of the accident the report also mentioned was that countries were now greatly aware of their moral responsibility regarding the dangers of nuclear power not only to their own citizens but to those of other, neighboring countries as well.

Who's Cheating Now?

A recent disclosure has revealed that the United States probably did violate a nuclear testing moratorium agreed upon with the Soviet Union from 1958 to 1961. Amidst fears that some weapons had safety defects, unnoticed before the moratorium went into effect, President Eisenhower gave the okay to conduct secret tests involving

nuclear materials. The 46 underground tests were conducted at Los Alamos and the Nevada Test Site. They were said to be so small that Eisenhower and his advisors did not consider them significant enough to be banned by the moratorium's restrictions. Yet, there was enough concern that they could be viewed as violations that they were kept secret and only recently have reached public attention, in a report issued by the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The Soviet Union, of course, does view the tests as violations, countering U.S. claims that it has been the one cheating on arms control pacts.

School Booked

The first criminal charge ever filed against a major research facility in California for radiation safety violations was recently brought against the University of Southern California. The 179-count charge was filed not only against the school but against individual researchers in the biomedical field as well. USC had been cited for violations by the state's Department of Health Services in previous years, but this time the state decided to prosecute. The counts mainly involved inadequate training, failure to examine personnel for radiation exposure, carelessness in the handling of radioactive materials, and discrepancies in record keeping.

The University of California, San Francisco has also been cited for safety violations, though the state has still not decided what action will be taken. One incident involved the spill of a radioactive cesium 137 capsule in an elevator at the university's Medical Center that went unnoticed for over two hours.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ultimate authority over the control of radioactive substances in the country, but in California the Department of Health Services enforces the federal commission's regulations.



CHRISTOPHER PALERMO

Hooked On Plutonium

Responding to the testimony of General Accounting Office officials, the Department of Energy has announced that three reactors at its Savannah River complex will have their power cut by over half of what they were operating at a year ago.

The GAO has been investigating the safety of the government's reactors and recently presented its testimony to Congress. It found that for seven years the plutonium-producing plants had been operating with a safety inadequacy that had posed a serious risk of meltdown if an accident to the cooling system had ever occurred. In 1979 an error had been made by the company contracted to operate the reactors when it measured the efficiency of the emergency core cooling system; it was only discovered in recent months.

A fourth reactor at Savannah River, South Carolina has been shut down since 1985 because a crack in its containment structure had been found. The N-Reactor at Hanford, Washington was also shut down in January of this year for safety improvements. As a result of these developments, the government's plutonium production will be greatly reduced.

All of this is putting pressure on a 30-year principle that has kept civilian and military reactors distinct. The Energy Department is expected to present to Congress a proposal for converting an unfinished civilian reactor at Hanford into a military one as a solution to its reduced capacities. The repercussions of this around the world could be serious. Other countries with civilian reactors that are not members of the nuclear weapons club have held to the same principle at the request of the United States. If the United States now decides to break it, they may also, jeopardizing all of the existing nuclear non-proliferation agreements.

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Warhead Heads

Nuclear warheads are apparently still the preferred weapon of choice. A new missile system, designed as a conventional weapon and intended to help balance conventional forces in Europe, is now being eyed by the Pentagon as the perfect missile for nuclear warheads to replace the Army's aging Lance missiles in Europe. Claiming savings in time and money, Pentagon officials are asking permission from Congress for the change in plans. Up to now, a congressional ban has kept nuclear warheads out of the new missile's design.

The new missile is called the Army Tactical Missile System. Having a flight path of less than 200 miles, it is considered a short-range missile, with great mobility and accuracy. One thousand of the weapons have been requested at a cost of \$1.5 billion.

The new proposal for the missile has actually been submitted by the Pentagon before, but again comes at a time when arms talks on medium-range missiles in Europe are going on. The question will be, what to do about the short-range, or, as they are called, tactical missiles? Any ban on medium-range missiles will naturally place greater importance on the balance of conventional and tactical nuclear forces. The irony is that the Army Tactical Missile System was originally intended to strengthen Europe's conventional forces and to offset the nuclear threat. The Pentagon now would rather it become a valuable new weapon *behind* that threat.

"Administrative Error"

Earlier this year the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued a surprising statement: The Soviets, who had not conducted a nuclear test in over 18 months, had pulled ahead of the U.S. in nuclear warhead technology. During that time, the United States conducted 26 tests. How was it possible that the Soviet Union had pulled ahead? This was especially puzzling given that last year's assessment indicated that both sides in this technology were "equal."

The rationale offered for this year's assessment was that the Soviets were further ahead than was earlier supposed, and that they could afford to carry on a testing moratorium. It only made sense, the Joint Chiefs concluded. But after 26 U.S. tests, the Soviets were *still* ahead?

Not everyone bought the story. Questions and criticisms came from members of Congress and experts on nuclear weapons technology. Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, was among those who found it puzzling; he sent a letter of inquiry to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., asking for clarification. In response, the Joint Chiefs have issued a new statement, essentially backing down. Admiral Crowe said that "no substantive reason could be identified" to justify the earlier assessment. He excused it as an "administrative error."



Job Security

When most communities learn that their locality has been chosen for a possible nuclear waste dump site, they shudder and protest. But this is not the case in three communities in the Mojave Desert of California. Needles, Baker, and Trona are all *contending* for the low-level radioactive dump site that the firm U.S. Ecology plans to build in one of their localities. The reason—*jobs*. Each community wants the possibly 40 permanent jobs that the dump site would create. It comes as some relief to the firm that the idea of such a dump is not being met with all-out resistance, but, rather, in this case, open arms.

The dump will store all of California's low-level nuclear waste materials, including waste medical supplies, mostly from laboratories and hospitals. Plans are to open it by 1990.

ELLEN HODGES



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Tables Turn In ABM Debate

by Shelly D'Amour

Charging that the process employed by the Reagan administration to reinterpret the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty was "fatally flawed," a conservative senator has become an unlikely leader in the fight to save the 1972 treaty.

Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA), chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee and an acknowledged expert in weapons issues, has become a key opponent to President Reagan's attempt to broaden the traditional interpretation of the treaty. The administration claims that the terms of the treaty allow for the testing and deployment of space-based systems, such as the Star Wars program.

At issue is a 1985 report by State Department legal advisor Abraham Sofaer. Mr. Sofaer was directed to research and write an opinion piece concerning how a broader interpretation of the ABM treaty might be justified.

Senator Nunn has charged that the report leaves out critical, factual information, and distorts the intended interpretation of Congress and the Nixon administration at the time the treaty was ratified. The Sofaer report claims that the treaty applies only to systems that were in existence at the time of ratification, and not to future technologies. Nunn responded that the "Nixon administration had presented the Senate with a restrictive interpretation and the Senate had approved the treaty on this

understanding."

Senator Pete Wilson (R-CA), who studied the records of the negotiation sessions, has his own theory. Wilson claims that his reading of the record leads him to believe that the U.S. negotiators were unable to get the Soviets to agree to a narrow interpretation of the treaty, but, during the ratification hearings, told the Nixon administration and the Senate that they had, in fact, reached this understand-

The administration claims that the Soviets in fact only began to insist on a narrow interpretation of the treaty after the U.S. announced its intentions to view the document in a broader light. However, Senator Nunn stated that Sofaer had "not identified any official statement before October 1985 in which the U.S. government" itself actually "took the position that the treaty permitted testing and development" of military systems in space.

traditional interpretation of the treaty because of the constitutional issues involved might otherwise vote to scrap the treaty entirely if it came to a straight vote on the treaty itself. Some would prefer that the administration abrogate the treaty entirely. Others are trying subtler ways to undermine the treaty's intent.

One such "compromise" is being proposed by Senator Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee. Gore is proposing a 12- to 18-month "cooling off" period in which the Senate would not try to pass legislation mandating a strict interpretation of the treaty, and the administration would not conduct any Star Wars tests that would violate the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty. The administration would also authorize its negotiators to reopen a discussion with the Soviet negotiators to try to get them to approve a broader interpretation of the treaty. Finally, the administration would agree to drop its demand for a second vote on the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, which are currently before the Senate pending ratification. In return, the Senate would be expected to support what is termed a "respectable" (but unspecified) level of funding for Star Wars.

Gore claims that his compromise would put off what is sure to be a dramatic confrontation between the Senate and the White House, and would temporarily stop the administration from adopting a broader view of the treaty. Unstated by Gore, however, is that his approach would also give the administration time to win public support for its views. It will also stall progress at Geneva considerably by reintroducing an element for discussion that was supposedly decided upon 15 years ago.

There are various legislative vehicles being introduced in the Senate to maintain the integrity of the ABM treaty (see this issue's Legislative Update for details). The administration is merely testing the congressional waters right now, and the Senate can probably expect to win the first round. However, the real fight to save the ABM treaty is only just beginning.

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

The administration claims that the terms of the treaty allow for the testing and deployment of space-based systems, such as the Star Wars program.

ing with the Soviet Union. An incredulous Senator Nunn responded that this would mean that there are two separate sets of understandings: one between the U.S. negotiators and the Soviet Union (of a looser interpretation), and one between the U.S. negotiators and the U.S. Senate (of a stricter interpretation). Also, another question comes to mind: why would the Soviets sit quietly by and allow the U.S. Senate to ratify a treaty with an understanding that the Soviets had vociferously objected to at the bargaining table?

A related issue has to do with the constitutional questions involved. Under the U.S. Constitution, the Senate alone has the power to enter into treaties with foreign governments. If the Senate indeed entered into the ABM treaty with the understanding that it strictly prohibited the development of any space-based military system, and if the Reagan administration unilaterally decides to implement a broader interpretation, then the administration would be guilty of breaching the separation of powers. Senator Nunn has warned that such an action on the part of the administration would provoke "a constitutional confrontation of profound dimensions." Nunn continues, "the Senate would have to develop an appropriate response or risk having its role in the treaty-making process become meaningless."

The battle lines between Congress and the administration are being drawn. However, the Senate fight to "save" the ABM treaty may have more to do with maintaining the integrity of a process and of a document already in existence than it has to do with actual Senate support for the ABM treaty itself. Nunn himself says that he supports the treaty "for now," and has framed his opposition to the administration primarily in constitutional terms. Senators who are currently supportive of a



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Peacesat On Earth (part II)

by Susan C. Strong

Last month in this column Peacesat, or ISMA the International Satellite Monitoring Agency, was presented as an idea whose time had come. Threatened by "weaponized" space as we are, we could choose the alternative prospect: a cooperative global commons devoted to deterrence through free information and to protective monitoring of the whole planet's ecological system. If we allow the "weaponization" of space, experts agree, arms control monitoring will become impossible.

The biggest problem with anything in space seems to be the nature of its connection to earth. Conversely, in order to get anything substantial into space, it has to be very well grounded on earth. So now it is time to ask about the status of the "Peacesat" concept here on the earth today.

The original concept, based on the model of air traffic control systems, was developed by Howard Kurtz and his wife, the late Harriet Kurtz. He is a former airline executive and president of War Control Planners, Inc.; she was a theologian. France's Giscard d'Estaing proposed it in 1978 to the United Nations. A U.N. study of the technical, legal, and financial aspects completed in 1982 found the project "feasible and desirable." Since then, the U.S., Soviet, and British governments have been consistently cool to the concept, because it would involve giving up their monopoly of strategic information.

France, which is still adamantly opposed to space weapons, has set up an alternative technology group called Eureka and persuaded 10 European nations to choose its civilian model for high tech research and development over Star Wars development. The French civilian satellite, nicknamed SPOT, can "see" anything 30 feet wide and up (U.S. intelligence machines are said to be in the range of a few inches). The French machine could be used both for military monitoring and civilian information gathering; today anyone can buy the pictures for about a dollar an acre. They show more detail than U.S. civilian satellite Landsat photographs, which only "see" objects 30 meters or 100 feet wide, a figure regulated by the Pentagon.

When Dr. Robert Bowman, President of the Institute for Space and Strategic Studies, was in California recently on a Star Wars lecture tour, he was asked what he knew about the current status of Peacesat as an idea in the United States. While he speaks favorably of something that sounds like Peacesat in his talks and his book, *Star Wars, Defense or Death Star?*, to the best of his knowledge the U.N.—derived concept is only being explored by the Global Parliamentarians and the Five Continent Initiative Groups. He felt that the most likely means by which such an international, cooperative satellite venture could be implemented, from an American viewpoint, was through Intelsat.



BECKY FUSON

Intelsat is the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization. When Beyond War or anyone else does a "space bridge," it is through Intelsat. The system results from a 1962 act of the U.S. Congress which created a hybrid governmental-commercial organization called Comsat (Communications Satellite Corporation). Comsat was given the task of coordinating with other countries on the creation of an international commercial satellite organization, Intelsat. Becoming independent in 1971, Intelsat comprises over 100 countries; Comsat retains 28 percent of it as the U.S. share.

What Congress has done once it can do again. On the spur of the moment, Bowman suggested two broad avenues of approach. The first would be to duplicate the process of creating Comsat: have Congress charter a U.S. version of Peacesat, which would coordinate the development of the larger international body. The second method he described would involve going directly to Intelsat and proposing Peacesat or ISMA as a new division dedicated to earth monitoring, under the supervision of the existing board of governors.

Bowman's response reflected an additional assumption: anything that comes from outside—from the U.N., or from the Soviets, such as the U.S.S.R.'s Starpeace proposal—will probably not work with the majority of the American public. There has to be an American proposal. And there is another reason for an American proposal. Star Wars is an American proposal. We need an equally red-blooded, apple pie version of the alternative solution. Bowman thought that such congressmembers as Tom Downey, Les Aspin, Mel Levine or George Brown could be interested in a bill on the subject. Both John Holdren and Keith Miller of U.C. Berkeley and the SDI Roundtable think the idea has promise. The actual bill could be prepared by a group such as the Union of Concerned Scientists. It may be even better to find a moderate Republican think tank to do it. Any offers?

In addition, such a thing could probably only happen if such institutes or think tanks had advance assurances that the peace movement would be willing to lobby for such a bill, were it drawn up. In Chicago last December the Freeze voted for a vision: an end to nuclear weapons by the year 2000. One way to actually get there may be to show the public, with a graphic concrete concept, what kind of alternative world that would be. It would mean space preserved as a peaceful global commons around us all, a truly protective shield made of "eyes in the sky," not bombs.

(Next month: existing legislative proposals or agreements concerning preservation of space as a global commons.)

Susan C. Strong chairs the Northern California Freeze Campaign.

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Military Issues Heat Up In Washington

Budget

Congress and the Reagan administration are headed on a collision course over military spending as the House and Senate consider the 1988 Defense Authorization Bill. The authorizations process determines what items will be funded, and sets spending limits, for fiscal year 1988, which begins October 1 of this year.

The Pentagon had requested \$312 billion. A House budget committee slashed that figure by \$23 billion and approved a budget of \$288.7 billion. Similar deliberations are now occurring in the Senate. Floor votes on the budget resolution are expected to occur after the Easter recess, sometime in late April.

One notable change this year is that the now Democratic-controlled Senate is sponsoring more arms control initiatives. Nevertheless, arms control advocates can still expect an uphill fight in the Senate over such issues as nuclear weapons testing, the ASAT moratorium, Star Wars and SALT II.

Also, a House appropriations committee is considering requests by the administration for additional monies to supplement funds that have already been appropriated

for fiscal year 1987. Amendments will be offered to this Supplemental Appropriations Bill that would cut off funding for nuclear weapons testing and force compliance with the SALT II treaty. A floor vote is expected on April 2. If the amendments fail at this time, they will be offered again during the

House, a non-binding resolution calling on the administration to adhere to the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty will be offered by Rep. Fascell, sometime before the Easter recess. Passage of this resolution will test the House's willingness to do battle with the president on this issue, and give the

... arms control advocates can still expect an uphill fight in the Senate over such issues as nuclear weapons testing, the ASAT moratorium, Star Wars, and SALT II.

debate on the fiscal year 1988 Authorizations Bill.

ABM Treaty

Attempts by the Reagan administration to "reinterpret" the 1972 ABM treaty in order to allow for the testing and deployment of the Star Wars system have been met with alarm. There are currently at least five potential legislative vehicles for resisting the administration on this issue. In the

House Democratic leadership a sense of the kind of congressional support they can expect to garner for the tougher legislation that is soon to follow.

Sometime in mid to late April, the House will also vote on House Joint Resolution 42 (H.J.Res. 42). Sponsored by Representatives AuCoin and Dicks, this would mandate a strict interpretation of the ABM treaty and prohibit the development, testing and deployment of any space-based system. A companion piece, S.522, will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Levin.

In a similar vein, Senator Biden is expected to introduce legislation defining all ABM systems as inconsistent with the treaty. Furthermore, his legislation would make plain that the U.S. government (in this case the Reagan administration) is bound to adhere to the Senate interpretation of a treaty, and is not empowered to unilaterally develop and implement interpretations that are contrary to those understood by the Senate at the time the treaties were ratified.

Finally, Rep. AuCoin will also introduce H.J.282, which would specifically prohibit the testing of the Airborne Optical Adjunct, a component of the Star Wars system. The Pentagon would like to test the adjunct this year. To do so would violate the provisions of the ABM treaty.

ACTION: Contact your representatives and senators and tell them to support any legislation aimed at maintaining a strict interpretation of the ABM treaty. Senator Pete Wilson especially needs to hear from you on this issue.

SALT II

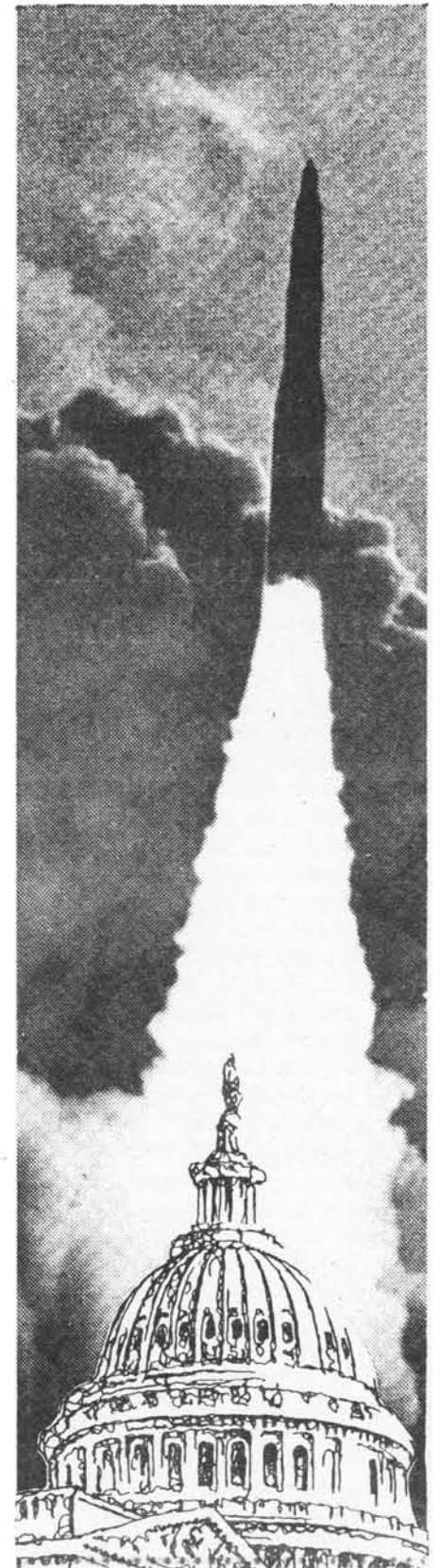
Rep. Dicks will offer an amendment to the 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Bill that would cut off funds for any weapons systems that would numerically exceed the limits established by the SALT II treaty. If unsuccessful there, Dicks will introduce his amendment, H.R.347, during the appropriations debates. A companion bill has been drafted in the Senate, S.415. A majority of senators support the continuance of the SALT II treaty. Even so, it will require an ongoing, concentrated lobby effort on the part of arms control supporters to make sure that both houses pass this binding legislation.

ACTION: Contact your representatives and senators and urge their active support for these pieces of legislation.

Nuclear Testing

The Soviet Union recently conducted an underground nuclear explosion, the second such test since it ended its 18-month unilateral moratorium on testing, on February 26. However, the Soviets have indicated that they are ready to resume the moratorium any time the United States is ready to join in.

Representatives Green and AuCoin will introduce an amendment to the 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Bill that would cut off funds for all underground nuclear weapons tests above one kiloton, as long as the Soviets refrain from testing. If this amendment should fail, then Representatives Schroeder and Gephardt will introduce a similar measure, H.R.12, during




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the debates on the 1988 Appropriations Bill. The Senate version of this bill is S.472, and was introduced by Senators Cranston and Wirth.

Locally, Senator Alan Cranston and Representative Leon Panetta support a test ban, while Senator Pete Wilson and Representative Ernest Konnyu do not.

ACTION: *It is very important for everyone to make their views known to their congressional representatives on this issue. Congressional advocates of a test ban, such as Cranston and Panetta, need to know you support and applaud their efforts. Congressional opponents of a test ban, such as Wilson and Konnyu, need to hear their constituency speak loudly and forcefully in favor of pro-test ban legislation. We can make 1987 the year we started the Freeze by stopping the testing.*

ASAT

In the House, Representatives Brown and Coughlin will offer an amendment, H.J.Res. 176, which will continue the current anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons moratorium for another year. The bill currently has 14 co-sponsors. In the Senate, Senator Kerry will introduce a similar bill.

Specifically, the ASAT ban prohibits the testing of any anti-satellite weapon against an object in space. In recent years the Air Force has been able to work around the ban by pointing its ASAT weapons at stars, thus violating the spirit but not the letter of the ban. This year the Pentagon is seeking \$1 billion for ASAT tests to be conducted in 1988 or 1989.

Continuance of the ASAT moratorium is a critical component toward keeping the arms race out of space.

ACTION: *Contact your congressional representatives and tell them to support continuing the ASAT moratorium.*

Trident II (D-5)

The second test this year of a D-5 missile

took place in March at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The D-5 is a highly accurate missile, capable of destroying Soviet missiles in their silos. This capability makes it suitable for a pre-emptive first strike. The administration is requesting \$3.5 billion for next year, to fund the construction of 66 D-5 warheads. This is the second most expensive program request after the Star Wars program.

Representative Weiss is expected to offer an amendment to delete all funds for the D-5 program and to transfer them to the now defunct C-4 missile program. The C-4, a predecessor to the D-5, is a less accurate missile and cannot destroy hardened missile silos. It is designed to be a retaliatory, defensive weapon and is therefore less destabilizing in the event of an international crisis.

Another amendment will be offered (although a sponsor has not yet been found) that would forbid the retrofitting of eight Trident submarines with D-5 missiles. The subs currently carry C-4 missiles. Stopping the retrofitting of these subs would cut the D-5 program by 40 percent.

ACTION: *If you live in the 12th district, contact Rep. Konnyu and tell him to support the Weiss amendment on the Trident II program. If you live in the 16th district, contact Rep. Panetta. Thank Mr. Panetta for voting against funds for the D-5 last year and tell him you would like him to encourage his colleagues to vote similarly.*

Central America

On March 11 the House of Representatives voted 230-196 to place a six-month moratorium on the final \$40 million installment of aid to the Nicaraguan contras, which was part of a \$100 million package approved by the Congress last year. The moratorium would remain in effect pending

continued on page 17

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Congressmember Leon Panetta
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Congressmember Ernest Konnyu
U.S. House of Representatives
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202-462-0777

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



Crossing The Threshold: Weapons In Space?

by Ronald A. Lampi

We gaze up at the night's starry splendor and wonder about the mysteries of its other planets, other worlds. The wide reaches of space—the astronomers continue to amaze us with figures—inspire our awe. To think, those wide reaches of space know nothing of our planet's wars and tensions and problems. True, we have been to the Moon, but our troubles remained on Earth. For many, space is our last great frontier, stirring the mind to dream of travel to those far away worlds. But the day may soon be coming when all of this will change: we will look

is nothing special, merely another medium, within which to carry on our problems. The overall intent of the policy statement is shockingly clear: the United States should prepare to wage war in space.

But space does offer us a future opportunity that Earth presently cannot—that is, the opportunity to venture far from our international tensions and phobias, far from political ideologies and the threat of a world bloated with weapons. And not only that, but space exploration—if we believe, to begin with, that we can afford it, given society's present day ills—would offer us the great oppor-

amount of information involved, with split second decisions having to be made, is far more than human beings can handle. War in space will be turned over to computers. And the *decision* to make war will increasingly be left to computers. It should dawn on us that we are turning our fate over to a whole new generation of weaponry that will be increasingly autonomous. Dread the thought that mistakes and accidents are bound to happen.

It has been said that it is only the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that is holding down the lid on the Pandora's box of space weaponry and its future horrors. Yet, all these new developments are increasingly putting pressure on its restraints; there is no doubt but that some in our government wish to skirt those

restraints, if not break the treaty outright. President Reagan, scrambling to set the politico-military-industrial complex in motion before the last two years of his term are up, so that there would be no stopping the Star Wars program, even after he has left office, has recently pushed for its earlier than planned deployment. The strain on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is showing cracks.

We can be sure that Star Wars, the next new system Milstar, and the other space weapons planned by the Pentagon, if deployed, will change the way we view the heavens.

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

It appears that our government has opted for the simplicities of the Star Wars script rather than Star Trek's mission of seeking out new worlds.

up and know the night sky not for its beauty or mystery or invitation to dreams and adventure, but for the threat of its space weapons perpetually circling above us. If the current administration and Pentagon planners have their way, space will become not the great new frontier, but the great new battlefield.

The militarization of space is not new; we have had spy and military communication satellites in orbit for about three decades now. What is new is the threshold we may soon be crossing—that of putting *weapons* in space. President Reagan's Star Wars speech of March 23, 1983 marked the beginning of a new chapter in the escalation of the arms race. Talk about the necessity of a "defensive" space system is not the point; the point is, once the first weapons are deployed in space, there may be no turning back: as with the escalation of nuclear weapons, excuses will be found to place greater numbers of weapons, of all kinds, in the heavens.

With the *weaponization* of space the failures of politics, the ruling complexes of our aggressions and fears are simply being extended into another dimension. A new policy directive recently made public by the Pentagon and approved by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger emphasizes the need for a greater U.S. military presence in space. The language we have heard before: "forces of hostile nations cannot prevent our own use of space." Already the fear is that the Soviet Union is seeking to dominate space. The directive asserts that "space is recognized as being a medium within which the conduct of military operations in support of our national security can take place, just as on land, at sea and in the atmosphere." In other words, space offers us no new opportunity for change, for cooperation, no new perspective from which to view our Earth; no, space

tunity for international, cooperative ventures. Carl Sagan, for example, has suggested that the United States should plan, as an alternative to Star Wars, a cooperative space mission to Mars with the Soviet Union. But with the crossing of this new threshold in the militarization of space, we will undoubtedly see such opportunities slipping away from us. Once the military dominates space, we can be sure that space exploration will be severely hampered. In hard economic terms alone, we cannot simultaneously deploy a massive Star Wars system, said to have a price tag of at least a trillion dollars, and pursue a vigorous space program. Observers have already noted that our space program no longer has a strong sense of purpose, that the bold projects of yesterday are no longer being matched by any today. It appears that our government has opted for the simplicities of the *Star Wars* script rather than *Star Trek's* mission of seeking out new worlds.

Instead of coming to terms with our differences on Earth, our leaders continue to put their faith in the technological fix. Military space technology is now said to be the answer to our international disparities. Again, that human factor behind our differences, which ultimately must be confronted, is ignored in favor of the salvation promised by technology. Looked at from this perspective, the claim that Star Wars is strictly a defensive system, even if it were true, is completely irrelevant.

For it appears as if the Earth itself is now to be made a hostage by space weapons technology. To know that these powerful new weapons will be constantly orbiting overhead, far from giving us any new sense of security, will instead be ever more unsettling. We already know that this technology is enormously dependent upon computers; the tremendous



hold:

The Pentagon's Vision Preparing Space For

amount of information involved, with split second decisions having to be made, is far more than human beings can handle. War in space will be turned over to computers. And the decision to make war will increasingly be left to computers. It should dawn on us that we are turning our fate over to a whole new generation of weaponry that will be increasingly autonomous. Dread the thought that mistakes and accidents are bound to happen.

It has been said that it is only the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that is holding down the lid on the Pandora's box of space weaponry and its future horrors. Yet, all these new developments are increasingly putting pressure on its restraints; there is no doubt but that some in our government wish to skirt those

restraints, if not break the treaty outright. President Reagan, scrambling to set the politico-military-industrial complex in motion before the last two years of his term are up, so that there would be no stopping the Star Wars program, even after he has left office, has recently pushed for its earlier than planned deployment. The strain on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is showing cracks.

We can be sure that Star Wars, the next new system Milstar, and the other space weapons planned by the Pentagon, if deployed, will change the way we view the heavens.

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

by Joe Palermo

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger recently approved a policy directive enunciating the Pentagon's "vision" for the human future in space. According to the directive, "space is recognized as being a medium within which the conduct of military operations in support of our national security can take place, just as on land, at sea and in the atmosphere." Put simply, the Pentagon sees space as just another battleground. And the American military's current "strategic triad," which utilizes the three earthly media of land, sea, and air in its preparations for nuclear war, is to become, with the addition of space, a "strategic quadrad."

Although Weinberger's directive also calls for new anti-satellite weapons and

orbiting battle stations, the process of militarizing space does not solely depend on the development of exotic weaponry. Space-based systems would already play a key role in any nuclear conflict. Pentagon war-fighting strategy in the 1980s and 1990s will increasingly rely upon satellites designed to coordinate communications essential for the command and control of the nation's nuclear forces.

The Pentagon calls one such network of satellites and computers "C³I" (pronounced see-cubed-eye), which is shorthand for command, control, communications and intelligence. C³I is part of the Reagan administration's \$222 billion plan to modernize the nation's nuclear capability. It would become the military's central nervous system in the event of a nuclear war.



The Pentagon's Vision: Preparing Space For War

by Joe Palermo

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Three systems vital to this network are now near completion. The Pentagon calls these Milstar, Navstar, and IONDS (short for Integrated Operational Nuclear Detection System).

With Milstar, the Pentagon envisions a constellation of eight satellites strategically placed in orbits 70,000 miles or more in space. These satellites would provide computerized communications and maintain "connectivity" between the president and various military commanders around the world. Milstar would give the commander-in-chief the ability to order nuclear strikes from command centers located in underground bunkers, airplanes, or tractor

of tit-for-tat nuclear exchanges.

Since these and many other super-secret Pentagon projects are financed by hidden funds, it is impossible to assess the total cost of the C³I system. The secret Pentagon budget for fiscal year 1988 alone has been estimated at approximately \$35 billion. Increasingly, these programs have been funded from this part of the budget.

Waging nuclear war from the vacuum of space is attractive to doomsday planners because from this vantage point, the effects of the Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) are of little consequence. The EMP is an electromagnetic charge akin to lightning that accompanies atmospheric nuclear blasts.

"The myth since the Eisenhower administration is that there's a distinction between military and civilian matters in space . . ."

trailers on the open highway.

In the classic Strangelovian scenario, even if Washington were destroyed and the president managed to escape in the "doomsday plane" (a converted 747 prepared to evacuate the chief executive at a moment's notice), the president could still use Milstar to order submarine commanders thousands of miles away to launch their missiles at specified Soviet targets.

In the event of a "decapitating" strike on Washington which would kill the highest links in the chain of command, Milstar would then fall into the hands of an Air Force general already aloft in a modified 707. At all times, in peacetime or in conflict, the Strategic Air Command has a general and battle staff in flight over the Midwest in one of several planes code-named "Looking Glass."

The Reagan administration has spent at least \$1.5 billion on Milstar since 1984. This system would play a pivotal role in Weinberger's stated policy of "prevailing" in a protracted nuclear war.

The second component of C³I is Navstar, also known as the Global Positioning System. This network of 18 satellites would be used to increase the accuracy of U.S. missiles. According to congressional testimony, a Navstar satellite can guide nuclear missiles and fix them on their targets with accuracies of 50 feet or closer. This system would greatly enhance America's first-strike capability by allowing the United States to destroy Soviet missiles inside "hardened" silos.

Completing this unholy trinity is IONDS, which are sensors designed to survey the global battlefield that would be fixed atop the 18 Navstar satellites. IONDS sensors would report the location, intensity, and damage of nuclear blasts anywhere in the world, and relay the results via computer to nuclear commanders in hidden control centers. This system would allow the Pentagon to monitor the course of a prolonged series

of all kinds in an utterly unpredictable fashion. It is therefore impossible to predict how the computer components of the C³I network will respond to the EMPs generated by repeated nuclear explosions. C³I, like Star Wars, can only be tested in an actual nuclear war.

It is the job of Pentagon planners to prepare for future wars. To do this effectively, they must anticipate and visualize how prospective conflicts will be fought. Increasingly, their eyes look to the stars.

Joe Palermo is a staff writer of The Monthly Planet.



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DIANE RIGOLI

The Shuttle: Grounded In The Military

by Igal Dahari

At the start of 1986, after the space shuttle Challenger turned into a ball of flames only seconds after takeoff, its demise became a national tragedy. The government and media poured forth their eulogies, and it seemed millions of people felt a personal loss. But lost in all the tears, praise, and calls for national resolve was another, older and ongoing tragedy: the reduction of NASA, through the militarization of its biggest project, to the level of a field office for the Department of Defense (DOD). The "civilian" space shuttle, thought to be NASA's latest crowning jewel, seems on closer inspection to be another of the Pentagon's pet projects.

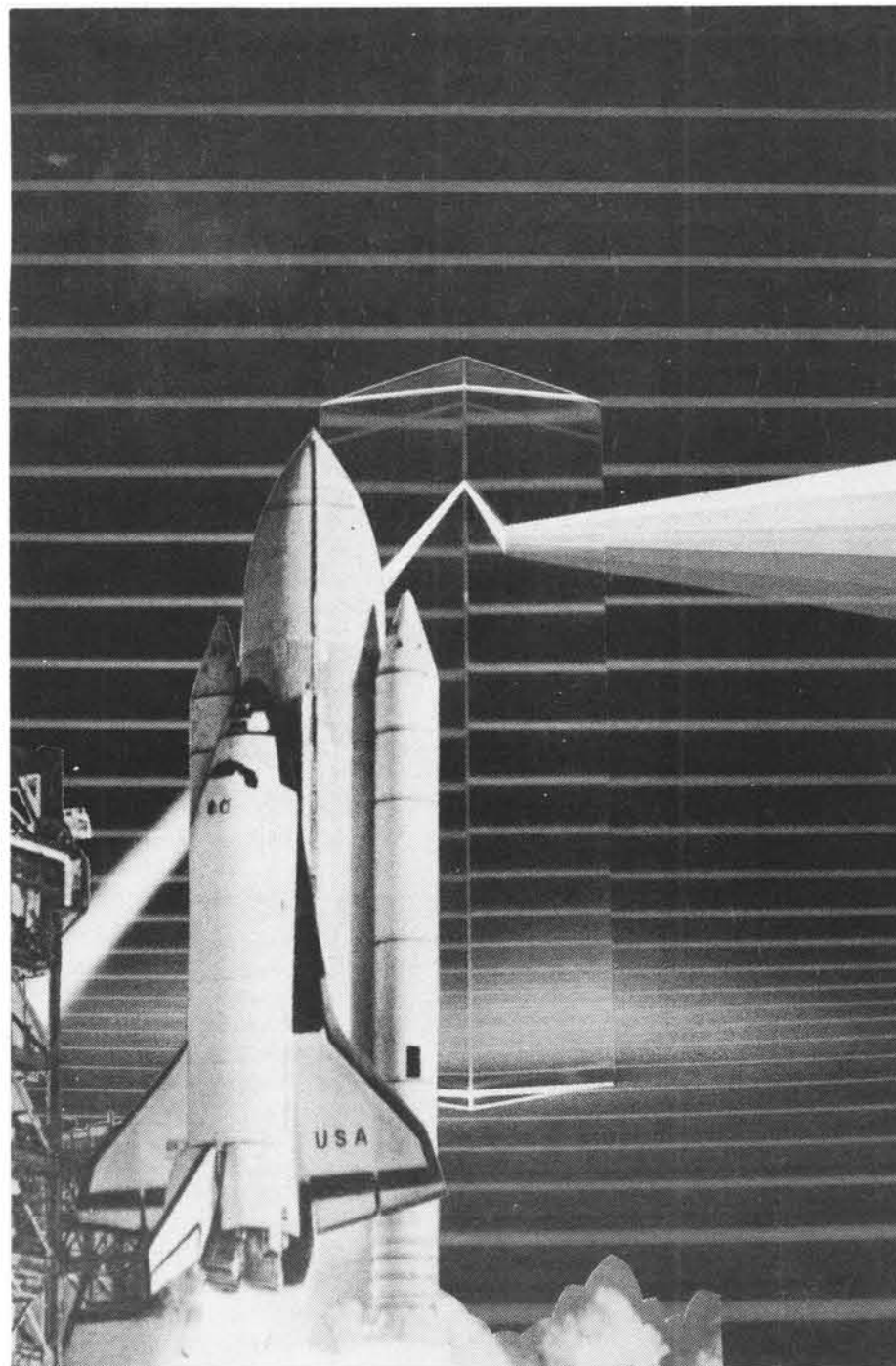
According to NASA's Space Shuttle Payload Flight Assignments, published in the aftermath of the Challenger disaster, more than 50 percent of the shuttle flights during the next seven years are scheduled to carry military cargos. Until new shuttles are built, the flights will be made by the three surviving shuttles, Discovery, Atlantis and Columbia, beginning in February of next year. If NASA adheres to this schedule, there will not even be time to implement many of the safety changes recommended to the agency after Challenger.

In The Beginning

This is indication of just how much pressure there is to launch, and the source of some of that pressure is no doubt the Pentagon. But, in fact, not only has the Pentagon played an important role in pushing for a staffed, reusable spacecraft throughout the shuttle program's history, but it is actually responsible for first requesting such a program.

In the early days of the space program, while the Apollo moon landing still seemed far off, military dreamers began having grandiose visions of the potential uses for outer space. From the Army's "Project Man Very High Up," which envisioned intercontinental, rocket-launched troop carriers that would skim the upper surface of the atmosphere, to the Air Force's "Project Lunex," which had a complete Air Force base on the moon with the ability to fire missiles at the earth, the need for reusable, maneuverable re-entry space vehicles was becoming a top priority for some in the military.

On the civilian side, it was understood



BECKY FUSON

by most of those involved in the space program that unstaffed rockets could do the same job as staffed spacecraft without the high risk to human life, and at a lesser cost. Neither President Johnson's Science Advisory Committee nor the National Academy of Sciences' Space Sciences Committee, while studying future plans for the space program in the mid-1960s, recommended the need for a reusable space vehicle, even for projects involving

human beings in space. At about the same time, the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences heard testimony from various scientists on National Goals for the post-Apollo period. None of the scientists, not even the ones from NASA, even mentioned a space shuttle.

But also at the same time, proponents of a shuttle-like vehicle, like General Bernard Adolf Schriever, were gaining ground in the DOD. Schriever, along with Walter Dornberger, Edward Teller and others, was a long time advocate of military expansion into space. In a report issued to the United States Armed Forces Association, Schriever wrote of the need for "more emphasis on manned spacecraft... to transport, use and support man in space." In 1961 Dornberger, a former Nazi general, wrote a paper entitled "Military Utilization of Space." In it, the former head of Hitler's rocket program writes about the use of "spacecraft in orbit, manned and unmanned, maneuverable, accurate, and recoverable." To these advocates, the shuttle represented "a beachhead in space," as one former NASA administrator called it.

A Shuttle Is Born

For various reasons, Schriever and company were frustrated in their quest for

a military space shuttle—until the presidency of Richard Nixon. One of Nixon's campaign platforms promised to remedy "the lack of emphasis on the military use of space for America's defense." In 1972, the shuttle program was formally approved, but it was placed under the patronage of NASA after the agency reached a compromise with the Pentagon. Although the Air Force did not get exclusive control of the program, it did manage to extract several important compromises.

In the long run, "sharing" the shuttle could be seen as an advantage to the Air Force, and everyone else involved. After reaching a peak with Apollo, and facing budgetary cutbacks, NASA found a major long-term project that could not be touched, lest the agency utter the magic words, "national security." The aerospace industry, reeling from the effects of a much-reduced space program and the winding down of the missile buildup, saw a gold mine in the development of the shuttle. Congress was sold on the idea because congressmembers were misled into believing that the shuttle would make spaceflight cheaper. The public would be told that this was a civilian project, intended to help business and increase scientific knowledge.

And, of course, the Air Force finally saw its "beachhead in space" becoming a reality. After Nixon scrapped the Pentagon's plans for a military space station, the shuttle became the Air Force's only means to human presence in space. And despite its huge budget, the Air Force could still not afford to run the space shuttle program without an increase, and so it was a "civilian" agency that would ask for the money to pay for something over which the DOD would have significant control.

In exchange for letting NASA "have" the shuttle, the Air Force insisted on several conditions. First, the shuttle design had to be modified to accommodate military payloads, mostly large satellites, as well as the commercial ones. Second, an exclusively military launch site had to be found, and two future shuttles had to carry only military payloads. Finally, DOD payloads received priority over all commercial and scientific payloads.

The Star Wars Shuttle

In the Reagan era, the shuttle serves as an indispensable aid toward testing and deploying Star Wars components. In fact, some early experimental versions of those components have probably already been deployed. This role virtually guarantees the shuttle a top spot in the Reagan administration's plans. Beginning in 1992 and through at least 1994, the percentage of DOD shuttle flights rises sharply, coinciding with recent administration talk of deploying some type of preliminary Star Wars system.

The Space Station Shuttle

In 1984, about one year after his Star Wars speech, President Reagan announced plans to build a permanently occupied space station by the mid-1990s. Originally, the station was to be a cooperative venture between NASA, the European Space Agency, Canada and Japan. Its use was clearly intended to be "peaceful," with its crew doing materials and life sciences

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research, and spacecraft repair.

But late last year, the DOD issued statements asserting its intentions to play a major role in the space station's design and use. The DOD ordered NASA to include in negotiations with the other participants in the project the option for military experiments, probably related but not restricted to Star Wars. The DOD has wanted a military space station since the early 1960s, and now it may get that station but with the funds coming from NASA and other sources.

A Very Fine Line

When President Eisenhower brought NASA onto the scene in 1957, it was under the pretext that a department was needed to handle the peaceful uses of outer space. That the military then proceeded to make use of every NASA program it could get its hands on is well documented. Later, NASA sold the shuttle as a vehicle toward the commercial and scientific exploitation of space, but it became a military vehicle before the first one was ever built. Perhaps the space agency's situation is best described by retired Army Lieutenant General Daniel Graham, an ultra-conservative supporter of Star Wars and the militarization of space. "The myth since the Eisenhower administration is that there's a distinction between military and civilian matters in space," he told a *New York Times* reporter, adding, "That's a pretense that a lot of people in NASA would like to believe, that all their activities are sweetness and light."

Igal Dahari is the International Editor of The Monthly Planet.

Washington

continued from page 13

the results of an investigation into what happened to more than \$80 million in unaccounted for funds from three sources: funds diverted to the contras as a result of arms sales to Iran; third country contributions to the contras; and unaccounted for portions of the \$27 million in "humanitarian" aid approved in 1985.

Of the Northern California congressional delegation, all 12 Democratic representatives, including Rep. Leon Panetta, voted in favor of the moratorium. All four Republican representatives, including Rep. Ernest Konnyu, voted against the moratorium.

The Senate first voted 52-48 against a motion to block the release of the final \$40 million. It was then about to go on and consider the moratorium bill which had just passed in the House, when Senator Jessie Helms began a filibuster aimed at preventing discussion of the moratorium. Helms' filibuster succeeded in stopping Congress

from blocking the release of the money. Even though the third vote to end the filibuster garnered 54 votes (a majority), it fell short of the 60 votes necessary to invoke cloture and end the filibuster.

President Reagan formally submitted his request to Congress for the final \$40 million in aid to the contras on March 5, thereby setting off the 15-day time limit within which Congress has to respond—or else the aid goes through automatically. Helms' filibuster kept proposals to end or delay contra aid from being heard long enough for the 15-day period to expire. However, Republican leaders are conceding that this is probably the last time contra aid will be funded by Congress, and hold forth virtually no hope that President Reagan's request for an additional \$105 million for the contras next year will be passed.

In a related matter, the 1988 Foreign Aid Bill will be voted on sometime in late April in the House. Foreign aid deals with all U.S. economic and military expenditures to other countries, including contra aid. At issue this year is a request for \$300 million for the police forces of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. There has been a ban placed by

the Congress on such aid in recent years, due to the abysmal human rights records of these countries and also due to the fact that such monies previously allocated were in fact used to fund training in torture techniques. However, there are signs that congressional resistance may be weakening.

Rep. Kostmeyer, of the House Subcommittee on Western Hemispheric Affairs, will offer an amendment that at least half of the funds allocated be directed for economic support for agricultural co-ops, assistance in judicial reform and resettlement of refugees, and for health and education. While on the surface this seems to be a move toward more positive use of funds, remember that it is tied to a package that states that half of the funds will also go toward military assistance.

ACTION: Tell your representatives to vote against any economic aid to Central America that is tied to military assistance. In particular, contact Senator Alan Cranston and tell him to vote against any expenditure of funds for police training in Central America.

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

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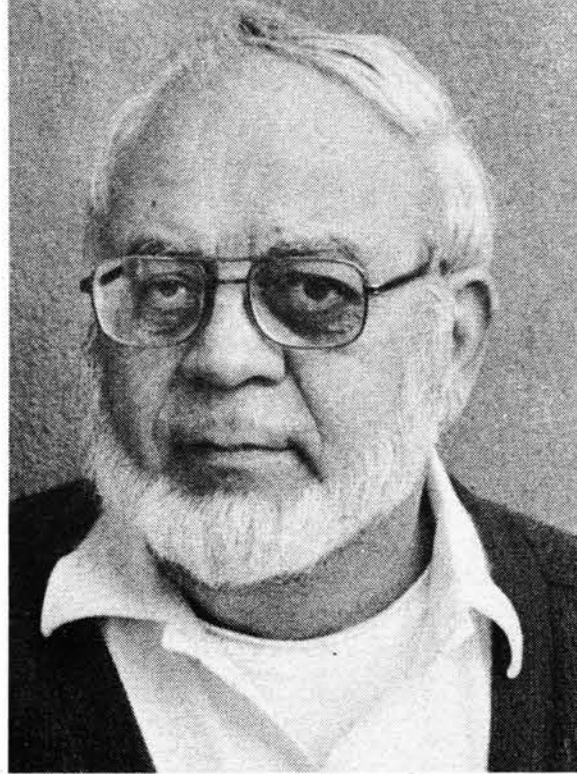
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"Should The Military Control The Space Program?"



Yokesim Choong
Cook
Santa Cruz

No, because the military would use the program to support Star Wars and new weaponry in space.



Jim Steffoff
Retired
Owosso, Mich.

Yes, the program would be able to move ahead and further develop with less hassle.



Deseret Newman
Student
Soquel

No, the space program should be used for scientific purposes only. The military will only influence the program for its own uses.

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Ricky Taylor
Laborer
Santa Cruz

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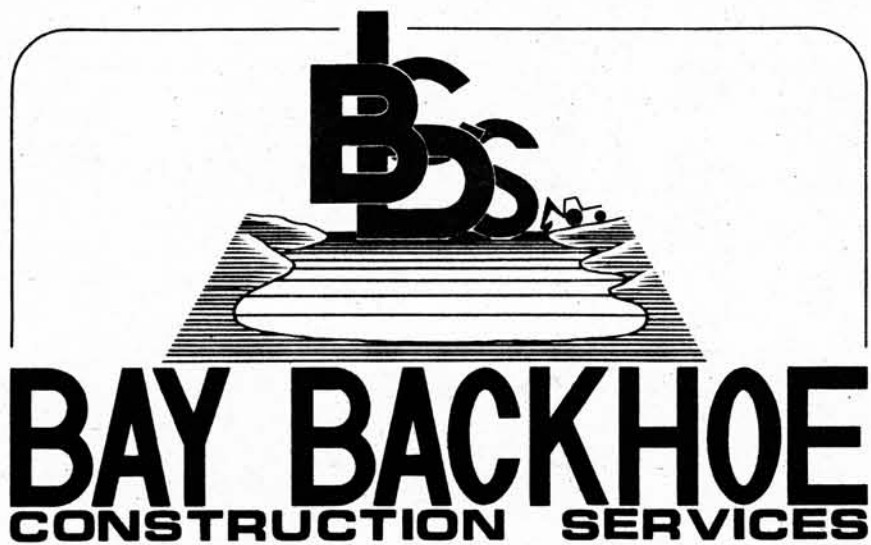
Linda Hittleman
Artist
Santa Cruz

No, I don't think there should be a space program. Technology that can be used for war will be used for war. There are too many more important needs here on earth.



Bert Silberhom
Restaurant Owner
Santa Cruz

No, the people should influence the space program. The people should have the choice.



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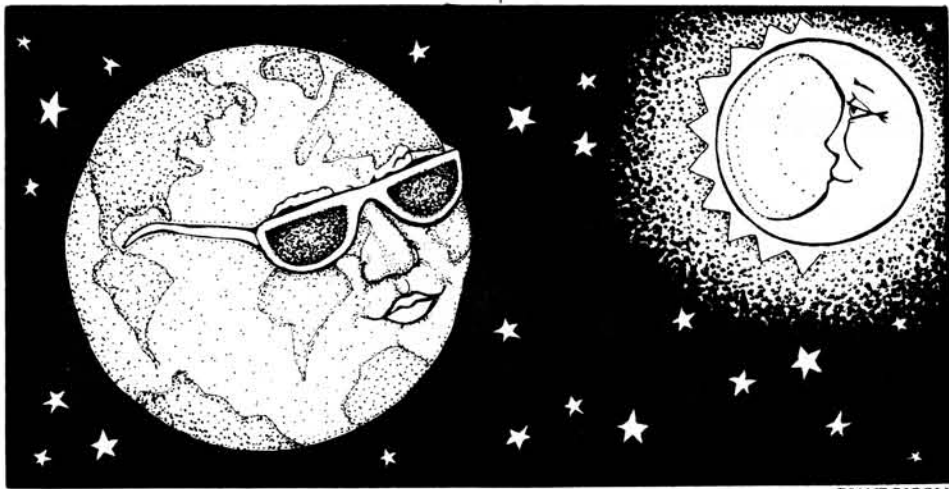
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DIANE RIGOLI

Planet Watch by Igal Dahari

Soviet Union The Trial

Repercussions from last year's Chernobyl nuclear disaster are still being felt in the Soviet Union with the announcement that several people will go on trial in Kiev, the nearest major city to Chernobyl. The announcement was made by Andronik Petrosyants, chair of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, but he did not give any names. Petrosyants spoke at a news conference held to discuss the visit of a group from the United States. The group was composed of people connected with nuclear power in the United States, including Fredrick Bernthal, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Shoots Down Plan

The Soviet Union made a proposal to the Geneva Disarmament Conference to form a United Nations committee with the power to inspect "all objects designed

to be launched and stationed in outer space." The proposal, presented by chief Soviet conference delegate Yuri Nazarkin on March 17, called for the committee to make on-site inspections to ensure that no space-based weapons were being deployed.

United States observers greeted the plan pessimistically, saying it was aimed at stopping the Reagan administration's Star Wars. Therefore, it seems the plan is dead and will not reach the negotiating table.

Spain Wants U.S. Jets Out

Thousands of protesters marched to the Torrejon air base near Madrid last month as Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger arrived for talks with Spanish government officials about the future of United States military installations and troops in Spain. Weinberger stayed for two days to try and renew an agreement with Spain to keep U.S. military presence in the country. The main sticking point is 72 F-16 jets based in

Torrejon which the Spanish government wants removed but which the United States insists are vital for NATO's security. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales' government says that the jets are really in Spain to further the United States' military aims in the Mediterranean.

New Zealand Navy Wants Out

In the latest move to sever its military ties to New Zealand, the United States is considering moving a Navy support base for Antarctic operations from Christchurch, New Zealand to Hobart, Australia. In announcing the drafting of plans for the move, outgoing Secretary of the Navy John Lehman called Hobart "a very attractive place." New Zealand's nuclear-free zone laws, which prohibit Navy ships carrying nuclear weapons to dock, have been the motivation behind the Reagan administration's move to cool relations with Wellington. Transfer of the base would have to be approved by Congress before it could be carried out.

Australia Nuke Leaks Down Under

A fire broke out at a small nuclear reactor complex 30 miles south of Sydney, in New South Wales. The fire caused some radiation to leak out, contaminating two workers at the plant, both of whom were



reported to have survived without any injury. The reactor, located at Lucas Heights in Sutherland Shire, is used for the manufacture of isotopes for medical use. Although authorities at the reactor complex said that the radiation leak was too small to be harmful, Sutherland Shire District Councilor Hazel Wilson said residents "have to be concerned for a long while about this sort of event."

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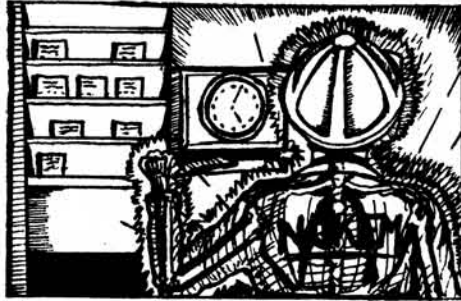
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West Germany Nukem Plant Nukes Workers

At least 14 workers at the Nukem uranium processing plant near Frankfurt have been contaminated with plutonium, a spokesperson for the company that owns the plant said on March 20. Plutonium, a by-product of uranium processing, is extremely toxic and the absorption of even one atom can cause cancer. Workers at the plant, in the town of Hanau, handle uranium rods. The problem occurred when some uranium



rods contaminated with plutonium arrived. Safety checks did not turn up evidence of the contamination until the end of February.

Japan Going Backwards

In a move that some Japanese see as a giant step back toward the years that their country was ruled by a strict military government, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party plans to introduce a bill to Parliament which would substantially increase the penalties for espionage. Some observers see the bill as the latest move by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to further erode Japan's pacifist post-World War II stand.

While a former national police official who now sits in Parliament says that "there is no reason for anyone to worry," news of the bill has stirred writers, lawyers, human rights advocates and opposition politicians to speak and write against the as yet unofficial proposal.

The Reagan administration has for some time been quietly pushing the Nakasone government to increase military spending, enact harsher anti-espionage laws and become more involved in the United States' strategic interests in Japan's corner of the world.

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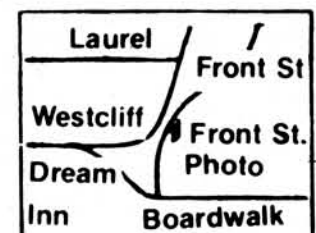


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The Copter Caper

Dozens of companies are lined up and ready to swoop down on the Army's ambitious plans to scrap its existing helicopters and buy completely new versions. The swarm of military contractors are divided into two competing camps, each charged with producing a prototype of one kind of helicopter, dubbed the LHX (light helicopter, experimental) and presenting it for the Army to choose. One camp is led by McDonnell Douglas and Textron Incorporated's Bell Helicopters, the other by Boeing Vertol and United Technology Corporation's Sikorsky Aircraft. Eventually, the Army will buy 4,500 LHX's, probably at a minimum of \$40 to \$60 billion. Then there are the other types of new helicopters the Army wants.

What about the helicopters the Army already has and is still buying? Apparently, people in the Pentagon itself, like procurement chief Richard Godwin and those on the Defense Science Board, question the need for the new helicopters and call the Army's cost and schedule estimates unrealistic. Even hawkish members of Congress, like Georgia's Democratic senator Sam Nunn, chair of the Senate's powerful Armed Services Committee, disagree. They say that upgrading already existing models is a cheaper and effective way to keep up with improvements in helicopter technology. But, complain Army generals, what about all those neat new toys the Navy and Air Force are getting?



More Plane Truth

The Navy, like the Army (see "The Copter Caper"), has also asked two teams of military contractors to compete for the more than 500 new planes it wants. (This dabbling in the "free market" seems to be the latest rage in the military-industrial complex, a bone thrown to those who might complain of the "buddy-buddy" system so well established between the Pentagon and contractors.) Undeterred by the huge cost overruns on virtually every Navy plane acquired in the last seven years (see last month's Contractors Corner), the service wants the teams, headed by the Northrop Corporation and the Lockheed Corporation, to vie for a contract worth tens of billions of dollars.

Since the field of competitors in this business is rather small, the same two teams are competing for a contract to build the Air Force 750 planes, at an estimated minimum cost of \$45 billion.



The General Comeback

General Dynamics Corporation, finishing up a dynamic 1986, was the top money maker in the military contractor business last year. The St. Louis-based company held the same position in 1983, after which it slipped a little due to a few different fraud charges the government brought against it. But a little wrist slapping did not keep General Dynamics down for long. According to the Pentagon's latest "Top 100" report, the company surpassed General Electric Company and McDonnell Douglas Corporation by more than \$1 billion in contracts won. General Dynamics' total take (in contracts) for 1986: \$8 billion.

W A T E R

Green and Peace

A Visionary Link

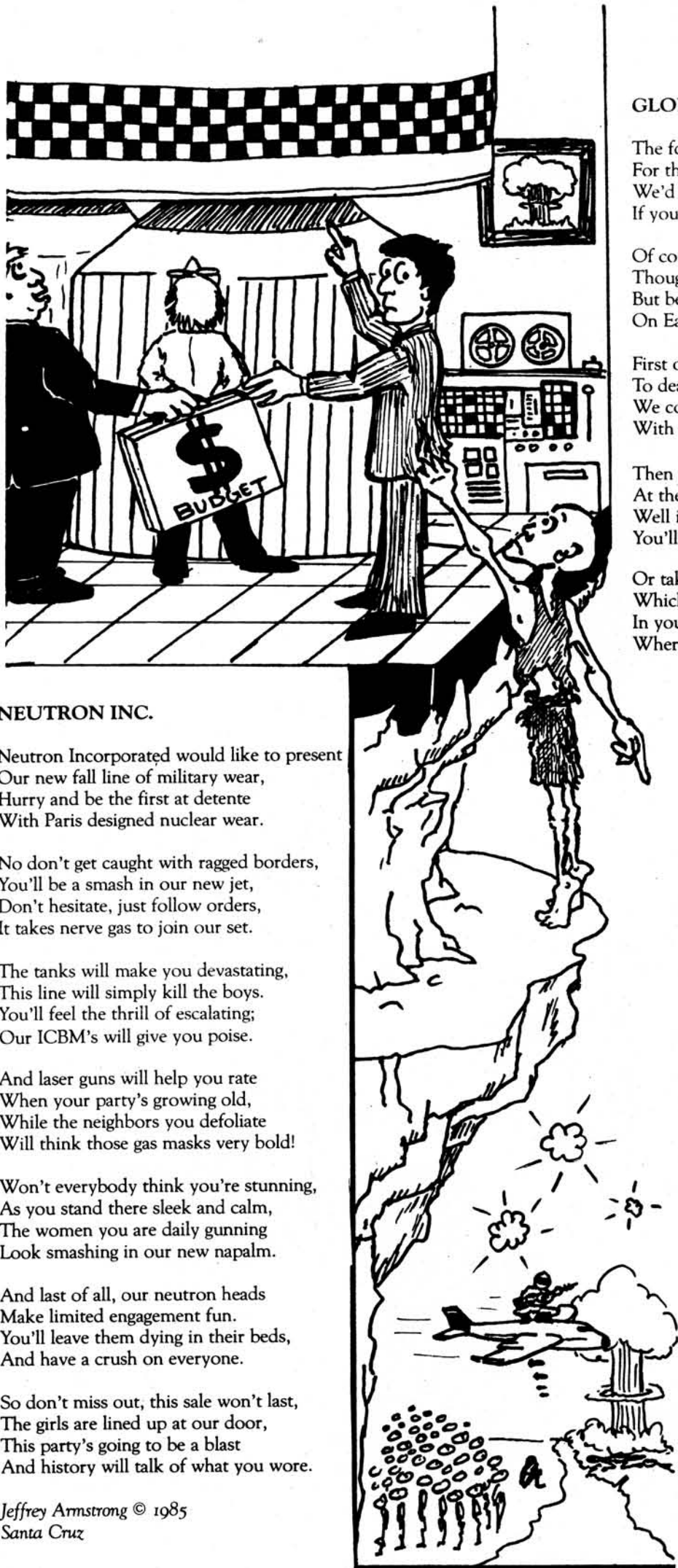
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Planet Poetry



GLOBAL REPORT 2000

The following proposition was written
For those who wish to live in space.
We'd all be glad to send you there,
If you're willing to move at a safer pace.

Of course, we'll be sorry to see you go,
Though the final choice is up to you,
But before you leave there are several things
On Earth, we feel obliged to do.

First of all, our children are starving
To death, in countries around the globe,
We could buy them a lot of bread and milk
With the money we spend on a Saturn-probe!

Then there's the problem of vanishing species,
At the present rate of one per day.
Well if that's the price your ticket costs,
You'll have to find another way.

Or take, for example, atomic waste,
Which of course you plan to bring along
In your luggage, but then in the meantime,
Where on Earth does it belong?

And our children are turning to sex and drugs
Before they've even learned to read,
So until we improve humanity,
You'll have to move at a slower speed.

Which brings up the subject of older folks,
Sent off to homes to be out of the way,
While their children, the slaves of technology,
Help you to make your getaway.

And prejudice, ignorance, waste and greed,
Will not be improved by your imminent flight.
Could your aim and our money be misdirected,
To scientist's toys, from the path of the right?

So surely considering all these points,
You'll agree to work for the common worth,
And then, of course, you can leave if you wish,

Yours Sincerely,

Planet Earth!

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Santa Cruz

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It takes nerve gas to join our set.

The tanks will make you devastating,
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You'll feel the thrill of escalating;
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When your party's growing old,
While the neighbors you defoliate
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Won't everybody think you're stunning,
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And have a crush on everyone.

So don't miss out, this sale won't last,
The girls are lined up at our door,
This party's going to be a blast
And history will talk of what you wore.

Jeffrey Armstrong © 1985
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Poetry submissions are now being accepted for Planet Poetry. Poems must be typed, double spaced, and sent to the poetry editor at *The Monthly Planet* address. Enclose a SASE if you wish to have your poem returned.

Margaret Randall To Speak At "Making The Connections" Forum

by Gypsy Flores

Margaret Randall, writer, poet, photographer, teacher, oral historian, and author of more than 40 books, will be a keynote speaker at this year's Making The Connections Forum, on Saturday, April 11, at Cabrillo College.

Currently, Ms. Randall is doing battle with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. She was denied permanent resident alien status based on the McCarran-Walter Act which is used to exclude visitors to this country for ideological reasons.

In 1984, Ms. Randall returned to her native country, the United States, after living in Mexico for 20 years. While living in Mexico and married to a Mexican national, Ms. Randall became a citizen there. She was convinced that she needed Mexican citizenship to obtain work. She has now returned to the United States to live near her elderly parents and 18-year-old daughter in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is teaching Women's Studies and American Studies at the University of New Mexico.

When the government tried to deport Ms. Randall, she applied for permanent resident alien status in August of 1986. She was denied that status by Judge Martin Speigel because, as he said, "her writings advocate the economic, international, and governmental doctrine of world communism." Judge Speigel based this decision on the McCarran-Walter Act, legislation passed



American-born artist Margaret Randall (center), with daughter Ana Cohen Randall (right), facing the press after her deportation hearing in El Paso, Texas, March, 1986.

in 1952 during the heyday of the McCarthy era. This act has been used to exclude other writers and artists, such as Patricia Lara, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and Farley Mowat, whose political beliefs do not agree with the current administration's.

Ms. Randall is now in the process of appealing the INS decision to bar her from remaining in the United States. Her case could have far reaching implications for political censorship, since the decision was made after she had been residing here for two years.

The McCarran-Walter Act can be used to exclude entry to a visitor suspected of being a homosexual, an anarchist, a communist, or an advocate of "world communism." Ms. Randall denies that she holds the view of promoting world communism. As she has said, "I have simply written critically of certain U.S. policies and favorably about certain countries that the present administration looks poorly upon. I criticize things about those countries as well." Her writings, for example, have criticized U.S. policy during the war in Viet Nam and have praised the issues of women's rights in Cuba under Castro.

Not only is Ms. Randall challenging the INS decision to exclude her as a permanent resident alien, but she is also challenging the constitutionality of the McCarran-Walter Act itself. She is being backed in this particular battle by the Center for Constitutional Rights. She is joined by other writers, including Alice Walker, Grace Paley, Kurt Vonnegut, Arthur Miller and Norman Mailer, in her suit against the ideological exclusion provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Ms. Randall will be speaking on her case with the INS and her suit against the McCarran-Walter Act here in Santa Cruz on April 11. The Making The Connections Forum will focus on Central American issues and how these current issues affect the lives of women and children in both Central America and the United States.

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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, April 21, for inclusion in the May issue (publication date: Thursday, April 30).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1

Video "Women for America and for the World," features Joanne Woodward, Betty Bumpers, and Joanna Macy, well-known women who are workers for nuclear disarmament. Shown at Women's International League for Peace and Freedom brown-bag lunch meeting at Trinity Presbyterian Church Social Hall, Poplar at Melrose, 11:30 am. There is a period for legislative letter writing. Child care available by prior request. Info: 425-7618.

Peace Day Community Meeting in preparation for Santa Cruz's Third Annual Peace Day to be held on May 31. 7:30 pm, Civic Auditorium ABC Room. Info: Sheila Carrillo 336-5670 or Bonita Mugnani 479-8905.

Mother's Day Action Collective planning meeting for women interested in helping organize the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site May 8-10. Help is needed with fundraising, outreach, and transportation. 7 pm, 112 Golf Club Drive, Santa Cruz. Info: Noel 336-8960.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2

Children and Violence Discussion Series: Children's Experience of Violence—Don Saposnek, Ph.D. Children regularly experience violence in the media, among peers, and not infrequently within their families. This talk will consider how individual children in different stages of development understand and deal with violence in their own unique ways. We will also discuss the impact of their experience on their further development, on the development of their families and on society. 7:30-9:30 pm. Sponsored by No War Toys Committee, Resource Center for Nonviolence and The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. \$5-\$20 pre-registration, \$3-\$5 on-site per program. Info: 423-1626.

"On the Roots of U.S. Foreign Policy," a lecture by distinguished peace researcher Dr. Johan Galtung. 7:30 pm, Kerr Hall, room 247, UCSC. Free and open to the public. Co-sponsored by the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy, the Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation and College Eight. Info: 429-2833.

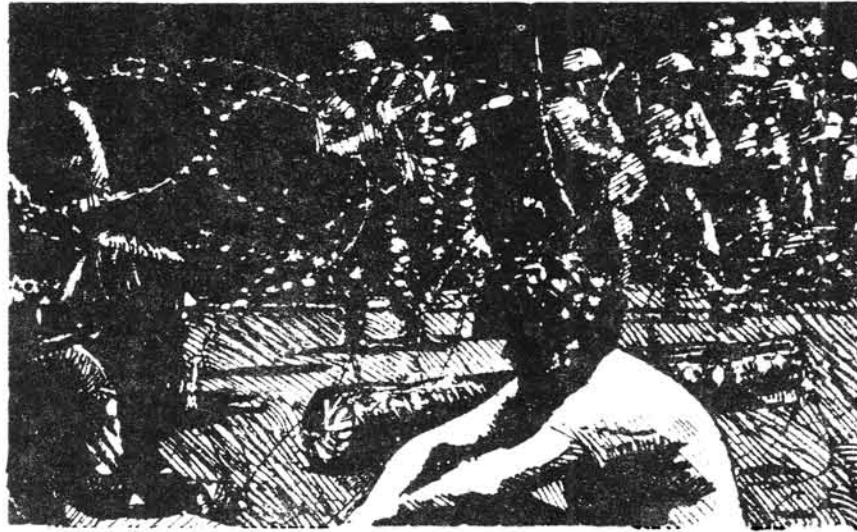
FRIDAY, APRIL 3

Test Ban Vigil at Town Clock in Santa Cruz, 5-6 pm. Held in conjunction with Lenten Desert Experience at Nevada Test Site. Info: Robby Labovitz, 479-8183.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3-

SUNDAY, APRIL 5

The Activist, a musical satire on the State of the Union, directed by Carl Hunter, will be presented by the choir of the Unitarian Fellowship as a benefit



JEFF HUCH

for the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site on May 8-10. Friday and Saturday, April 3 & 4 at 8 pm; Sunday matinee, April 5 at 3 pm. 6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos. Limited Seating. Tickets \$5. Info: 423-9707 or 684-0898.

Psychic Fair presented by Amy Craig and Kathy Cook promoting world peace through inner peace. Lecturers and mini-readings. 11 am to 6 pm, Jade Street Park Community Center, Capitola. Fee for admission and readings. Wheelchair accessible. Info: 462-2388.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4

Green Community Supper to benefit Resource Center for Nonviolence. Judith Hurley, on staff at the Center, will talk and lead a discussion on "Peace is the Fruit of Justice: Nonviolence in Latin America." Also featuring a nutritious ratatouille dinner. Food served 5:30-6:30, speaker 6-7 pm. \$3-\$6 sliding scale donation is requested. Info: Janet 429-0137.

Nonviolence Preparation for people planning to participate in the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site, May 8-10. 11am-5pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, UCSC. Info: Noel 336-8960.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5

Peacemakers/An Ecumenical Peace Group in Santa Cruz: Speaker Elizabeth McAlister. Ms. McAlister was recently released after several years of prison for hammering and pouring blood on nuclear missiles as part of a "Plowshares" action. With her husband Philip Berrigan, she co-founded the Atlantic Life Community. Childcare provided. Freewill donations will be accepted. 7 pm, First Congregational Church, 900 High Street. Info: Shelly 423-1626.

Harpichordist Brigitte Haudebourg presented by IDRIART (Institute for the Development of Intercultural Relations Through the Arts). 8 pm, Calvary Church, 532 Center Street. Tickets: Cymbaline Records 423-3949, 435 Front Street or IDRIART 438-1284 (with self-addressed stamped envelope). Info: 438-1284.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7

"The Prospects for Nuclear Disarmament—End to Star Wars—A Eur-

scholarships available. Pre-registration is expected. Info: Sandy Sweitzer 425-7591 or 423-1626. See box next page.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

March on Washington For Lesbian & Gay Rights October 11, 1987 Planning Meeting, 7 pm, 515 Broadway. Info: 423-4752.

Mother's Day Action Collective weekly planning meeting. For women interested in helping organize the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site, May 8-10. 7 pm, 515 Broadway. Info: Noel 336-8960.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9

Documentary Film "Berkeley in the Sixties" (Part One) is about a generation trying to transform America. Within a documentary history of protest in the Bay Area from 1960 to 1970 lies a deeper film. Its central theme is change—the possibility and the difficulty of change. It is about the ideas of the era and what they mean to us now. This fundraiser will be the first time that the recently assembled rough-cut will be shown outside of Berkeley. Two screenings are scheduled in Studio C in the Communications Building on the UCSC campus, at 7 and 9 pm. Info: Kitchell Films, (415) 841-5050.

Children and Violence Discussion Series: How Parents Can Cope—

continued on page 26

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:

Nuclear Weapons Freeze
320-G Cedar St.
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

I will be an annual member.

Enclosed is: \$15 Individual
 \$25 Family
 \$10 Student/Senior/Low Income
 \$30 Joint Local-National

OR:

I will give \$_____ per month/quarter as a Sustaining Member.
(circle one)

Enclosed is my first payment.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Peace & Justice Calendar *(continued)*

continued from page 25

Stevanne Auerbach, Ph.D. Understanding the effects of the larger environment upon child's play interests can spare parents a lot of disillusionment. See April 2 for details.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10
Test Ban Vigil. See April 3.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11
Forum called "Making the Connections: Women United for Peace and Justice—Confronting the War in Central America and at Home." Sponsored by Friends of AMPES (the Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador) and Somos Hermanas. Keynote speakers will be Margaret Randall and Sara Miles, director of the Nicaragua Exchange. The forum will also feature workshops, music and food. 9 am-5 pm,

Cabrillo College Student Center, 6500 Soquel Drive, Aptos. \$5-\$10, no one turned away for lack of funds. Free childcare and transportation. Info: 423-5128. (See the article on Margaret Randall in this issue).

SUNDAY, APRIL 12
Peacemakers/An Ecumenical Peace Group in Santa Cruz: Speaker Barbara Graves. Ms. Graves just returned from Nicaragua, and is a Quaker and recipient of the Bronze Star for her work with the Red Cross during World War II. A pacifist, she has concentrated during the last few years on anti-intervention work, and on the religious dimensions of the Nicaraguan revolution. Childcare will be provided. Freewill donations will be accepted. 7 pm, St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, 9850 Monroe Avenue Extension, Aptos. Info: Shelly 423-1626.



Nonviolence Preparation for women planning to participate in the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site. May 8-10. 11 am-5 pm, call for location. Info: Noel, 336-8960 or Eva, 423-3788.

MONDAY, APRIL 13
Children's Festival: Clay, mural painting, story telling, peace songs, drawings, mask and drama, Native American stories, and the new expression of movement: Eurhythmy. An unforgettable artistic ex-

perience for children age 5 to 13 under the guidance of professional artists and pedagogues. Presented by IDRIART. 8:30 am-4 pm, Santa Cruz Waldorf School, 2190 Empire Grade. Tickets: \$10 at Cymbaline Records (423-3949), at the door or write: IDRIART, 1 Blue Hill Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066 (with self-addressed stamped envelope). Info: 425-0342 or 438-1284.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14
Gordon Feller, Director of the Ark Communications Institute, explores the meaning of inner and outer peace as part of a "Ways to Peace" series. 10 am to noon. Kratona Institute, School of Theosophy in Ojai. \$4. Info: 805-646-1139.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15
Fourth Annual Kolaynu Community Potluck Passover Seder. Arrive early to warm up your food. Trinity Presbyterian Church, 420 Melrose Ave., Nonmembers \$6/members \$5/under 12 free/\$2 extra for a Hagaddah. Work exchange available. Separate children's Seder, parent participation required. Call 458-2756 for reservations and dish assignment.

Mother's Day Action Collective weekly planning meeting. See April 8 for details.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16
Children and Violence Discussion Series: Childrearing in Warlike Societies—Philip Slater, Ph.D. "People tend to assume that there is no way of predicting whether a society will turn out to be warlike or not. There is in fact a fair amount of cross-cultural research that draws clear relationships between how children are treated and the tendency towards belligerent behavior in the societies in which they are raised." See April 2 for details.

"Beyond Dead Ends: In Pursuit of Israeli-Palestinian Peace." A talk by Afif Safieh, a Palestinian Visiting Scholar

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- Just for Kids, Boulder Creek 338-9860
- Teddy Bear Toy Shop, Aptos 688-6538

FOR INFORMATION, PHONE

688-1350



Conflict Management Training

Conflict management and resolution training will be offered to Santa Cruz County residents by Community Boards of Santa Cruz County beginning April 7. The 30-hour training will take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7 to 10 p.m. and on two Saturdays, April 11 and 25 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. There is a sliding scale fee with some scholarships available; pre-registration is expected.

Community members who complete the training will be able to participate on Community Boards conflict resolution panels, offering their neighbors and the community a free, informal and easy to use forum for the resolution of a wide variety of disputes and problems such as harassment, vandalism, noise, money disputes, property damage, landlord-tenant concerns, threats, family disputes, and fights.

For more information or to apply, contact Sandy Sweitzer at 425-7591 or 423-1626.

at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs. 7:30 pm, 515 Broadway. A sliding scale donation of \$2-\$5 will be asked. Info: 423-1626.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17

Test Ban Vigil. See April 3.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21

"The Reagan Administration's Nuclear Policy," a lecture by Dr. Lawrence Freedman of the Department of War Studies at King's College of London. 7:30 pm, Stevenson Conference Room, Stevenson College, UCSC. Co-sponsored by the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy and the Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation. Free and open to the public. Info: 429-2833.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

An Introduction To Brazilian Reality: A four-part video series offered by Project Abraco—North Americans in solidarity with the people of Brazil. Part 1: God, Football, and Carnival. Brazilian dessert, coffee and tea will be served. Donation requested. 7:30 pm, 515 Broadway. Info: 423-1626.

Mother's Day Action Collective weekly planning meeting. See April 8 for details.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23

Children and Violence Discussion Series: The TV Connection—Parker Page, Ph.D. A short video of excerpts from current children's cartoons will be shown and discussed. See April 2 for details.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25

March and Rally to end U.S. support for South African Apartheid; to end U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean; for Jobs and Justice, Not War; to Freeze and Reverse the Nuclear Arms Race. Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice needs marchers, funds and volunteers for the 11 am assembly, noon march and 1 pm rally, all in San Francisco. Local buses, coordinated by Coalition for Nicaragua, leave from Salinas, Watsonville, and Santa Cruz. Bus tickets can be purchased at Bookshop Santa Cruz, Coalition for Nicaragua, Food and Nutrition Services, and Migrant Media & Education. Info: 458-0303 or 724-2997.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 25-
SUNDAY, APRIL 26**

The Pickle Family Circus. Support the Trout Gulch School and have fun! Shows at 1 and 4 pm, both days. San Lorenzo Park Benchlands. Tickets available at Bookshop Santa Cruz; Capitola Book Cafe; Teddy Bear Toys, Aptos; Paper Plane, Scotts Valley; and Just For Kids, Boulder Creek. Info: 688-1350.

**MONDAY, APRIL 27-
TUESDAY, APRIL 28**

Nonviolence Preparation for women planning to participate in the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site, May 8-10. This is a two-part preparation—attendance on both nights is required. 7-10 pm, 515 Broadway. Info: Noel, 336-8960 or Eva 423-3788.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28

Freedom Song Network. Monthly sing-



IRENE YOUNG

The I.N.S. blues won't keep French Canadian, Lucie Blue Tremblay away from Kuumbwa Jazz Center, Thurs., May 7, 8 pm. Despite efforts to keep international artists out of the U.S., Lucie will be here along with Nancy Vogl in a Lea Lawson Production. Tickets available at Cymbaline Records and the U.C.S.C. Box Office. Hopefully this won't be the last chance to see Lucie, but unless we fight the new I.N.S. plans . . . it will be.

a-long/songswap. Fireside Room at Trinity Presbyterian Church, corner of Melrose and Poplar. 7 pm. Info: Dirk 335-2365 or Theodora 458-1241.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29

An Introduction to Brazilian Reality: A four-part video series offered by Project Abraco. Part 2: What Price Progress? (How the debt crisis affects Brazil). See April 22 for details.

Mother's Day Action Collective weekly planning meeting. See April 8 for details.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30

Children and Violence Discussion Series: Planning Local Action—A panel discussion. Representatives from local organizations will work with the public to develop strategies for change

and ways to help parents and educators support each other in their efforts to bring up peace-loving children. See April 2 for details.

SUNDAY, MAY 3

Nonviolence Preparation for both men and women planning to participate in the Mother's Day Action at the Nevada Test Site, May 8-10. 11 am-5 pm, 515 Broadway. Info: Noel, 336-8960 or Eva 423-3788.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

An Introduction to Brazilian Reality: A four-part video series offered by Project Abraco. Part 3: Water, Land, and Survival (The struggle for land reform). See April 22 for details.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

Mother's Day Action Collective weekly planning meeting. See April 8 for details.

**FRIDAY, MAY 8-
SUNDAY, MAY 10**

Mother's Day Action, for mothers and others, at the Nevada Test Site near Las Vegas. Women from all over the U.S. will gather to protest nuclear testing and to support a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Info: Noel 336-8960 or Beth Coats 688-0898.

Crystal Visions—Personal and Planetary Peace. A workshop led by Diane Mariechild, M.A. and Shuli Goodman, M.A. using creative visualization, affirmation, energy balancing, movement, ritual, and meditation. Tuition \$80. Mount Madonna Center, 445 Summit Road, Watsonville. Info: 847-0406 or 722-7175.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13

Peace Day Orientation Meeting for booth participants. 7:30 pm, Civic Auditorium. All booth forms due by April 29. Info: Ariella St. Clair 423-4723.

An Introduction to Brazilian Reality: A four-part video series offered by Project Abraco. Part 4: After the Miracle

(Life in the cities). See April 22 for details.

**FRIDAY, MAY 15-
SUNDAY, MAY 17**

Spirituality and Social Action. Led by Gordon Feller, Director of The Ark Foundation, this program focuses on the interplay between inner consciousness and social change. Tuition \$75. Mount Madonna Center, 445 Summit Road, Watsonville. Info: 847-0406 or 722-7175.



SATURDAY, MAY 30

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

SUNDAY, MAY 31

Peace Day: Discovering Our Common Ground. Mission Plaza Park. Peace Day brings our community together to celebrate our similarities and differences as we recognize our common desire for a safe and healthy world. The focus of Peace Day 1987 is to explore the possibility of world peace through sharing experiences of peace in our own community. The day is proclaimed by our Mayor and co-sponsored by Santa Cruz City Parks and Recreation. Info: Sheila Carrillo 336-5670 and Bonita Mugnani 479-8905.

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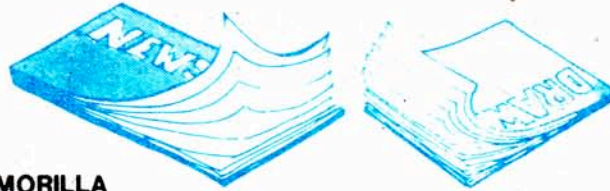
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Santa Cruz

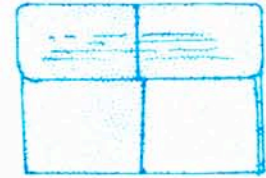
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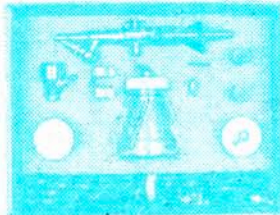


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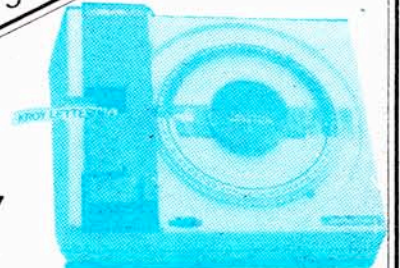
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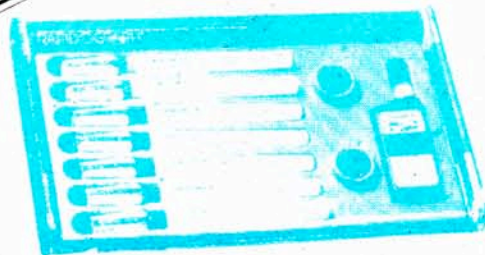


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