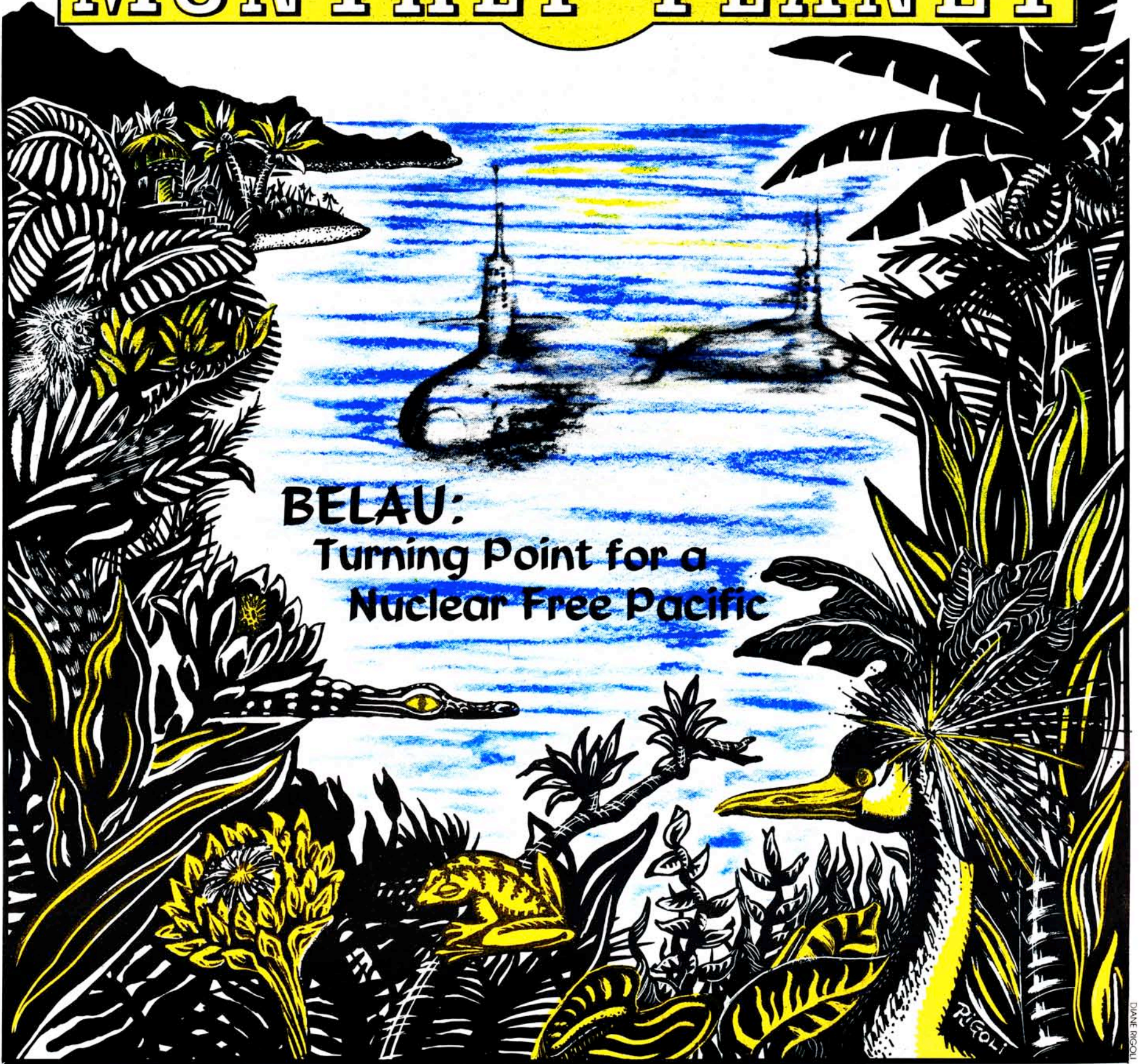


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THE MONTHLY PLANET



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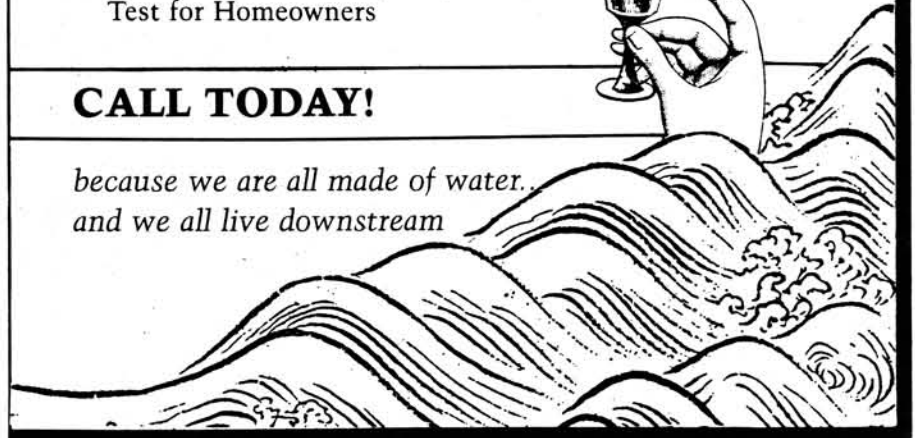
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Letters:
 Tuesday, July 26
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From the Grassroots

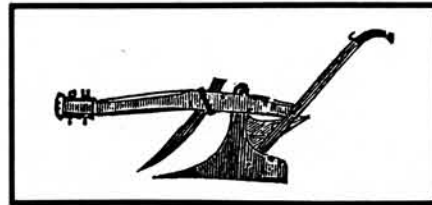
We prefer that letters to *The Monthly Planet* be typed, double spaced, and not more than two pages in length. We reserve the right to edit for brevity and clarity. Send your letters to *The Monthly Planet*, P.O. Box 8463, Santa Cruz, CA 95061.

Plowshares Activist Writes from Jail

People aware of the protests against Lexington's High Security Unit for women and the lockdown of men at the federal penitentiary in Marion may remember FCI Alderson's infamous Cardinal Unit. This unit, designed for political prisoners, most recently held activists in the Puerto Rican independence movement but was shut down after a widespread public campaign and demonstration in early 1985.

Except that it wasn't. After removing the high profile prisoners who generate publicity, Alderson's administrators quietly reopened the unit as part of Disciplinary Segregation for prisoners convicted of rule infractions. Placement in the Cardinal Unit is now entirely random; of the approximately 15-20 in solitary confinement at a given time, most are assigned to other rooms in Davis Hall, clean rooms with fresh air. Seven are selected arbitrarily and housed in the Cardinal Unit, separate from other Davis Hall confinees, for days, weeks or months. It is particularly insidious that these are *not* political prisoners, for today's victims have no support, no voice on the outside to protest their treatment. It is only through the coincidence of my being temporarily assigned to the Cardinal Unit that the public has an opportunity to learn of and act on this continuing injustice.

I write in my Cardinal Unit cell, concrete floor and walls, thick "bottle-glass"



window which does not open, heavy wooden door with a slot approximately 15" X 6". The air conditioner at the end of the

corridor moves air in the hallway, but no circulation is perceptible in the cell itself. Within an hour of my placement here, I noticed that I could no longer breathe through the nose, and my mouth breathing was labored. Several times I awoke sweaty and short of breath, experiencing the shakiness and slight nausea associated with dehydration. I find exercise impossible because physical exertion almost immediately causes faintness. Odor from the toilets hangs in the air, and eating can be rather unpleasant under these circumstances. At night, the cockroaches are out in force. I have found them on the toilet seat, sink, floor, desk, locker and bed. One posed daintily on my toothbrush, but I would dread the possibility of spraying in such an enclosed space with no ventilation. None of these conditions were apparent in any of the four other Davis Hall detention/segregation rooms in which I spent 53 days; they exist only in this one section.

And that is the scene 23 hours a day in the unit referred to as the "Dungeon" by staff and prisoners alike. One hour of recreation is provided five times weekly, but outdoor exercise can be scarce; I was taken outside for only 10 minutes total between April 21 and May 6. The indoor rec room is approximately 18' X 25', and prisoners usually exercise in groups of five or six. Equipment consists of a broken exer-bicycle, a ping pong table with paddles but no ball and a treadmill.

Prisoners beg to be assigned to the other Davis Hall segregation cells, and those who can convince the doctor of respiratory problems or the psychologist of emotional disorders may get themselves off the Cardinal Unit hook. Affidavits being gathered include two women who were removed from the Cardinal Unit only after collapse from severe breathing problems and other accounts of extreme anxiety, insomnia and depression. During my confinement in the more humane parts of Davis Hall, I heard a guard comment after serving dinner in the Cardinal Unit, "I don't see how they stand it." They will continue to stand it until we see to it that the Cardinal Unit is closed permanently, and that process begins with you. Please duplicate and share this letter widely and urge everyone to write to Warden Ron Burkhart, Alderson FCI, Box A, Alderson, WV 24910, demanding immediate closure. Please remember that we are not protesting solitary confinement per se (the courts have consistently upheld its constitutionality) but only conditions detrimental to health. Please remember also not to protest on behalf of specific individuals; I will soon be transferred, and the other victims change constantly. It is only when administrators realize that Cardinal Unit conditions will not be tolerated for anyone that such abuses will end. Together we can make a difference. Thank you for your help.

Helen Woodson
Cardinal Unit, Davis Hall
Alderson, WV

Editor's note: Helen Woodson is serving a 17-year sentence for her part in the November 1984 disarmament of a Minuteman missile silo in Missouri. She has since been transferred out of FCI Alderson and is now on her way to the federal correctional institution at Pleasanton, CA, where she will remain in solitary.



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The Quiz



It's fun! It's easy! And all the answers can be found in this issue of *The Monthly Planet*. To enter, simply answer all the questions and send to *The Monthly Planet Quiz*, 320-G Cedar St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060. To qualify for the prize, we must receive this page—with all the correct answers—by Wednesday, July 27, 5 p.m. If we receive more than one correct entry by the deadline, the winning entry will be pulled out of a hat. We'll notify you by mail if you're the lucky one. Only one entry per person is allowed. Good luck! (Congratulations to last month's winner, Judy Resnick.)

Name _____

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Multiple Choice

The Nuclear Free Zone movement began in the U.S. in:

- a) 1968.
- b) 1978.
- c) 1980.
- d) 1982.
- e) 1984.

How much money was spent by weapons contractors to defeat a Nuclear Free Zone ballot measure in Cambridge, Massachusetts?

- a) \$2 per vote.
- b) \$5 per vote.
- c) \$9 per vote.
- d) \$13 per vote.
- e) \$17 per vote.



"Friendly Persuasion" refers to:

- a) The influence of campaign contributors on Congress.
- b) The influence of military contractors on Pentagon officials.
- c) The influence of Nancy on Ronnie.
- d) A 1956 movie.
- e) A lobbying technique.

The Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze has:

- a) 2,000 members.
- b) 2,500 members.
- c) 3,000 members.
- d) 3,500 members.
- e) 4,000 members.



Short Answer

What does EMP stand for?

Who is responsible for trusteeship law enforcement in Belau?

What does AID stand for?

Who is Richard Bryan?

What does CALC stand for?

In what city was the Sandinista-Contra cease-fire agreement reached?

What increased 67% from 1981 to 1986 (to \$266 billion)?

Who is Sara Nelson?

What foreign country is affected by House Con. Res. 277?

Who served as the Navy's chief procurement official after working as Boeing Co.'s top Washington salesperson?

True/False

___ Helen Woodson is serving a 10-year sentence for a disarmament action.

___ COFA stands for Committee on Foreign Affairs.

___ Ted Weiss, Sam Gejdenson, and Nicholas Mavroules support economic conversion.

___ The "Fund for Obedience to a Higher Authority" is a televangelist's fundraising scheme.

___ The Rancho Seco nuclear plant's supporters outspent opponents 3-1 in a recent election.

___ The nuclear waste disposal site at Hanford, Washington is known for being one of the cleanest dumps in the world.

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Hot Flashes

Electromagnetic Pulse Goes to Court

Electromagnetic pulses (or EMP) pose a vexing challenge to the Pentagon's military planners. EMPs are powerful blasts of electromagnetic radiation emitted during nuclear explosions, believed capable of disabling power supplies, computers, telephones, and other electronic equipment essential for maintaining military communications and command.

On May 13, a suit brought by public interest groups resulted in a court order forcing the Department of Defense to suspend its EMP testing program pending a thorough environmental assessment. Environmentalists and critics claim that EMP experiments endanger animal and human health by upsetting the body's electrical balance, and may interfere with cardiac pacemakers and civilian electronic equip-

ment. Pentagon spokespeople assert that the weak electrical fields generated beyond testing areas pose no threat.

Meanwhile, a suit recently filed in Washington state promises to shed some light on the effects of EMP *within* testing facilities. The class-action suit (filed in King County Superior Court on June 9) accuses Boeing Co. of secretly testing the effects of EMP on its employees. The plaintiff, Robert Strom, worked for 15 months in Boeing's EMP unit, sitting in a room lined with metal plates testing the effects of electromagnetic pulses on MX missile components. Today, Strom is dying of chronic bone marrow leukemia.

Strom's lawsuit seeks unspecified damages and an injunction to keep Boeing from conducting experiments on humans without their informed consent. According to one of his attorneys, Michael E. Withey, the EMP tests have involved at least 600 employees and have caused at least two

deaths. Withey claims that "Boeing itself was aware that EMP causes chemical changes throughout the body, but the company never told their workers."

Boeing spokesperson Fred Kelley refused to comment directly on the lawsuit, but asserted, "I can't imagine this company doing anything so obviously wrong as testing people without their consent."

According to Strom, Boeing has changed its procedures so that employees are no longer required to sit in the room where EMP bursts are generated.

(sources: *San Jose Mercury News*, 6-14; *New York Times*, 6-7)

—Kai Siedenburgh

Pentagon Probe: Biggest Scandal Ever?

A potentially huge defense procurement scandal was revealed June 14 when

the FBI seized records from the Pentagon and from the offices of 15 major Pentagon contractors and their Washington consultants. The raids ended the secret phase of a two-year FBI probe which used many wiretaps. The story continues to unfold as we go to press. So far, we know that:

- 1) Over 100 Pentagon officials, contractors and consultants will be indicted.
- 2) Companies raided include: McDonnell-Douglas, Northrop, United Technologies, Unisys, Varian, Teledyne and Litton.
- 3) McDonnell-Douglas is said to have bought (probably through its Washington consultant) classified information from Pentagon sources, and it may have used this info to cheat on bidding for Pentagon contracts.
- 4) McDonnell-Douglas's contracts for an advanced Navy plane, and its efforts to sell F-18 fighter planes to foreign countries, play a large part in the affair.
- 5) Certain congressmembers may be implicated, but this is indignantly denied by congressional leaders.

Melvyn Paisley, McDonnell-Douglas's Washington consultant, appears to be the central figure so far. He was, until he quit in 1987 to become a consultant, the chief procurement official in the Navy Dept., and also chief henchman/confidante to the then-Secretary of the Navy, John F. Lehman, Jr. Before that, Paisley was Boeing's top "marketing rep" (= salesperson) in Washington. Lehman resigned in 1987. Before becoming Secretary of the Navy in 1981, he was himself a consultant whose clients included (Whaddya know!) Boeing.

As one Pentagon insider put it, "Paisley is the big fish while a lot of those other guys are his pilot fish."

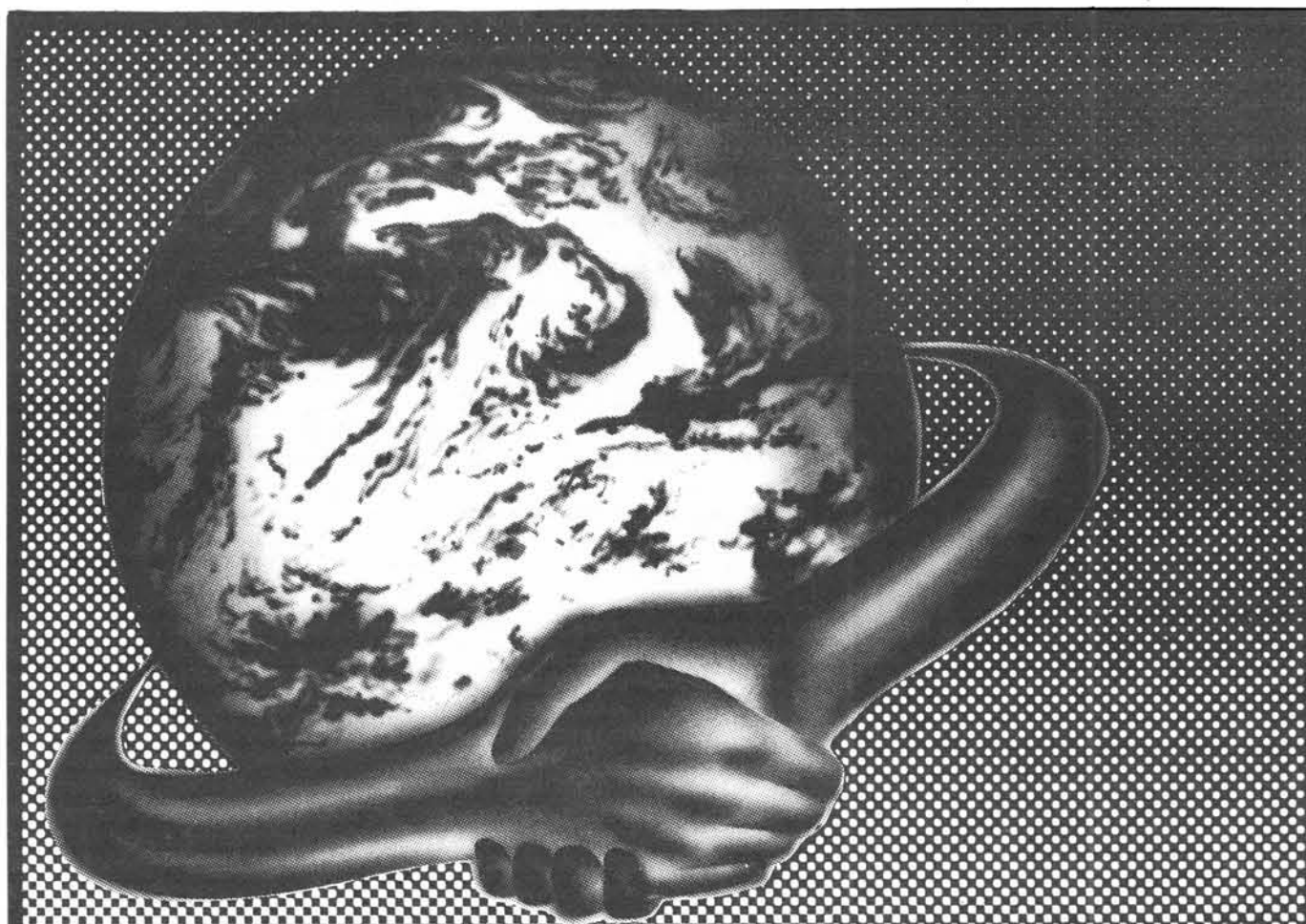
(sources: *Los Angeles Times*, 6-15; *Washington Post*, 6-16; *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6-16; *New York Times*, 6-17)

—Ralph Chernoff

Reliability Testing Arguments Unreliable

Over the years, the Reagan Administration has repeatedly argued that testing nuclear weapons is necessary in order to "identify and correct problems" in the arsenal. However, documents made public on June 19 severely undermine the credibility of this argument. The documents were released by Representative Edward J. Markey (D-MA) during a joint House-Senate conference committee debating a bill to limit nuclear weapons testing.

The documents are internal memoranda written in 1986 by James H. McNally, then-special assistant to the associate director for weapons technology at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Dr. McNally's memoranda point to contradictions between interpretations of the evidence made by federal government and weapons laboratories, and interpretations made by laboratory scientists. In an April 4, 1986 memo to the director of Los Alamos, McNally worries that "we are on thin ground on some of the examples we cite" of nuclear weapons reliability problems. According to Markey, "Publicly the weapons labs and the Administration have trotted out lists of old stockpile



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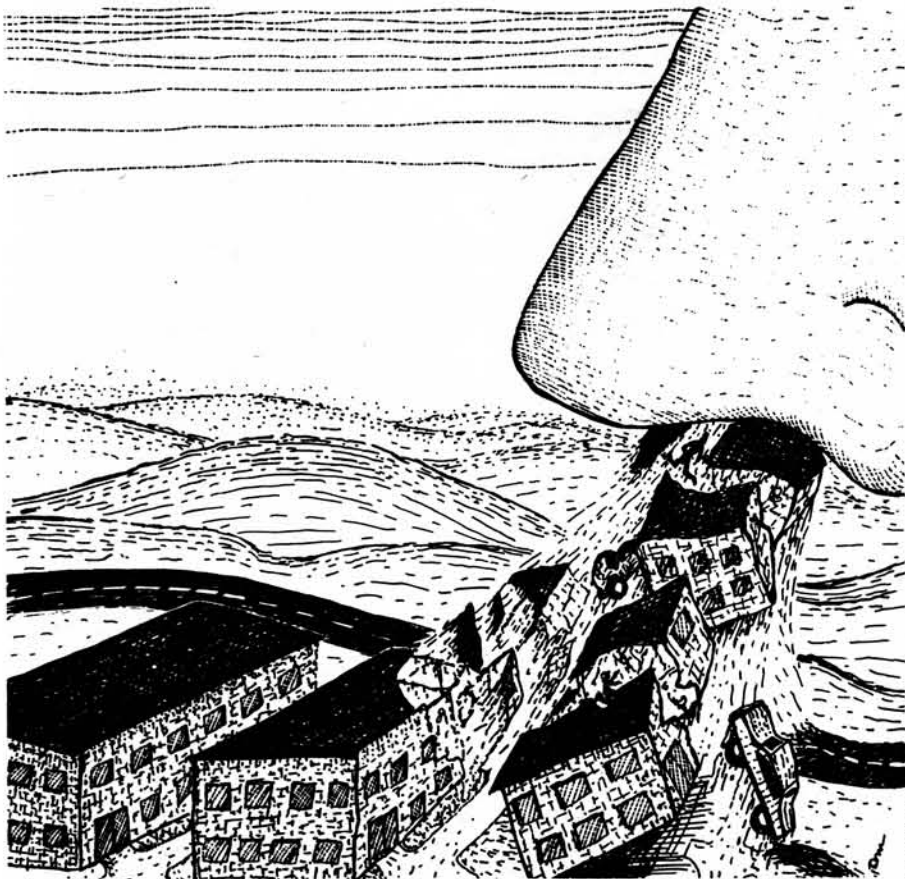
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Hot Flashes



problems to convince us that we shouldn't agree to any new limits on nuclear testing, but privately scientists at the labs have been telling their bosses that these laundry lists are largely irrelevant."

(source: *New York Times*, 6-20)

—Susan Marsh

Snowstorm at Livermore Lab

Nuclear winter at Livermore? No, not yet; "Operation Snowstorm" is the code name for an investigation of drug use at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, which the Department of Energy (DOE) began in January 1986 and aborted, with suspicious abruptness, the following September. A House committee is trying to find out why. Several investigators, including Op Snowstorm's chief, told the committee that they were thwarted by Livermore management who persistently denied them access to the most secret parts of the weapons lab. These, as one of them testified, were regarded as a "sort of safe haven" by drug traffickers. Orders from the Pentagon and DOE headquarters stopped the probe just as investigators were about to gain access to these "sensitive" areas.

The committee wanted to know first of all why DOE officials misled Congress in a March 1986 hearing by not telling it about Operation Snowstorm. "At every hearing, DOE officials have misstated the truth," said a committee staffer. They also wanted to know why Livermore's top management tried to shield Ronald K. Stump, the chief target of the investigation, and how it succeeded in doing so. Stump was a chemist with access to top-secret lab projects. He also had a reputation for living well. Well beyond his means, in fact. He disappeared last year and remains at large.

But why did Livermore and DOE brass try to block Op Snowstorm? The answer

was given by Livermore's security chief, who, according to testimony, warned Op Snowstorm investigators that "we would have to arrest 20 percent of the lab," including many key scientists, if the probe continued. Once arrested, all of these people—whether or not finally convicted—would have to be fired as security risks. Who, then, would run the lab?

(sources: *New York Times*, 6-15; *Los Angeles Times*, 6-15, 6-16; *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6-16)

—Ralph Chernoff

Department of Energy Stews In Its Own Juice

Department of Energy-operated military landfills are the nation's newest hot-spots—but don't reach for your American Express Card just yet. According to a report recently released by the Radioactive Waste Campaign, many of the DOE's 19 military nuclear waste disposal sites are so poisoned with radiation that they are beyond recovery and will have to be kept permanently under guard.

The report, entitled "Deadly Defense, Military Radioactive Landfills," blames haphazard management of the radioactive stockpiles for atmospheric contamination and the pollution of the nation's water tables. The authors point to Hanford, Washington, as the most flagrant example of uncontrolled nuclear waste. During the past 12 years, some 500,000 gallons of liquid wastes have permeated groundwater reserves, making the Columbia River one of the most radioactive waterways in the world.

The study puts the DOE in a delicate position, for it was prepared largely using the DOE's own reports. However, while officials admit to management difficulties, they dismiss charges of public endangerment as an exaggeration. Cleanup of the

disposal site is estimated at \$100 billion, and will carry over into the next century.

(sources: *New York Times*, 6-7; *Los Angeles Times*, 6-8)

—Cynthia Leachmoore

Presbyterians Question Nuclear Arms Policy

On June 18th, the Commissioners to the 200th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church approved a major statement on the morality of nuclear arms policy entitled "Christian Obedience in a Nuclear Age." The vote was 502-68.

"Christian Obedience" declares that the policy of deterrence—threatening nuclear war in order to deter war—is not morally acceptable "as an adequate, permanent means to national security." This stance is similar to that adopted by the Roman Catholic bishops, who maintain that certain forms of nuclear deterrence are morally acceptable only when linked to continuing efforts at disarmament.

Although the policy states that to obey civilian authorities "is normally the case," it goes on to say that "under certain circumstances, however, noncooperation with, or disobedience to, duly constituted authorities has been deemed an appropriate Christian response." The document outlines several ways for the church to assist those members who face hardship due to such efforts. For example, it proposes the "Fund for Obedience to Higher Authority" to provide legal and financial aid to church members who engage in civil disobedience (e.g., by withholding income taxes to protest U.S. military policy) or leave military-related employment.

The Assembly establishes policy for the 3-million-member denomination. "Christian Obedience" is the Presbyterian Church's first policy statement on the morality of nuclear weapons.

(sources: *Los Angeles Times*, 6-18; *Associated Press in New York Times*, 6-16)

—Susan Marsh

The Power Plant That Would Not Die

The embattled Rancho Seco nuclear power plant limped triumphantly away from the June 7th elections, as Sacramento voters handed a nervous nuclear industry its 14th victory in 16 years. A ballot referendum to close the controversial plant was defeated by less than a percentage point, while a competing measure, which will allow Rancho Seco an 18-month trial period, eked by with 51 percent of the vote.

Plant supporters outspent opponents 3-to-1 in an eleventh-hour campaign blitz aimed at downplaying the plant's troubled history and focusing instead on a rosy future of "safe" and "efficient" nuclear power. Since Rancho Seco opened in 1974 there have been over 100 unplanned shutdowns, giving it one of the industry's poorest operating records. In 1985 the plant was closed for 27 months following a cooling system's failure, which doubled utility rates in the scramble for alternative sources of power.

"I do not think anyone would campaign to keep the old Rancho Seco open," said pro-Rancho Seco campaign director Richard Claussen. "But the fact is, this is the new Rancho Seco." The "new" plant boasts a \$400 million overhaul pricetag, though only \$72 million was actually spent on improvements—the rest was funneled into overhead expenditures. An additional \$1.5 million is slated for further improvements during the 18-month trial period, at the end of which voters will return to the polls to seal the plant's—and their—fate.

(sources: *Los Angeles Times*, 6-5, 6-9; *New York Times*, 6-6; *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6-9)

—Cynthia Leachmoore

Christic Institute Lawsuit Dismissed; Appeal Is Planned

On June 23rd, Federal District Court Judge James L. King threw out a \$24-million damage suit filed by the Christic Institute on behalf of two U.S. journalists against 29 defendants in connection with a 1984 terrorist bombing in Nicaragua. The suit names former CIA officials, Contra leaders, and cocaine traffickers accused of running an arms-for-drugs smuggling scheme. The Christic Institute plans to appeal the ruling.

Defendants in the case included key Iran-Contra figures Richard Secord and Albert Hakim, former CIA Deputy Director of Covert Operations Theodore Shackley, retired Maj. General John K. Singlaub, Contra leader Adolfo Calero, and leaders of Columbia's violent Medellin drug cartel. The lawsuit was scheduled to go to trial on Monday, June 27th.

In a summary judgement Judge King wrote that the plaintiffs had failed to prove their basic contention that a wide ranging conspiracy was responsible for the bombing.

The suit was filed in May of 1986, six months before the Iran-Contra scandal broke. The Christic Institute is a non-profit law and public policy center located in Washington, D.C.

Sara Nelson, executive director of the Christic Institute, stated that after analyzing King's ruling, "We are forced to conclude that this is not a legal ruling. It is a political ruling." Nelson also cited concerns over evidence introduced implicating George Bush. "Judge King realized the effects our case would have on the upcoming '88 election."


The Christic Institute is now filing an appeal with the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta. "We went all the way to the Supreme Court for Karen Silkwood's family, and we're not stopping now," said Nelson.

—Dave Eason

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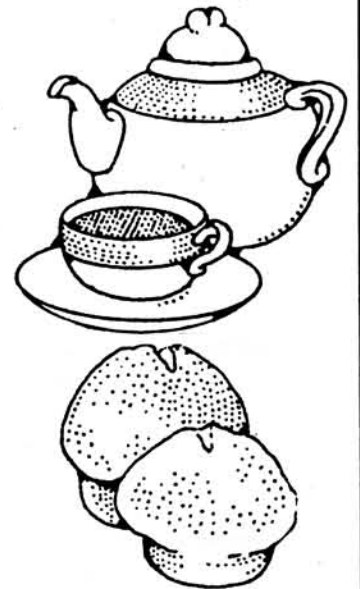
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Legislative Update

Panetta Challenges Administration, Congress Drops Test Ban Again

by Shelly D'Amour

Representative Leon Panetta (D-Monterey) is leading a congressional battle to force the Reagan Administration to account for more than \$2 million in money and supplies recently delivered to the Nicaraguan Contras.

The controversy stems from concerns over how the Agency for International Development (AID), an arm of the U.S. government, is disbursing funds allocated in April for the Contras by Congress. In the wake of a cease-fire agreement reached in Sapoa, Nicaragua on March 23rd, Congress approved a \$47-million aid package which provided \$10 million for the cease-fire verification commission, \$17 million for Nicaraguan children, and \$17 million for "humanitarian" aid for the Contras. Since that time, charges have been mounting that AID has been dispensing the funds in a manner inconsistent with the terms of the accord.

Under the terms of the Sapoa agreement, third countries may provide non-military assistance to the Contras only after they are located in designated cease-fire zones. Any attempt to provide aid

while the Contras are still armed and living in base camps will be viewed by the Nicaraguan government as war-related assistance and an effort to undermine the peace process. Immediately after Congress approved the non-military aid, AID began trucking supplies to the Contras in Honduras. To date, approximately \$1 million has been spent on food; \$1 million has been spent on boots, fatigues, and hel-

mets; and \$700,000 has been used to assist Contra families and to pay outstanding bills.

Representative Panetta introduced his resolution of inquiry in the House on June 15 with 145 cosponsors, including the entire House leadership. The resolution demands that the administration release all documents relative to AID's management of the aid package. It is expected to be brought to a vote on the House floor sometime before June 30.

The issue of fiscal accountability relative to U.S. funding of the Contras has been a recurrent theme in the Reagan Administration. In 1986 Mr. Panetta unsuccessfully attempted to suspend renewed U.S. aid to the Contras pending the outcome of an investigation into the misuse of \$27 million dollars in aid which had been appropriated in 1985.

Compared with the furor generated in the media over House Speaker Jim Wright's money ethics, this issue has received little to no coverage in the national press. Recent revelations concerning Contra drug operations, illegal CIA assistance to the Contras, and the role of U.S. government officials in obstructing the will of Congress by secretly arming the rebels—as well as the disap-

pearance of tens of millions of dollars in aid—should raise alarm within the mainstream news media as well as the Congress, but it has not.

The White House is currently strategizing on how to convince Congress to support yet another aid package to the Contras. Given Congress' recent track record, that may not be too difficult. It then becomes incumbent on those who support

The White House is currently strategizing on how to convince Congress to support yet another aid package to the Contras.

peace in Central America to keep the issue in front of the public, to encourage congressional efforts to investigate the use of past funds, and to block future funding of the Contras.

Action: *The vote on Mr. Panetta's resolution of inquiry will have already happened by the time you read this. If you live in the 16th congressional district, we encourage you to scan your local newspapers of the last two weeks in June to see what kind of coverage, if any, this issue receives. If you feel the coverage is inadequate, we encourage you to contact the editors of your local papers, and, (politely!) impress upon them the importance of the issue and your interest in reading about it in their publication. Also, if you live in the 16th district, contact Mr. Panetta and express your appreciation for his efforts to support the peace process in Central America.*

El Salvador

With regard to El Salvador, there are several interesting developments in Congress. Representatives Moakley, Bonier and Conte are circulating a "dear colleague" letter to House members, regarding the suppression of trade union activity in El Salvador. The letter currently has over 100 cosigners. Representatives Boxer,

Leach, and Moakley have introduced H. Con. Res. 277, which states that the "primary emphasis of the U.S. government (with regard to economic assistance to El Salvador) should be shifted from the war effort to promote economic development and to reduce human suffering."

As we go to press, the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee is completing its mark-up of the fiscal year 1989 Foreign Aid bill. It contains language that would permit the Congress to withhold up to half of next year's military assistance funds designated for El Salvador, pending an April 1, 1989 report on human rights progress in that country. The report will assess the general status of human rights in El Salvador, prosecution of death squad activity, and whether steps have been taken to end corrupt use of U.S. economic assistance funds by Salvadoran officials.

However, the outcome of the report does not bind Congress to any particular course of action. The language of the bill merely suggests that the Congress may reserve the right to withhold U.S. military assistance funds if it so chooses. Believe it or not, this is strong language for the Senate. More importantly, the inclusion of such language will serve as a vehicle to spark one of the most significant debates on U.S. policy in El Salvador that the Senate has engaged in in recent years.

Military Budget

A tentative agreement on the fiscal year 1989 Defense Authorizations Conference Report has been reached and will soon go before each house for a final vote, and then to the president for his signature or veto. Authorizations sets the spending ceilings for the specific line items contained in the budgets of each of the 13 departments that comprise the federal government. Conference committees reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of the same bill.

Members of the conference committee agreed to a compromise on Star Wars funding, allotting \$4.1 billion, a slight increase over this year's budget of \$3.9 billion. In addition, they funded the MX and the Midgetman missile programs at \$250 million each. Conferees put aside an additional \$250 million until April 1, 1989, at which time the next administration can decide which land-based system it chooses to fund.


Some progress was made in the area of nuclear testing. For the third consecutive year, House conferees buckled under and dropped an amendment that would have banned underground nuclear tests greater than one kiloton, so long as the Soviets do the same. The House voted in May to support a nuclear test ban while the Senate rejected a similar amendment. However, this year conferees mandated the

continued on next page



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Legislative Update

Congress

continued from previous page

Department of Energy, which conducts the tests, to develop a "Readiness Program" which would insure that the U.S. would be able to maintain the safety and reliability of nuclear weapons without explosion testing. In addition, the conference committee set aside \$37.6 million for seismic verification research. This move, although modest, represents a monumental step forward for the Congress and paves the way toward eventual adoption of a testing

get a permanent ban on ASAT testing. However, their efforts failed, leaving the defense bill without an ASAT moratorium attached. By coincidence, the Pentagon decided not to ask for any ASAT testing money this year since Congress always implemented a ban in the past. The Department of Defense can still request funds in the appropriations process but it is safe to say that Congress would deny them.

Finally, with regard to the authorizations bill, conferees agreed to implement a moratorium on flight testing of depressed trajectory missiles by June 1 of next year, unless Congress intervenes before then. A

For the third consecutive year, House conferees buckled under and dropped an amendment that would have banned underground nuclear tests.

moratorium.

With regard to the SALT II Treaty, conferees agreed to dismantle certain strategic systems which would bring the U.S. closer to compliance with SALT II, but not quite within the numerical limits of the treaty. Also, language protecting the traditional interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty was included.

There were some interesting twists with regard to anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons testing this year. Since Congress has supported an ASAT moratorium each year for the past three years, supporters tried to

depressed trajectory missile is a low-flying ballistic missile that remains in the atmosphere after launch and is difficult to detect. Congress will require a report by April 1 from the Secretary of Defense on an exact definition of depressed trajectory missile testing. If no action is taken, the moratorium will automatically go into effect June 1.

Work on the fiscal year 1989 Defense Appropriations bill is almost completed. Appropriations grants the check-writing power for items approved in the authorizations process. Final action on the ap-



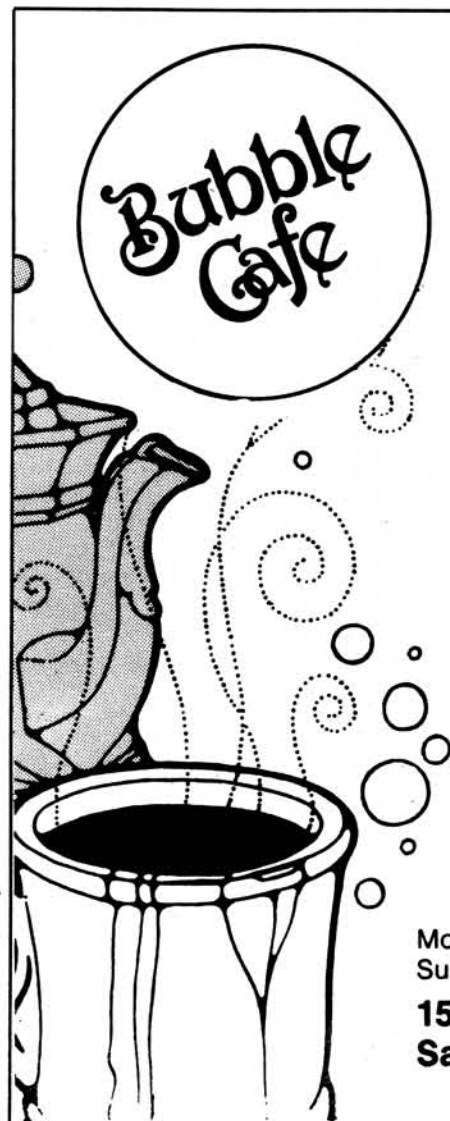
propriations bill will be delayed pending the president's signature or veto on the authorizations bill. If the president signs the authorizations bill into law, then all of its attendant arms control provisions will automatically become part of the appropriations bill. In the event the president vetoes the authorizations bill, House Appropriations Committee Chair Bill Chappell (D-FL) has agreed to graft all the original House arms control provisions onto the appropriations bill.

Nuclear Waste Repository

In what he has characterized as "Screw Nevada II," Nevada Governor Richard Bryan is up in arms over a proposed funding cut for site evaluation, a move which he feels will make his state a more likely can-

didate for selection as the nation's first high-level nuclear waste dump. The Department of Energy has selected three finalists as possible sites for the repository, which will store highly radioactive wastes from nuclear weapons and power plants, theoretically for thousands of years. Nevadans feel they have paid their dues by "hosting" nuclear weapons testing for the past 40 years, and would like the dump located somewhere else—as would the other two candidates, Louisiana and Washington.

The DOE will conduct site characterizations to determine suitability of a potential site for the repository. In order to save money, the DOE will conduct tests one at a time, beginning with Nevada. If Nevada is found satisfactory, no further tests will be



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Committee Assignments of Local Representatives

Senator Alan Cranston
(Senate Majority Whip)
Banking-Housing-Urban Affairs;
Foreign Affairs; Veterans Affairs;
Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator Pete Wilson
Agriculture-Nutrition-Forestry;
Armed Services; Commerce-Science-
Transportation; Special Committee
on Aging; Joint Committee on
Economics.

Representative Leon Panetta
Agriculture; House Administration;
Select Committee on Hunger.
Expected to be named chair of the
House Budget Committee.

Representative Ernest Konnyu
Government Operations; Science-
Space-Technology.

Legislative Update

conducted at other sites. If Nevada is found to be an unsatisfactory site, further tests will be conducted in Louisiana, and finally Hanford, Washington, if need be.

For the second year, Nevada has requested grant money from the federal government to conduct an independent study apart from that which the DOE is doing. This year, Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, sought and obtained a severe cut in Nevada's grant request. Nevadans cried foul. Senator Johnston defended his action by stating that the grant money should only be used to review DOE findings, not to duplicate the actual site evaluation procedures. Whatever the motivations, it is clear that the nuclear piper has come due, and no one is willing to pay.

Shelly D'Amour is legislative editor of The Monthly Planet.



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
(reports on testing activities at the Nevada Test Site)
702-363-7780

Central American Legislative Hotline
(Coalition for a New Foreign Policy)
202-543-0664

Friends Committee on National Legislation
202-547-4343

Nicaragua Network
202-223-NICA

Nuclear Arms Control Hotline
(Council For A Liveable World)
202-543-0006

Pledge of Resistance/ERN
(Central America legislation)
202-328-4042

S.O.S.—Save Outer Space Alert
(Star Wars)
202-462-0777

Washington Office On Africa
202-546-0408

Witness For Peace
(reports on the Contra war)
202-797-1531

Movement Support Hotline
(to report harrasment and surveillance by government agencies)
202-614-6422



Santa Cruz Freeze Voter Kicks Off Election Campaign

The political action committee of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze, Freeze Voter, will kick off its 1988 campaign to elect candidates who support *real* national security on Monday, July 4 at the City of Santa Cruz' Independence Day celebration. Freeze Voter will be at Harvey West Park on the 4th to distribute information on the candidates' stands on nuclear weapons and national security issues, collect signatures on "Voter Pledge Petitions," and to sell Odwalla Juices.

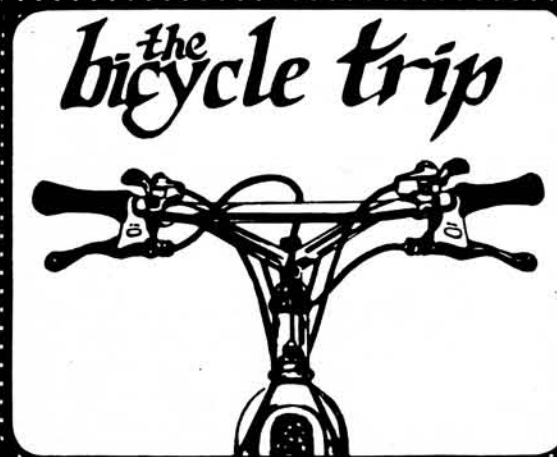
According to Santa Cruz County Freeze Voter Director Terry Teitelbaum, the Freeze will make a significant difference in the upcoming election. "A majority of people already support a nuclear weapons freeze, a comprehensive test ban and an end to military intervention in Third World countries—measures which mean *real* national security. The political will to end and reverse the arms race is strong and growing. In 1988, Freeze Voter will turn that political will into political power."

Locally, the Freeze has more than 3,000 members. The Freeze Voter PAC has a goal of 100% Freeze supporter turnout for candidates who support the freeze and other measures which enhance real national security.

Freeze Voter plans to conduct an extensive voter education and registration drive as well as a massive Get-Out-The-Vote effort for election day. Teitelbaum said, "Our first priority will be our members—we will go precinct-by-precinct to make sure each of our members is registered to vote, knows where the candidates stand on real national security and then actually gets out and votes." Freeze Voter will educate voters on the stands of presidential, senatorial, and congressional candidates for the 12th and 16th districts.

In addition, the local Freeze Voter PAC will raise money to export to the national Freeze Voter PAC which will target key races all over the country. A houseparty campaign will be one of the main means of fundraising the group will employ.

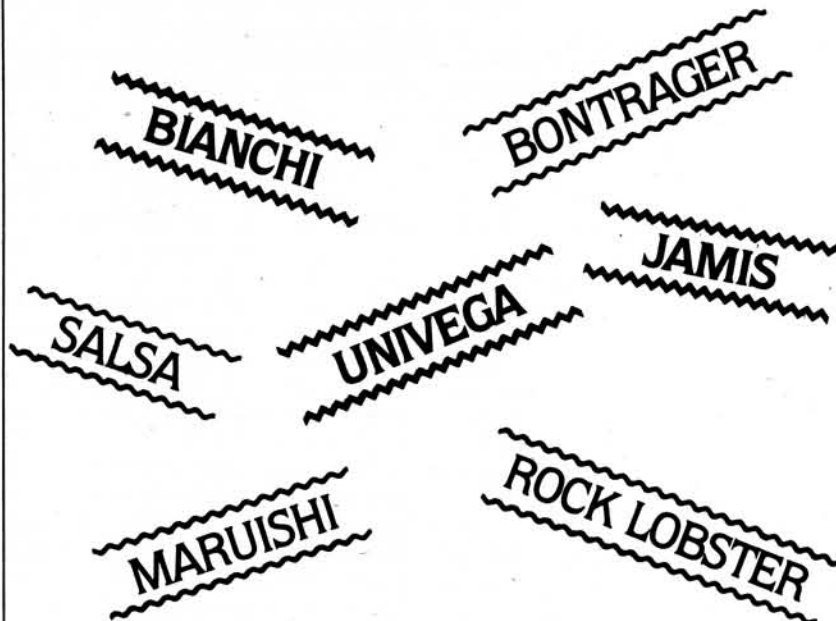
Santa Cruz Freeze Voter is inviting all concerned citizens to work on its 1988 campaign to elect candidates who will support real national security. People can participate by hosting houseparties, phoning, general organizing, being precinct captains, collecting voter pledges and more. For information, call 458-9975.



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Cover Theme

BELAU: Turning Point for a Nuclear-Free Pacific

by Bob Aldridge

Can a tiny country in the Pacific with a nuclear-free constitution withstand U.S. plans to impose Trident and military bases? The Palauan Islands of Micronesia (indigenously Belau) are 500 miles east of the Philippines. They consist of 188 square miles of volcanic and coral islands covered with lush vegetation and fringed with white, sandy beaches.

Belau has been under foreign domination for four centuries—Spain from 1598 until 1899; then Germany until 1919; Japan between the two world wars; and since

counting on constitutional support for closer ties with the U.S. Instead, the convention drafted the world's first nuclear-free constitution. U.S. officials were shocked.

A referendum in July 1979 approved Belau's new constitution by 92 percent. One month later the Trust Territory High Court nullified the vote and allowed revision of the constitution according to U.S. demands, but 69 percent of the Belauans rejected it. In July 1980 Belauans went to the polls a third time and 78 percent approved the original nuclear-free constitution which went into effect on January 7,

Can 14,700 people committed to a nonviolent way of life prevail over the most powerful nation on earth? If so, the example would be contagious.

1947 a United Nations trust territory administered by the United States. Being a "strategic trust" allowed U.S. military bases and nuclear testing. The Trusteeship Charter charged the U.S. with the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the Belauan people toward self-government or independence. Actually, the U.S. introduced just enough technology and Western culture to insure dependence on American aid.

About 9,000 of Belau's 14,700 people are voters. Seventy percent are self-sufficient without Western-style jobs. They live simply but not in poverty. Land belongs to the clans and Western concepts of eminent domain are unacceptable. The land, ocean, and water are sacred to Belauans. Most of the traditional chiefs oppose military land use and their influence is behind Belau's strenuous resistance to military bases. World War II experiences played a large part in this anti-military sentiment.

U.S. policy has been to prepare the people to vote freely for permanent affiliation with the United States. But on January 28, 1979, a popularly-elected Belauan Constitutional Convention convened under the watchful eye of U.S. officials who were

1981.

Meanwhile, a U.S.-fashioned Compact of Free Association (COFA) provided options to use one-third of Belau's land for jungle warfare training, amphibious landing practice, airport facilities, naval anchorages, and nuclear/conventional munitions storage. Although denied by Navy officials, the option would also allow a forward base for Trident submarines.

The first COFA plebiscite in February 1983 only garnered 62 percent favorable votes—less than the three-quarters necessary to override the nuclear-free constitution. The 67 percent mustered in the second plebiscite during September 1984 again fell short of the constitutional criteria for approval. Three more plebiscites in February 1986, December 1986, and June 1987 all failed to override the nuclear-free constitution.

Three days after the fifth plebiscite, President Saliu claimed a \$1.6-million shortfall, laid off 900 of the 1,331 government employees (65 percent of Belau's paid workers are employed by the government), shut down schools, and impounded government funds. This brought Belau's staggering economy to a full-



blown crisis. Orchestrated by a special assistant to the president, the laid-off employees camped outside the National Congress and threatened violence if their situation was not remedied. Weapons and explosives were displayed. The president didn't try to re-establish order and the police didn't interfere.

Tire slashing, firebombings, and gunshots continued through July, along with demonstrations and threats of more violence. When the House of Delegates public information officer went on Belau radio

blaming the financial crisis on poor management rather than failure to pass the COFA, his home was burned to the ground. This was the beginning of the most dangerous era in Belauan history since it was a battleground during World War II.

Against this backdrop, a Washington lawyer advised President Saliu to hold a constitutional amendment referendum on August 4th that would specify only a simple majority was needed to approve the COFA. Likewise, only a simple majority would be needed to approve this amend-

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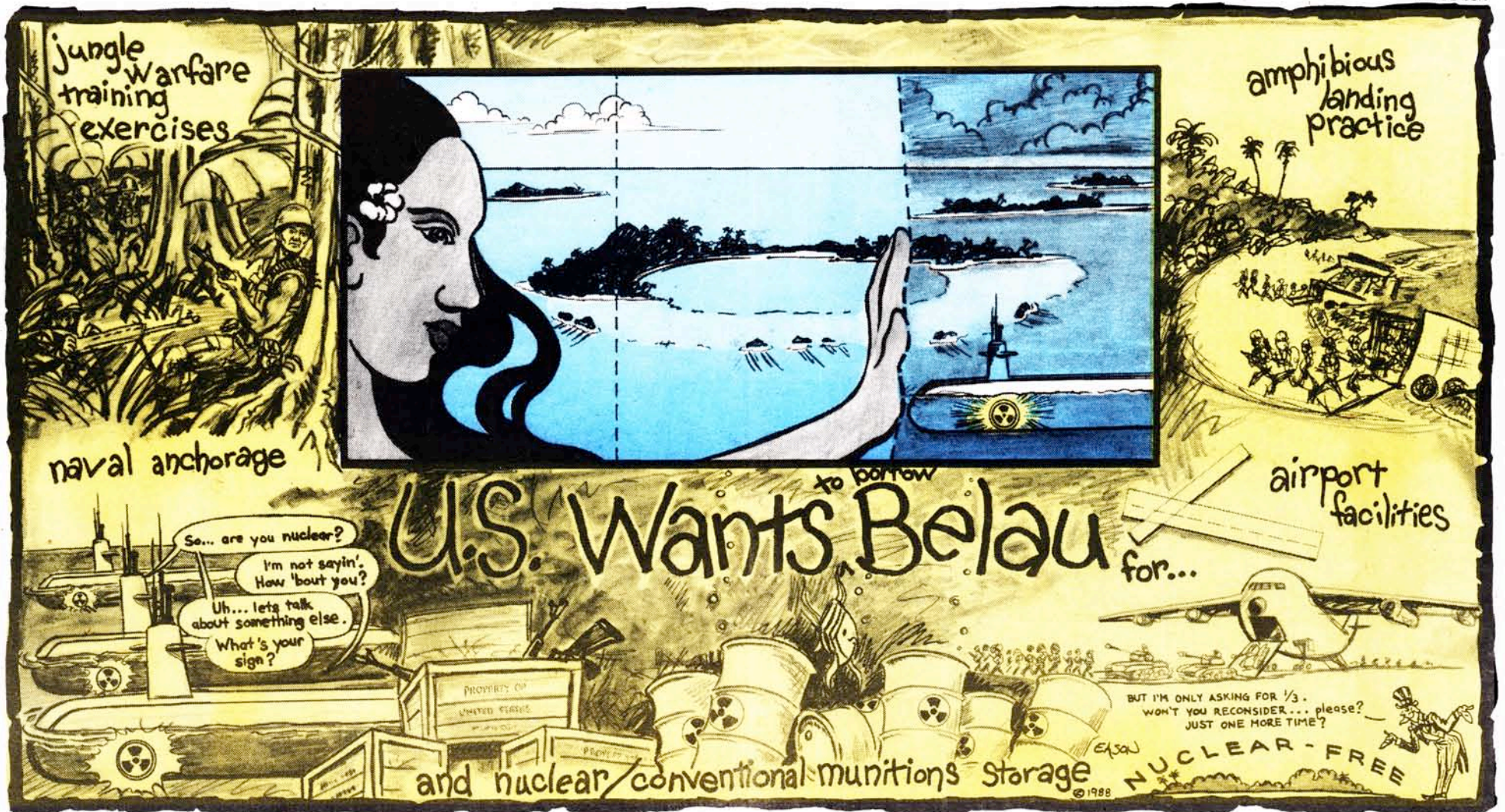
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ment. An August 21st plebiscite on the COFA would follow.

With only 11 members present and under siege by a threatening mob, the House of Delegates voted 9-2 to propose the constitutional amendment. A referendum on August 4th approved the amendment and the subsequent August 21st plebiscite approved the COFA by a 73-percent majority.

A civil lawsuit was filed challenging the constitutional amendment process because the enabling legislation lacked the

required votes in both houses. Trial was set for September 8th, but on August 25th Belauan Justice Mamoru Nakamura abandoned the case because of threats to his family and being jostled in his chambers. Justice Robert Hefner of the Marianas Trial Court was brought in to preside.

Plaintiffs were also threatened and their attorneys harassed. Then High Chief Ibedul Gibbons agreed to drop the lawsuit when President Saliu promised to consult the Council of Chiefs before granting military base rights or eminent domain.

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required votes in both houses. Trial was set for September 8th, but on August 25th Belauan Justice Mamoru Nakamura abandoned the case because of threats to his family and being jostled in his chambers. Justice Robert Hefner of the Marianas Trial Court was brought in to preside.

Plaintiffs were also threatened and their attorneys harassed. Then High Chief Ibedul Gibbons agreed to drop the lawsuit when President Salii promised to consult the Council of Chiefs before granting military base rights or eminent domain.

Outraged, 20 women elders on August 31st picked up the lawsuit. The trial date remained September 8th. Intimidators went on TV threatening the women and their families if the suit were not withdrawn. Things got worse on Friday, September 4th, when demonstrators attempted to shut off the power to anti-COFA lawyer Roman Bedor's office. They did shut off the electricity to plaintiff Bernie Keldermans' home. The following night—Saturday—shots were fired into House Speaker Olikong's home while the power was turned off all over the island. On Sunday night the power went off just before shots were fired outside plaintiff Rafaela Sumang's home.

On Monday night—September 7th, the eve of the trial—the power again went off. Plaintiff Gabriela Ngimang's home was firebombed and a men's club was partially destroyed by arsonists. Minutes later, the elderly father of Roman Bedor and Bernie Keldermans was murdered in Roman's law office. The bullets were obviously meant for Roman.

Out of duress and fear for their children, the women dropped their lawsuit. Justice Hefner said: "There are indications that the dismissal . . . was brought about by intimidation through the use of violence. Should any of the plaintiffs wish to have the . . . action reinstated, they may file the appropriate proceedings."

At the beginning of the new fiscal year most government employees were rehired, but not those who favored the constitution. President Salii notified the U.S. that Belau had approved the COFA. President Reagan made his required certification to Congress at the end of November. The ball then went to the three congressional committees of jurisdiction. Two approved the COFA but one committee head questioned if the Belauans had a free choice. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs repeatedly requested Interior Secretary Donald Hodel—who is responsible for trusteeship law enforcement—to investigate the violence and intimidation. Interior replied that although it retained authority over Belau,

the islands are pretty much independent already.

A U.S. General Accounting Office investigating team visited Belau in December. Its report was expected out in April 1988 but is delayed because some legislators object to its strong wording. A January mission to Belau by the International Commission of Jurists reported a substantial breakdown in law enforcement leading to illegal interference with the judiciary.

Twenty-two Belauan women elders reopened their lawsuit on March 31, 1988. In April, 141 additional women plaintiffs were added. Justice Robert Hefner ruled on April 22nd that the constitutional amendment was null and void, and that subsequent COFA plebiscite was, therefore, invalid because it fell short of the required 75-percent voter approval. Belau's nuclear-free constitution remains intact after six repetitive elections.

What is the next step? Possibly a constitutional amendment attempt for the November general election—maybe a simultaneous COFA measure. That would raise the constitutional question of whether it takes a simple majority or 75 percent to amend the nuclear-free sections of the constitution. The court didn't rule on that point, or on voter harassment, or on use of government funds for pro-COFA campaigning. Several issues still remain for future litigation.

Great potential exists in Belau. It could become the turning point for a nuclear-free Pacific. Can 14,700 people committed to a nonviolent way of life prevail over the most powerful nation on earth? If so, the example would be contagious. There is much at stake in those islands for the Belauan people, the U.S. military, and the people of the world.

Bob Aldridge is a former strategic missile engineer who is now engaged in private research to improve public understanding of military activities. He is the author of First Strike: the Pentagon's Strategy for Nuclear War.

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Planet Watch

Shultz to Third World: Cut Arms Spending

In a speech to the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, Secretary of State George Shultz told the Third World that it was spending too much on arms. Shultz singled out the use of ballistic missiles in the Iran-Iraq War as particularly dangerous. He also warned of the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons technology from the developed to the undeveloped countries, but he refrained from naming the offending countries. It would indeed have been diplomatically awkward to do so, since the main suspects in the nuclear weapons proliferation case are Israel, South Africa and Pakistan, all of whom are—in the eyes of most U.N. members—U.S. protégés, and only one of whom (Pakistan) is considered a Third World country.

Shultz put the cost of Third World arms imports at \$180 billion in 1986, up 40 percent from 1981, and noted that more arms add to "the suffering and to the risk that these conflicts (Iran-Iraq, etc.) will expand..." He did *not* point out that U.S. arms spending rose 67 percent, to \$266 billion, during this same period. He also failed to mention that the U.S. will (with his approval, presumably) export \$15 billion worth of arms next year, up \$3.3 billion from this year. Nor did he offer any explanation or excuse for the failure of the rich countries to reduce their arms spending.

The *New York Times* story on Shultz's

speech did not mention any reaction to it by U.N. representatives from Third World countries.

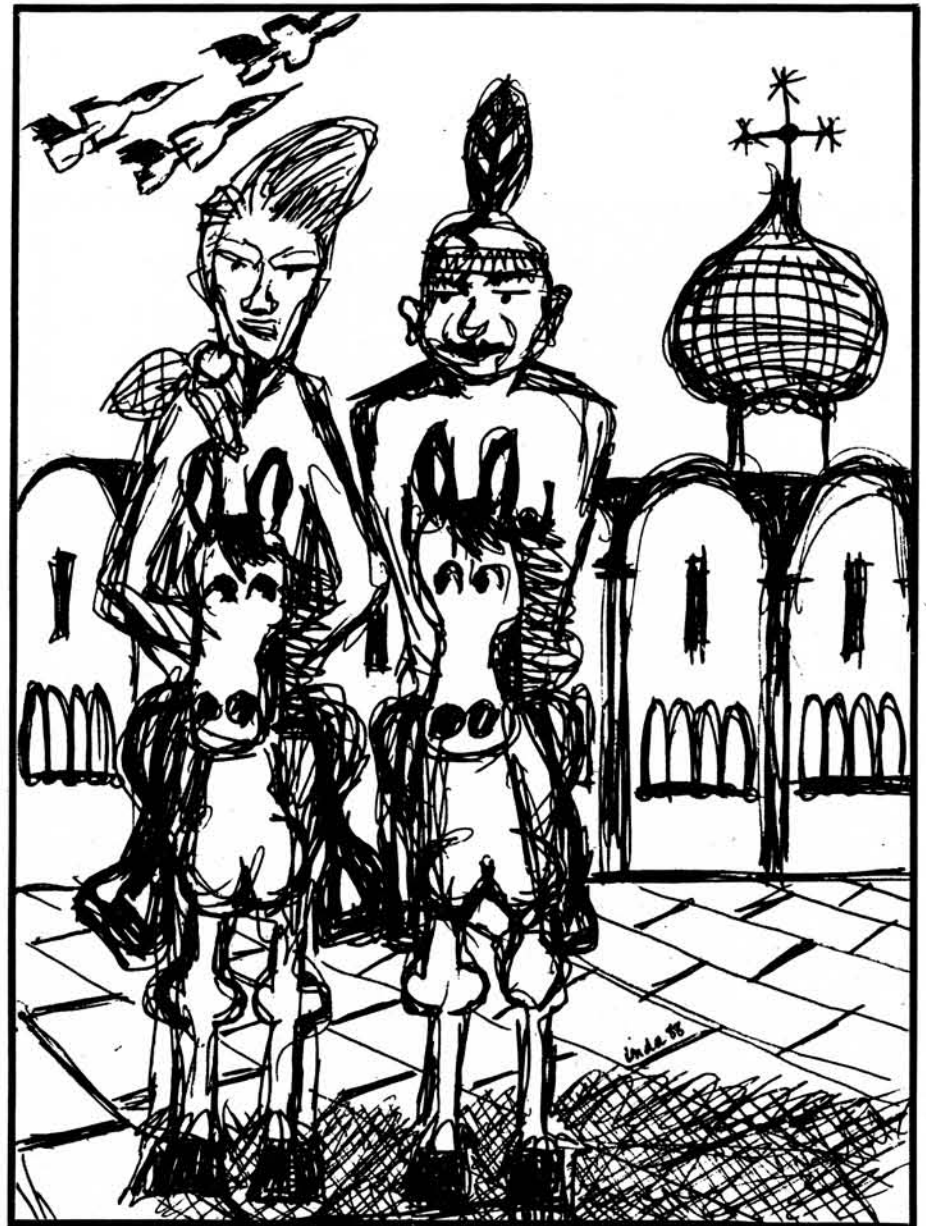
A related op-ed piece in the *Wall Street Journal* points out that economic aid from First World countries indirectly pays for Third World arms imports. The author (a "fellow" in a conservative think tank) concludes, therefore, that the way to force these countries to cut their arms spending is to cut "the West's many generous economic and humanitarian programs." He does *not*, however, suggest cutting arms exports themselves.

(sources: *New York Times*, 6-14; *Wall Street Journal*, 6-14)

—Ralph Chernoff

Another Summit Yields No Progress

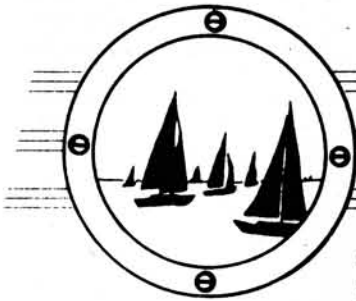
Ron and Mikhail held another summit last month, this time in Moscow. There was no particular reason for this summit; no chance for progress on arms control or any other substantial issue, no new issues to discuss or views to air, and certainly no need, at this late stage of the Reagan presidency, for the two to "get to know each other better." Yet for the president, this summit was a political godsend. For it not only distracted the public's attention from his administration's growing embarrassments (Iran-Contra + Noriega + Meese + astrology + Bush + ...), but it freed *him* from the distraction of those tedious and confusing arms control sessions (like the



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ones that fouled him up at Reykjavik, so that he was free at last to pursue the goal nearest his heart, his "human rights agenda." Which he did, with evangelical zeal, at a monastery, at a U.S. embassy reception for dissidents, at Moscow U., and on just about every other photo opportunity.

The Soviets, of course, were annoyed by Reagan's "sermonizing" (as Gorbachev called it), but they were careful not to fall into the trap of abetting his efforts by heavy-handed interference. Soviet news agency Tass claimed that one of the dissidents honored by Reagan was a WW-II Nazi collaborator (U.S. diplomats did not deny it but said that the charge was "too hard to investigate in the Soviet Union"), but for the most part the Soviet response subordinated counter-propaganda to hospitality.

Reagan's toast speech at the Kremlin state dinner was, well, pure Reagan; insisting that "friendly persuasion," not hostile propaganda, was the aim of his visit, he tried to illustrate his point by reading a fairly complete rundown of the plot of the 1956 Hollywood film of that same name. *Friendly Persuasion* is about the moral conflict between a Quaker-pacifist family and the Civil War. To hear Rambo-Ronnie preaching pacifism must have been a weird experience for both hosts and guests, but it gets weirder: the film's scriptwriter, Michael Wilson, was blacklisted in the course of Reagan's purge of "subversives" in Holly-

wood.

Rumors of a purge of White House speechwriters could not be confirmed.

(sources: *The Nation*, 6-11; *New York Times*, 5-31)

—Ralph Chernoff

East Germany Calls for Nuclear Free Zone

At a June conference held in East Berlin, East German leader Erich Honecker proposed that the border between the two Germanys and Czechoslovakia be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone. The border marks the dividing line between the NATO Alliance and the Warsaw Pact nations. Two Alliance nations, Norway and Denmark, already have nuclear weapons bans in effect.

The proposal is not embraced by other NATO members—the United States included—and organization officials contend that nuclear weapons are the only viable protection against what they see as the Warsaw Pact's superior conventional forces. Many analysts claim that the Warsaw Pact holds a large advantage in military hardware.

A potential solution to the dilemma was put forth by another East German official, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. In his speech to an East-West diplomatic conference, Fischer called for a bilateral reduc-

Planet Watch

tion of European conventional forces, with the deepest cuts to be made by the East Bloc. His recommendation has the support of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other Warsaw Pact officials.

Fischer also strongly advocates that Central Europe be established as a chemical weapons-free zone.

(source: Los Angeles Times, 6-10, 6-21)

—Cynthia Leachmoore

Israel Acts Against Threat of Nonviolence

On June 8th, the Israeli government deported Mubarak E. Awad to the United States for allegedly masterminding the recent uprising in the occupied territories. Awad, a Palestinian-American, is a leading advocate of nonviolent civil disobedience as the means to challenge Israeli occupation.

The Israeli government displayed rare unanimity in its support for Awad's expulsion, despite widespread criticism and a personal appeal from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The Foreign Ministry issued a four-page statement defending the decision and disputing Awad's image as a nonviolent activist.

Mr. Awad appealed the deportation order, arguing that the government had no right to deport him because he was born in Jerusalem before the state of Israel was established. During his last court appearance he vowed that, should his appeal be overruled, he would convert to Judaism and take advantage of the Law of Return, which guarantees all Jews automatic eligibility for Israeli citizenship. The appeal was denied.

Awad heads a small organization called the Center for the Study of Nonviolence, located in Arab East Jerusalem. Ideas from his writings advocating nonviolent civil disobedience were adopted for the doctrine of the uprising, and in underground leaflets which the government accused him of helping write (a charge Awad denies).

On June 14th, at a news conference at the offices of the National Council of Churches in Manhattan, Awad asserted that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had "made Palestinian civil disobedience important." He expressed qualified support for the P.L.O. and argued that "the whole world has to help the P.L.O. see this [civil disobedience] is the better way." He also

repeated his intention to convert to Judaism as a means to return to Israel.

On the same day, however, leaders of the Reform Judaism movement mailed a letter to their 1,500 rabbis urging them not to assist Awad with his plan.

(source: New York Times, 6-6, 6-15)

—Kai Siedenburg

Philippines Gives U.S. Something to Chew On

On June 6th the Philippine Senate approved a bill which puts teeth into the new constitution's ban on nuclear weapons and nuclear-armed ships from the country. The bill, passed 19-3, clarifies the constitutional provision's intent to ban nuclear weapons "consistent with the national interest." The 200-member House of Representatives is expected to voice opposition to the measure. It has yet to vote on a version of the bill.

The Senate bill bans the "development, manufacture, acquisition, testing, use, introduction, installation or storage" of nuclear arms and components. Violation of the provision could lead to a 30-year maximum prison sentence for importing nuclear weapons, and a 12-year term for importing nuclear parts. The measure, however, does not forbid port calls by nuclear-powered ships.

The measure's approval has drawn strong criticism from the Reagan Administration. If signed into law, American military operations could be seriously hampered, as the U.S. adheres to a strict policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear arsenals on its vessels. Should the Philippines insist on knowing whether nuclear weapons are on U.S. ships, Secretary of State George Shultz said the two countries "will have to part company."

The timing of the bill's passage further complicates U.S.-Philippine relations; the two countries are currently renegotiating controversial military base agreements. Filipino opposition to U.S. military bases has heated up since the Senate vote. On June 12th, 15 people were injured in clashes with soldiers during a large protest against U.S. presence at Clark Air Base near Manila.

(sources: Los Angeles Times, 6-7; New York Times, 6-7; Washington Post, 6-17)

—Sue McQuiddy

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Feature

Tales of a Door-to-Door Canvasser

by Nicole Moore

I had been sleeping tensely for several hours last night, working to ignore a lot of indigestion. My eyes were shut, not restfully, but as if they were closed to keep flying sand out. Four months of door-to-door canvassing for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze was running through my head.

Like any job I've ever had, it haunts me

Activist's Notebook

around this time in the morning in dreamy reenactments. This time I couldn't get the houses from a westside precinct, 3138, out of my head: those houses that I didn't have time to do, probably full of people, some surfers, some retirees, just waiting to hear from canvassers on the Freeze's annual membership drive. The unmarked area of the map kept popping up on the inside of my closed eyes. "Geez," I whispered, wondering what kept me on the edge of consciousness, the burning of the sheets seeping into my skin like too much coffee. Then I remembered the one new Freeze



JEFF HUCH

J. HUCH

member who was probably keeping me awake—something about a neighborhood god . . .

I've been canvassing for the Freeze since February. I am one of the many student-types who pass through this town. I'm here

to take a few classes at UCSC on community organizing that my eastern university did not offer. Hooking up with the Freeze canvass allowed me to stay in touch with the struggle to preserve a liveable future, and because I can do it on a part-time basis, it is a good partner to my student life.

I've seen the canvass grow tighter and more effective since I started four months ago. Last month the canvass signed up 400 new members for the Santa Cruz County Freeze. Those kinds of numbers are a sign of canvass crew that is doing solid community outreach for the organization. Each night the crew is talking with and representing the Freeze to hundreds of people, updating, informing, and energizing folks about the continuing work of the Freeze to stop the arms race. With each new member we sign on, the Freeze can be that much more effective. My canvassing partners are great to talk with, each of them motivated by his or her own perspective on the issue, and each inspired to be professional representatives and fundraisers for the Freeze.

This has been my first experience doing actual door-to-door canvassing. Talking with supportive people is really no different than a lot of the personal visits I've done in other kinds of organizing. The people behind those doors want to know what the Freeze is doing now and how they can help. That is a lot of fun. Canvassers live for those doors. The art of canvassing is those "in between" seven or eight, or sometimes more, doors: the doors with parked cars and bumperstickers reading "no nukes" (but no one is ever home), the weakening screen doors with mad dogs jumping up on them, trembling with anger, and of course those doors where someone is home but couldn't care less about the Nuclear Freeze. The key to canvassing is not to dwell on those unresponsive people.

Intellectually knowing they are not the majority does not always insure that they

will not seem the majority on those long nights of door-knocking. Maybe the people inside have questions about the verifiability of a bilateral test ban, or maybe they've never thought about the issues, or maybe they think that Star Wars will save us. You leave them with some new ideas to think about, maybe correcting some of their misinformation, maybe letting them know nothing more than that the Freeze is canvassing, but hoping to have left them with some seed of new understanding. Keeping a stiff upper lip, a canvasser continues to the next porch to find that Freeze supporter who was just waiting for you to knock.

Probably the most interesting thing about canvassing is seeing the small vignettes of people's lives that for anyone else remain hidden by the closed door. Often just a canvasser's presence leads folks to talk about other issues that are on their minds, like the expensive sprinkling system installed at Lighthouse Point this year when the drought leaves it useless. Another woman told me we need to get the city council out of Santa Cruz before nuclear weapons ever becomes a priority issue to her. I've talked with old-time Santa Cruzans who tell me how much this city has changed since they fished off the banks of the San Lorenzo 40 years ago, self-proclaimed "great" surfers, people from Oklahoma on vacation the only week in April that it rained.

The one door I'll never forget is the door where a woman in her 50s, face the color of milk-toast, brought me inside as she wrote her check for membership to the Freeze. She wanted to see an end to the arms race, motivated primarily by her two darling grandchildren whose pictures I admired as she handed me the well-worn snapshots from her wallet. I let her know how her membership was making a big difference, especially since the Freeze is working on legislation every week. She smiled pleasantly and wanted to chat a

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bit. We started talking about ways to save the world and if this just might be the year that it *must* happen. She mentioned something about the big earthquake when her face was struck by a wide-eyed seriousness. "I've got to ask you something, Nicole. Do you believe in God?" I sighed out of the anticipation of what was to come, having been side-tracked by a religious canvasser behind his own door only a few days before. "Well," I offered, not really having the time to share my personal concept of god right then, "yes, in my own way, I do." She seemed relieved and settled onto the front edge of her chair. "Well, I don't know if it's a sign about earthquakes or the end of the world or what, but I saw Sweet Jesus; he was in my neighborhood yesterday." I sort of cringed as I recalled the capitalized holy nouns in her speech, but she said it to me with such sincerity and revelation that I couldn't help

but wonder if maybe she really had seen god or an angel or something out of this world. "Really?" I asked in sincere curiosity. "Honey, I wouldn't believe it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes, but God

God, you know it." This I believed, but I was still having a hard time fitting my own amorphous ideas of god into a body walking through her neighborhood, just as I was doing today.

certainly could imagine it, I was glad she told me, and that if I ever saw him I would certainly talk to him and find out what the deal was.

As I left her home, I thanked her for her membership and she graciously appreciated the work I was doing. I walked a little further down the block, did a couple more houses, and then sat thinking for a while on a curb about my recent encounter with the soothsayer, now Freeze member. If he wasn't God, I wonder why she thought he was. In her white-washed Hansel and Gretel neighborhood I supposed that a tall man with dreadlocks might be an experience worth deifying, depending on how often she got out of Santa Cruz proper. Was it his halo of dreadlocks? Did he have a face like the one in the doctor's office children's Bible story books? I was still stumped and wondered if it was racism or sincere insight that led her to believe she had seen God in a Rastaman in her neighborhood.

When I was picked up by the crew at 8:45 to go back to the Freeze office, I let folks know I'd signed up eight more Freeze members, but was fairly reticent on the ride back and during check-out. I grinned at the other canvassers' comic and tragic stories and told them about one house where the woman in her powder blue negligée and Farrah Fawcett face and hair let me know that it wasn't just the Freeze, but that she was simply "not interested in anything," but I said nothing of the woman who had seen God.

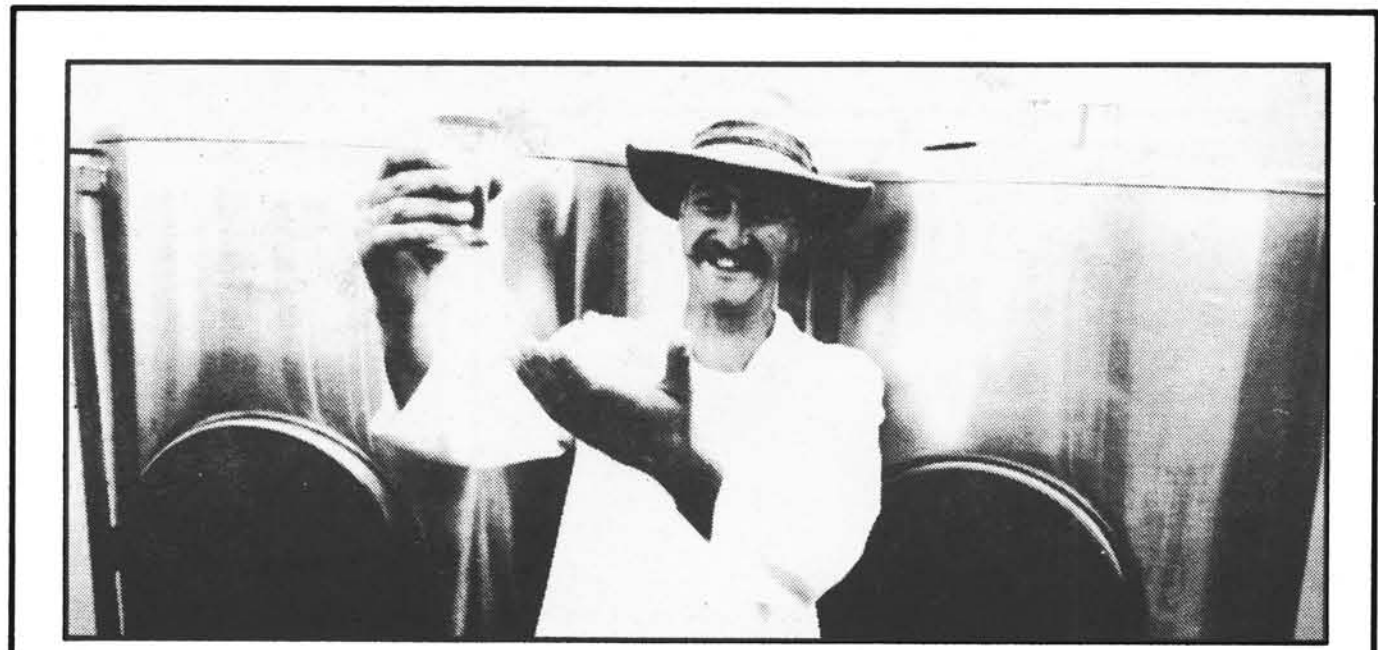
I remembered this story now from the heat and darkness of my own bed. Possibly an unknown god is what a planet on the brink of nuclear and economic suicide needs. We sit, blindly killing ourselves with radiation while we preach it is for security's sake; meanwhile, corporations are making millions in the short term from this nuclear nightmare. Maybe this woman had insight into what we really need: an angel, a Christ to set us straight. Then I wondered if he might have to canvass his support. I saw him with a clipboard then, already equipped with comfortable walking shoes. Recalling this scene in my now comfortable bed spot I soon relaxed, chuckling to myself. I thought triumphantly, another vision to keep this canvasser going, and drifted to sleep.

Nicole Moore, born and raised in Kansas, is a student at Brown University in Rhode Island.

Each night the crew is talking with and representing the Freeze to hundreds of people, updating, informing, and energizing folks about the continuing work of the Freeze to stop the arms race.

has dreadlocks." I was now seeing it plastered across the front pages of the *Star*, giggling to myself in the check-out line. But then I wondered what was really going on with this woman. "How did you know it was God?" I asked. "Oh, honey, when you see

As she talked a little bit more, I found that God was carrying a maroon backpack and wearing running shoes. A messiah in Nikes. The woman wanted affirmation for what she had seen. She wanted to know she was not crazy. I let her know that I



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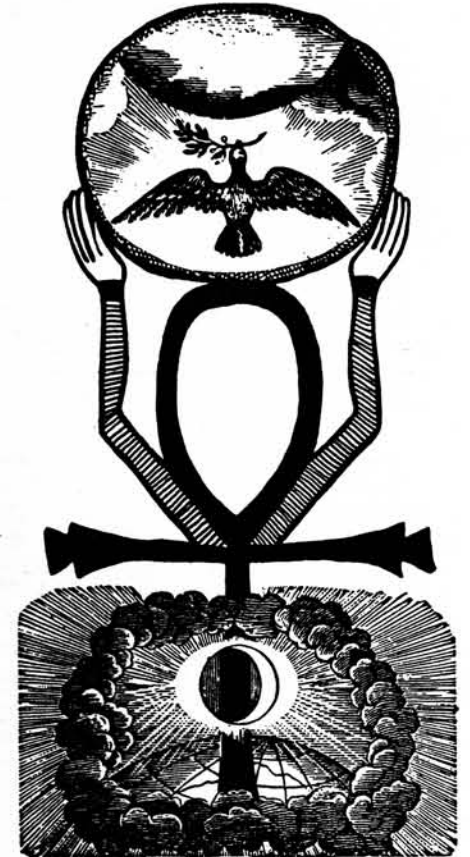
by Edward Van Valkenburgh

Nuclear disarmament vigilers have won the latest round of an ongoing conflict between the vigilers and Vandenberg Air Force Base. U.S. District Court Judge Consuelo B. Marshall, in a summary judgement issued June 14, declared that the base commander had violated the constitutional rights of vigilers and their supporters by threatening to arrest spectators should they attempt to attend the vigilers' arraignments in federal court. The events giving rise to the lawsuit

began when vigilers were arrested on August 10, 1986 and were ordered to appear for arraignment on September 17, 1986 on Vandenberg Air Force Base. Following an inquiry from the defendants, then-Base Commander Colonel Alexander A. Abela issued a letter in which he stated that "any persons not scheduled for arraignment on that date who have been barred from Vandenberg Air Force Base will not be permitted access to the base for the purpose of being a spectator at your arraignment. If any such persons

enter upon Vandenberg Air Force Base, they will be issued citations charging them with trespassing."

In response, seven defendants, their attorney, a member of the press and nine supporters filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, alleging that this threat by the base commander violated their constitutional rights to an open and public trial. The vigilers were represented by the Center for Constitutional Rights of New York City and their affiliated law firm, Litt & Stormer



of Los Angeles.

According to the vigilers, the written opinion just issued made it clear that all civilian court proceedings held at Vandenberg Air Force Base must be open to all members of the public, regardless of whether they have been issued "bar orders."

In a related matter, vigilers have issued a strong protest in response to the recent admission by Vandenberg Air Force Base that base security personnel destroyed evidence seized on August 10, 1987. The evidence pertained to still-pending criminal proceedings. The vigilers contend that this destruction of evidence is part of a pattern of gross disregard for their constitutional rights and a further example of poor judgement by the base commander concerning the rights of members of the public. They have vowed to continue their efforts to correct the base commander's interpretations of the law.

The vigilers have scheduled a Vigil and Witness for Nuclear Disarmament to be held from August 6 to 9, 1988 at Vandenberg Air Force Base in memorial of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As in the past, this vigil is co-sponsored by the Santa Cruz Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Lompoc Mobilization for Peace. Plans include a bike ride and peace picnic at Surf on August 6, 1988, and a Quaker Meeting for Worship on Sunday, August 7, 1988. Activities for August 8 and 9 are still being planned.

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Feature

Are Nuclear Free Zones an Effective Strategy?

An Alternative to Nuclear Free Zones

by Michael Closson
Center for Economic Conversion

In many situations, the enactment of a Nuclear Free Zone (NFZ) is an appropriate way for concerned citizens to help build a peaceful world. In some settings, however, NFZs and campaigns for them appear to be counterproductive and alternative strategies should be explored.

The general argument in favor of NFZs goes like this: We are on the brink of nuclear holocaust. The Reagan Administration has fueled the global arms race and has not (until recently) seriously pursued arms control. Therefore, concerned citizens must actively pressure our national leaders to reject the policy of mutually assured destruction and enter into major arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union.

Supporters of NFZs believe that they can contribute to a demilitarized world because the approach enables citizens to "think globally and act locally." Individual communities can decide to "say no" to the nuclear arms race. Such an action can have a number of positive impacts:

- (1) The adoption of an NFZ empowers people to recognize that they can start to reverse the arms race through concerted local action.
- (2) Passage in one city encourages people elsewhere to adopt their own NFZs.
- (3) Each NFZ helps stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and "brings us one step closer to a nuclear free world."
- (4) The combined impact of these local efforts will send a clear message to Washington that the public demands a significant change in our nation's course.
- (5) The accumulation of NFZs will also make it more difficult to produce and transport nuclear weapons and for nuclear weapons industries to do business.

To date, over 140 NFZs have been established in the U.S. and several thousand more are in effect around the globe. Some

Here we present a debate on nuclear free zones — local ordinances that seek to protect the public health and safety by barring the manufacture or storage of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons components. Expressing a congenial but skeptical view is Michael Closson, Executive Director of the Center for Economic Conversion in Mountain View, California. Responding to Closson are Albert Donnay and Hans-Henning Averbeck, of Nuclear Free America in Baltimore, Maryland. These articles originally appeared in the spring 1988 issue of the *Bulletin of Municipal Foreign Policy*, published by the Center for Innovative Diplomacy, 17931 Sky Park Circle, Suite F, Irvine, CA 92714.

attempts to establish NFZs have been rejected for political and economic reasons. Not surprisingly, several of the efforts which have foundered due to economic opposition occurred in localities receiving significant military spending. For people interested in local strategies to reverse the arms race, it may be instructive to assess what we can learn from these cases.

NFZs were rejected in recent years in Cambridge (Massachusetts), Santa Monica (California), Sonoma County (California), and Palo Alto (California). Each of these localities hosts a number of firms involved in military production. In each case, significant opposition to the proposed NFZs arose not only from the military-serving firms and their workers but also from ordinary citizens concerned about the NFZs causing serious local economic dislocation. In Cambridge and Santa Monica, the main fear was about the loss of nuclear weapons-related jobs. In Sonoma, anxiety was expressed about the possible adverse impact on the high-tech business climate. And in Palo Alto, the principal concern was the potential loss of revenues due to the city's inability to do business with companies doing nuclear-related work.

A national consortium of weapons contractors fueled these fears with slick high-budget advertising campaigns. They

continued on next page

Challenging the Nuclear Weapons Industry

by Albert Donnay and
Hans-Henning Averbeck
Nuclear Free America

As an international clearinghouse and resource center for the Nuclear Free Zone (NFZ) movement, Nuclear Free America takes issue with Michael Closson's characterization of Nuclear Free Zones as a "counterproductive strategy" for pursuing economic conversion.

Different goals require different strategies. The question of whether economic conversion initiatives are best directed at the defense industry as a whole (as proposed by Closson), or directed specifically at nuclear weapons contractors as part of NFZ initiatives, depends greatly on what one is trying to accomplish. As noted by Closson, NFZ campaigns do generally "miss" the majority of weapons production in a given community, but this only reflects their different priorities. The goal of NFZs, after all, is to keep communities free of nuclear weapons and the nuclear industry. This does not mean that NFZ campaigns in communities already dependent on nuclear weapons contractors are ignoring the issue of conversion. Their approach differs from that of Closson, however, in that NFZ organizing starts with the premise that these

corporations will not change unless forced to do so.

Closson also confuses the arguments of the Freeze with that of NFZs when he suggests that the goal of these efforts is to "pressure our national leaders to reject the policy of mutually assured destruction and enter into major arms agreements with the Soviet Union." NFZs are far more interested in establishing binding local policy—independent of Congress and the President—than in "sending a message to Washington."

Of the 150 NFZs adopted to date, half are legally binding and all but one have succeeded in their goal of keeping out nuclear industries. NFZs are more than mere stop signs, however. Tailored to local needs and priorities, they have empowered communities to address a great variety of related issues ranging from nuclear power, nuclear waste and the transport of radioactive materials to civil defense, food irradiation, peace education and twinning with sister cities. Ten of the strongest nuclear-free cities and counties even go so far as to prohibit public investments or contracts with nuclear weapons industries.

The most controversial and difficult NFZs to win, of course, are those that pose a direct challenge to the nuclear industry. Since the NFZ movement began in the U.S. in 1980, only seven campaigns have tried to take on nuclear weapons contractors within their midst (in Santa Cruz County, California, in 1980; Cambridge in 1983; Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Santa Monica in 1984; Chicago and Sonoma County in 1986; and Palo Alto in 1987), and of these, only the Chicago campaign was successful. All seven, however, clearly recognized the need for economic conversion planning and addressed the issue seriously.

As Closson knows from his own experience assisting in Sonoma County and Palo Alto, these campaigns promoted

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Feature

An Alternative to Nuclear Free Zones

continued from previous page

spent over \$17 per vote in Cambridge and over \$400,000 in bucolic Sonoma County; they also funded the most expensive electoral campaign in Palo Alto's history. The highest vote in favor in these NFZ campaigns was 40 percent in Sonoma County.

Because of these chastening setbacks in localities where there was fearful and highly motivated opposition, one must ask the question: Does it make sense for concerned citizens to pursue NFZ campaigns in the several hundred American

positions. Peace activists, local officials and other concerned citizens in these areas can seize this moment to promote other creative local strategies.

One alternative strategy worthy of serious consideration is local economic conversion planning. This involves developing viable local options to continuing dependency upon the Pentagon for jobs and profits. It does not prohibit military contracts but concentrates on replacing them by building up the civilian sector of

One alternative strategy worthy of serious consideration is local economic conversion planning.

communities where there is significant military spending? The following factors lead me to believe that it does not.

(1) NFZs might indeed cause significant economic dislocation in such localities.

(2) As a result, such efforts polarize the community, antagonize many mainstream people, and convey the image that peace activists are not interested in working people and general economic well-being.

(3) In such cities, NFZs generally miss the majority of weapons production (less than 20 percent of military production is nuclear-related), some of which is nearly as lethal as nuclear weapons. In Palo Alto, proponents of the ordinance found themselves arguing that the NFZ was benign because it only impacted a tiny proportion of local military production.

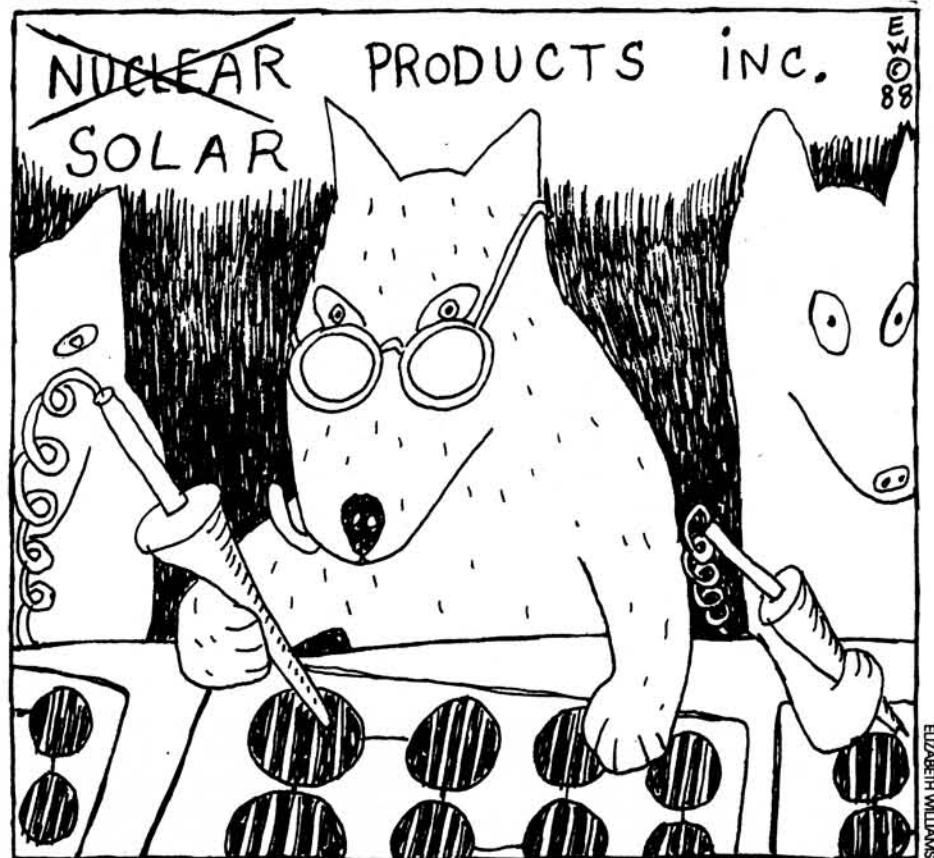
(4) Cities receiving significant Pentagon spending lend themselves to alternative local strategies.

If NFZ campaigns are not worth pursuing in such settings, what would be a more viable local strategy for people in communities with significant military spending?

Given the likelihood of slowly declining Pentagon spending over the next few years, a number of military-dependent regions and localities across America find themselves in economically vulnerable

the economy. For example, the Center for Economic Conversion has a model local conversion ordinance that, when implemented in a locality, would mandate the development of an "economic stability plan" including: incentives for attracting and expanding companies doing socially useful work, mechanisms for assisting defense workers impacted by military contract terminations, and programs to help defense firms develop non-military production. Activists in Seattle currently are attempting to gain passage of such an ordinance.

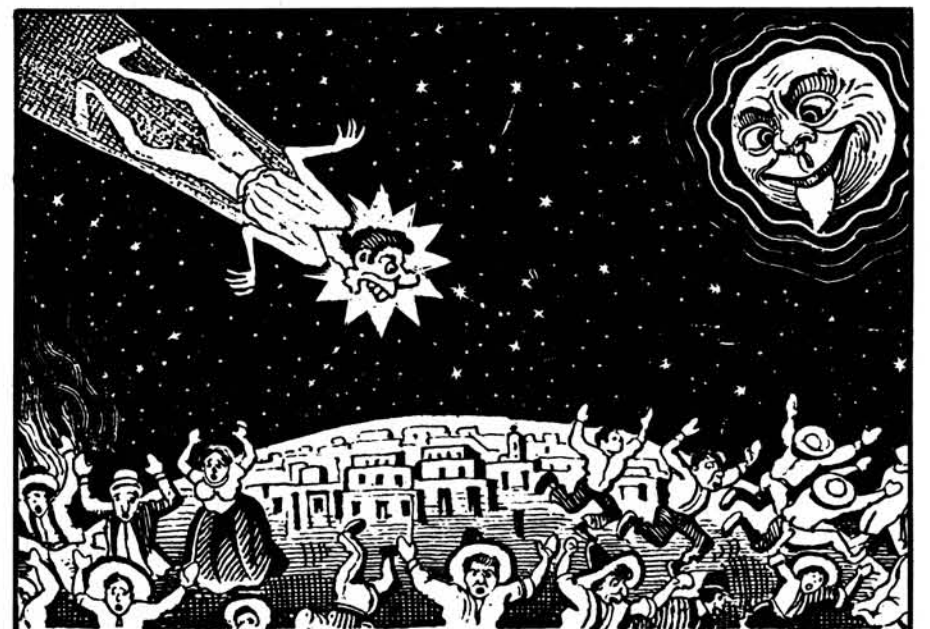
While this kind of constructive approach may avoid many of the pitfalls encountered by NFZ efforts in areas of significant military spending, it admittedly still has some problems. As an abortive attempt in San Jose demonstrated, conversion planning will also encounter stiff opposition from defense firms addicted to the Pentagon dole. Moreover, it requires a major commitment on the part of its supporters. It demands that people take a long-term view of social change—beyond the quick fix of an election campaign. It requires the building of a broad constituency of support among diverse segments of a community. And, it necessitates the often unfamiliar task of thinking in terms of solu-



tions rather than problems.

But local conversion planning has the potential for broad appeal since it stresses economic well-being and concentrates upon the crucial work needed to be accomplished to revitalize America, locally

and nationally. It goes beyond "sending a message to Washington" and confronts the economic underpinnings of the arms race. It is not only a "stop sign" but also an attempt to start drafting a "road map" for the world beyond the arms race.



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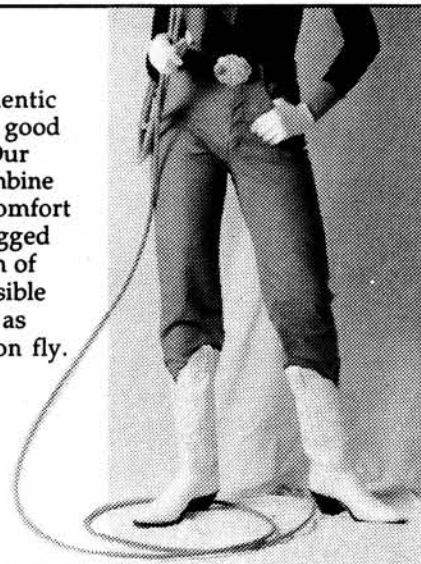
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Feature

Challenging the Nuclear Weapons Industry

continued from page 21

conversion not as an end in itself but as an essential part of their NFZ vision and legislation. Most guaranteed affected companies a multi-year phaseout period in which to end their nuclear weapons work and established a variety of tax and other incentive programs to encourage and assist these companies in pursuing their conversion during the phaseout period.

The six defeated campaigns had much in common. All were put on the ballot by initiative petition, strongly opposed by local government as well as business interests, unable to attract broad-based community support, and, most importantly (as Closson noted), all were heavily outspent—some by as much as 25 to 1—by nuclear weapons contractors.

Against such odds, NFZ supporters stood little chance of countering the exaggerated claims and sophisticated misinformation campaigns launched against them by the opposition's well-paid media consultants. To varying degrees, these campaigns were also hurt by a lack of support even from within the peace movement, which hampered their efforts at outreach and coalition building. ("Pitfalls" of this magnitude would sink any local organizing effort, and, as Closson admits, conversion planning initiatives are just as likely to "encounter stiff opposition from defense firms.")

In sharp contrast, the successful campaign in Chicago faced none of these problems. It was also waged quite differently. The city's Nuclear Weapon Free Zone ordinance, with a comprehensive clause on "Redirection of Resources Towards Human Needs," was *unanimously* adopted by the (then infamously divided) Chicago City Council on 12 March 1986. Even more remarkable, the law passed with the full support of the city's Department of Economic Development and without *any* objections—then or since—from the business community.

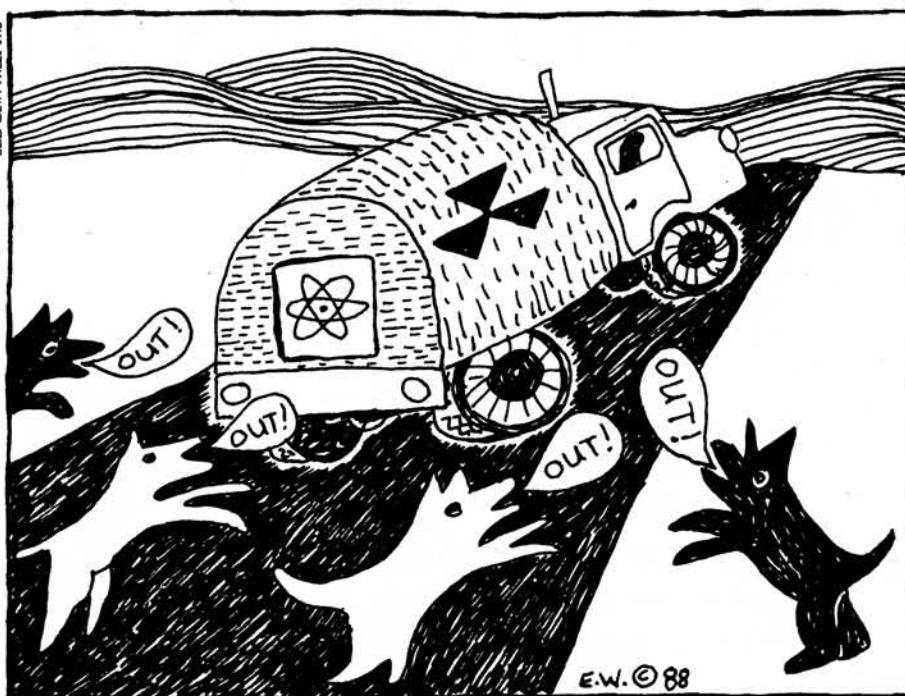
The "Nuclear Weapon Free Chicago Ordinance" sets an important precedent not just as the first to require the phase-out of existing nuclear weapons contracts, but as the first legislation of any kind (NFZ or otherwise) to require conversion planning at the local level. As called for in the ordinance, the Mayor has appointed a seven-member Peace Conversion Commission charged with "soliciting testimony from the public and preparing a detailed plan for the conversion of resources and physical plants to peaceful and productive uses and to develop alternative sources of employment for persons currently employed in the nuclear weapons industry." With funding from the city, the commission has begun reaching out to the city's 300+ military contractors to determine which are affected by the ordinance and to what degree.

As also required by the ordinance, the city no longer participates in civil defense planning for nuclear war, it annually observes August 6th as "Nuclear Weapon

Free Zone Commemoration Day," and it has posted NFZ signs at all major airports (including O'Hare) and in City Hall.

The success of the Chicago campaign—which began quietly and only went public after lining up broad community and political support—is due primarily to the excellent organizing efforts of Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC). Led by then-director Ron Freund (now Vice-Chair of the Peace Conversion Commission), CALC worked with the city to research the nuclear weapons industry and formed a diverse coalition of neighborhood and religious groups to gain the support of the city council. The NFZ was opposed only by Illinois Governor Thompson, who called it "stupid and un-American."

Clearly, what made the difference in Chicago was not so much the content of the campaign but its style and focus. All of the positive elements of local organizing that Mr. Closson recognizes as essential for economic conversion were evident in the Chicago campaign (and dozens of other successful NFZs): "a major commitment on the part of supporters, ... a long-



term view of social change, ... the building of a broad constituency," and "... thinking in terms of solutions rather than problems." As for the initiatives that have been defeated, most NFZ activists would not share Closson's views that such campaigns are counterproductive and not worth pur-

suing. The degree of corporate opposition they face proves that NFZs are being taken seriously. And, as with the aborted campaign for a model conversion ordinance in San Jose and the defeated Jobs With Peace initiative in Los Angeles, the controversy and publicity surrounding these efforts are of tremendous educational

example, the city's Commission on Nuclear Disarmament and Peace Education went on to publish several studies on the local impact of military spending and the potential for economic conversion planning.) In conclusion, while NFZ activists may not be pursuing conversion as Closson would like—with "prohibition-free" initiatives directed at the defense industry as a whole—they are addressing the issue within the context of their focus on nuclear weapons and the nuclear industry. Nuclear Free America believes that both approaches are constructive in that—win or lose—they force communities to "confront the economic underpinnings of the arms race." The conversion and NFZ movements are natural allies, and there is much that we can do to support each other's work. Rather than set one movement against the other, local activists and elected officials should be encouraged to adopt whatever strategies are best suited to their own particular goals and circumstances.

Nuclear Free Zone organizing starts with the premise that nuclear weapons contractors will not change unless forced to do so.

value in heightening public and political awareness. By focusing on local connections to the nuclear arms race, NFZ campaigns have left a lasting mark on the communities involved, provided local activists with a great deal of valuable experience, and often paved the way for further initiatives. (After the defeat in Cambridge, for

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A Closer Look

A National Conflict of Interest?

by Susan C. Strong

No matter which presidential candidate wins the 1988 election, one thing is certain: cuts in defense spending will occur, mandated by detente and deficit. The other certainty is that there will be many localized cases of public pressure to maintain defense spending, to keep home economies heated up without any painful transition periods. Pressure will come from local workers as well as military contractors, and this means trouble for

will be heard.

HR 813, introduced by Ted Weiss (D-NY), has 50 co-sponsors; HR 3983 has been newly reintroduced by Nicholas Mavroules (D-MA). Both bills have been around Washington for some time. HR 2276, introduced by Sam Gejdenson (D-CT), is a recent entry with 100 co-sponsors. Weiss calls for federal planning, advance notification of plant or base closures, economic adjustment planning for communities, benefits and assistance for displaced

It cannot be in the best interest of the United States to depend economically on the production and maintenance of unnecessary weapons.

peace activists.

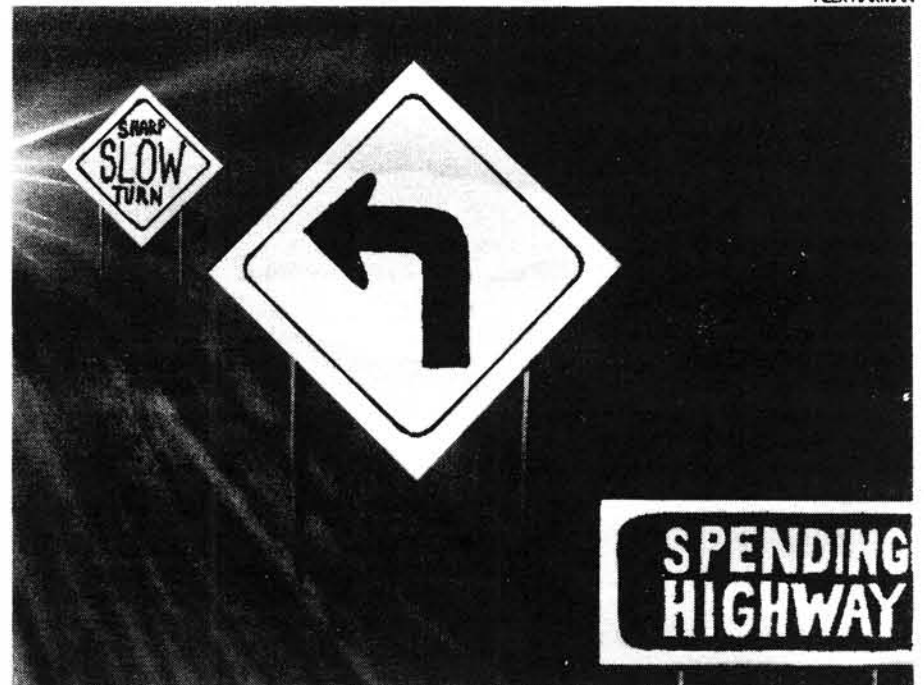
In the course of this struggle, the peace movement must show "a human face" to defense workers. There is no better way for us to do this than to become involved in shaping conversion and diversification legislation which really protects the needs of defense workers, and to work closely with their representatives in our communities.

An opportunity to do this kind of work on the national legislative level may soon exist. The House Banking Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, chaired by Mary Rose Oaker (D-OH), plans hearings on the three current economic conversion bills: the Weiss bill, the Mavroules bill, and the Gejdenson bill. The object of the hearings is to determine the proper role of the federal government in the coming transition. The first hearing will take place June 29th and will involve the introducers of these bills and two union representatives. This hearing will be followed by a September public hearing in Washington, D.C., at which a wider variety of testimony

workers, and establishment of plant alternative use committees. Mavroules' bill mandates advance notification for closures, and assistance to workers, including job training. The Gejdenson bill provides for many of the same needs, but uses slightly different concepts and structures: it provides for grants to communities to do economic diversification planning before plant closures are even contemplated.

Michael Closson, Director of the Center for Economic Conversion, says that combined, the three bills contain most of what is needed for a fair program. But he would also like to see incentives substituted for mandates, and provision for more pilot projects.

So much for the good news. The bad news is that many people don't like Weiss or Mavroules. The unions, except for the national leadership of the International Association of Machinists, dislike any discussion of conversion plans, even just on paper. They fear that having plans will



give companies the option of making changes which will eliminate their jobs or exploit them in other ways. The employers don't like the concept of alternative use planning committees which would include workers, or worse, community activists, because they fear a loss of control. If the company does not do well in the subsequent change, the stockholders may panic and sell, to say nothing of falling corporate salaries and takeover nightmares. Even executives fear losing their jobs. Everyone is afraid of losing something.

Moreover, the real business problems are formidable: in *Economic Conversion*, Lloyd J. Dumas describes the nature of today's defense contracting business, distinguished from earlier eras: "Today's arms industry includes generations of

managers, engineers, scientists, production and maintenance workers who have never done anything but military-oriented work." In addition, whole firms have never done business in the traditional fashion, involving competition. The technology of defense work has become arcane and remote from ordinary commercial production. Start-up money is scarce today for civilian research, development, and interim stages of product design development and marketing. In addition, there are other institutional and political problems: Gordon Adams has described these as the "iron triangle" of vested interests, in and out of government. More will be said about this in my next column.

The real business problems are not easy ones to cope with, but solutions must be found. The situation is one of national importance. It is in the best interests of world peace, democracy, and U.S. national security to reduce arms, nuclear and conventional, and to stop the use of war as a problem-solving method. It cannot be in the best interest of the United States to depend economically on the production and maintenance of unnecessary weapons. We do not permit conflicts of interest involving our public officials; we cannot afford such a massive conflict of interest in our national life, either.

Action: Become informed! For information on bills mentioned above and on alternative economic planning, contact the Center for Economic Conversion, 222 C View St., Mountain View, CA 94041, (415) 968-8798. Or if you already are familiar with the subject, write members of the House banking committee to express your views on the bills being considered.

(Next month: community organizing approaches to the conversion problem.)

Susan Strong chairs Northern California SANE/FREEZE.



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Planet Poetry

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In my world, kisses on a child would leave indelible marks of cherry, lavender, ultramarine and lime. Hits and cruel words would emerge in charcoal grey and burnt sienna and then slowly fade.

Humans might even purr, as they would not, could not hide the truth. The truth, in fact, would be right up front:
A child colored like spring confetti.

In my world our worst mistakes would be visible to all—with no room to hide our cruelty to the future. (Surely, that child struck today may strike the world tomorrow; those hurts of Tuesday's child may fester in

the Pentagon some Saturday in wars yet to come.) It's not too late: both the children here and those unconceived in every sense can be spared our agonized, misplaced revenge, if we start today.

C.L. Holts
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234 Santa Cruz Ave., Aptos 95003
- Sierra Club** 426-4453
Box 604, Santa Cruz 95061
- Somos Hermanas** 722-5614
Box 467, Santa Cruz 95061 Marcia Rincon
- The Sun** 429-8033
118 Union St., Santa Cruz 95060
- UCSC Women's Center** 429-2072
UCSC, Santa Cruz 95064
- Uhuru Solidarity Committee** 458-0802
640 Sumner St., Santa Cruz 95062
- Union of North American Women for Peace
and Justice in Central America** 458-9743
Box 467, Santa Cruz 95061 Martha Dvenas
- United Farmworkers of America** 724-1308
406 Main St., Watsonville 95076
- Unitarian/Universalist Fellowship
Social Action Committee** 684-0506
6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos 95003 David McMillan
- Veterans Peace Action Team** 426-7822
Box 588, Santa Cruz 95061
- VFW Post 5888, Bill Motto** 429-8345
Box 664, Santa Cruz 95061 Richard Moran
- War Tax Resistance Fund** 423-1626
316 King St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Welfare Parents Support Group** 458-9070
509 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060
- Westside Neighbors** 423-4209
123 Liberty St., Santa Cruz 95060 Gill Greensite
- Witness for Peace** 425-3759
515 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060 Deborah Taylor
- Women Against Rape** 426-7273
Box 711, Santa Cruz 95061
- Women for International Peace and Arbitration** 427-0278
106 Comstock Lane, Santa Cruz 95060 Jackie Rochelle
- Women's Crisis Support & Shelter Services** 425-5525
1025 Center St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Women's Health Center** 427-3500
250 Locust St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Women's International League for Peace & Freedom
(WILPF)** 438-6094
Box 61, Santa Cruz 95063 Kathleen Tranchina
- YWCA, Santa Cruz** 426-3062
303 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz 95060

This list was compiled by the Santa Cruz Action Network for Lively Connections, an informal network of Santa Cruz County peace, social justice, and community organizations. To update information on the Lively Connections list, or to add your organization, call 458-9425. Mailing labels for this list are available for \$1.00.

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 **5 p.m. Tuesday, July 26** for inclusion in the August issue (publication date: Thursday, August 4).

SUNDAY, JUNE 26 - FRIDAY JULY 1
Nordic Women's Seminar: Fifth Annual East-West Seminar for Peace will be held in Santa Cruz. Gathering will be attended by women from around the world, in order to bridge the East-West "gap" and promote international women's networks to work for peace, justice and better understanding between nations. Space limited to approximately 100 women. Info: 475-2879 or 423-2262.

FRIDAY, JULY 1
The People's Yellow Pages—you are cordially invited to the birth of the 5th edition of The People's Yellow Pages. Many of the proud parents—all named SCAN—will be in attendance, together with various community leaders, press people, and common folk. Inasmuch as this will not be a hospital delivery, the friendly ambience of Zachary's Restaurant, 819 Pacific Avenue, has been chosen as the site. Music and food will be part of the event. 5-7pm. Info: 458-9425.

TUESDAY, JULY 5 - SATURDAY, JULY 30
"Paintings For A Liberated Planet" exhibition by Michelle Keyser. Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center St.

Hiroshima/Nagasaki Vigil and Witness at Vandenberg AFB

The community is invited to join in this vigil and witness. Activities are still being planned. Additional co-sponsors are encouraged. We welcome your inquiries, ideas and participation in this vigil. Some tentative activities include:

Saturday August 6 - 1 p.m. - Picnic for Peace at Flower Park in Surf (at the Ocean end of Highway 242) following a *Bike for Peace*, beginning from Ryon Park (242 and "O" Street in Lompoc) at 11 a.m. and ending at the picnic.

Sunday, August 7 - 11 a.m. - gather in the grassy area adjacent to Sculari's Market in Vandenberg Village for a Quaker Meeting for Worship, followed by a Vigil at the Base.

Monday and Tuesday, August 8 & 9 - activities are still being planned...contacts: Santa Cruz: Ned (408) 427-2399. Lompoc: Harvey (805) 726-5741

Sponsors: Santa Cruz Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, Lompoc Mobilization for Peace

SATURDAY, JULY 9
Reception for "Paintings For A Liberated Planet" exhibition by Michelle Keyser. Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center St., 3-6 pm.

August '88 Stop First Strike planning meeting for actions at Lockheed, Sunnyvale (August 6 and August 9) and Lockheed, Santa Cruz (October). 11 am. San Jose Peace Center, 48 So. Seventh Street, San Jose. Info: 297-2295.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13
International Peace Walk—dedicated to creating positive means of resolving international and cross cultural conflicts. Current and ongoing focus is improving



American-Soviet relations to create a context for ending the arms race. Passes through Monterey to Santa Cruz on this date. Breakfast with Cannery Row merchants 7-9am. Bus to Santa Cruz, arrive 10 am. Ten-mile Walk begins at Natural Bridges State Beach 10:30, along West Cliff Drive. Lunch ceremony at the Pier with the mayor. Walk through town, finishing with parade down Pacific Garden Mall. Arrive at camp, Harvey West Park, 3pm. Community potluck, 6-10 pm. Walkers to local homes for the night, 6pm. Local contact: Dana St. Pierre 475-9750.

Broadcast: "Women—For America, For The World." produced by Vivienne Verdon-Roe. 8:30 pm, KQED, Channel 9.

SATURDAY, JULY 16
Broadcast: "Women—For America, For The World." See July 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 17
Fiesta Benefit Reception to hear about the experiences from the Cross Cultural Leadership Development and Nonviolence Training Program. The program is sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence in conjunction with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Servicio Paz y Justicia/Mexico. The two-week program offers a cross-cultural experience in community-based organizing, developing skills for leadership and trainings in non-violence. The program will include first-

hand contact with key organizing experiences and popular organizations in Tijuana, Mexico and California, such as the United Farm Workers Union, inner city work, and the Nuremberg Actions/Concord. 2-5 pm, at the home of Laurie Zeszut and Pete Gonzalez, 5449 Branciforte Drive. Sliding scale donation \$10-\$20. Info: 423-1626.

SATURDAY, JULY 23
August '88 Stop First Strike planning meeting for Actions at Lockheed. See July 9.

SATURDAY, JULY 30
August '88 First Strike planning meeting for Actions at Lockheed. See July 9.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5 - SUNDAY, AUGUST 7
August Desert Witness IV/Remembering—Hiroshima/Nagasaki. Nevada Desert Experience is a faith-based organization working to end nuclear weapons testing through a campaign of prayer, dialogue, and nonviolent direct action. Info: (702) 646-4814.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5
Stop First Strike events to stop Trident II/D-5: Leafletting and vigil at Lockheed, Sunnyvale in remembrance of the victims of the Hiroshima bombing. 3:30-6 pm. Info: 243-1719 or 297-2299.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6
Stop First Strike events to stop Trident II/D-5: Rally. Noon, at Lockheed, Sunnyvale. Info: 423-1719 or 297-2299.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9
Stop First Strike events to stop Trident II/D-5: Nagasaki Day Nonviolent Direct Action at Lockheed, Sunnyvale. Demonstration, blockade and occupation. Info: 297-2299 (days) or 739-6973 (evenings).

MONDAY, AUGUST 8 - SATURDAY, AUGUST 20

Summer Kids' Day Camp sponsored by Resource Center for Nonviolence. For children between ages 7 and 12. Activities will include field trips, creative movement games, stories, drama, writing, art projects, and a camp-out. Themes will focus on individual potentials and responsibilities in our society. Monday - Friday, 9 am - 1 pm. Sliding scale \$75-\$90 for 9 days. Child/Parent Overnight is priced separately \$10 child, \$12 adult. Partial scholarships may be available. Tax deductible donations are welcome. Applications due by June 5. Info/applications: 423-1626.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12 - SUNDAY, AUGUST 21
1988 War Resisters League training program for organizers in the nonviolent movement. Limited to 20 participants. Held at Woolman Hill, a Quaker Center in Massachusetts. Info: (212) 228-0450.

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