

THE

# MONTHLY PLANET

August 1987

Volume 3, Number 7



Our  
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*NUCLEAR*  
Culture

The MONTHLY PLANET  
c/o Nuclear Weapons Freeze  
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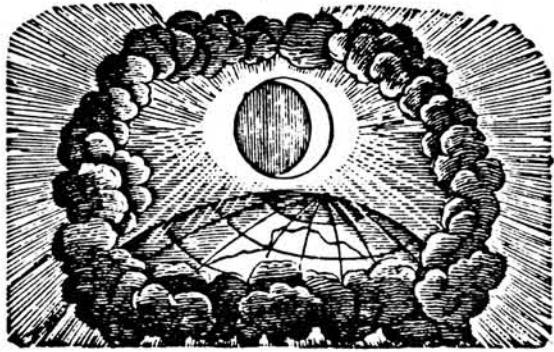
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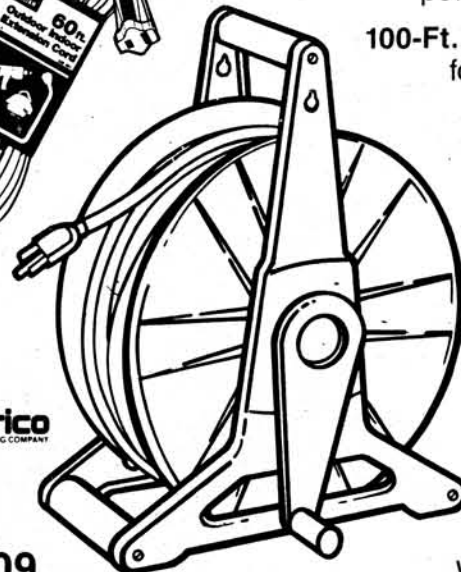


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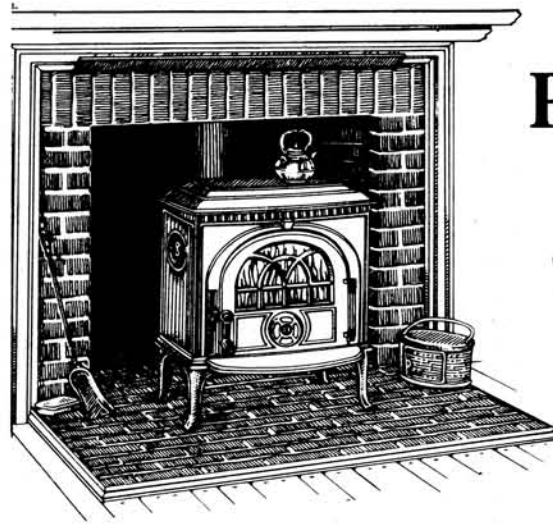
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SAUL ROBBINS

The USS Fort Fisher's July visit to Santa Cruz raised the hackles of some local residents. See page 26.

## Deadlines

for the September *Monthly Planet*

**Publication date**  
Thursday, September 3

**Poetry submissions**  
Monday, August 17

**Letters to the Freeze**  
Tuesday, August 25

**Calendar listings**  
Tuesday, August 25, 5 p.m.  
(no phone calls, please)

**Display ads**  
Friday, August 28, 5 p.m.  
(call Risa at 427-3405)

## The Monthly Planet

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**Typography:** ASAP Typography, Typola  
**Printing:** Gilroy Dispatch  
**Local Distribution:** Gerry Anderson  
**National Distribution:** Stephane Joyet

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

## The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign had its beginning in late 1979 when Randall Forsberg, director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, drafted a paper—the Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race. National organizations and hundreds of regional and local groups and individuals endorsed the Freeze proposal and its goal of calling the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to stop the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons.

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

In 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.

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. *Handwritten letters are now O.K., too. (But please be legible.)*

## Earth Flag Available

Dear Freeze,

I am responding to the letter from Ann Terese Heil (July) requesting information about an Earth Flag.

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In celebration,

Geneen Marie Haugen  
Santa Cruz

## The Perversion Gulf

Dear Freeze,

The "perversion gulf" is the 1980s version of the Gulf of Tonkin (Vietnam debacle). The justification for this administration's unparalleled, unprecedented "peace time" offensive military buildup is upon us. Mr. Raygun can

only carry his red-baiting charade, cold-war paranoia so far before the taxpayers begin to ask, "Why do we need all these nuclear weapons, all this massive war-machine hardware? . . . We are at peace, we're not at war with anyone? . . . What are we going to do with these weapons?"

Reagan's bluff has been called—now he needs to justify the very existence of his hyper-military-industrial complex. And yes, he's found a convenient source for his conjuring up a war—Iran. Contrary to Admiral John "the fall guy" Poindexter's testimony that the U.S. Government gave weapons to Iran because we "feared they were losing the war with Iraq," we would like nothing better than to pick a fight with the Ayatollah. Reagan has a score to settle with Iran for their Iran-Contra "sting."

Yet, I do not believe Reagan has fathomed what he's up against—this neo-Nazi Islamic Jihad asylum. These Persian warriors are utterly fearless in battle. They do not fear anything, not even death—for death is martyrdom, an invitation to heaven.

It will be quite spine-chilling to witness the bloody confrontation when the two archaic mentalities clash. The U.S., with the Rambo-John Wayne kick-ass tough-guy Marine, against the fanatic-messianic kamikazi-like Islamic mujahedins? Suicidal? You bet your life and mine.

One last fascinating fact: the Arab nation of Kuwait, which has turned our republic into the "rent a cop" of the globe, has mega-billions invested in U.S. banks. Could they be blackmailing us by threatening to withdraw their deposits, causing a financial crisis?

In summary, I suggest Nancy Reagan's eloquent advice. Just say no! No to Star Wars! No to contra funding! No to the flagging of Persian gulf vessels! No to the Reagan Doctrine!

Sincerely,

Jon Noggle  
Marina



## Is Gorbachev Our Savior?

Dear Freeze,

All the world stares at him and expects a great deal from him. Will he be able to rescue us from a nuclear holocaust? Mikhail Gorbachev puts forth a lot of effort to negotiate with the Western world. I trust him, I believe every word he says, in contrast to Reagan, our average American movie star, who knows how to convince people but not how to be honest (which the Iran-Contra Affair depicts). I trust him because he tries to realize his proposals in his own country (e.g., release of political captives, return of political opponents from exile, alleviation of censorship, etc.). All this makes a perfectly trustworthy impression—why shouldn't he be serious in foreign affairs?

My opinion is that Gorbachev always tries to make the first move and honestly offers arms reduction without wanting to put the Soviet Union ahead. In an age of nuclear overkill, he is well aware of the fact that an invasion of Western Europe would cause WW III and thus eradicate our precious planet from the universe. He also demonstrates his willingness to change in other areas, such as society and economics. All this should make us aware that he wants to make "an honest deal."

The U.S.A. should be willing to take a step toward Gorbachev's Russia and arms reduction. Not lack of trust, but faith, can save us from the threatening total devastation, and now is the time to do so!

Sincerely yours,

Georg Kliewer  
Santa Cruz

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## It's Time To Tie The President's Hands

News reports say that the Reagan administration is responding with cautious optimism to Gorbachev's recent announcement that he is now ready to discuss a worldwide ban on all medium- and short-range nuclear missiles. We at the Freeze are responding to the administration's response with caution as well.

Yes, such a ban is a good idea. That is, if it really means *all* European medium-range nuclear missiles, including those controversial 72 Pershing 1A missiles based in West Germany that the United States insists on keeping. (The missiles belong to the Germans, the nuclear warheads to the United States.) The ban should also mean that the United States actually eliminates its European ground-launched missiles rather than transferring them to ships.

Gorbachev recently expanded the "zero-option," originally proposed by Reagan, to "global double zero," upping the ante from a ban on all medium-range missiles in Europe to a worldwide ban on both short- and medium-range nuclear missiles. The Soviets' latest offer includes elimination of their short-range missiles from Asia, a former sticking point hindering summit plans.

Who could argue with a worldwide ban on these missiles? Certainly not the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. What we fear is that such grandiose posturing on both sides leads us further from real developments in arms control.

It seems that every time Congress is about to vote on substantial arms control measures, either through amendments to cut off funds for destabilizing weapons such as the MX missile or funds for U.S. nuclear tests, a U.S.-Soviet summit looms on the horizon.

Then we hear that tired, old "We can't tie the president's hands" bit. How could Congress oppose the administration right at a time when we need to demonstrate national unity to the Soviets with whom we are on the verge of negotiating the most sweeping arms control agreement in history? Why enact a tiny measure like a comprehensive test ban and mess up a chance to eliminate all nuclear weapons from the face of the earth? Does this sound familiar? It should by now.

Gorbachev's latest proposal avoids any mention of the previously-at-issue Pershing missiles in Germany — obviously to lay the groundwork for a summit to happen this fall. Perhaps he needs the summit for his own domestic political goals. However, a summit couldn't come at a worse time for test ban legislation to have any chance at all of passing in the Senate. (We wouldn't be so cynical if we hadn't seen this movie several times before.)

We keep hearing that we could ban all nuclear weapons — if only . . . If only the U.S. would scrap plans for Star Wars; if only the Soviets would withdraw from Afghanistan; if only the U.S. agree to this; if only the Soviets do that; if only Congress wouldn't tie the president's hands. The superpower leaders compete for having the more grandiose plan for disarmament as Congress, which has the power to stop funding the arms race, prepares to wimp out once again.

It's time for Congress to exert its will — and the will of the American people. We want a test ban. We want a Freeze. We want it now.

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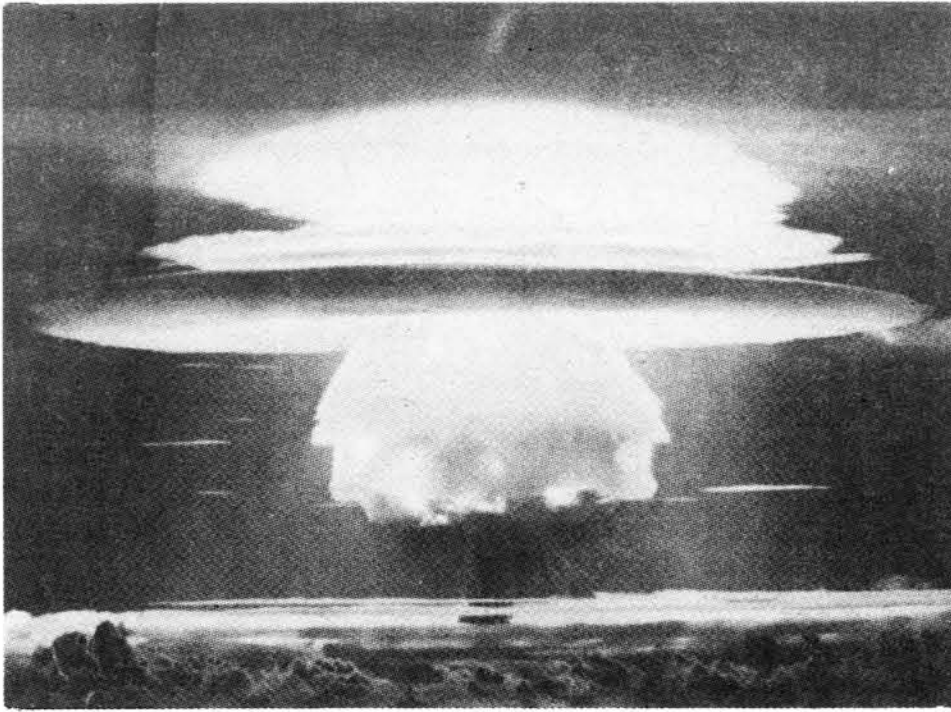
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## Covert Star Wars

Once again the Reagan administration has demonstrated its propensity for keeping secrets from the Congress and the American people. Congressional research aides to Senators William Proxmire and Bennett Johnston recently discovered a secret crash program for the early deployment of Star Wars.

The Reagan administration has secretly ordered Star Wars researchers to employ existing technologies with the aim of deploying a partial missile defense system by 1994-95. This top secret directive has had the effect of shifting priorities from basic research and development to a hurry-up schedule for the deployment of a relatively unsophisticated system capable of destroying only a small fraction of incoming warheads. Such a system, according to one Star Wars scientist, could create a "more destabilizing situation" than existed before.

Parts of the Congressional researchers' report on the plan were published in the June issue of *Arms Control Today*. The report describes a "highly classified project" for the near-term deployment of Star Wars, and states that "most members of Congress are being kept in the dark

about this secret program." Observers note that Congressional hearings may be in order to expose this attempt to make Star Wars a fait accompli, thereby limiting the options of future administrations to deal effectively with arms control.

## Setting An Example

A 26-year-old law student at the University of Wisconsin was sentenced to spend three years in a federal penitentiary, and fined \$10,000 for refusing to register for the military draft. The sentence was the harshest handed down in 18 cases chosen for prosecution under a now defunct Justice Department policy that singled out active registration resisters.

The defendant, David Gillam Kerley, wore a T-shirt bearing the words "Justice is a Constant Struggle" while Federal District Judge John Shabaz of Wisconsin meted out the maximum punishment under the law for such an offense. The Judge also refused Kerley's request to remain free on bail while awaiting appeal.

Kerley, whose appeal has been filed, owned a bookstore in Madison and was also regional director of the Committee Against Registration and the Draft. He said he refused to register because it

# Hot Flashes

by Joe Palermo

would make it easier for the United States to send troops abroad.

Judge Shabaz criticized Kerley for "aiding and abetting" registration resisters as he issued the extreme sentence. Mr. Kerley said that the sentence "was designed not so much to punish me for what I was convicted of but for my political views."

## Plausible Fallibility

A spokesperson for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission recently proclaimed that there was little chance that any licensed nuclear plant in the country would leak radiation in the event of an accident. The commission took this position despite an existing NRC report which indicates that the containment structures—the safety shells around atomic reactors—at some 16 plants in the United States would be unable to withstand a major accident, such as a core meltdown.

Scientists concluded in the study that the containment structures, which are routinely labeled as "leak proof," would fail within a couple of hours of a serious accident.

One week after the NRC publicly announced the infallibility of such containment structures, a nuclear plant in Virginia experienced a rupture of one of its superheated water tubes, which resulted in the release of radiation into the environment. Although NRC personnel were quick to label the accident "not a major emergency," radioactive gas was vented outside the plant for about 90 minutes while a "cold shutdown" was being implemented.

## What Would You Do?

Two new government studies, one from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and another from the



JEFF HUCH

Government Accounting Office (GAO), show that people living near commercial nuclear power plants have little or no understanding of what to do in the event of an emergency.

The studies show that most residents who live within 10 miles of any of the nation's 102 licensed nuclear plants haven't the foggiest idea of what evacuation procedures to follow in case of a major accident. The GAO report criticizes federal nuclear regulatory bodies for not bothering to find out whether people living in "emergency preparedness zones," or EPZs, around nuclear plants have any knowledge of emergency-response procedures.

Plant owners are required by law to inform people living in so-called EPZs what to do in an emergency.

## Uncontained Opposition

Six members of Congress, including two senators, and 12 environmental organizations have sued the Department of Energy (DOE) in an attempt to block the department's reopening of a military nuclear reactor in Richland, Washington. The plant, which represents one-third of the military production capacity for plutonium—the fuel for nuclear bombs—has been shut down since January for safety reasons.

The reactor has no containment structure to hold in radiation in case of an accident, and is similar in design to the hapless Chernobyl reactor that was the source of the world's worst nuclear accident. Like Chernobyl, the Richland "N-Reactor" has the potential to ignite a graphite fire in the event of an accident that could spread large amounts of radiation over thousands of square miles.

The lawsuit would prevent the plant from being reopened before the completion of an environmental impact statement. The DOE originally scheduled the reopening of the plant for July 7. The

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lawsuit has successfully delayed this plan.

In addition to other safety concerns, the lawsuit charges that the reactor is already in violation of Federal water pollution laws since it routinely dumped radioactive water into the Columbia River.

Last December, two consultants hired by the Department of Energy recommended shutting down the plant permanently for safety reasons. Yet, the department is still insisting on reactivating the plant. Said a DOE spokesperson: "We feel we operate a safe reactor."

## Loose Lips Sink Ships

Some newspaper and magazine reports from the Persian Gulf regarding the U.S. Navy convoy escorting the Kuwaiti oil tankers have been withheld by the Pentagon so that "future operations would not be compromised." The Washington bureau chief of Knight-Ridder Newspapers, Charles Hoyt, sent a letter of protest to the Pentagon about the military's delay of four dispatches from a journalists' "pool" set up to cover the gulf operation.

The arrangement of a news pool grew out of complaints from news organizations following the 1983 U.S. invasion of Grenada. During that invasion the Pentagon prevented journalists from directly covering the action, and forced the major

news media to rely on U.S. military reports.

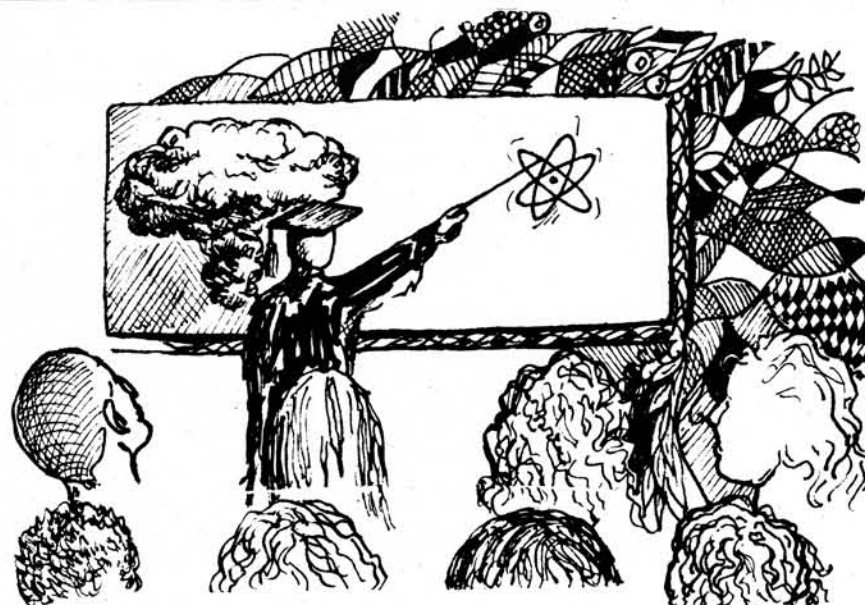
This new system in the gulf was supposed to give journalists greater access to primary sources. The Pentagon, however, continues to have carte blanche to withhold or censor any news story it deems a threat to "national security."

## Relax, You're Covered

The House Energy and Commerce Committee recently approved a measure that would force the nuclear industry to pay far more to cover the expenses caused by a catastrophic nuclear accident. The legislation, which promises to face a tough battle in Congress, would increase the liability of the nuclear industry in the event of a major accident from the current \$700 million, to \$7 billion.

Many Democrats in both houses of Congress are pushing for measures to hold private companies accountable for damages exceeding the proposed \$7 billion limit in instances of gross negligence.

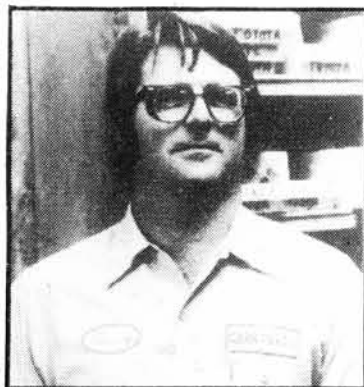
However, private nuclear contractors hired by the Department of Energy to produce material for nuclear weapons will be exempt from the new guidelines. Energy Department contractors will continue to be liable for only \$500 million in damages, even if the total price tag of an accident exceeds several billion dollars.



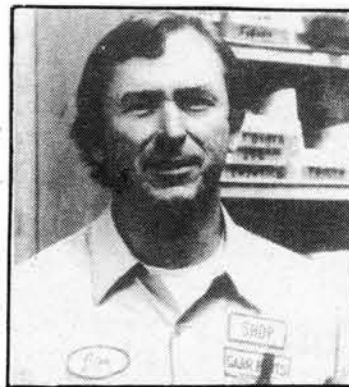
## Cabrillo College Offers "Living In The Nuclear Age"

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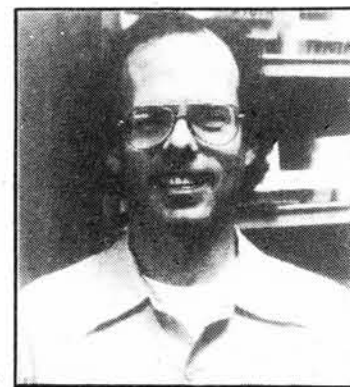
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## August, 1987: A Time To Choose

by Susan C. Strong

For a long time I have wanted to see someone stage an antinuclear weapons media event at the Holocaust memorial at the Legion of Honor Museum in San Francisco. The memorial consists of a concrete court carved out of a hillside facing the Golden Gate. One lone figure made of cast concrete stands inside a

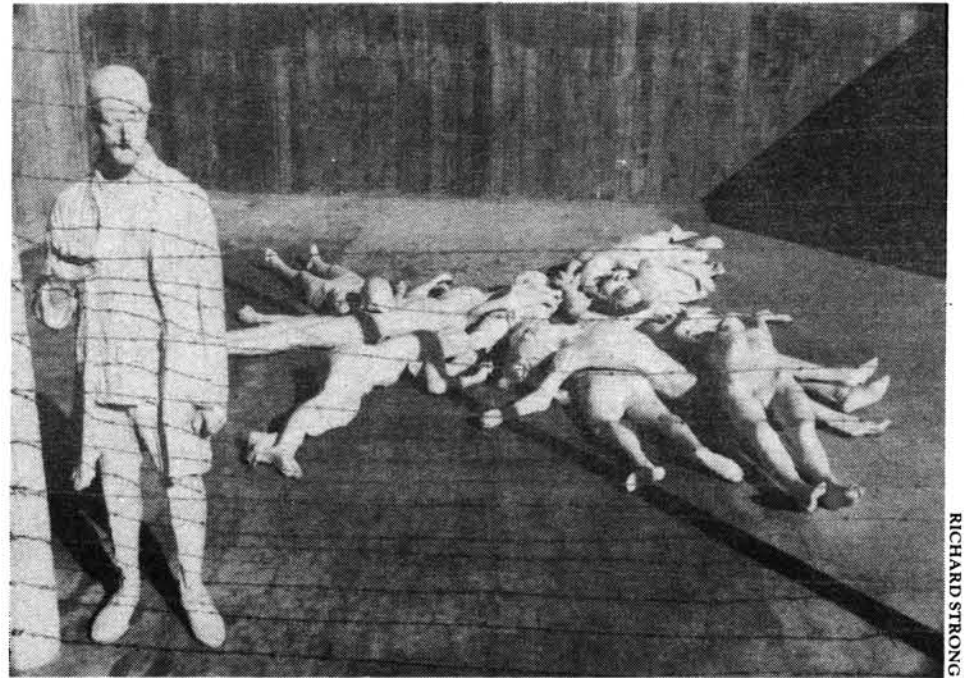
political siblings, is designed to prevent us from forgetting. It is designed to remind us that we are capable of tremendous evil and destruction through believing that the state must be right, through not daring to speak or think differently from our neighbors, through not thinking and feeling deeply enough for ourselves, through merely accepting the words of "scientific authorities" or "leaders" or "patriots."

*These early days of August, the 6th and the 9th, also remind us that the Holocaust was mirrored in another part of the world.*

barbed wire fence, looking out despairingly. Behind him, arranged in a random design that approximates a circle, are the fallen forms of about ten men, women and children. They lie intertwined, yet finally separated by death. There are no signs of the final agony and struggle which must have been the truth within the gas chambers; without too much detail, these figures evoke a simple, pure horror and pity for their fate.

The memorial, like all of its aesthetic and

The designer and patrons of the memorial intended that anti-Semitism should be remembered and seen for what it is. But these early days of August, the 6th and the 9th, also remind us that the Holocaust was mirrored in another part of the world. Our own country unleashed a terrible new weapon, destroying Hiroshima and Nagasaki, inflicting horrible deaths on men, women, and children—some immediate, some slow and lingering. Some still live, but as invalids or with lives diminished by



The San Francisco Holocaust Memorial.

RICHARD STRONG

constant illness.

On August 6, 1945, our world changed forever. Although I was only a small child at the time, I recall having a vivid nightmare about a nuclear explosion when the news broke. Young as I was, I knew in some way that nothing was the same anymore and that nothing was really safe.

Today our nuclear arsenals dwarf what was set loose in 1945. Not only do we need to fear our own deaths and those of our loved ones, the death of our country or even of our race, we now need to fear the death of our species itself and of the ecosystem of the earth. And I think that the fear, or more exactly, the terror, we all have buried deep in our hearts can make us like the man staring out through the barbed wire in the memorial. Despair, meaninglessness, grief are written all over him. We may cover it up with business and pleasure, but it lies deep.

All the meaningless deaths—the Jews in Europe, the Japanese in Asia, and all those uncounted others, Bikini islanders, soldiers watching the first atomic test in the desert,

ordinary people living downwind of the tests, Native Americans excavating the uranium to make the bombs—can be given supreme dignity and meaning if we will remember today, and all the days to come. If we will heed the warning in time and pay attention to what is being done by our government, in our name and with our money. If we will speak out and speak up, saying no to the senseless escalation of the nuclear arms race, with its constant proliferation of weapons for which there is no rational use. If we will say yes to a halt in nuclear testing now, before it is too late.

If we fail to remember, the world may become like this memorial—a grey stage on which, this time, the fallen bodies lie in some short, mute testimony to our failure as a species to save ourselves from ourselves. Now, in the late twentieth century, we know as we never have before what is possible of human beings, both good and evil, and we can choose.

Susan Strong chairs the Northern California Freeze Campaign.



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# Are We Getting Anywhere?

People often ask me, "How is the Freeze doing?" I hear this as two questions — "How is the Freeze movement doing?" and "Are we getting anywhere in the struggle to end the arms race?" In answer to the first question — as a movement, the Freeze is healthy and growing. Locally, our organization has never been stronger, with enthusiasm, energy and hopes running high. Such success is mirrored by local and state groups working to end the nuclear arms race all over the country. It's relatively easy to measure this success in terms of membership, funds, numbers of volunteers and community participants in the movement. All of these are on the rise. It's much more challenging to answer the second question — "Are we really getting anywhere?"

Over the past two years, Congress has shown us both its courage as well as its cowardice. It seems the desire is there to exercise its power of the purse to cut off funds for nuclear testing and new weapons systems. Yet we've been disappointed more than once as Congress has backed down in the face of the administration's extraordinary lobbying power. There are mixed opinions about the probability of the Senate actually voting to cut off funds for U.S. nuclear tests as long as the Soviets agree to stop testing. Many are not optimistic. And test ban negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union are stalled once again — not that we really expected the president to negotiate a test ban since he's repeatedly stated that it's just not in our national interest at this time.

So, are we just happily building organizations and getting better at it, with no real effect on policy? Of course, I don't think so. How many of you expected the nuclear arms race to end soon after nine states and many more local governments passed nuclear freeze initiatives and resolutions in



TERRY TEITELBAUM

hensiveness. But good ideas and innovative solutions are not enough to solve problems as big as the nuclear arms race. Most solutions, especially if they are to work, take time. And they must evolve — changing and growing to adapt to ever-changing situations.

The Freeze is still a good idea, but only insofar as we recognize that coming up with the solution is just the beginning. Implementing it is a long-term process which involves mobilizing support, raising awareness to create new support and using that support in a meaningful way: to apply pressure to Congress, to influence voters and candidates and most importantly (and most long term of all) to educate people about the dangers of the nuclear arms race and provide opportunities for them to get involved to effect long-lasting change.

Are you upset that I didn't answer the

me than passage of any bill. As the Freeze and disarmament movement increasingly transcends all kinds of political and cultural divisions, I become more confident that when we eventually realize a change in policy, it will be a lasting one.

Some have expressed their frustration with the "long-term perspective" to me.

They say, "That's just a way of giving up . . . we need lots of action and we need it now . . . we can't afford to wait . . . the world will blow up before our solutions evolve long enough to have any effect . . ." and so on. The long-term perspective can lead to complacency, it's true, if it is not mixed with short-term action. And frequent venting of anger and rage over the obscenity of a nuclear arms race most people do not want is appropriate as well. It's good to get good and mad. I guess it's a matter of balance — between long term and short term, between emotion and cool-headed action. Most of all, it's a matter of persistence.

After reconsidering the initial question of "How is the Freeze doing?" I realize it is one question after all. Like so many difficult questions, it is not easily answered in a word. And measurement of most types of progress can not always be done in a linear fashion. Plants grow up and out and down — all at the same time. The way to really find out how the Freeze is doing is to come down and get involved.

(Due to popular demand, next month I am going to explain where the Freeze gets and spends its money)

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

***I rejoice a little bit over electoral and legislative victories; I rejoice a lot over 300 Santa Cruz citizens marching for a test ban.***

1982? How many expected it soon after the House of Representatives passed a Freeze resolution in 1983? How many of you then gave up after the Euromissiles were deployed? When Reagan was elected? How many then thought a Freeze was just around the corner when, two years ago, the Soviets stopped testing? (I did.) After a ban on atmospheric nuclear testing was enacted in the 1960s, many believed it meant a ban on all testing and soon a halt to the arms race — but as we all know, testing moved underground and the race proceeded at an alarming rate.

In the early 1980s the Freeze proposal captured the imagination of a country desperate for an end to the nuclear arms race. It was such a powerful proposal in terms of both its simplicity and its compre-

second question of "Are we getting anywhere?" It bothers me a bit that after all this thinking about it, I haven't come up with more than what will easily fit into this column. Yet through working on this issue every day and being privileged enough to know what people all over the country are doing in the effort to freeze and reverse the arms race, I "sense" we are getting somewhere. I rejoice a little bit over electoral and legislative victories; I rejoice a lot over 300 Santa Cruz citizens marching for a test ban. I am ecstatic over 3000 people traveling to the remote Nevada Test Site to demand a comprehensive test ban. As I see the movement growing, with more people (all types) doing more than ever before to bring about a Freeze (and more), I see a process of participation unfolding that means more to

## Join The Freeze!

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze in Santa Cruz County is funded entirely by membership dues and contributions from local supporters. Where does the money go? To office rent, director's salary, telephones, postage, printing and copying, utilities, bookkeeping, and other costs of keeping our office and organization visible and effective. We also make contributions to the regional and national Freeze organizations. We are committed to getting the most out of each dollar contributed to stopping the nuclear arms race. A very small percentage of our expense goes toward fundraising costs.

Won't you help too? Membership dues for 1987 are: \$15/individual; \$25/family or household; \$10/senior, student, or low-income. You can also become a *sustaining member* by pledging an amount monthly or quarterly. Sustainers help stabilize our financial base so we can spend more time organizing and less time fundraising.

Members receive a subscription to *The Monthly Planet* and are kept up to date on all activities and events. To join, just fill out the form below and send it to:

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## Defense Authorizations Bill Still In Limbo

by Shelly D'Amour

Caught in a choke hold by a well-orchestrated Senate filibuster, a major military spending bill faces an uncertain future. The fiscal year 1988 Defense Authorizations Bill is now in limbo, due to a successful campaign by conservative senators to keep key arms control provisions from being discussed and voted upon.

Last spring, the House of Representatives passed its version of the spending bill with strong arms control provisions attached. The Senate appeared well on its way toward

discussion and passage of similar measures when the filibuster began. In particular, the filibuster is aimed at preventing passage of an amendment that would require the president to maintain what has been termed a traditional interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. The ABM Treaty specifically forbids the development and deployment of space-based systems. The president has stated that he wishes to "re-interpret" the terms of the treaty in order to allow for development and de-

ing ceilings for specific programs, but it is the appropriations process that grants the check-writing power.) One of the benefits of completing the authorizations process is that it establishes precedents for the appropriations process. Arms control provisions that pass during authorizations have a much more likely chance of gathering support and passing in the appropriations process—which is where they really count. Congress can do (and has done in the past) without specific authorizations bills. However, this

Robert Byrd (D-WV) at 202-224-3954 and ask him to use all of his persuasive abilities to garner the necessary 60 votes to end the filibuster and bring the Defense Authorizations Bill to the floor for a vote. Contact Senator Pete Wilson (R-CA) and tell him to vote to end the filibuster, and to support a strict interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

### Central America

Last month the House of Representatives approved a measure that, if approved by the Senate, will have profound ramifications for Americans' civil liberties.

The Walker-Smith amendment, attached to the State Department Authorizations Bill, forbids travel to Central America by any U.S. citizen for the purpose of "providing service or assistance to the military operations of the government of Nicaragua" or to the "military operations of any country or group designated as Communist by the president." A similar measure is expected to be raised in the Senate within the coming weeks. It is clearly designed to curtail opposition to the U.S. war in Central America, making it difficult for Americans to travel and gain information independently, or to share it with an American public already too deeply enamored of the distorted vision of Ollie North.

In a related matter, all indications are that the president will ask for at least \$125 million and maybe as much as \$140 million in funds for the Nicaraguan contras this fall, to be distributed over an 18-month period,

**Supporters of the Reagan administration realize that this represents a critical juncture for the Star Wars program.**

ployment of his Star Wars program.

It appears that there is broad support within the Senate to pass such a restricting amendment, not so much because the Senate supports the ABM Treaty itself (which may or may not be true), but rather because of the constitutional questions that are raised by Reagan's demand. For the president to unilaterally insist upon an interpretation of a treaty which is contrary to the understanding and intent of Congress when it entered into that treaty, would, in the words of Senator Sam Nunn, "provoke a constitutional crisis of profound dimensions."

Supporters of the Reagan administration realize that this represents a critical juncture for the Star Wars program. In order for Star Wars to continue unimpeded, the ABM Treaty must be severely compromised, and (in their view) preferably dismantled entirely. Other arms control amendments are also on hold until the filibuster is resolved, namely: nuclear test ban, legislation mandating compliance with SALT II, anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons moratorium, and a cutoff of funds for the Star Wars program. None of these amendments can come to the floor of the Senate until the filibuster is ended.

So far, the Democratic leadership of the Senate has been unsuccessful in its many attempts to garner the 60 votes necessary to invoke a procedure known as "cloture," and cut off the debate. Congress goes on summer recess August 8, although the Senate may be forced to stay in session a week longer. If the Senate is unable to break the filibuster by then, it is almost certain that there will be no Defense Authorizations Bill from Congress this year. In this event, all the arms control provisions passed by the House will be lost, since both the House and the Senate must agree on the final version of the authorizations bill.

This means that the pressure will really be on in the fall, as Congress moves to tackle the Defense Appropriations Bill. (The authorizations process sets the spend-

ing will make the work of passing arms control provisions in the Senate that much harder this fall.

In all probability, Congress will not finish its work on the defense bill, among others, before the fiscal year runs out on September 30. It will then be obliged to pass a series of stop-gap spending measures called a Continuing Resolution (CR) so that the government can keep operating until the new budget is finalized. Congressmembers will attempt to attach arms control provisions to the CR at that time.

**ACTION:** Contact Senate Majority Leader

### Contact Your Representatives Today!

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500  
(202) 456-1414

Senator Alan Cranston  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-3553

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

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

Congressmember Ernest Konnyu  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-5411/local 257-7051  
(Twelfth Congressional District)



### Hotlines

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

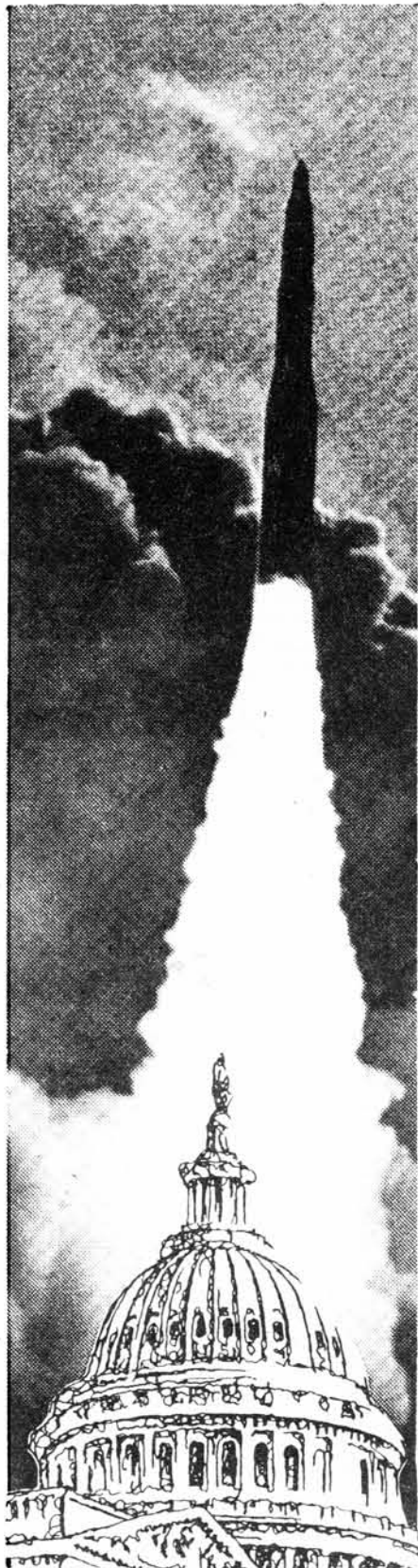
American Peace Test Hotline  
(up-to-date information on all testing activities at the Nevada Test Site)  
702-363-7780

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

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

Central America Legislative Hotline  
202-543-0664

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





through to the end of the Reagan presidency. Recent polls indicate that opposition among U.S. citizens to funding the contras has diminished from 60 percent to 51 percent. The president and his advisors are waiting to see whether subsequent polls will bear this out in the ensuing weeks, as the memory of Colonel North's persuasive skills begins to recede in the minds of Americans. The president will make his formal request for funds sometime in September.

Expect the administration to pull out all the stops on this one. Given the recent track record in the House on Central America issues, this will definitely be an uphill battle for Central America activists, who will be mounting massive campaigns this year to turn Congress around.

Finally, the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is marking up its appropriations bill, which will become part

of the fiscal year 1988 Foreign Aid Bill. Included in the appropriations bill is a request for \$300 million in police training funds and war-related assistance to Central American "democracies" such as El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. In recent years the House has continued to approve this funding, even though in the past such funds were used to train Central American police units in torture techniques, to suppress civil liberties, and to continue to fuel the war in general.

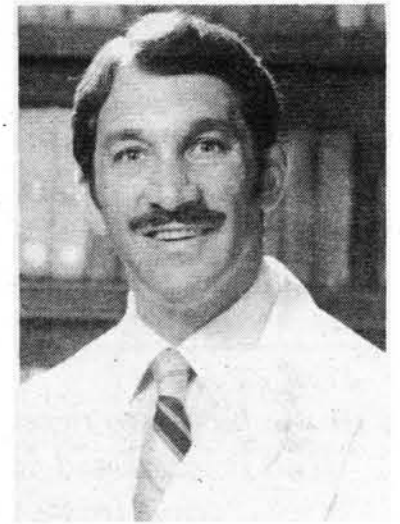
**ACTION:** Contact committee chair Rep. David Obey (D-WI) at 202-225-3365 and tell him you want no police aid and no war-related assistance for Central America.

Contact Senators Alan Cranston (D-CA) and Pete Wilson and tell them to speak out loudly and forcefully in support of full freedom for Americans to travel to Central America (or anywhere else!), and to resist any and all attempts to enact a measure similar to the

Walker-Smith bill, which was passed by the House.

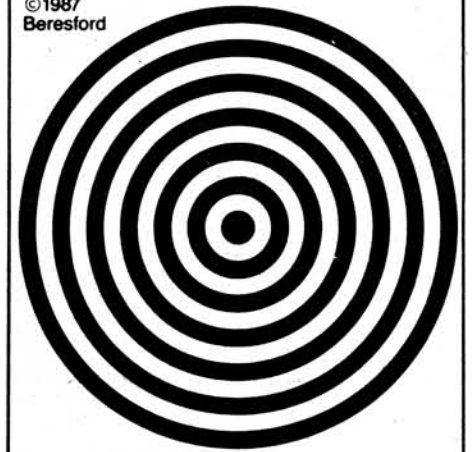
Shelly D'Amour is the Legislative Editor of The Monthly Planet.

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by Ronald A. Lampi

In the summer of 1945 the world changed for us. The awesome, unbelievable power packed in the atom was fatefully revealed that summer not only in the first atomic test ever conducted, but, also, tragically, at the expense of the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Ominously the Nuclear Age had begun. Though atomic research had been going on since the turn of the century, and someone as far-sighted as H.G. Wells could even write of atomic bombs destroying cities in

shelters, the air-raid drills in schools, the weekly air-raid sirens, the fallout scares from atmospheric testing, the fantastic claims made for the new ultimate super-bomb — the H-bomb, the frequent talk of the end of the world, the new fear of the Russians as our nuclear adversary, and always that haunting image of the mushroom cloud. No matter how government PR and commercial enterprise tried to appropriate the atomic into more superficial and benign expressions ("our friend the atom"), the new nuclear culture always had an underlying, uneasy implication of gloom

*In the past two decades, nuclear culture, as we find it expressed in the arts, has become, by and large, a protest culture.*

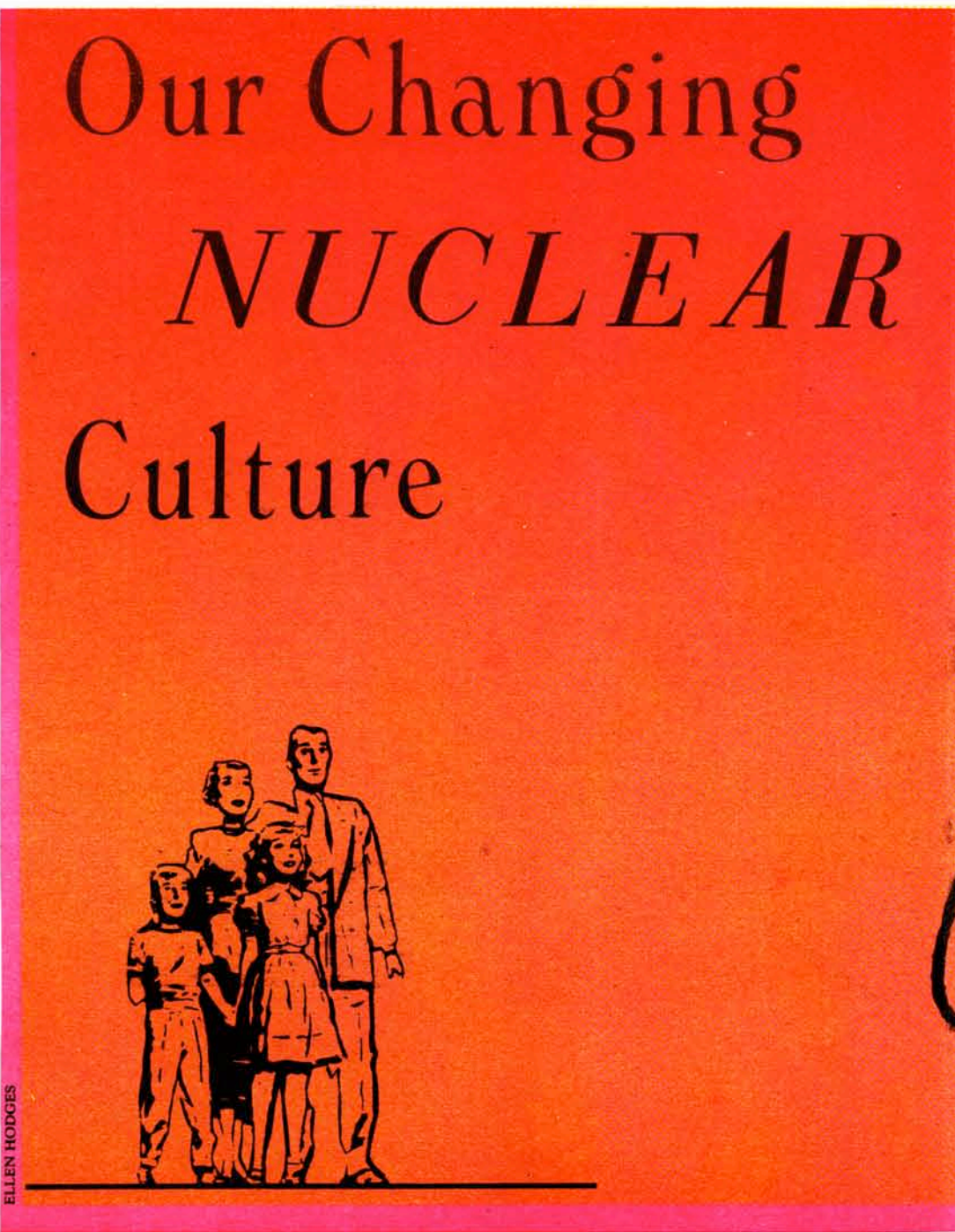
his 1913 novel *The World Set Free*, it was not until the actual development and use of the first bombs that a definitive quantum leap in our history occurred. Of course, as so many of us believe, that leap should never have happened, at least not in this way, but science that summer had let out its biggest surprise ever.

In those early years after the war, the mystique surrounding the bomb and everything atomic naturally lent itself to establishing the first signs of an everyday nuclear culture. The mushroom cloud itself, its image reproduced countless, became the symbol of the age. Hiroshima and Nagasaki would also be perpetually invoked as historical landmarks, but, in contrast to their grim significance, the 1950s saw nuclear developments appropriated into everyday culture in many ways that were naive, glamorous, we might even say perverse, again, given the true nature of the bomb. The atomic found its way into the styles and sundry items of popular culture and everyday life: atomic hairdos, jewelry, clothes, swimwear (the bikini), atomic burgers and atomic cafes. The movie *Desert Bloom* depicts this early, naive nuclear culture well in its 1950s small town-near-the-Nevada Test Site setting. Despite the acknowledged danger that had come into the world, these early days also witnessed the enthusiasm and optimism of those who saw in the technological breakthrough of nuclear power the promise of unlimited energy and prosperity for all.

But there was more. Other repercussions were creating a new psychological environment, especially for the young: the bomb

and doom. Probably both currents came together most succinctly and surrealistically in the early books put out on how to survive an atomic bombing. The advice given was at once naive, understated, silly, absurd; the demonic face of gruesome death, always peering through, was skipped over lightly.

To this day the repertoire for a nuclear culture has grown: policies of overkill and mutual assured destruction (MAD), ICBM, ABM, MX, test bans, first strike, survivalists, nuclear winter, Star Wars, in addition to nuclear power-related names — Silkwood, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and, not to be overlooked by all this, *antinuclear activism*. In the past two decades, nuclear culture, as we find it expressed in the arts, has become, by and large, a *protest culture*. How many artists do we find waxing poetic over nuclear weapons or power? We find today only in a few pockets of America — usually communities near the Nevada Test Site and near some of our nuclear power plants and government facilities which are the communities' lifeblood — the idea still fostered nuclear is neat, friendly, something that can serve as a community's mascot. (Of course, there is more to nuclear culture at the source: those who work at nuclear power plants, weapons research facilities, and weapons factories live in a world with its own shop talk, customs, expressions, but we are essentially concerned here with the everyday world we all live in.) Perceptions over the decades have changed in fundamentally one direction: far from living in a new world of prosperity, we are today living under the terrible cloud of



the nuclear threat.

If we consider that the nuclear threat is the one, all-important issue of our time, that all of civilization hangs in the balance, then we might follow out its repercussions in everyday life in more general, philosophical ways also. Our nuclear culture would include all the various expressions today of decadence, the absurd, despair, apathy, futurelessness, or "nothing matters" among so many of the young, or only "me" matters (the Me Generation). Nihilism, the philosophical position claiming that all spiritual values are empty and impotent, that "everything lacks meaning," is found today right

alongside religious fundamentalism that, in contrast, blindly upholds spiritual values of the most simplistic and dogmatic kind. Though both began to make their appearance before the Nuclear Age fully dawned, both can be looked at as the two ideological sides of the same nuclear coin. If we look to music, we see that expression of outrage, absurdity, and futurelessness as the driving edge of punk rock. Indeed, the claims have been made that punk is not only an authentic response to today's world, but also an appropriate one.

All of the arts have made contributions to our nuclear culture. That is only natural,

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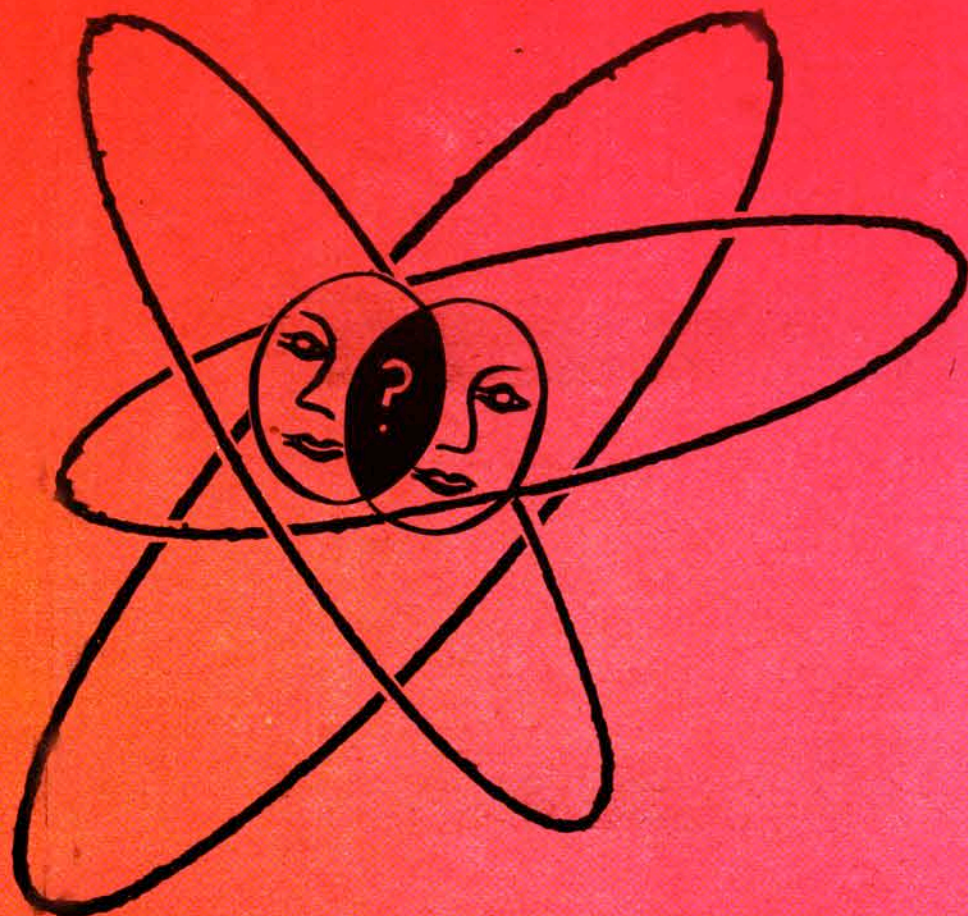
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# Our Changing NUCLEAR Culture



ELLEN HODGES



the nuclear threat.

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considering art's most common function, to reflect its society, providing works by which that society recognizes itself. And today, as already suggested, that nuclear culture is, in the most vivid way, an antinuclear culture. Artists have increasingly taken on the responsibility of protesting our nuclear madness. We have had antinuclear poetry readings and art shows; we have seen innumerable posters conveying the antinuclear message; there is antinuclear street theatre, mini-dramas, travelling folksingers, comedy acts. Here in Santa Cruz in 1982 there was an exhibition of the LifeYard Project, outdoor art whose purpose, accord-

ing to artist Alan Gussow, was to affirm life, countering the image of a mass nuclear graveyard. Performance artists especially have taken the antinuclear cause into the grassroots. A good example would be the Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament (PAND) Caravan, which travelled New York state, addressing the public in parks, churches, synagogues, community centers, town squares, cafes, on college campuses.

In the public eye, though, particular movies probably stand out the best. What could surpass the classic *Dr. Strangelove* for its brilliant, biting satire of the whole

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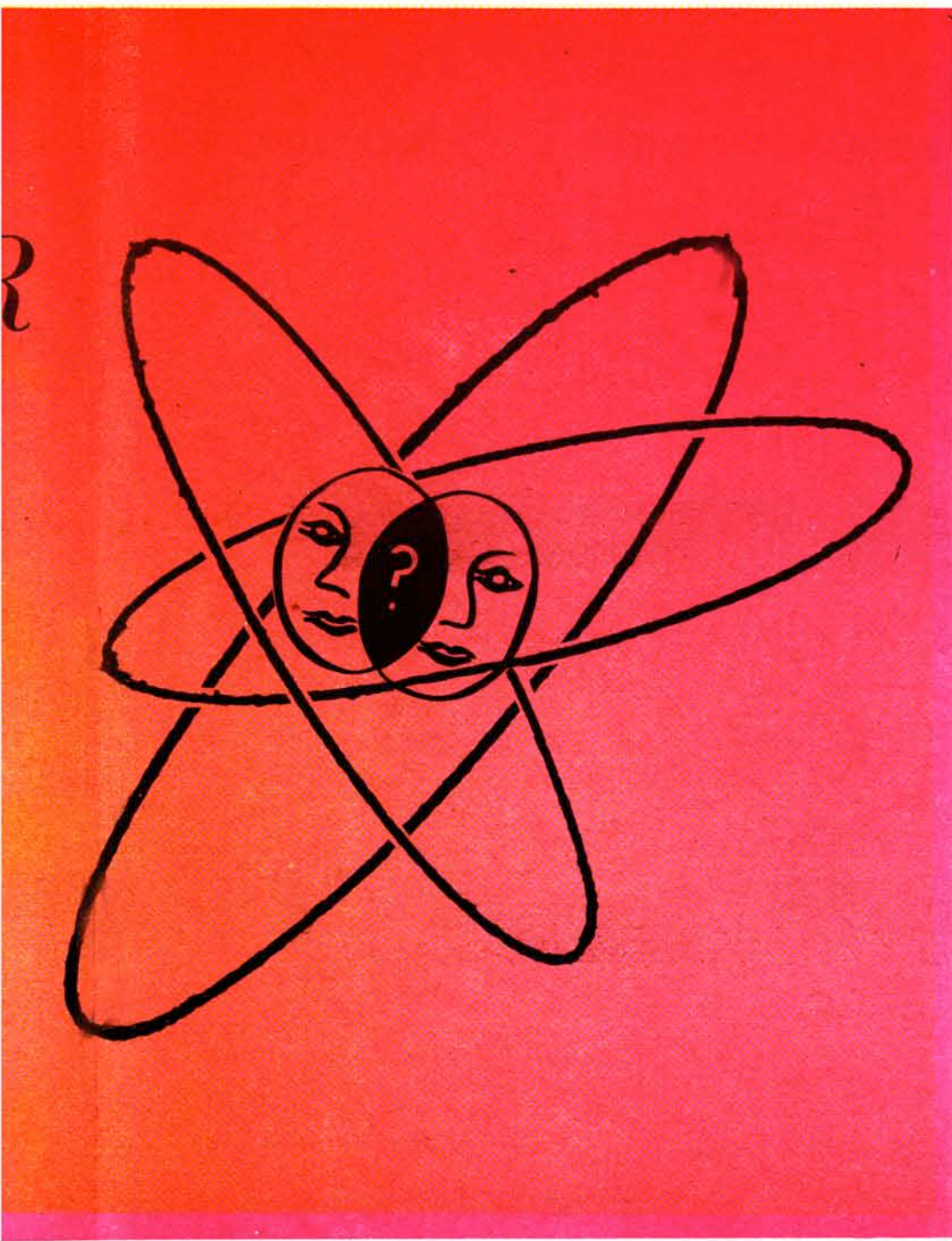
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nuclear mind-set? Other well-known films have dealt with nuclear war or the accidental possibility of nuclear war, and runaway nuclear meltdown, films such as *On the Beach*, *Fail-Safe*, *WarGames*, *China Syndrome*. Three quite similar films on life after a nuclear holocaust came out one after another in recent years: *The Day After*, *Testament*, *Threads*. As a matter of fact, Hollywood has created a whole post-holocaust fantasy and science fiction genre, though its main purpose is typically entertainment only. But documentary films have grown to become an important, socially

would want to see happen. Robert Jay Lifton in *Indefensible Weapons*, discussing the psychological impact of nuclearism, speaks of a fine balance between feeling and numbing. It is true, to feel too much can be overwhelming and may lead to the mind no longer able to feel — psychic numbing. We are reminded, too, of the old phrase that was used to help ease our feelings of horror and dread, as if the bomb were simply a difficult spouse or housemate, and that was “learning to live with the bomb.” Yet, keeping the level of public awareness as high as possible is what the artist must continue

### Artists have increasingly taken on the responsibility of protesting our nuclear madness.

responsible genre. *The Last Epidemic*, one among many that might be mentioned, has enjoyed a wide circulation, waking up thousands to the actual nitty-gritty consequences of a nuclear war. There may be a sign that Hollywood, too, is waking up, when it recently honored Freeze activist and filmmaker Vivienne Verdon-Roe with an Oscar for Best Documentary Short Subject for her film *Women — For America, For the World* that presented women’s views on the nuclear threat.

If the artist is one, as it is often said, whose finger rests on the pulse of the age, then that pulse should register in some way in his or her work. Indeed, the arts, as we have seen, have presented to the public a terrifying picture: all the images of nuclear death and destruction. The nuclear threat, in a hundred ways now, has been made quite vivid and shocking to us; the intent, of course, is to keep raising the level of public awareness, to provide the words, forms, images for keeping the nuclear spectre always in mind. A legitimate question might be to ask how successful our artists have been. Has anything not been touched upon at this point?

Perhaps, though, we need to ask another question, and that is one directed at the public. How much is the public capable of taking in? Is there a threshold reached where people begin to block out, suppress, go numb? This, too, is another twist to nuclear culture. There is the realization that an audience may be so overcome by the enormity of our crisis that it finds itself reduced to a state of helplessness, which is exactly the opposite of what an art activist

to do. And least of all can the artist go to sleep.

The nuclear threat is a tremendous challenge to the arts. We must admit, though, there is one very important kind of art that we see little of in the context of our nuclear culture: Where is our prophetic, visionary art, art that is an opening up of new directions? Almost all art that addresses the nuclear issue, though antinuclear, is still reflective art, art whose fundamental assumptions are still those of its society. Though H.G. Wells’ 1913 novel might be considered prophetic for its day, portrayals of nuclear war today are reflective of what we all now know. If the nuclear threat throws into question the very foundation of our thought and civilization, then visionary art would need to take up that challenge on an equally fundamental level; the symbolic structures of our society would have to be confronted. In a word, it is *mythos* which must be addressed. And we speak not only of envisioning an alternative future to this abyss of nuclearism, but art as providing the cultural bridge over the abyss. We need not only to criticize and satirize, but to *break from*. That this is a tremendous challenge to the artist is an understatement.

Years ago the friendly atom that would light up our cities was a typical character out of nuclear culture. Today, the image is more likely that of a troupe, wearing gas masks and carrying Geiger counters, picking its way through heaps of white-skeleton-painted bodies.

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

considering art’s most common function, to reflect its society, providing works by which that society recognizes itself. And today, as already suggested, that nuclear culture is, in the most vivid way, an antinuclear culture. Artists have increasingly taken on the responsibility of protesting our nuclear madness. We have had antinuclear poetry readings and art shows; we have seen innumerable posters conveying the antinuclear message; there is antinuclear street theatre, mini-dramas, travelling folksingers, comedy acts. Here in Santa Cruz in 1982 there was an exhibition of the LifeYard Project, outdoor art whose purpose, accord-

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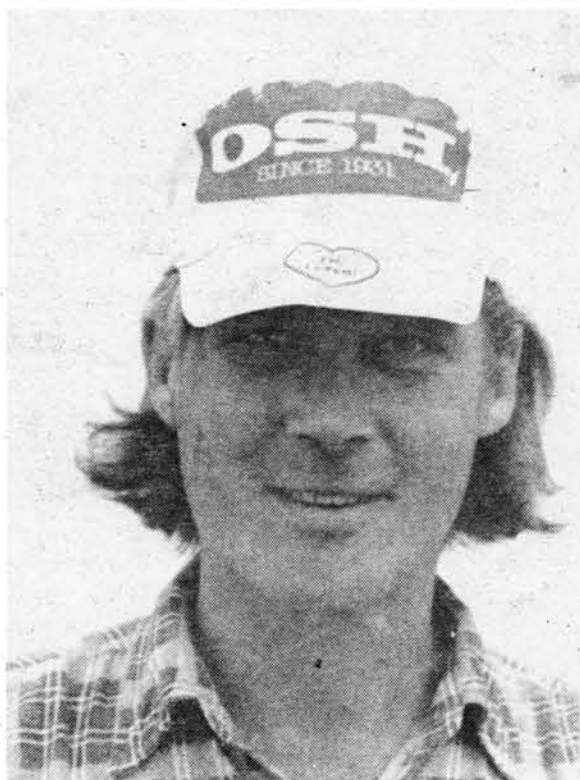


## "How Often Do You Think About Nuclear War?"



Amy Marshall  
Student  
Boulder Creek

A few times a month, mainly when I see things that pertain to it in the papers or on television.



Gary French  
Laborer  
Santa Cruz

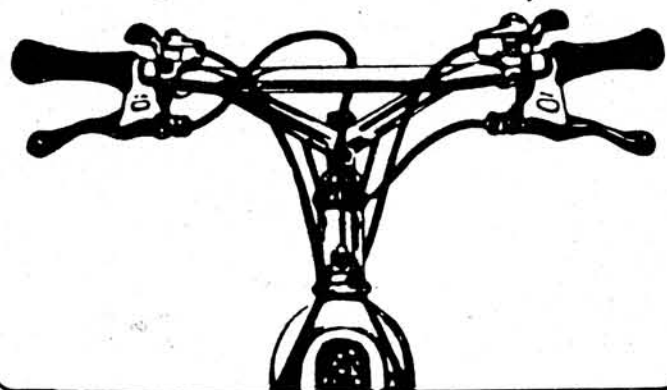
Every day. My father is a nuclear engineer so I see that part of life more than most people do.



Ethel Mathers  
Retired  
Aptos

Never, I don't believe it's going to end in nuclear war. I think the Lord will come and pass judgement on the world.

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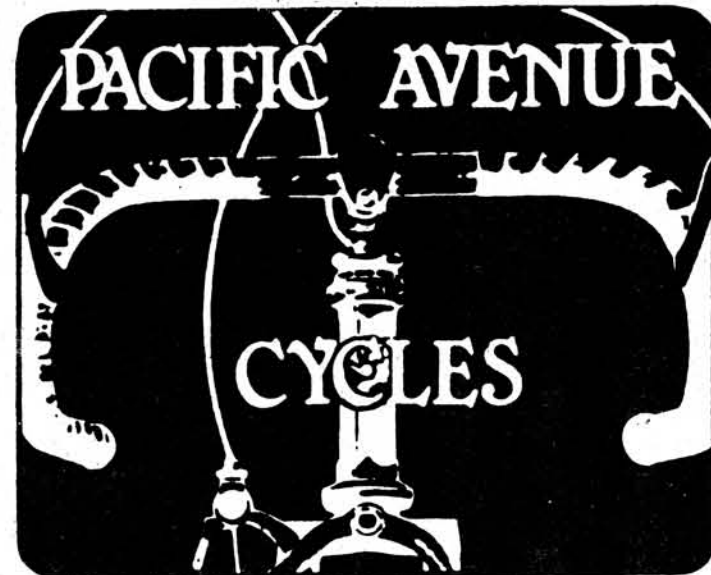
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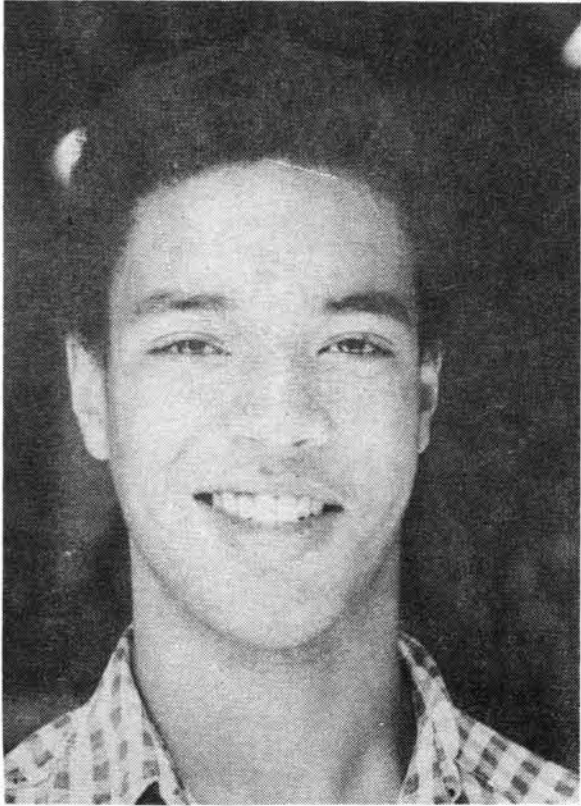
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Vince Washington  
Student  
San Jose

Once in a great while, when I realize there would be nothing left if there was a nuclear war.



Joelle Kimbrell  
Homemaker  
Santa Cruz

Twice a day at the minimum. Basically when I read the morning and evening papers.



Dave Brown  
Writer  
Ben Lomond

When I lived in New York I thought about it continuously, but I think about it less now that I live in this area. I have more faith in the evolution of life.

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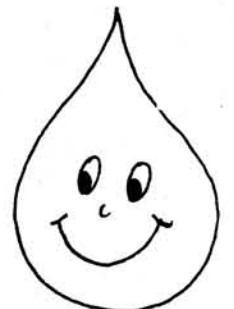
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# Making The Arms Race Visible: Activists Expose H-Bomb Truck Convoys

by Sam Day

From May 10 to May 17 hundreds of volunteers from all over the United States took part in a collective effort to find, follow, and protest the unmarked convoys that transport nuclear warheads on America's streets and highways. Truck Watch VII, jointly sponsored by Nukewatch and the National Mobilization for Survival, was the most widespread of these efforts since the campaign began three years ago. Following is a special report.

Larry Harper, a 39-year-old cabinet maker and peace activist from Sebastopol, California, stood transfixed in the middle of the road as an 18-wheel tractor-trailer with a nuclear weapons load bore down on him near the main gate of the

## Activist's Notebook

Nevada Test Site north of Las Vegas.

Would the truck and the two escort vehicles behind it stop or slow down in time? Would they swerve into an empty lane? Or would they simply roll right over him?

Alerted to the approach of the nuclear weapons convoys, he and about 30 other protesters from a nearby peace camp had hurried to the side of the two-lane access road — and four of them had walked onto the highway. Three quickly scattered as the vehicles neared, leaving Larry alone on the yellow center line.

"It all happened too fast for me to be scared," Larry remarked later, "but I wondered if I would jump if the truck headed for me. I'll never know because the driver pulled into the other lane and passed by at about 30 miles per hour."

While the peace campers stood by, shaken by the realization that the two-and-a-half ton H-bomb truck had failed to slow down, the vehicles sped through the open gate and disappeared.

The narrow brush with death in the Nevada desert brought a sobering note to the seventh semi-annual Nukewatch H-Bomb Truck Watch, which linked hundreds of peace activists in mid-May in a week-long nuclear weapons lookout on highways stretching from coast to coast.

The Nevada event also marked the first time that Nukewatch, tracking the U.S. Department of Energy unmarked convoys, has "delivered" H-bomb trucks to the peace activists bent on blocking their way. The incident may have ushered in a new phase of the trucks campaign, which began in the summer of 1984.

The convoy to the Nevada Test Site, originating at the Sandia nuclear weapons engineering laboratory at Albuquerque, New Mexico, was one of eight convoys tracked by Nukewatch during the week. It was first spotted by two volunteers from Casa Maria Catholic Worker House in Tuscon, Arizona — George Pettit and Rashad Ibn — serving as part of a stake-out west of Albuquerque.

Falling in behind the convoy in their



Hot on the trail: following an H-bomb truck.

TIM HARDMAN

radio-equipped car, the two followed it through New Mexico and Arizona into California, where it veered north toward Las Vegas. A telephone call from the Truck Watch hot line in Oklahoma City alerted American Peace Test activists, who made contact with the convoy in Las Vegas and joined in pursuit. One of the Las Vegas —

lear warheads) and three other convoys for shorter distances in Tennessee. One convoy was tracked from the Savannah River Plant to Oak Ridge.

As in other recent truck watches, the Department of Energy abandoned normal highway transportation routes and schedules in order to avoid stake-outs, lookouts and

## The Nukewatch H-Bomb Truck Watch linked hundreds of activists in a week-long nuclear weapons lookout on highways stretching from coast to coast.

Mike Wehle — then sped ahead of the convoy and notified the peace camp of its approach, leading to the peace movement's first attempt to blockade a nuclear weapons truck.

Other Department of Energy convoy/courier bases staked out for the Truck Watch were Pantex, the nuclear warhead final assembly plant near Amarillo, Texas, and Y-12, a factory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Only two convoys, well below the usual number, left Pantex during the week. One was followed to Carswell Air Force Base at Fort Worth, Texas, and the other as far as Shreveport, Louisiana. Concerned about demonstrations planned in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, the Department of Energy kept its Pantex-based convoys out of those states for the full week.

Volunteers staking out the Y-12 plant in Oak Ridge tracked one convoy to the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina (producing plutonium and tritium for nuc-

le roadside demonstrations by participating groups in 32 states. The joint work of Nukewatch and the National Mobilization for Survival, co-sponsors of the truck watch, had led to more extensive participation than ever before.

At Albuquerque, Oak Ridge and Oklahoma City (site of the telephone hot line in the Benedictine Peace House), Truck Watch VII drew more local participation and support than any of its predecessors. The truck watch also produced local stake-outs at such installations, tied in to the Oklahoma City hot line, as the Hanford (Washington) Reservation (plutonium production), and the Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York (departure point for nuclear warheads destined for Europe and the Middle East).

Interestingly, truck watch participation this time was swelled by the Department of Energy itself. Members of a DOE counter-surveillance team were assigned to watch the Nukewatchers at Oklahoma City,

Pantex, Albuquerque, and Oak Ridge. They mingled openly with the Nukewatch volunteers and were treated cordially.

The DOE's interest in the most recent truck watch was heightened by the presence of two new elements. One was the Mobilization for Survival, with its tradition of resistance to nuclear weapons policies (a recent example being its organization of the mid-January "Cancel the Countdown" demonstration at Cape Canaveral, Florida, resulting in the arrest of several hundred demonstrators who invaded the missile launch base). The other new element was Cruisewatch, a British campaign to disrupt deployment of U.S. Air Force ground-launched cruise missiles in the English countryside.

Two veterans of the Cruisewatch campaign — Sarah Graham and Tim Hardman — flew from England to the United States to take part in the H-bomb truck watch.

Some lessons that emerged from Truck Watch VII:

1. The Department of Energy, having initially ignored the truck watch or dismissed it as a mere "nuisance," seems now to be re-appraising this grass-roots citizens' action campaign in light of its steady growth. Gone are the days when we can operate openly and still hope to catch the H-bomb convoys by surprise. The DOE now prepares for each truck watch as assiduously as do we. Its objective remains the same: to shield the unmarked convoys from public examination, even at the cost of rerouting and delaying deliveries.

2. Decentralization, variety, and flexibility are among the most important assets of the truck watch. Once again, watching, following, and protesting trucks proved to be an effective way of linking many widely separated and variegated groups sharing a common concern about the runaway nuclear arms race.

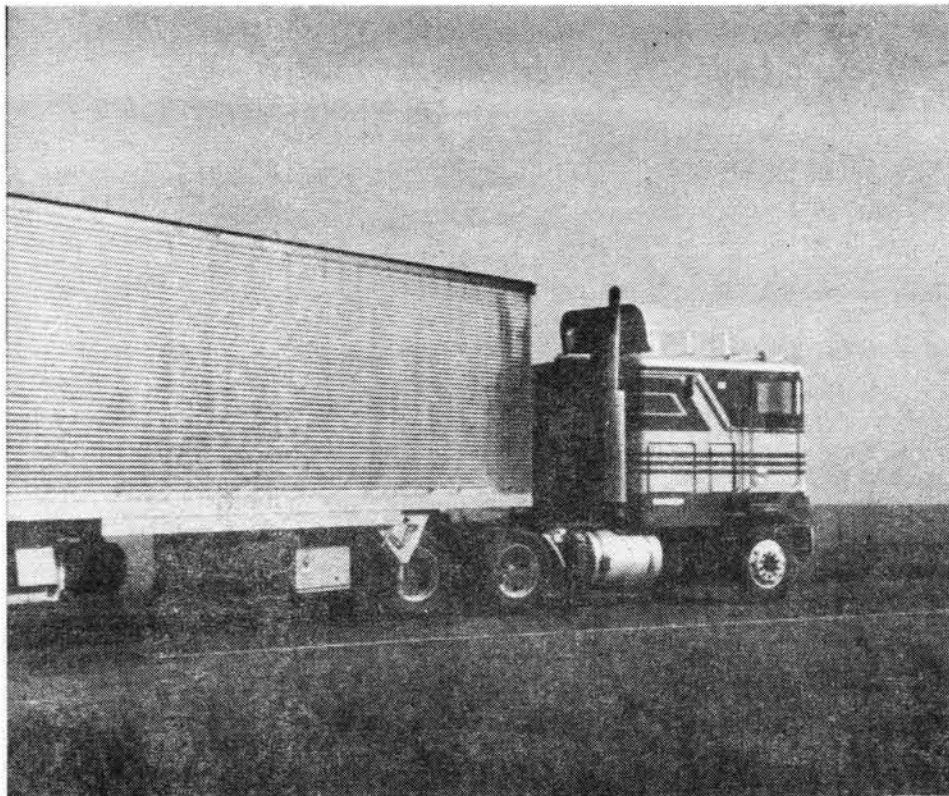
3. The truck watch has enormous growth potential, proving a mechanism by which ordinary people using everyday tools of transportation and communication can match the vast financial and technical resources of a gargantuan public agency. With enough people, the trucks can be not only seen but stopped.

Some possible new directions for the truck watch:

1. Truck Watch may be heading toward Truck Stop. While Nukewatch itself does not contemplate departing from its tradition of nonviolence, openness and noninterference while monitoring H-bomb truck traffic, the truck watch seems increasingly likely in the future to be called on to serve the needs of other groups bent on non-violent disruption of nuclear weapons production. As it becomes more successful in "delivering" H-bomb convoys to protest groups prepared to interfere with them, Nukewatch's generally good working relations with the U.S. Department of Energy are likely to deteriorate.

2. We may be approaching a new era of "soft surveillance" of H-bomb convoys along certain well-traveled routes rather than (or in addition to) openly declared, short-term watches of the system as a





Unmarked H-bomb trucks such as this one routinely traverse the highways.

TIM HARDMAN

whole. Participating groups along a given route might track a convoy by posting lookouts rather than follow it by car. The purpose of this would be to regain the element of surprise.

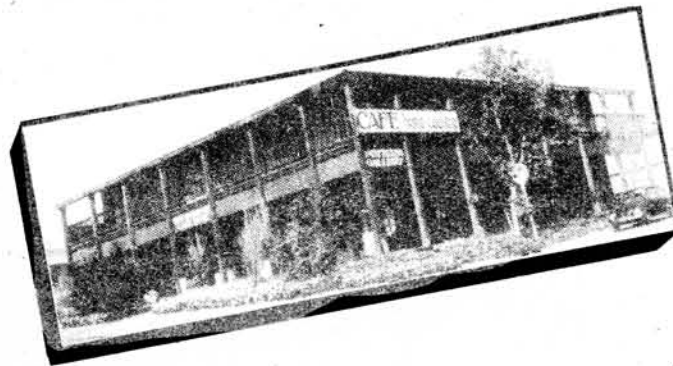
3. The Truck Watch has a lot to learn from (and much to teach) peace activists conducting similar campaigns abroad. In addition to Cruisewatch, British activists also track Britain's own nuclear weapons transportation system through a campaign

known variously as Polariswatch and Nuke-watch. Other campaigns of a similar nature focus on Pershing II convoys in West Germany and the cruise missile in Sicily and Belgium. We hope to promote more exchanges between Nukewatch/USA and these kindred campaigns overseas.

*Sam Day is the Co-director of Nukewatch. This article is reprinted from the Nukewatch Newsletter, 315 West Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703.*

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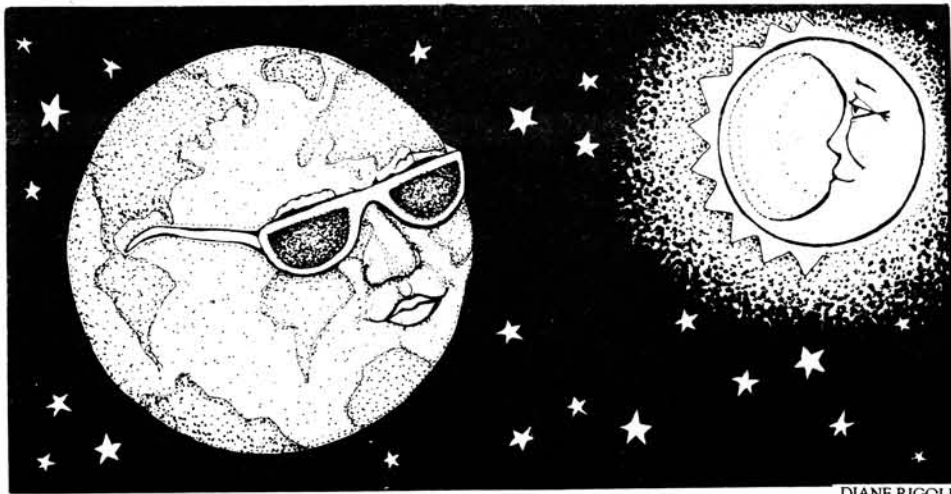
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DIANE RIGOLI

# Planet Watch by Bradley David Neily and Susan Marsh

ington will improve Japan's procedures to provide for security for secret technologies.

—BDN

## Palau Still Nuclear Free

The people of Palau have rejected a proposed compact with the United States which would have channeled close to \$1 billion in economic aid to this tiny Pacific nation over a 50-year period.

Under the compact, Palau would have become self-governing and the U.S. would have been responsible for the islands' defense and security, thus allowing for visits by U.S. nuclear warships. Though the Compact of Free Association received about 66 percent approval (with some votes still uncounted), a 75 percent majority is needed to override Palau's nuclear-free constitution.

Palau is the last of 11 trusteeships created by the United Nations in 1947 with its mandate held by the United States.

—BDN



## Japan Toshiba's Technology Transfer

The question of security and how it can be adequately provided to prevent a company or an individual from selling secret military technologies has surfaced as a major international issue. Toshiba Machine Company, a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp., was responsible for the sale of special computerized milling equipment to the Soviet Union used in the production of submarine propellers. The equipment enabled the Soviet navy to design and build propellers that worked more quietly underwater and thereby escape detection by current military sonar technology.

Representative Dan Daniel of Virginia, who heads the Armed Services Committee, said that the Japanese corporation had done "more damage to the free world than the Walker spy case," and estimated that it

would take \$30 to \$50 billion to provide the capability to once again detect Soviet submarines underwater.

—BDN

## Star Wars Deal

The United States and Japan have signed an agreement on July 21 that will allow Japanese companies to bid on research projects related to the development of Star Wars technologies. The accord will provide a precedent for the development of future cooperation in joint research programs between the U.S. and Japanese militaries.

The agreement is similar to those signed with Israel, Britain, France and Italy, with measures to ensure that secret technology is not diverted to the Soviet Union. Administration officials said the memorandum of understanding signed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga in Wash-

## Pakistan Bomb Plot Denied

Pakistan has denied that it tried to acquire a special steel alloy necessary in the production of nuclear weapons. The arrest in Philadelphia of Arshad Z. Pervez, a Pakistani-born Canadian businessperson, was announced after Pervez allegedly tried

to purchase 25 tons of maraging 350 steel and a smaller amount of beryllium. Pervez paid a \$1,000 bribe to an undercover agent of the U.S. Customs Service with a promise of \$2,000 more with the approval of an export license needed to ship the material out of the country.

The Reagan administration has chosen only to warn Pakistan on weapons research out of a fear that a stronger move, such as a withdrawal of U.S. foreign aid, would hamper its own efforts to aid the Afghanistan rebels based along the Pakistan border. Other critics say it is time to deal more firmly with Pakistan. An assistant to Senator John Glenn of Ohio says overlooking Pakistan's continued violations of U.S. law "sends messages that wherever an East-West conflict is present, we're ready to put away our nonproliferation policy."

—BDN

## Britain Poison Gas Tests

In a statement issued July 12, Britain's Ministry of Defense said it has tested chemicals used in nerve gas on more than 200 people a year for the past 25 years. The tests were conducted in order to "assess the efficacy of protective measures against the use of a variety of chemical agents against our forces in times of war." The statement was issued after *Mail on Sunday* reported that Sarin and Soman, lethal nerve gases, were tested on members of the armed forces.

Although the ministry would not specify what chemicals were tested or describe the experiments, it did state the tests were not believed to pose health hazards. Volunteers were paid \$170 for participating in the experiments, which were carried out at the ministry's research center in southern England.

—SM

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## Soviet Union Ghost Town Trial

On July 7th, six former Chernobyl power plant officials were arraigned on charges in connection with activity that led to the nuclear accident of April 26, 1986. In a makeshift courtroom located 11 miles from the plant, the prosecution charged the plant's former director, a chief engineer and four others with "blatant violation" of safety regulations and argued the accident was entirely the result of human error. Three of the defendants claimed faulty equipment and plant design were factors in the accident that stemmed from unauthorized testing. A verdict is expected in August.

While foreign reporters were permitted to attend the opening session and told they would be allowed back for the verdict, Soviet officials have barred them from attending the remainder of the trial on the grounds that there are no accommodations for them. Indeed, Chernobyl has become a virtual ghost town and is peopled only by decontamination workers. Tass reporters have been given permission to attend all sessions of the trial.

—SM

## South America Nuclear Suspicion Eased

President Jose Sarney of Brazil visited an Argentine nuclear installation that has been hailed as an important step toward easing suspicions between the two nations. Neither Argentina nor Brazil are subject to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency because they did not sign the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty that requires such inspection.

Argentina and Brazil are political rivals and American officials are worried that this would lead one, or both, to develop a nuclear weapons program. The problem is that the military, especially in Brazil, is pressuring the civilian governments to maintain support for their program to build uranium enrichment plants that could lead to the development of nuclear weapons.

—BDN

## Europe NATO Bypassed

In response to a proposal made last month by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French and West German Defense Ministers have agreed to form a joint brigade that will be kept outside of NATO's integrated military command and headed alternately by French and West German commanders. They also announced plans to build a new anti-tank helicopter, the PAH-2. Both moves are seen as an attempt to revitalize an alliance between the two nations that has historically been the "political backbone" of Europe.

Ministers Andre Giraud and Manfred Wörner said a team of military experts would be established to define the combat role of the brigade. Retiring NATO military commander General Bernard B. Rogers supported the plan but recommended his successor, General John R. Galvin, oversee the brigade.

—SM



MICHELLE KEYSER

# SUMMER CLEARANCE

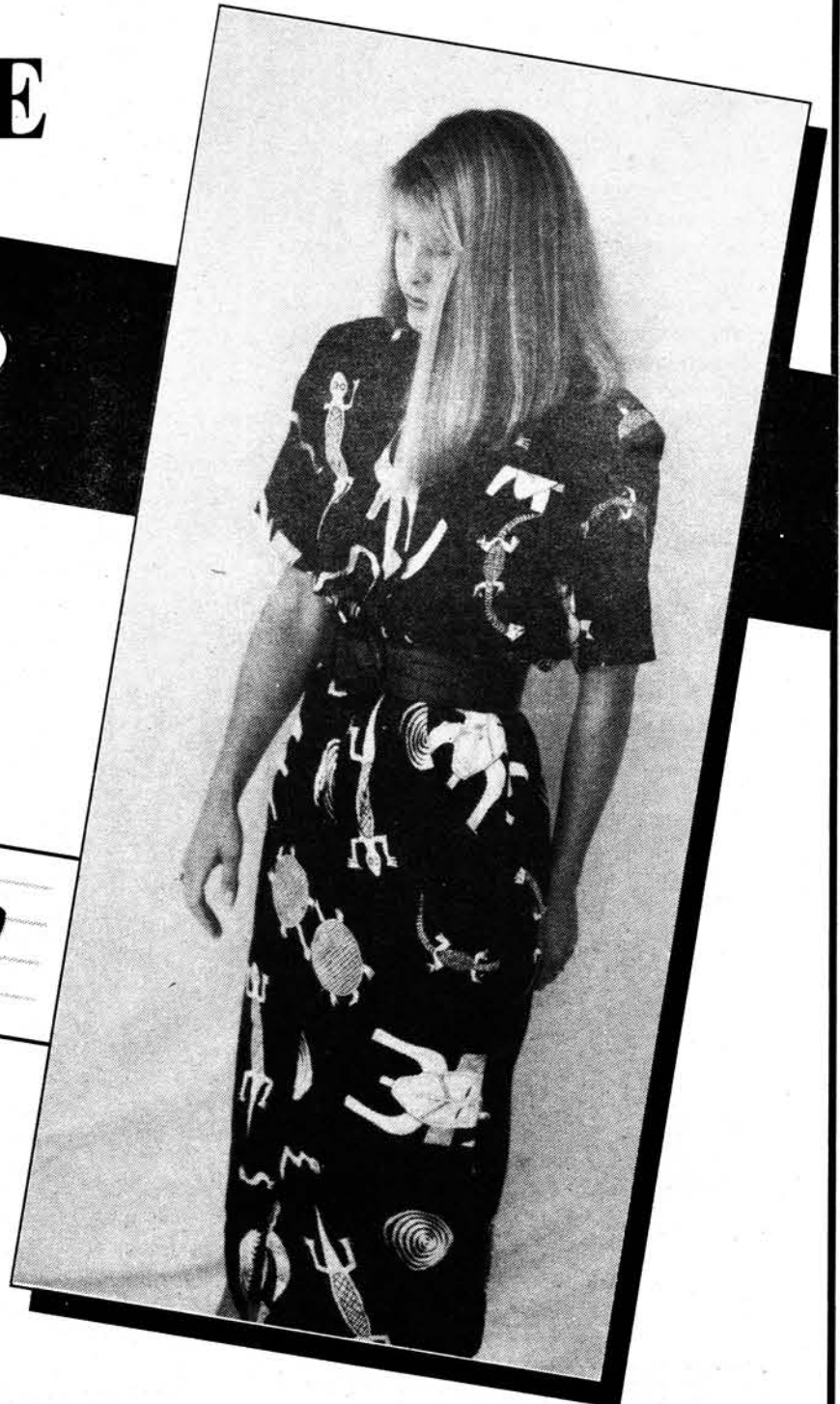
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# How To Follow Congress On The Military Budget

by Shelly D'Amour

As our way of honoring the 200th anniversary of the Constitution, The Monthly Planet will publish a series of articles on "How Congress Works," beginning with this issue. One of the first steps in making government more responsive to its citizens is for citizens to learn the legislative process.

Each year thousands of measures are introduced before Congress, though only about 5 percent actually become law. In its final form, a piece of legislation bears the imprint of many hands—its initiator, various congressional committees, lobbyists, and grassroots activists, to name a few. To those of us who try to keep on top of it all, the legislative process can seem confusing and arbitrary.

In this, the first of a series of articles on the U.S. Congress, we will trace the legislative process as it pertains to the federal budget, with particular emphasis on weapons-related legislation.

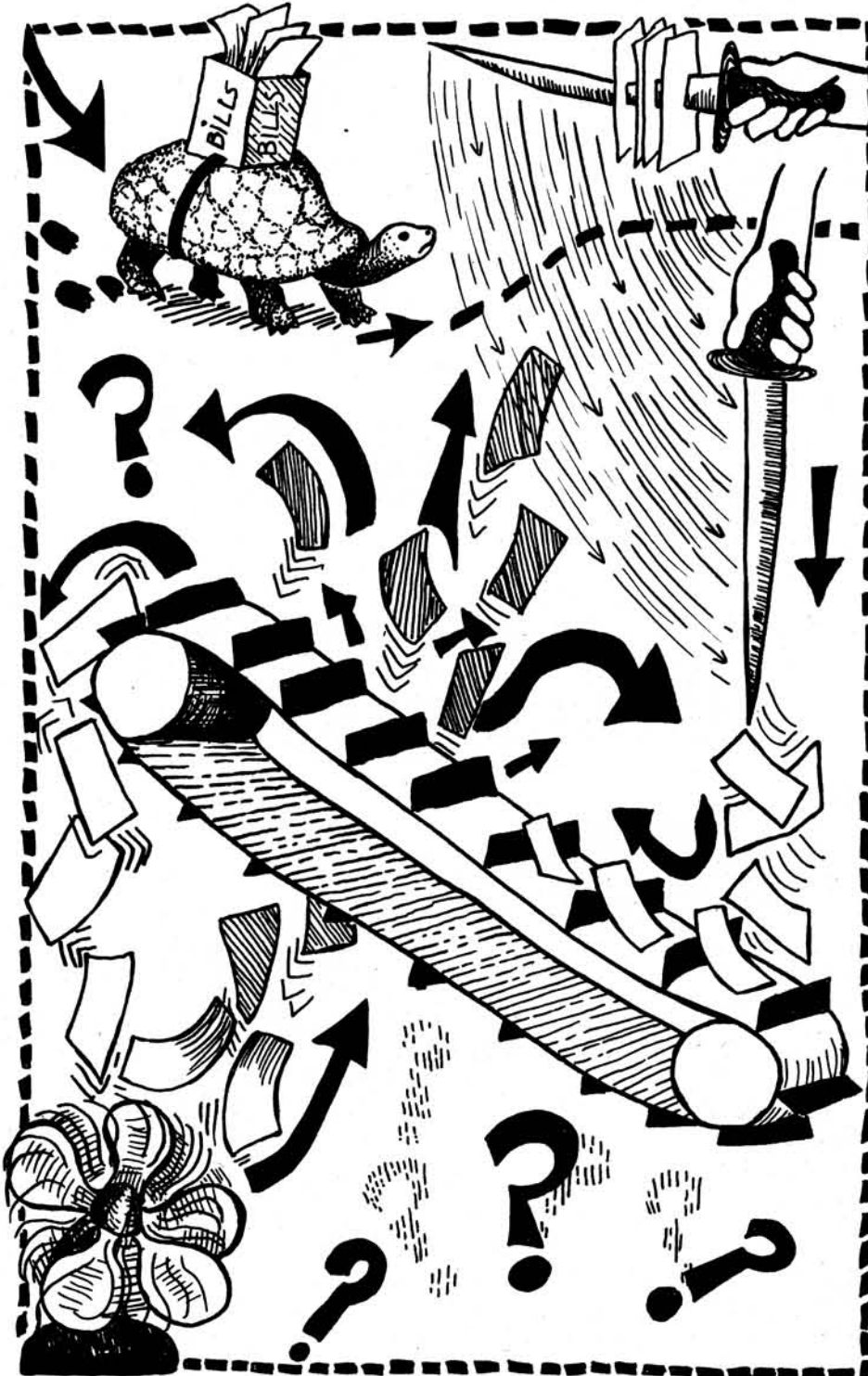
## The Budget Process

One of the first items of business for Congress each year is passage of a Congressional Budget Resolution for the following fiscal year, which begins October 1. The Budget Resolution establishes spending guidelines for each of the 13 departments that comprise the federal government. House and Senate budget committees each meet separately and come up with different budgets. These budgets go to the floor of their respective houses, where they are debated and voted upon.

Once each house has passed its version of the budget, a conference committee is convened to reconcile the differences between the two bills. This conference committee is made up of selected members of both the House and Senate budget committees. Through the art of compromise, they come up with a unified budget which is then submitted to each house of Congress in what is called a conference report. If either house rejects the conference report, it goes back to the conference committee for re-working. Since it is in the interest of Congress to pass the budget resolution and move on, the conference committee attempts to come up with a bill they think both houses can live with. The real budget battles occur in the authorizations and appropriations processes.

## Authorizations

The authorizations process sets the spending limits for line items contained within each department's proposed budget. In mid-February, authorizations committees convene in both the House and the Senate for each of the 13 federal departments. Subcommittees are then formed to deal with the various aspects of a particular authorizations bill. Nuclear weapons and most other military spending issues are hashed out in the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, and their designated subcommittees. These are incorporated into the Department of Defense (DOD) Authorizations Bill. Funding for nuclear weapons



DIANNA MOLL

testing and nuclear power plants is established in the Department of Energy (DOE) Authorizations Bill.

Once work on an authorizations bill is complete, it is sent to the floor of its respective house for debate and a vote. Each house of Congress passes a separate version of the same bill, and the differences are reconciled in a joint House-Senate conference committee, which is comprised of selected members of the Armed Services committees.

Once it reaches the floor of Congress, the bill is subject to amendment. This is where grassroots activists focus much energy lobbying, because it is at this point that arms control language is attached to the defense bill. Congressmembers may offer amendments to limit or delete funding for a particular weapons system, or add language restricting the way such funds can be used.

For example, in the spring of 1987 the

DOE recommended funding for nuclear weapons testing. An amendment was introduced that would have limited the funding to nuclear explosions of less than one kiloton.

Frequently an amendment is attached to an unrelated bill. This is especially true if the amendment is controversial and the bill it is attached to has wide support. The expectation is that the president will not veto an entire bill that he does want just to get rid of an amendment that he doesn't want.

For example, the House and Senate recently agreed on a defense figure of \$296 billion for fiscal year 1988, which is actually higher than what the House wanted. Attached to the bill is a provision for a \$19 billion tax increase, which the Democrats would like to have and which the President is pledged to reject. If the President rejects the defense bill because of the tax rider, the Democrats will turn around and pass a

\$289 billion defense bill. They are using the higher defense figure as bait to get the tax increases.

Each amendment offered to the defense bill is debated and voted upon individually, requiring a simple majority for passage. Frequently, sympathetic members of Congress keep pro-arms control groups and constituents informed of their intention to introduce arms control legislation, often weeks or months in advance. Most such amendments fail in their first attempts, and are introduced year after year, gaining or losing a few more votes each time. Congressmembers often increase support for their bill by having other members sign on as co-sponsors. The Schroeder-Gephardt amendment on nuclear weapons testing had more than 100 co-sponsors when it was voted upon this year.

After the authorizations conference report is accepted by both the House and the Senate, it goes to the president for his signature or veto.

It is worth noting that the most significant negotiations go on behind the scenes. Since a presidential veto would send the authorizations bill back to the conference committee for additional re-working and another vote of Congress, it is in the interest of Congress to come up with a bill that will go through; although occasionally, if there is enough grassroots support, Congress will hold out for specific legislative items. Congressional leadership has been known to gut the arms control provisions that had already been approved on the floor of Congress, in the interest of finalizing the defense bill.

## Appropriations

The final stage of the defense bill is appropriations. Appropriations grants the check-writing power for the line items that had been authorized the preceding spring. Essentially the process is identical to that followed in the authorizations bill. Again, it is here that arms control lobbyists focus their attention, hoping to persuade members of Congress to vote for pro-arms control amendments.

However, in the appropriations process, the pressure is really on. This is because the fiscal year ends September 30. If a new budget has not been approved by that time, Congress must pass a series of stop-gap spending measures called a "continuing resolution" to keep the government funded and operating until a new budget can be passed. Additionally, members of Congress are usually anxious to return to their home districts in time to campaign before the November elections. It is at this time especially that arms control supporters must exert pressure on their representatives, who might otherwise feel inclined to barter away arms control legislation in order to get the defense bill passed and move on to the other appropriations bills.

Next month: a look at how Central America legislation moves through Congress.

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



# Step 1

## The First Budget Resolution

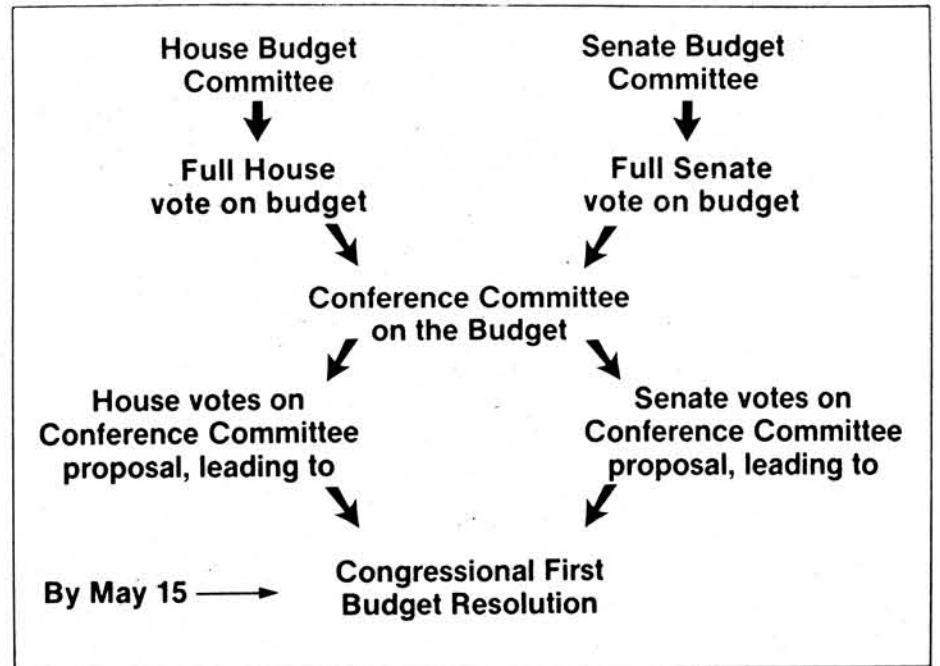
• The First Budget Resolution sets target spending levels for each category of federal spending, including national defense. Although the spending ceilings are not binding, subsequent action on Authorization and Appropriations bills generally does stay below the ceiling.

• The law requires that congressional action on the First Budget Resolution take place within a strict timetable, but in practice it often slips badly. What follows is the officially mandated schedule:

**Late January—Early February**  
The president sends his annual Budget Message to Congress.

**Mid-February — April 15**  
House and Senate Budget Committees hold hearings, consider reports from other committees and "mark up" different versions of the budget.

**April 15 — May 15**  
The full House and Senate then vote on their alternative resolutions and send them to a joint **Conference Committee on the Budget** which reconciles the differences in a compromise budget.



# Step 2

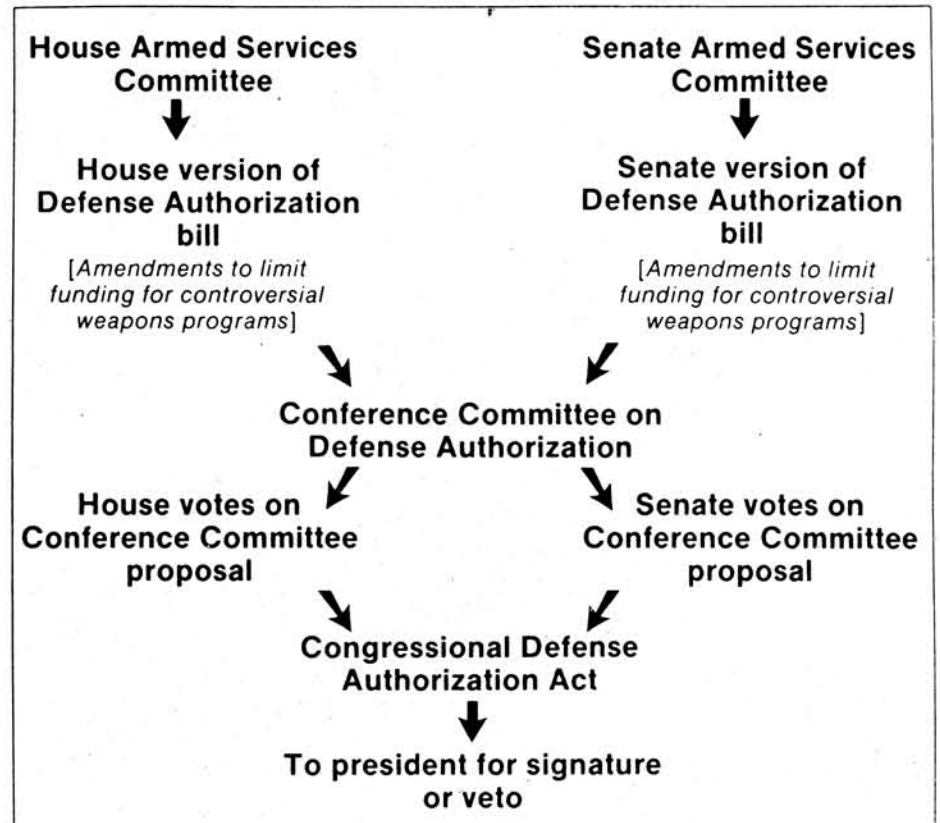
## The Defense Authorization Act

• The annual Defense Authorization Act, taken up once the First Budget Resolution is completed, allocates funding to various military programs and sets conditions under which money can be spent.

• Major congressional battles over weapons programs, like the MX or the B-1 bomber, are first raised during work on the Defense Authorization bill.

**Mid-February — Early May**  
House and Senate Armed Services Committees hold hearings and "mark up" different versions of the Defense Authorization bill.

**Anytime from May through June or July**  
House and Senate floor votes on the Defense Authorization bill.



# Step 3

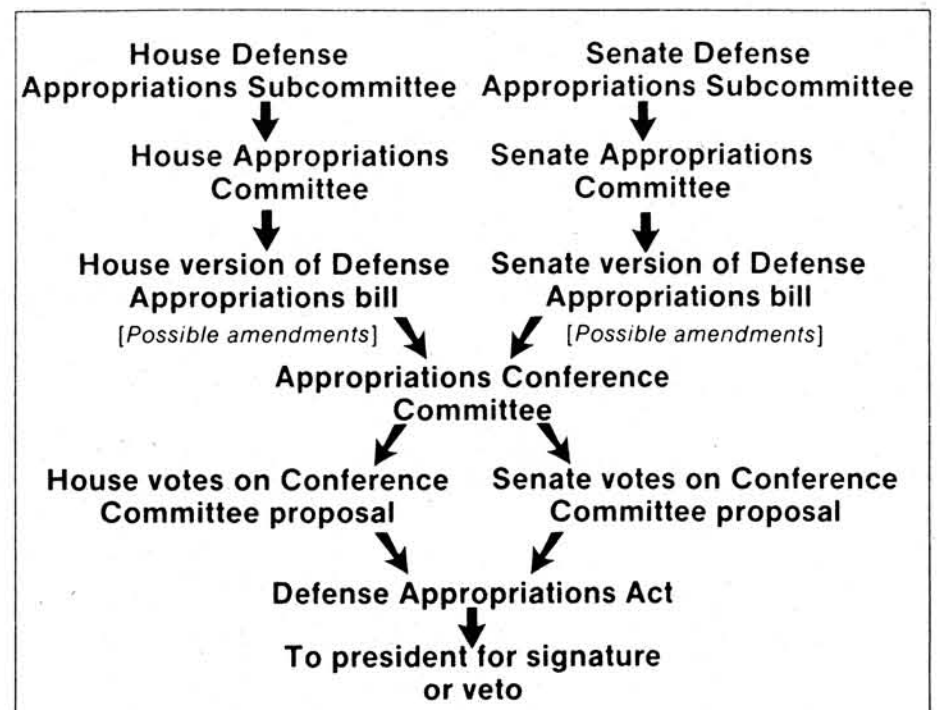
## The Defense Appropriations Act

• Appropriations bills formally allocate funds to programs which have been authorized.

• In recent years, Appropriations bills have become important in battles over major weapons programs. Often the Appropriations Subcommittees can be expected to shave funding for particular minor programs.

**Mid-February to June**  
Defense Subcommittees of House and Senate Appropriations Committees hold hearings and "mark up" the Defense Appropriations bill. Full Appropriations Committees then revise and approve the bills.

**Anytime from late June to September or later**  
Full House and Senate vote on Defense Appropriations bills.



Note: Often Congress does not complete Appropriations bills in time for the new fiscal year, which begins on October 1. In that case, Congress completes a "Continuing Resolution," which allows funding to continue for programs not yet through the Appropriations process.

The charts are reprinted, with permission, from the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy.



# Planet Poetry

## BY THE FIRE

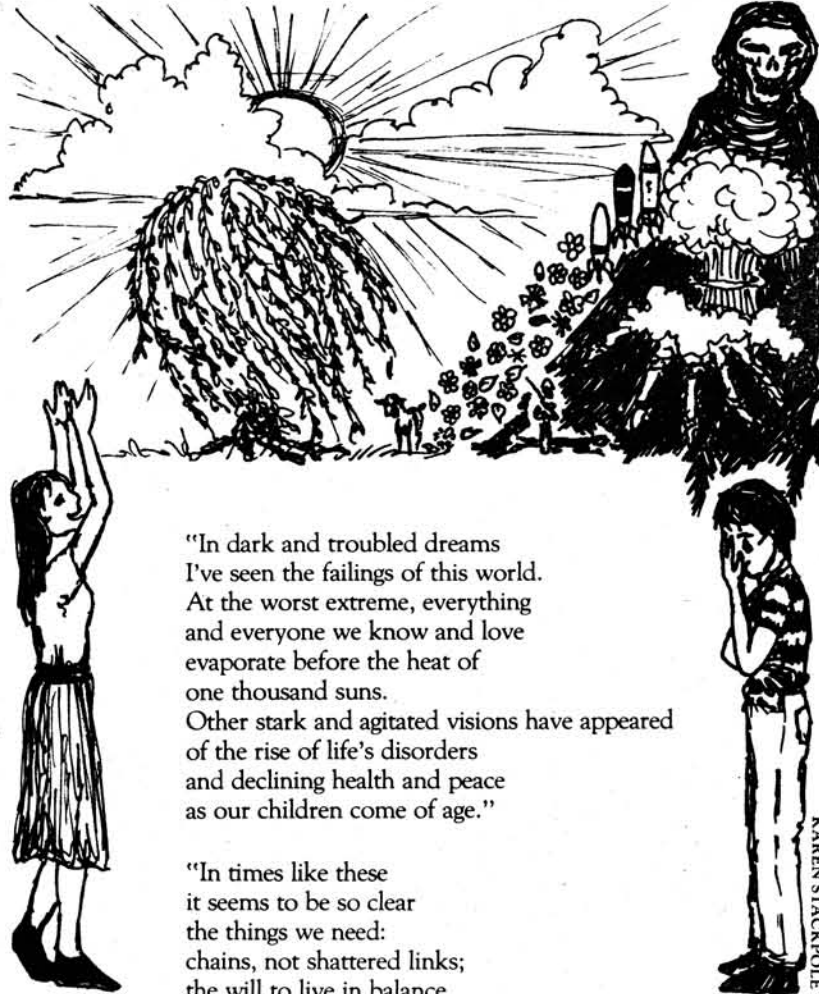
Amber light in the clearing afternoon rain  
emerges from the shadow of storm;  
sunstreams pouring through parting clouds  
reflect a rainbow through the prisms  
of floating worlds of mist.

Their two children fly in the free  
of the early evening wind,  
wetting their waving sleeves on the  
outstretched arms of laurel.  
Their laughter carries them home  
under a silk-embroidered sunset  
stretched across the sky.

Gathered in the serenity of twilight,  
the family shares their supper to  
the light music of  
wind-willow whispers.

Night falls;  
the moonrise clears the foothills  
so silently ascending;  
the quiet drone of moonlight  
lulls the children fast to sleep.

Before the warmth of fire  
the man and woman lie down together;  
there in the glow of firelight  
he tells her of his disquiet and  
fearful concern for future days.



"In dark and troubled dreams  
I've seen the failings of this world.  
At the worst extreme, everything  
and everyone we know and love  
evaporate before the heat of  
one thousand suns.  
Other stark and agitated visions have appeared  
of the rise of life's disorders  
and declining health and peace  
as our children come of age."

"In times like these  
it seems to be so clear  
the things we need:  
chains, not shattered links;  
the will to live in balance  
and the love to let things be."

His words arouse her hidden fears,  
buried deep within.  
She too has pondered this turning world  
and trembled in the thoughts  
of what might come to pass,  
and what might pass away.

He lays his head on her shoulder  
in the shadow of her falling hair,  
in the cradle of her arms.  
She touches him with a gentle kiss  
as cinders slip and settle to the hearth.

A shared pause, one very still moment  
by the fire;  
the man draws one breath,  
gives up one sigh,  
and turns his face until it presses into  
the tender flesh of her neck;  
of the thousand ways he could say how he loves her,  
he tells her in the warm tears  
he sheds upon her neck.

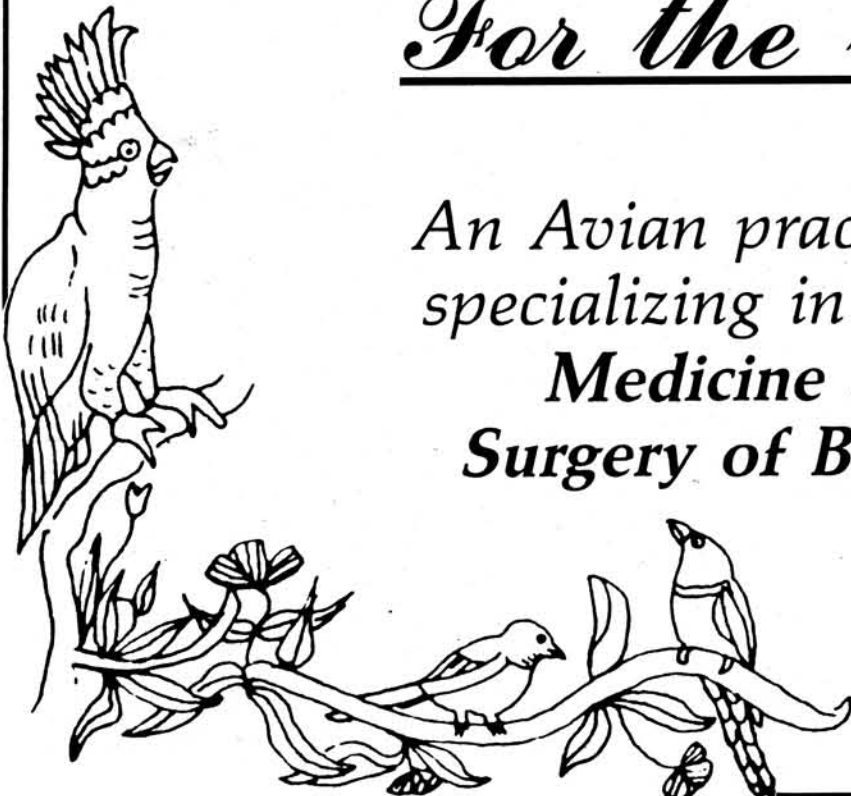
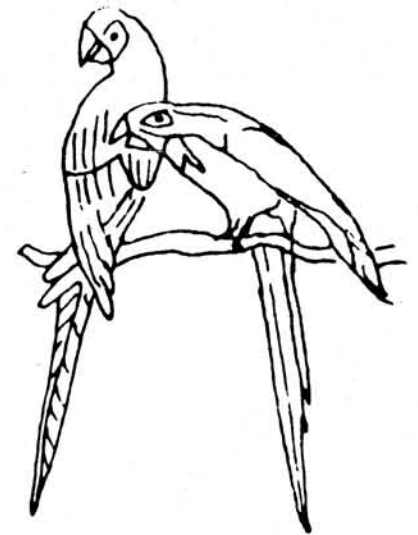
Bruce Duncan  
© 1987  
Santa Cruz

Poetry submissions are now being accepted for Planet Poetry. Poems must be typed, double spaced, and sent to The Monthly Planet address. Enclose SASE if you wish to have your work returned.

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# Alushta: A Sister City For Santa Cruz

by Peter Klotz-Chamberlin

Santa Cruz will become a Sister City with Alushta, U.S.S.R. this August. The city council approved the relationship by unanimous vote July 14, and the chairperson of the Alushta City Soviet of Peoples' Deputies will come to Santa Cruz to sign sister city agreements with Mayor Jane Weed the week of August 16. Mayor Weed will take a return delegation to Alushta in September.

Alushta, like Santa Cruz, is a coastal tourist town, with forested mountains rising to the north. Tourists visit hotels owned by their labor associations in Alushta. They swim in the temperate Black Sea. Vineyards, fields of flowers, and youth camps surround the town of 35,000 people.

Alushta is some 500 miles south of Kiev in the Ukraine, on the Crimean Peninsula. Thirty miles down the coast is Yalta, where Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill carved up Europe in 1945. Yalta is soon to become a Sister City of Santa Barbara. Between Yalta and Alushta is Artek, the youth camp visited this summer by the Santa Cruz production of the play *Peace Child*.

After the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster, Alushta youth camps and hotels housed 4,000 children evacuated from intense radiation zones. Learning about this experience in Alushta may bring realities of the nuclear era closer to home for Santa Cruz, which has been designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a host city in the event of nuclear disaster at Moffet Field or Diablo Canyon.

In Santa Cruz, support from the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* and from the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Gary Reece, added to unanimous endorsement by the city council, indicating widespread interest in our new Soviet Sister City relationship.

Alyoha Savin  
5<sup>th</sup> School 3  
6 Yaltinskaya  
USSA Alushta, the Crimea  
Dear pen-pal! My name is Alyoha.  
I live in Alushta. It is a very  
beautiful and green town. There  
are many parks and gardens  
in my town. I live not far from  
the forest. I like to go to the  
forest with my friends. I want  
to be a forest-man. There are  
many museums and cinemas in  
our town. I like to go to the  
cinema very much.  
Alushta is a town of health-  
resort. There are many holiday-  
homes and homes of rest in  
Alushta. I like my native town  
very much. Come to our town,  
dear friend.



PATRICIA SCHROEDER

Alushta school teacher Natalia Leontieva, International Pen Friends Club leader, will be visiting Santa Cruz in August. She is pictured here with her daughter.

A recent conference sponsored by Sister Cities International on U.S.-Soviet Sister Cities brought together representatives of 70 U.S. cities looking for Soviet counterparts. Formal ties have doubled in the past year, from six to 12 pairs, with another 14 likely to be approved by their respective city councils in the next year. In California, Modesto and Oakland already have Soviet Sister Cities, while Santa Barbara, Sonoma, and Long Beach are in the process of establishing relations.

The Sister Cities movement is an important expression of the concept "think globally, act locally." Mayor Charles Royer of Seattle told the U.S.-Soviet Sister Cities Conference: "My first responsibility is to see that the city is in good condition. Second, my responsibility is to create a place where people can involve themselves in the greater issues of the planet. Unless there is heated debate of issues of international interest, we American people may go to sleep. In Seattle access to international issues is as close as city hall."

School children and teachers may want to affiliate with classrooms in Alushta. In fact, Bonny Doon School has already established pen pal relations with Alushta children. The Alushta teacher who is their contact, Natalia Leontieva, will be accompanying Chairperson Kalyadin this August.

The Santa Cruz Sister City Committee encourages *Monthly Planet* readers to let the committee know of your interest in the Sister City relationship between Santa Cruz and Alushta. Send your name, address, and ideas to the committee at City Hall, 809 Center Street, Room 10, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Call 429-3543 or 425-4833 for more information about the upcoming visit of three delegates from Alushta or future activities.

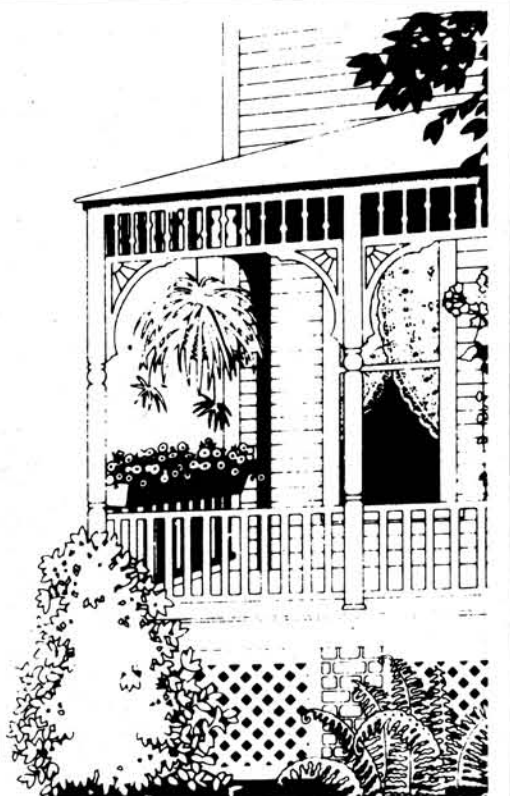
Peter Klotz-Chamberlin is a member of the Santa Cruz Sister City Committee.

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## Why Should We Invite A Military Ship To Santa Cruz?

by Doug Rand

On the day the USS Fort Fisher dropped anchor off the Santa Cruz Wharf, two dozen local skippers met to plan the birth of the Monterey Bay Peace Navy. On Saturday, July 18, a fleet of 35 decorated crafts—rowboats, canoes, kayaks, Zodiacs and sailboats—all encircled the military ship in a demonstration against gunboat diplomacy. One fisher on the wharf described the scene as a “flock of joyous children dancing around a dinosaur.” From above, a plane circled the ship with the banner reading “Peace through understanding—not gunboats,” and on the wharf 150 people gathered for a morning of leafletting and a rally with speakers and music.

The coalition of local community groups, calling itself Action Against Gunboat Diplomacy, planned the day's events to question the ship's presence in our waters and to challenge the big stick policy of the Reagan administration. At this time in history when the USS Missouri is heading toward the Persian Gulf and ships like the Fort Fisher carry out invasion exercises off the coast of Central America, the group felt it important to think globally and act locally.

Why did our progressive city council chose to invite a military ship to Santa Cruz in the first place? That question was asked by the 300 signers of a petition requesting the council not to invite a ship for the July Fourth holiday. The answer lies in both the city's recent history and, ironically, in the responsive nature of the council itself.

For the past four years, the Citizen's Committee for Community Improvement (CCCI) carried out the arrangements for a ship visit. It is upon its recommendation that the mayor signs a request to the Navy. As sure as the flag flies over the White House, a war ship would appear on the Fourth of July each year. (During Mardi Wormhoudt's term, she simply did not send the letter to the Navy, and subsequently one did not appear). Each year a ship arrived, demonstrations were held and complaints made to the council and CCCI members. The usefulness of CCCI as an advisory committee was always in question since its main project was coordination of a military ship visit, and yet it was limited to “non-controversial” projects.

When CCCI was dissolved earlier this year and the decision on the ship rested with the city council, we were hopeful that the council would finally put criticisms about U.S. foreign policy into action. To our surprise, the January 27 consent agenda included a motion to again invite a ship on the 4th. A member of the public removed it from the consent agenda with the council agreeing to debate the issue at its next meeting. After hearing from both sides of the issue, the council decided to invite the



One of the boats of the “Monterey Bay Peace Navy” and the USS Fort Fisher.

military ship but also to invite other vessels such as those from Greenpeace, a tall ship and others. In addition, local high school students would be encouraged to write essays on the question: “Does the U.S. military help to keep peace in the world?” Finally, these essays would be part of an abbreviated debate with representatives from the Navy and local organizations for the July Fourth celebration.

Both the Navy and Greenpeace declined the invitation. Greenpeace felt it was not its role to “neutralize,” or in any official capacity legitimize, the visit of a military ship. The Navy declined on both fronts, claiming that its role is not to discuss U.S. policy, only to enforce it. And it notified the

city soon after that a ship would not visit due to the great demand by other communities.

In June the city council chambers were steaming with a dozen angry WWII veterans in uniform, accusing the mayor of intentionally obstructing the ship's visit. They charged that her letter requesting a non-combat ship, and one that should comply with all maritime laws such as holding its sewage while here, was an unreasonable request to the Navy. So, after a heated round of accusations against the mayor, the council members threw up their hands and voted unanimously to re-invite any military ship, without conditions. Within two weeks we were notified that the amphibious land-

ing ship, the USS Fort Fisher, would pay us a five-day visit beginning July 16.

In contrast, the city's Independence Day event at Harvey West Park was a delight. Instead of a monstrous war ship in the bay, the citizens could see some life-affirming vehicles. The new recycling truck, which would soon begin curbside pickups, was on display. It clearly represented a better use of our resources and prospects for less dependency on oil products. Parked nearby were the trucks which local residents would drive to Nicaragua filled with medical and recreational supplies. This too represented the best our community can offer. Instead of the threats, bullets and hardship, this mission offered hope to a war-torn country and to us as well.

Although the public debate was cancelled, the three finalists in the essay contest read their work before a large and receptive audience that day. I thought to myself: here's the start of a local tradition which rings as true as our Liberty Bell.

Two weeks later, the Fort Fisher arrived, greeted by city officials, and by our demonstration by land, sea and air. No doubt the issue of war ships and other expressions of militarism will continue to be a hot issue in our city. The questions which need to be addressed by all sides could be:

- How can we say no to militarism, and yet acknowledge the personal histories of veterans who cling to destructive symbols and instruments of war?
- Why must we unconditionally accept a military ship? Why not be as courageous and specific as New Zealand and other nations which refuse nuclear vessels?
- Should yet more city funds be appropriated for military recruitment, “free” boat rides and a mile-long diesel spill? (The spill was discovered after the ship left.) Are these community improvements?

Before another military ship sails into our waters by invitation from the city council, public hearings should be held. And in addition to electing responsible and responsive government officials, we must be present to assure that major issues of our day are not simply listed on someone else's consent agenda.

Doug Rand is a staff member at the Resource Center for Nonviolence in Santa Cruz.

The Free Speech Message is an opportunity for you to share your views on issues covered by *The Monthly Planet*. Submissions will not be considered for publication unless they are **typed, double spaced, and no longer than three pages**. The opinions expressed in the Free Speech Message are those of the writer and are not necessarily the views of *The Monthly Planet*.



# 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, August 25**, for inclusion in the September issue (publication date: Thursday, September 3).

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5- SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

**August Desert Witness at the Nevada Test Site.** Observances of the 42nd anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Aug. 5th: Nonviolent preparation. 6th: Inter-faith services and civil disobedience. 7th: Organizing and strategizing workshops with George Lakey. 8th: Nonviolent preparation. 9th: Inter-faith services and civil disobedience. Info: 458-9975 or (702) 646-4814.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 6

**Interfaith worship service** to commemorate the 42nd anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. 6:30 pm, followed by soup dinner at 7 pm. United Presbyterian Church, 112 E. Beach St., Watsonville. Sponsored by the Pajaro Valley Religious Committee for peacemaking. Info: Shelly 423-1626.

**Peace Prayer Celebration** on the 42nd anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. 6-8 pm at Hakone Gardens on Hwy. 9, approximately 2 miles south of Saratoga. Bring something brief to share (1 or 2 minutes) which best conveys your feelings about peace. Event is outside so bring enough clothing. Info: 475-0194.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 8- THURSDAY, AUGUST 13

**Judges James and Dorothy Nelson speak on "Global Transformation."** James Nelson is a Municipal Court Judge in Los Angeles County. He lectures on human rights and world law as elements of world peace. Dorothy Nelson is Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and has represented agencies of the U.S. in many international seminars on judicial systems, international law and world peace. She is the former Dean of the USC Law Center. Also: Guity Kiani: "Crossing Cultural Bridges: Appreciating Differences." Bosch Baha'i School. Info: Ann Miller 688-0221.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

**Bernie's Place**, Santa Cruz's political music showcase. This month Bernie's Place hosts Art Peterson, a veteran of the San Francisco folk music world, and our own Michal Lynch performing at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Melrose & Poplar, in Santa Cruz at 8 pm. Sliding scale, \$3 to \$5. Info: 458-5307.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 9-

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12 and

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 16-

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19

**"Oneness of Mankind": A Music Workshop for Children.** Charlotte Easley, workshop leader, is a professional musician and educator who uses original music to teach about valuing differences and building peaceful relationships. Open to a limited

number of students, ages 7-12. 4-5 pm, each day. The Aug. 16-19 session is a repeat of the first one. \$16 per child for the four one-hour sessions. A special seminar will be held for parents, a discussion focusing on "Women, the Family, and Peace." \$4 includes use of the pool from 2-3:30 prior to the workshop. Family scholarships are available. Send workshop and date of workshop to Bosch Outreach program, 500 Comstock Road. For more info: Ann Miller 688-0221 or the Bosch Baha'i office 423-3387.

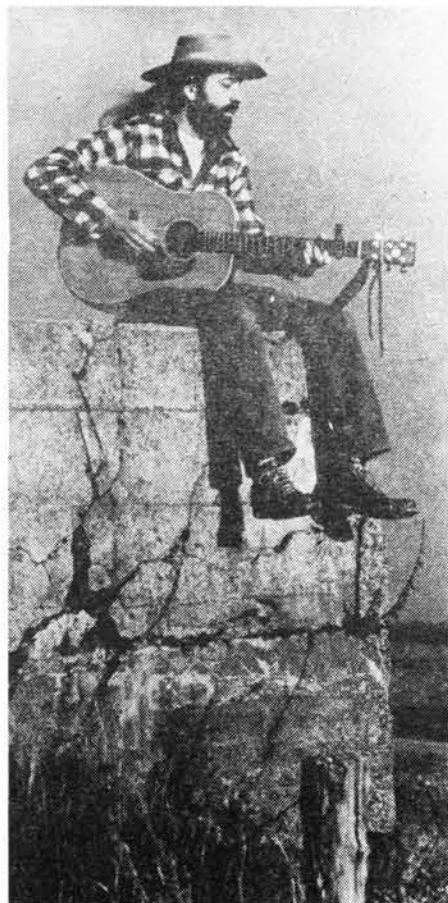
## MONDAY, AUGUST 10

**Video Series on Peace and Justice:** "Try Testing Peace" and "A Call For Change." These productions include the citizens' demonstrations at the Nevada Test Site during the past two years. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm, \$2-\$5 donation. Info: 423-1626.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 13

**Mother's Children:** A circle committed to world survival through non-violence and consciousness-raising activities. Tom Shaver will look at children's activities which present peaceful alternatives to conflict and nuclear issues concentrating on stories, games and theater. Bring your favorite children's story, homemade toy or games. 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm. Info: Tom Shaver 479-8921.

**Stop First Strike Santa Cruz organizing meeting**—ongoing logistics, publicity, non-violent civil disobedience and support planning for statewide October Lockheed Trident II action that is being sponsored by First Strike Prevention Project, Santa Cruz County Freeze, San Jose Peace Center, National Mobilization for Survival & others. 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm. Info: 479-8781 or 426-1924.



Art Peterson will deliver an array of enjoyable folk music at Bernie's Place, August 9.



The San Francisco Mime Troupe returns to Santa Cruz on August 28 and 29 in a benefit for the Santa Cruz Action Network.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 16

## MONDAY, AUGUST 17

**Harmonic Convergence:** Local gatherings facilitated by the December 31st Committee. Sunday, sunrise to sunset at Mission Plaza Park. Bring crystals for fountain-altar. If you can offer to lead a chant, geomantic movement, etc., call Dr. Keiser 338-7130. Sunday evening to sunrise, August 16-17, teepee in front of Sesnon house at Cabrillo College. Bring crystals, bowls, etc. Info: Raya Bullard 423-0556, Phil Geiger 426-7279, Angela Parkins 688-8169, Marie Parrish 338-3828, Lewis Keiser 338-7130 or Ella Seners 338-2704.

## MONDAY, AUGUST 17

**Video Series on Peace and Justice:** "Nicaraguan Reflections" and "El Salvador Update." The American influence in this war-torn region is shown from both sides of the coin: the effects of U.S. government policy and its counteraction by citizen groups such as Witness for Peace. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm, \$2-\$5 donation. Info: 423-1626.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 22

**Latin America: An Integrities Symposium:** The Experience and Spirit of Liberation. The Palo Alto Gathering will take place at 830 Los Trancos, Portola Valley, and will start promptly at 1 pm. Donation \$5 (more or less) is suggested. Info: (415) 851-1730.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 22 & SUNDAY, AUGUST 23

**Peace Child,** a unique musical celebration of how children can teach the possibilities of peace to the leaders of the world. It brings to its audiences an inspiring message of faith and hope that we can transcend our differences to create a peaceful world. Cabrillo College, Aptos. Info: 425-3310.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 23

**Latin America: An Integrities Symposium:** The Experience and Spirit of Liberation. The Santa Cruz Gathering will take place at Lake Freedom, 3015 Freedom Boulevard, Watsonville and will start promptly at 1 pm. Donation of \$5 (more or less) is suggested. Info: 724-5526.

## MONDAY, AUGUST 24

**Video Series on Peace and Justice:** "Conversion Means Job Insurance." Labor, management and community leaders at a San Diego conference explore how to maintain employment while reducing dependence on military contracts. What are our alternatives to a war economy? Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm, \$2-\$5 donation. Info: 423-1626.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 27

**Mother's Children:** Jenny Wyant will give a slide show and talk on her experiences at Greenham Common, a Woman's Peace Camp at an American Cruise Missile Base in England. 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm. Info: Jenny Wyant 475-4718.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 28 & SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

**San Francisco Mime Troupe** returns to Santa Cruz for two shows of their 1973 Obie Award-winning "The Dragon Lady's Revenge," in a benefit for the Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN). This musical-comedy features the military, drug-smuggling, and gun-running in South East Asia. 8 pm, Santa Cruz High School. Tickets available at Cymbaline Records and the SCAN office, Blue Rhythm Records in Capitola, and Center Stage Ticketing in Monterey. \$6.50 advance, \$7.50 at the door. Info: 458-9425.

## TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

**Mother's Children:** Mark Mumper will give a talk on Test Ban legislation and recent related arms-control and arms-funding activity in Congress. This talk will detail the processes through which Congress approves and funds, or restrains, nuclear weapons programs. We will share resources for watchdogging and influencing Congress. 515 Broadway, 7:30 pm. Info: Mark Mumper 426-1924.

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

**Alternative celebration for the Papal visit:** The Sacred Circle. The Sacred Circle is not a protest; it is not a demonstration. The Sacred Circle creates a holy place to gather in silence and prayer. At the Carmel Mission. Sponsored by the Native American Support Group. Info: 479-0327.



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