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The Planet Interviews
Leon Panetta

On Arms Control
And the U.S. Budget

DIANE RIGOLI / MONTHLY PLANET

The Monthly Planet
c/o Nuclear Weapons Freeze
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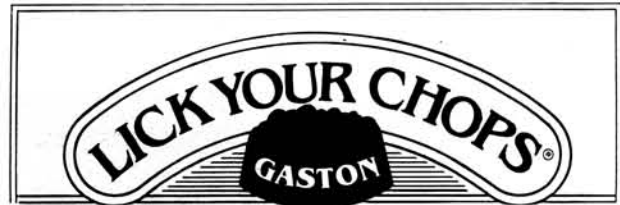
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DEADLINES

for the March *Monthly Planet*

Publication date:
 Thursday, March 2

Letters to the editor:
 Tuesday, February 21, 5 p.m.

Calendar listings:
 Tuesday, February 21, 5 p.m.
 (no phone calls please)

Display ads:
 Thursday, February 23, 5 p.m.
 (call Risa at 426-3792)

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From the Grassroots

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS / MONTHLY PLANET

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.

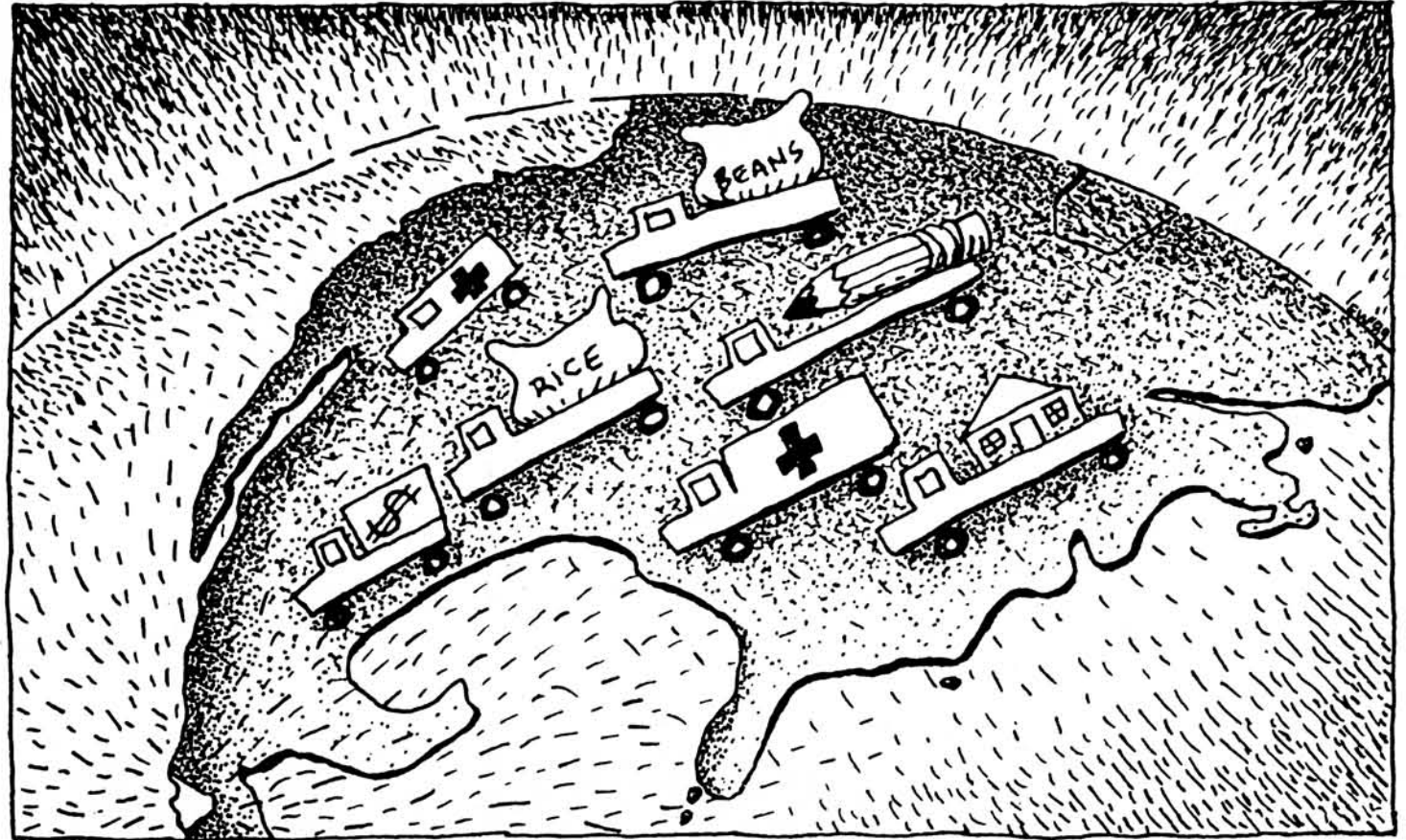
Caravan to El Salvador

In light of the headlines recently, "Main Charges Dropped for Oliver North," now is a time when we must ask ourselves: what are the morals and values that determine the policies of the government of our country, and what responsibility do we have as citizens in changing this reality?

The same sentiment supporting aid for the Contras in Nicaragua is the fuel behind the \$2 million in U.S. aid that is sent to the military in El Salvador every day to maintain "low-intensity warfare" in the nine-year-old civil war. This has resulted in the more than 70,000 deaths and 7,000 disappearances to those who speak out for basic human rights. From Concord, trains full of weapons leave daily with military supplies for Central America, where nearby at Lockheed the weapon technology is perfected. These institutions may threaten the security of our lives with the very real possibility of a nuclear holocaust, but in El Salvador these weapons and the attitude that supports these institutions blast into the day-to-day reality of the Salvadoran people. But on our TVs and in our newspapers, we do not see the children handicapped from the napalming, or the U.S. military planes flying through the air—all in the name of "uprooting the insurrectional forces."

Is such a massacre necessary in order to maintain the security of our political and economic system? What action can we take as responsible U.S. citizens to help correct this situation?

On March 2, a contingency of local people and trucks full of food, medicine, school supplies, clothing, and building materials will be departing from Santa Cruz to join with people from all over the country who will be participating in a large caravan to El Salvador. The project has been planned and led by Salvadoran ref-



ugees, and support for the Caravan is international. Groups in Canada and Mexico, as well as the international representatives of Salvadoran labor and relatives of the disappeared organizations, are also involved in organizing the caravan. Locally, the Santana Chirina Amaya Refugee Committee (SCARC), through which the project has been organized, has received much support from the Union of North American Women for Peace and Justice in El Salvador, Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN), Resource Center for Nonviolence, and many generous people.

The Caravan has two purposes. The first is to bring humanitarian aid to the victims of the 1986 earthquake who are still displaced due to the inadequate response of the Salvadoran government following this tragedy. The aid will also benefit the urban poor, the re-populated rural communities, the families of the "disappeared," and organized working people, as the poverty and struggle of all these people is intertwined in the broad national crisis and continued U.S. intervention. The second is to send North Americans to El Salvador to witness the situation with their own hearts, and eyes, and to return to relate this experience to the people in their communities.

We, the people writing this letter, are North Americans who have been participating in the local contingency, and will be driving to El Salvador in the Caravan. Many of us will be staying to offer solidarity to the people by working as doctors, social workers, building constructors. We will not be going with a paternalistic offer of food and help from the U.S., but rather to work side by side with the people and to learn about, and from, the Salvadoran people's struggle. And, most importantly, we will return to change the attitude and policies of our government.

At this point we have a large truck and a van ready to be filled with five tons of rice, beans, 300 beds for provisional health clinics, clothing, and medical supplies. But

despite this progress we need to raise \$150,000 nationally to make the Caravan a success. Donations can be made payable to the Santana Chirina Amaya Refugee Committee, 509 Broadway St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Or please call 426-4467 for more information. Your gift or support will deliver a message of peace and hope to the people of El Salvador. The people of El Salvador don't usually receive this message from our country; often the message is one of death, destruction, and suffering. We know the message you want to send is a message of life.

Sincerely,
Drivers for the Caravan to El Salvador

The North Case and Constitutional Government

The Iran-Contra scandal brought the nation face-to-face with an authentic constitutional crisis. The question was, can the administration prevail in conducting operations which the Congress has prohibited? The issue was complicated from the start by a secondary question which in reality was primary: the question of whether the administration, even with congressional approval, could prevail against world opinion in conducting actions which were inherently crimes against humanity and crimes against international law. In other words, can the administration get away with terrorist actions such as those conducted for the U.S. by the Contras in Nicaragua, and by the government forces in El Salvador and Guatemala in acts of genocide against their own indigenous peoples?

But as the nation sought to resolve these questions it became increasingly evident that the deeper question was more than a contest of power. It was and is the question of whether the courts can actually sit in judgment over illegal acts not merely of individual persons but of elected and appointed officials and over

legislative bodies. In the last analysis the question is whether we have a truly constitutional system or merely one in which political power relationships are played out according to relative strength.

As citizens we believe that constitutional integrity, the essential condition of lawful government, must take precedence over the need to protect government secrets regardless of their nature, and that to withhold information on grounds of security is a pure ruse to protect the Reagan-Bush Administration from responsibility for its world-wide depredations.

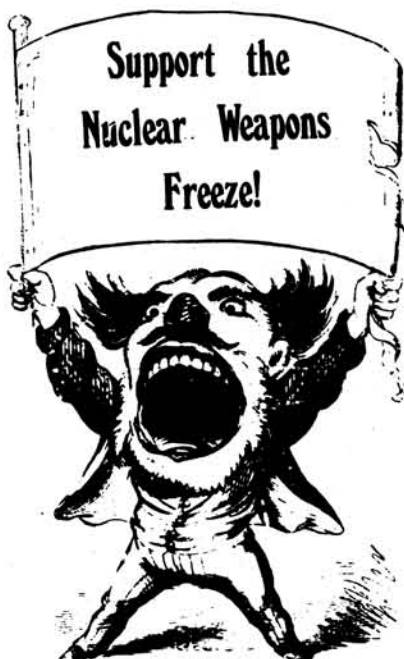
We accordingly demand that Mr. Walsh, the special prosecutor, pursue to the limit his obligation to prosecute North and others, and take unresolved issues to the Supreme Court. To do otherwise is to acquiesce in the proposition that governments and legislative bodies can engage in criminal actions and indeed in crimes against humanity without fear of justice.

We urge citizens all over this country to vociferously announce in their own words and their own thinking that it is unacceptable for Mr. Walsh to give up on the prosecution of North and others, and that to do so is to tolerate legal blackmail by North and other criminals in high places.

Herb Foster
on behalf of the Citizen's Action Group
Aptos

Contributions to Congress

It is with a feeling of pride, of being a patriotic American, that I take this opportunity to congratulate our Congress on its soon-to-be good fortune of receiving a raise in pay. We are to have the opportunity, through our taxes, to contribute to a 50 percent increase in salaries for our congresspeople so that they can live in the royal style they feel they deserve; a style surely adding to their wisdom in legislating. Fortunately for most of us who have difficulty visualizing what it means to live



**City Council's Decision
Not to Invite Warship
Deserves Support**

At the conclusion of a heated public hearing on January 24th, the Santa Cruz City Council voted 4-3 to withdraw its longstanding invitation to the Navy to send a warship on July 4th. We applaud the council's action and call on all Santa Cruz City residents to support this courageous stand. Letters of support should be sent to: Santa Cruz City Council, 809 Center St. #10, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Phone: 429-3550.

—The Resource Center for Nonviolence
Santa Cruz

austerely on the present salary of \$89,000, and are glazed over at the implications of a \$135,000 salary yearly, the handy calculator comes to the rescue. The monthly salary will increase from \$7,416.67 to \$11,250. Our rank and file federal employees will also receive a raise, albeit, a bit more modestly. The proposed Reagan budget has this raise pegged at 2 percent.

We Americans are noted for our generosity. If this salary increase doesn't take care of the modest lifestyle of our lawmakers, perhaps we could tax the homeless, ask school children to buy their own books, ask seniors to hold a special bake sale of economical recipes, (some creatively use dog food) and send the proceeds to a new organization we could call Contributions to Congress. If this still doesn't solve the problems of a mere increase of \$3,833.33 each month, perhaps we could approach our patriotic federal rank and file workers, asking them to refuse the generous offer of a 2 percent raise, shifting this excess to Contributions to Congress.

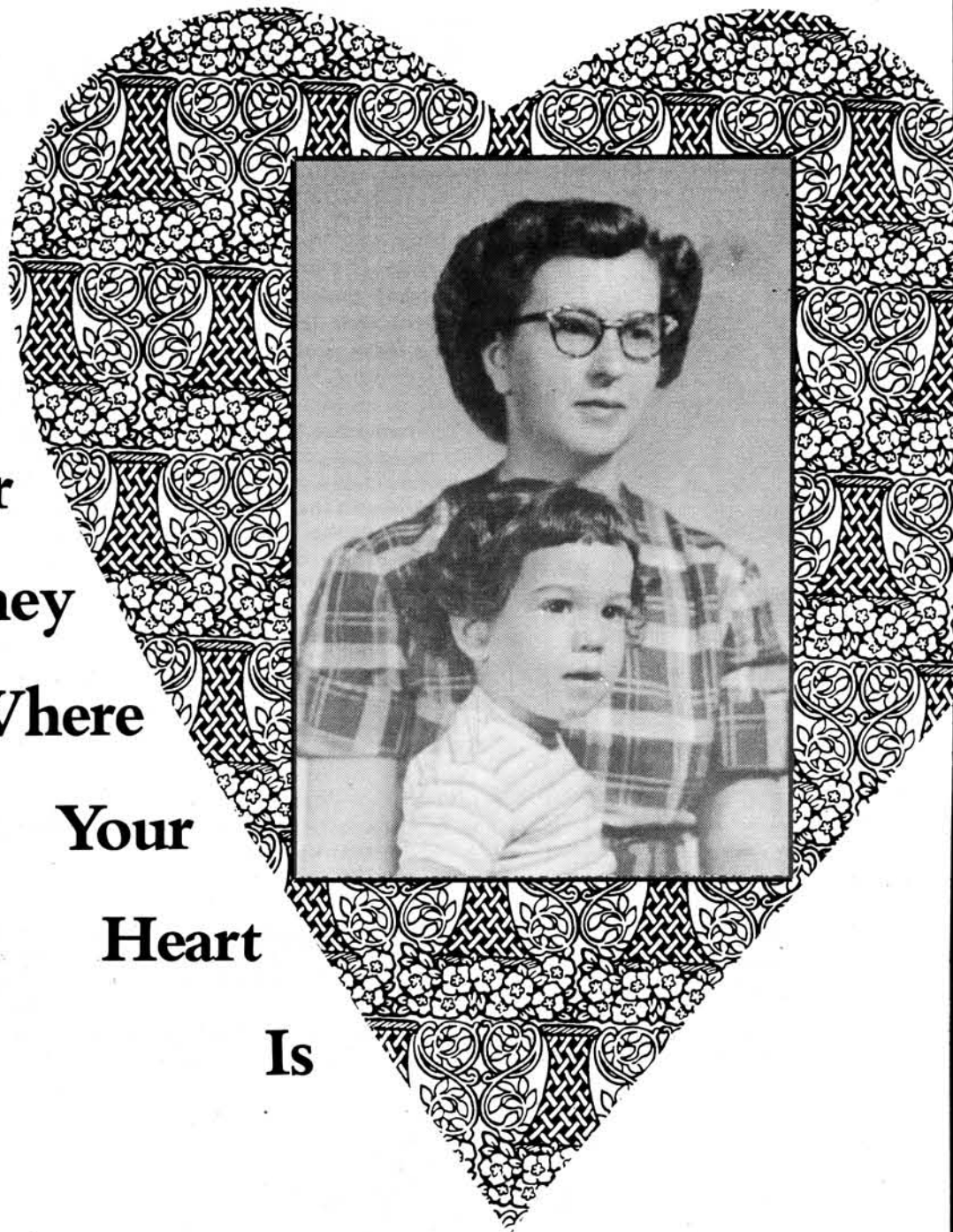
This large, serious issue, a 50 percent raise, promises to be highly affordable since the Reagan budget has proposed the elimination of 82 domestic programs. Let us not weep for the proposed cuts in the Reagan budget for low-cost housing. It is a mere 42 percent; emergency shelters will only feel the knife by 13 percent. Fortunately, this burden on the poor will be compensated by spending \$444.9 million for new buildings at California military installations. While salaries soar for Congress, which also means enormous retirement pensions, we can take satisfaction in knowing that Medicare for seniors will cost a bit more, while benefits are a bit less. Do some children really benefit from subsidized school lunches? Do the poor really need the luxury of free legal aid? Is it the American way to subsidize our national infrastructure helping to keep Amtrak riding the rails?

We empathize with our congressmembers. Their service to our nation will undoubtedly improve when they won't worry about paying the mortgage on two (or more) homes. More than empathy, let's think of other patriotic ways to raise money for Contributions to Congress.

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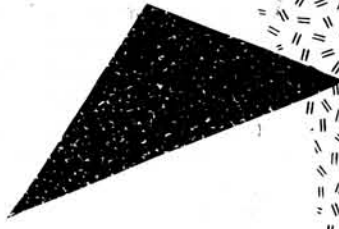
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The Quiz

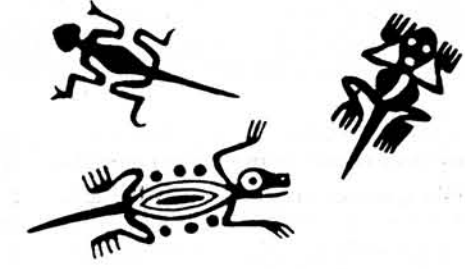
Take This Quiz— Win a Free T-Shirt!

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 this page to *The Monthly Planet Quiz*, Box 8463, Santa Cruz, CA 95061. To qualify for the prize, we must receive this page—with all the correct answers—by Tuesday, February 21, 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 per issue is allowed. Good luck! (Congratulations to last month's winner, Glen Schaller).

Name _____

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True/False

- _____ While Ronald Reagan's final budget requests a 2 percent increase (above inflation) in military spending, 82 domestic programs are slated for elimination.
- _____ Fifteen percent of our federal budget is simply interest payments on debt.
- _____ Libya, Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and Taiwan have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- _____ During June and July of 1983, Pershing-2 missiles experienced three failures out of four flights.

Multiple Choice

"Amiable fiction" and "Deja voodoo" refer to:

- a) Nancy Reagan's memoirs.
- b) Ronald Reagan's memoirs.
- c) The final Reagan budget.
- d) Adequate budget allocations for domestic spending.
- e) George Bush's proposed budget.

Who said that "we always get caught with our pants down" in responding to Gorbachev's arms control proposals?


- a) Ronald Reagan.
- b) George Bush.
- c) Leon Panetta.
- d) Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker.
- e) Gary Hart.

The proposed "Safe Haven" bill will do which of the following?

- a) Provide a safe retirement home for the Reagans.
- b) Provide security fences for Oliver North and other U.S. officials involved in illegal covert operations.
- c) Provide safe offices for U.S. politicians who dare to disagree with the administration's foreign policy.
- d) Provide political asylum in the U.S. to Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees.
- e) Provide political asylum in the U.S. to Noriega if he names CIA officials who smuggled cocaine into the U.S.

The "Peace Economy" proposal suggests peace activists should focus on:

- a) Balancing their checkbooks.
- b) Paying back the money they owe other peace activists.
- c) Subscribing to and reading politically correct publications.
- d) Federal spending priorities.
- e) Boycotting products made by corporations profiting from the nuclear arms race, such as General Electric.



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Feature

Can We Afford to Keep the Cold War?

by Saul Landau

CHRISTOPHER PALERMO / MONTHLY PLANET

"The Cold War is Dead," seems to be the slogan for European business these days. Western European bankers and entrepreneurs become more eager each day to plow their loans and investments into Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union. The only protests against such free trade notions—free of ideology that is—come from the United States.

"Long Live the Cold War," chant U.S. officials, bitter that the very nations we are supposedly defending against the dangerous Soviet Union are bonding themselves economically to their perpetual enemy.

The irony of ironies. The United States continues to pour hundreds of billions of dollars into the defense of Western Europe, for the maintenance and sustenance of NATO, while European money goes into the Soviet Treasury, from whence, theoretically, Soviet military power is derived. As U.S. taxpayers shell out to strengthen the military power of Western Europe, Western Europe refilters the dough to Moscow. That is the gist of the quarrel, at least as it has appeared in the press.

The world of 1988 is not the same as it was in 1948. To conjure a Soviet military threat to Western Europe, with whom the Soviets are increasingly bonded in finance and trade, is a difficult trick. The Soviets maintain a formidable arsenal, nuclear and conventional, but they would hardly wish to use it on their benefactors. And, under Gorbachev, Soviet foreign policy has retreated from its former imperial notions—not only in Afghanistan, but in its commitments to other communist nations, even those in Eastern Europe once thought to be permanent Soviet buffer colonies.



life for so many decades, but rather about how excited some of the Soviet people are, talking about ideas that they thought about for years, perhaps whispered to trusted friends, but never believed would be aired in public, in *Pravda* and *Izvestia*.

The INF Treaty, hopes for the START talks, troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, the beginning of settlement negotiations over Angola and Namibia, over Vietnam and Cambodia, and in the Persian Gulf, all combined with glasnost and perestroika

from the transference of Cold War ideology to economic life—weapon construction, bases, and research are supported by the 3.5 million members of the armed forces. And all of them have dependents and economic repercussions.

Without the Cold War what are U.S. foreign and defense policy options? And what would be the consequences? Without the notion of the U.S. as defender of the free world, the public might become engaged in the United States' interests in the rest of the world. What moral, legal, economic and cultural pursuits would the public agree on?

And on defense, the question might emerge: who is attacking, or likely to attack? The answers might then shift focus from the Soviet Union, still anxious to reduce all forms of nuclear weapons, to immediate and long-range attacks, or counterattacks against the public by the forces of nature. The apocalyptic news

about the dangers of toxic waste, pollution of air, water and soil, leaking of nuclear material, holes in the ozone layer and the so-called "warming" effect might well require an immense effort by the Defense Department. The reconstruction of nature could well be the industry of the 21st Century. And the cleanup of the debris caused by decades of thoughtlessness in the production of goods, weapons and energy will require an international foreign policy of great imagination as well.

If the state of our environment is in such a serious predicament, can we afford to cling to Cold War ideology, and insist that the Soviet Union and its doctrine are the great perils facing the people of the earth? And that only more economic growth and greater weapons systems can insure our national security?

Saul Landau is a senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, DC.

Why does most of the world appear truly tired of Cold War ideology and practice, while official U.S. policy clings to its language and thought?

The right-wing governments in Germany and England, like the moderate and social-democratic regimes in other European countries, have stopped berating Marxist-Leninist doctrine. They now point to the liberalization of Soviet life and collaborate in profitable economic enterprises. Indeed, the division of labor in Europe increasingly assumes that a share will be borne by the East. Parts of Volvos and Saabs are manufactured in the Leningrad Metal Works and Italian-engineered Soviet auto production competes in Western markets. U.S. businesspersons are also to be found looking for trade, investment and commercial opportunities in Soviet cities. They meet their counterparts from all over the world, including China, which appears to be willing to repair some of the jagged edges in its relationship with the Soviet Union. The conversations held between commercial travelers are not about the grim atmosphere of repression that hung over Soviet

have distanced Cold War ideology ever further from political reality. Although the Reagan Administration has done its best to ward it off, a peace dynamic is spreading even in the Caribbean and Central America.

As the crisis mentality bred by notions of imminent war becomes tiresome and ill-suited to the business world, the U.S. national security bureaucracy continues to adhere to its emergency doctrine as if nothing had changed since the demise of the Brezhnev order in the Soviet Union of 1988. Why does most of the world appear truly tired of Cold War ideology and practice, while official U.S. policy clings to its language and thought?

The United States has an immense stake in the Cold War. It has provided the glue for U.S. foreign and defense policy. It has built a coherent national security apparatus that absorbs a significant percentage of the budget. Millions of jobs and careers derive directly and indirectly

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Legislative Update

Congress Waits for Bush to Act on Reagan's Last Budget

by Shelly D'Amour

Military spending must increase and funding for human needs must decrease. So states the fiscal year 1990 federal budget, which made its public debut on January 9th. Then-President Reagan submitted his administration's final budget to Congress, which calls for \$315.2 billion in military spending. The figure represents a 2 percent increase above inflation from last year's budget of \$298 billion. A figure of \$330.8 billion has been projected for 1991. This does not include the \$9 billion re-

quested by the Department of Energy (DOE) for military-related items such as nuclear weapons testing and weapon facilities clean-up and "modernization."

Congress is expected to begin its deliberations on the budget sometime in mid-February, but will first await whatever modifications President Bush intends to make. The new president will most likely drop the Reagan request for a 2 percent hike in military spending, while seeking additional funds sufficient to meet inflation.

Up are requests for the MX, the Trident II, Star Wars, and military-related foreign aid. By contrast, 82 domestic programs are slated for elimination. Other programs such as mass transit, shelters for the homeless, farm subsidies, job training, and low-income housing will be cut back. Some health care programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and AIDS funding will increase only very slightly, and at a slower rate than originally projected. Education is slated to receive a \$3.2 billion increase.

Since Ronald Reagan took office in 1980,

the Pentagon has received \$2.1 trillion from Congress. The 1990 defense request represents 5.4 percent of the gross national product, and 25.5 percent of the entire federal budget. As it stands now, the projected deficit is \$92.5 billion, which is below the \$100 billion ceiling set by the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act. This apparent miracle of mathematics—reduction of the federal debt coupled with a boost in military spending—comes at the expense of the poor, the elderly, the homeless, the handicapped, children, farmers, and veterans. As in years past, the battle over budget priorities will be fought in Congress.

The 101st session of Congress convened in early January. Although the basic makeup of the House and Senate remains much the same following the November election, some new faces have been added to the ranks of the Democratic leadership. Local 16th congressional district Representative Leon Panetta has moved into the position of chair of the House Budget Committee (see this issue's cover story). In addition to his reputation on budgetary



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(202) 543-0006

Friends Committee on National Legislation
(202) 547-4343

Central America Legislative Hotline
(Central America Working Group)
(202) 667-0990

Testing Alert Network Hotline
(American Peace Test reports on activities at the Nevada Test Site)
(702) 731-9646

Save Outer Space Alert
(militarization of space issues)
(202) 462-0777

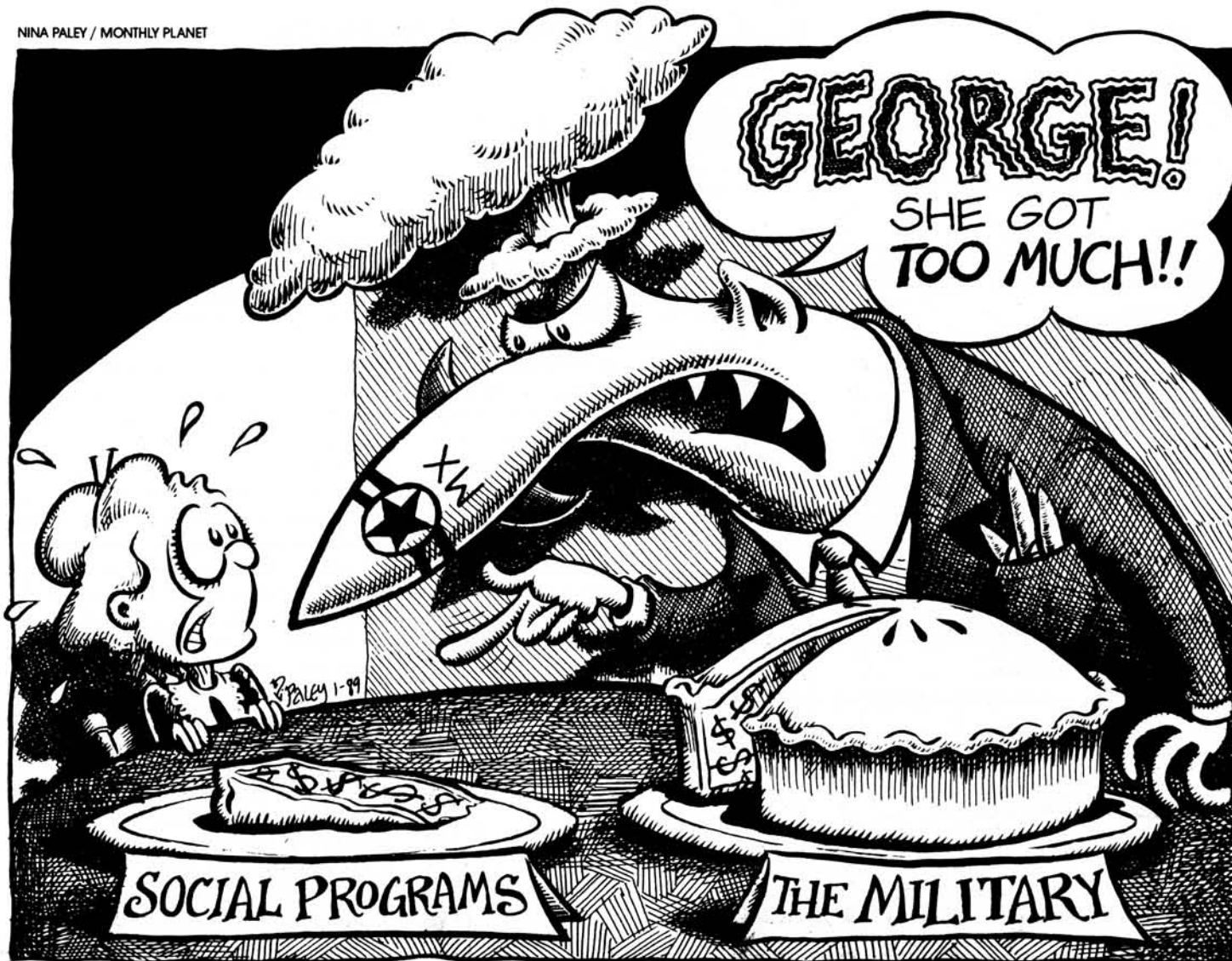
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Washington, DC 20500
(202) 456-1414

Senator Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3553 / (415) 556-8440

Senator Pete Wilson
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3841 / (415) 556-4307

Congressman Leon Panetta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-2861 / (408) 429-1976
(16th congressional district)

Congressman Tom Campbell
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-5411 / (408) 245-4835
(12th congressional district)

matters, Mr. Panetta has one of the better voting records in the House on arms control, consistently rating 85-100 percent according to various national pro-arms control organizations.

Another "new" face is Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee, who will serve as the chair of the budget committee on the Senate side. Sasser also receives high marks from arms-control organizations. Lastly, a strong arms-control advocate has been elected as Senate majority leader. Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine steps into the most powerful role in the Senate with a 100 percent rating on arms control and Central America issues. Both the Senate majority leader and the budget chairs wield considerable influence on the way legislation is shaped and dealt with. It is to be hoped that these three men will integrate their commitments to arms control into their respective new positions of power and authority.

Early indications are that the Democratic members in Congress are not well-disposed to this final Reagan budget. "Amiable fiction," Senator Mitchell called it. "Déjà voodoo," coined a member of the House Budget Committee, as quoted in *The New York Times*. Even so, it is wise to bear in mind two factors: one, the Democrats frequently make these kinds of statements at the beginning of each budget year. The fact remains that over the last eight years the Democratic majorities in Congress have passed budgets that were not significantly different from the ones given to them by the Reagan Administration. Individual domestic and military programs were fought over, and won or lost, by the Democrats, but the overall ten-

dency has been to move in the direction of increased defense spending and reduced funds for social needs.

Secondly, Congress is in a "honeymoon" period with the new administration, temporary as that may be. On the opening day of Congress, House Speaker Jim Wright spoke of forging a "commitment to bipartisanship." New administrations generally have high public approval ratings, a fact which is not lost on Congress. Much will depend on whether George Bush can sustain the kind of popularity with the American people that his predecessor enjoyed. If so, Congress may be reluctant to challenge him.

The status of nuclear weapon facilities and the cost of refurbishing and replacing them is probably the single most important item that Congress will consider this year. The weapon plants are run by the Department of Energy, which has requested \$927 million to clean up three reactors at Savannah River (which have been shut down for safety and environmental reasons) and to begin construction on two tritium reactors. Tritium is a component in nuclear weapons production. The tritium plants will eventually cost over \$7 billion by the time they are built.

In a report released in December, the DOE projected the total cost of cleaning and modernizing existing facilities, and of constructing new weapon plants, at around \$80 billion. Early indications are that Congress will swallow hard and try to find a way to pay for it. "It's one of [those] economic emergencies, like the Savings and Loan crises, that are hanging out there," Rep. Panetta told *The Monthly Planet*. But might Congress be persuaded to view it as

an opportunity instead? Recent Soviet proposals to close their plutonium and tritium facilities if the U.S. does the same offers a potential way out of an economic and environmental nightmare for both superpowers, and comes at a critical time as the Congress grapples with issues as diverse, yet related, as the budget deficit and world peace.

The foreign aid portion of the 1990 budget contains the following requests for Central American countries. For El Salvador: \$97 million in military funding; \$180 million in what are loosely termed "economic support funds" (ESF). For Honduras: \$60 million in military assistance; \$87 million in ESF monies. For Guatemala: \$9 million in "non-lethal" military aid; \$87 million in ESF. In eight years, the Reagan

Administration spent \$3.5 billion in military and economic assistance to El Salvador to foster "democracy," with few (if any) appreciable results. Death squad activity has been on the rise as of late, and El Salvador is experiencing the worst poverty it has known in this century, according to statistics compiled by the Central America Working Group, (formerly part of the Coalition for a New Foreign Policy), a Washington D.C.-based organization.

There is no request for any kind of Contra aid at this time. However, the current \$27 million aid package runs out March 31 and President Bush is expected to make a pitch for some level of so-called "humanitarian" assistance. There is no

continued on next page

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Legislative Update

Congress Waits for Bush

continued from previous page

known military aid proposal in the works. Democratic Representatives Ted Weiss of New York, and George Crockett of Michigan, have offered a resolution to end the trade embargo against Nicaragua. The bill, H.R. 418, is currently in need of co-sponsors.

Finally, Democratic Representatives Joe Moakley of Massachusetts and Claude Pepper of Florida have reintroduced a bill to provide political asylum to Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees currently living illegally in the United States. H.R.45, the "Safe Haven" bill, would grant extended

Bush will put it into the MX system. A major fight on this can be expected in the House Armed Services Committee, as well as later on when this issue is brought to the House floor.

Trident II

\$1.3 billion is requested for the construction of one additional Trident submarine.

Star Wars

\$5.9 billion for 1990 and \$7 billion for 1991 has been listed in the current budget request. The 1989 appropriation for Star

Over the last eight years the Democratic majorities in Congress have passed budgets that were not significantly different from the ones given to them by the Reagan Administration.

voluntary departure status until the political situations stabilized in the two countries and their citizens could return home without fear of recrimination. The measure is also in need of co-sponsors.

What follows is a summary of major funding requests for nuclear weapons systems, as contained in the proposed 1990 federal budget:

Wars was \$4.1 billion.

Stealth Bomber

\$4 billion is requested to begin production of new Stealth bombers, costing \$516 million each.

Anti-Satellite (ASAT) Weapons

\$94.6 is requested by the Navy for this satellite-killing weapon, to be based on ships. Congress has traditionally voted in favor of a moratorium on ASAT testing. It is not known at this time what, if any, action is in the works on this item.

Once the Bush Administration presents its modifications to the Reagan budget, the various congressional subcommittees that comprise the 14 federal departments will go to work revising and amending those figures. A floor debate on this first leg of the budget process, called the authorizations bill, is due sometime in April.

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

MX Missile

\$2.4 billion is requested for 12 new missiles. The figure also includes \$222 million for the purchase of trains for the rail garrison basing deployment. There were no funds requested for the Midgetman system. Many members of Congress view the Midgetman, a single-warhead nuclear missile, as a more stable alternative to the MX, a ten-warhead first-strike nuclear weapon. However the Pentagon has never indicated any real interest in the Midgetman. In 1988 Congress appropriated \$350 million, to be placed at the discretion of the next president for the MX or the Midgetman. It seems likely that Mr.



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Feature

Anti-Nuclear Civil Disobedience Totals: 4,440 Arrests in 1988

In 1988, almost 4,100 arrests for anti-nuclear civil resistance were made in the United States. An additional 340 such arrests were reported from Canada during the year. The total of 4,440 includes reports of almost 160 actions at more than 60 nuclear-related sites. The vast majority were arrested at nuclear arms- and Star Wars-related sites, with 130 arrests at nuclear power plants and related sites.

As a result of these 1988 anti-nuclear arrests, more than 90 people served or are serving from two weeks to 17 years in prison, while hundreds more served lesser sentences.

Despite its remote desert location, more than two-thirds of the arrests, nearly 2,800, occurred at the Nevada Test Site, with those arrested demanding an end to nuclear testing and a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Also in 1988, the Department of Energy acknowledged that a past target of civil resistance actions, the nuclear train that transports warheads, has been stopped because "the trains were the subject of a lot of protest" (Jack Roeder, head of the DOE's Albuquerque transportation office, quoted in *The Washington Post*, 11/2/88).

"In his last years, Martin Luther King had spoken out on the need for nonviolent resistance to both militarism and the poverty it fosters, as well as in the struggle for racial justice," notes Jack Cohen-Joppa, co-editor of the *Nuclear Resister* newsletter, which compiles the statistics. "Within the last decade, the direct action wing of the nuclear disarmament movement has most widely explored and advanced this tradition in the United States, resulting in well over 30,000 arrests during that time."

Last month, as in years past, activists honored King with nonviolent resistance actions. Actions occurred where the Trident submarine is built in Groton, Connecticut (January 16); at the Trident submarine base in St. Mary's, Georgia as the first sub arrived there January 17; and at a nuclear missile launch control center on the frigid plains of North Dakota (January 15).

These statistics for anti-nuclear civil disobedience are compiled each January by Jack and Felice Cohen-Joppa, editors of the Nuclear Resister newsletter. Documentation is provided in the pages of the newsletter, and available on request from the Nuclear Resister, Box 43383, Tucson, AZ 85733.

NUCLEAR RESISTANCE ARRESTS U.S. and Canada 1983-1988



Total Arrests

1983 5300	1984 3010	1985 3300	1986 3200	1987 5300	1988 4440
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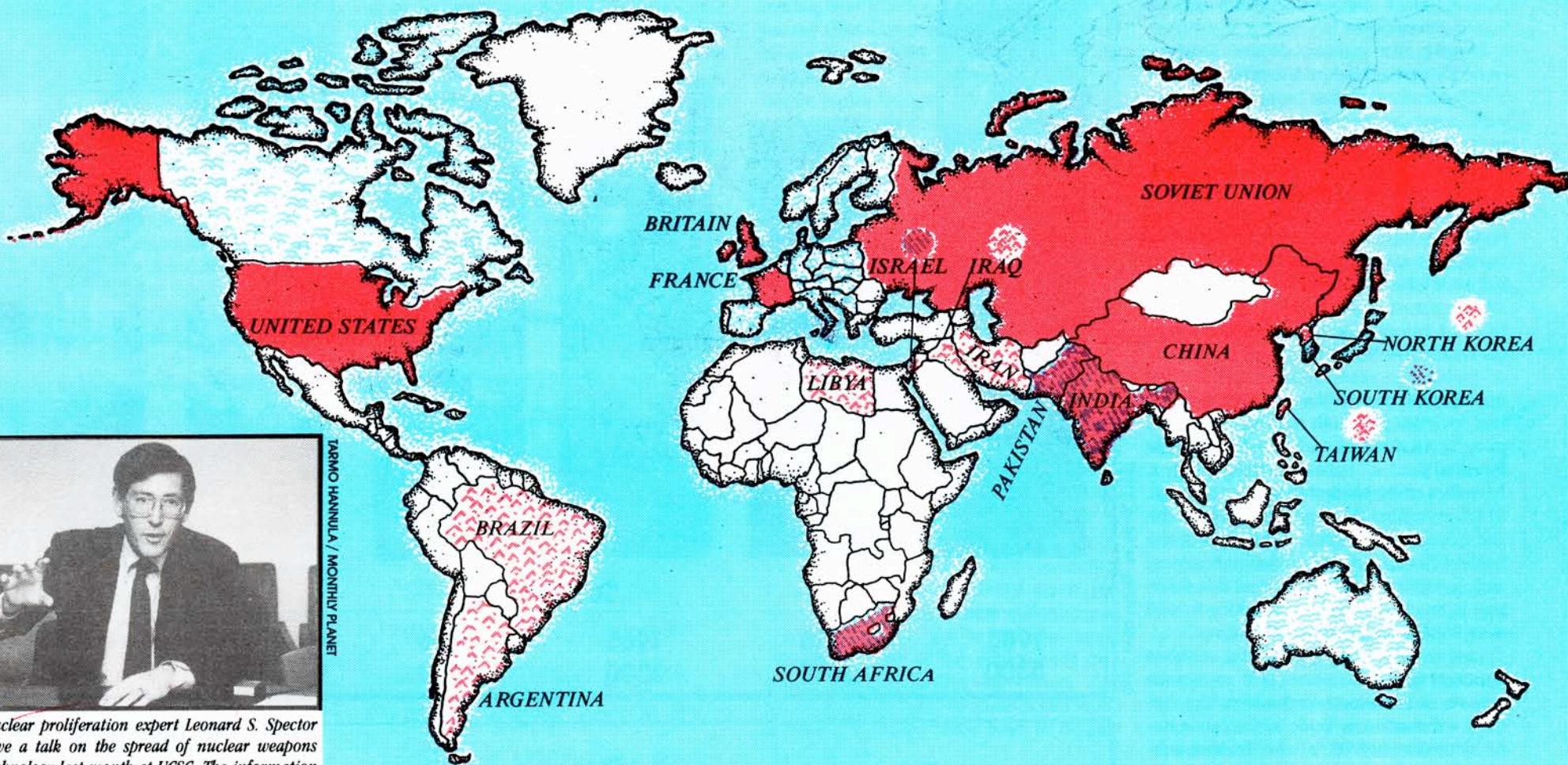
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THE STATE OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

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THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS 1987-88

-  **Declared nuclear weapon nations**
-  **De facto nuclear weapon nations.** These countries are thought to be able to deploy one or more nuclear weapons within months or to have already deployed them.
-  **Countries to monitor.** These countries have taken steps since 1980 to develop nuclear weapon capabilities or to acquire nuclear weapons—or to appear strongly motivated to do so.
-  **Countries of past concern.** These countries took steps to develop nuclear weapon capabilities during the 1970's, but have terminated these activities.
-  **Abstaining countries.** These countries have the technological base, but not the intent, to develop nuclear weapons. A number have installations under international inspection that can produce nuclear weapon material.



TARMO HANNILA / MONTHLY PLANET

Nuclear proliferation expert Leonard S. Spector gave a talk on the spread of nuclear weapons technology last month at UCSC. The information for these charts was supplied by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where Mr. Spector is a senior associate.

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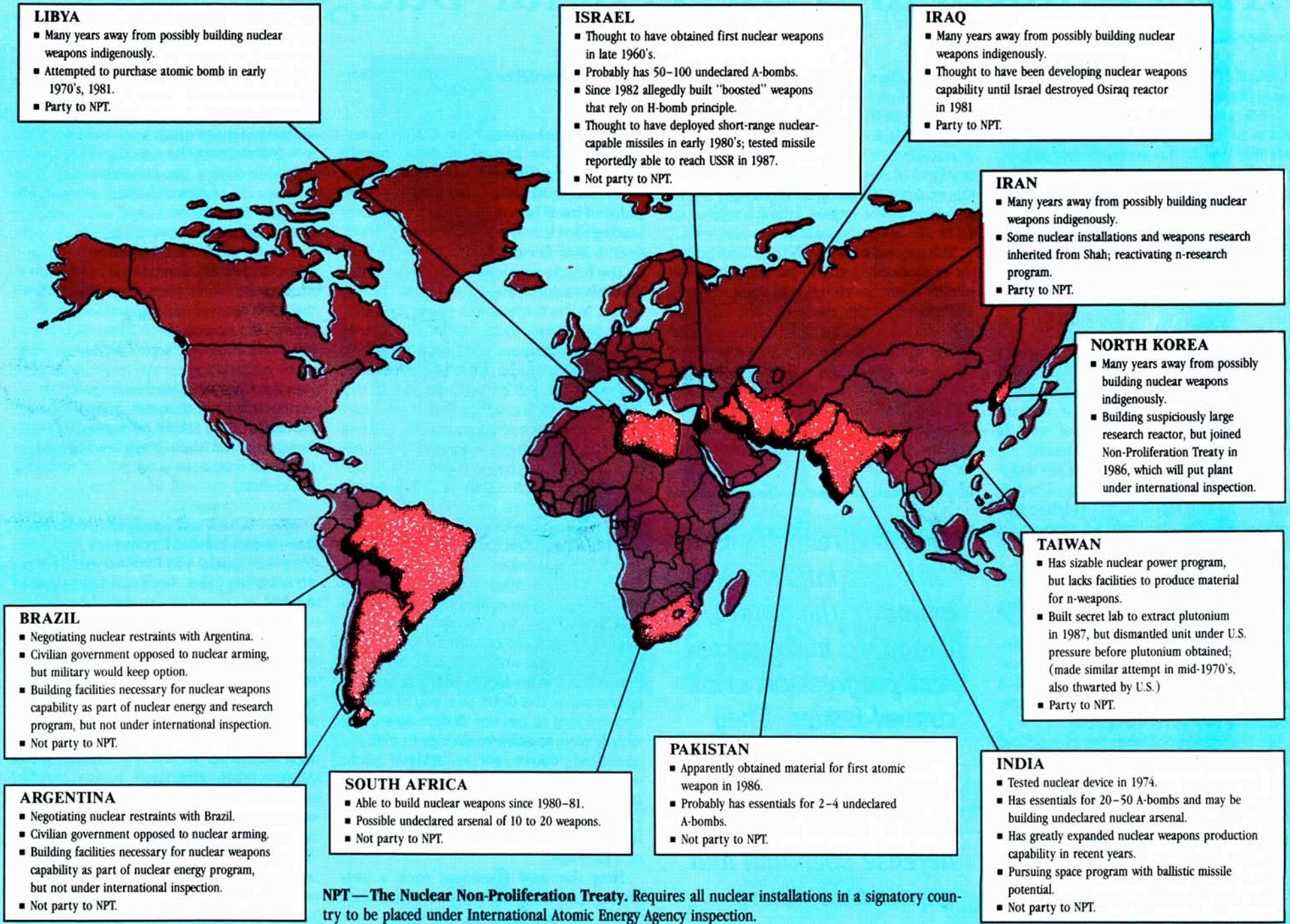
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EMERGING NUCLEAR WEAPON NATIONS 1987-88



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Cover Theme

Leon Panetta, New Chair of the House Budget Committee, Talks About Arms Control and the Federal Budget

interview by Shelly D'Amour

Leon E. Panetta was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, representing the 16th congressional district in California (most of Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties). Since that time he has worked to support congressional arms control measures, and has co-sponsored the nuclear test ban initiative each

Interview

year. In 1985 Mr. Panetta became one of a handful of congressmembers to switch support away from the Trident II missile. In December 1988 he received a 100 percent positive rating from the Council for a Liveable World, a Washington D.C.-based organization that seeks to influence Congress on arms control issues.

In January 1989 Mr. Panetta began a two-year term as chair of the House Budget Committee. Recently The Monthly Planet interviewed Representative Panetta about his views on the 1990 federal budget, military spending, and the new administration.

MP: We want to start out by asking you about the new Congress.

What's different about the new Congress compared with the last congressional session? And in your view, what are the issues that will mark and predominate this 101st Congress?

LP: The control of both the House and the Senate remain with the Democrats. The leadership on the House side remains much the same, between Speaker Wright, Tom Foley as Majority Leader, and Tony Coelho as Minority Whip. There are some differences on the House side in the election of Bill Gray as caucus chairman, so that we have a black who is now a member of the leadership. Additionally we have, obviously, myself as chairman of the Budget Committee, which is also a leadership position. On the Senate side, you now have a new [majority] leader, George Mitchell from Maine. Jim Sasser, from Tennessee, is chairman of the Budget Committee.

So there are some differences with regards to leadership positions. Essentially, what I see in the new [Democratic] members that have been elected is basically a reflection of many of the same positions that were taken by the 100th Congress on a number of issue areas. I don't see much change there.

Those are basically issues that relate, certainly number one, to the whole budget issue, and the large deficit problems that we have. Those deficits are essentially eroding resources that we need, resources that are essential for dealing with domestic problems within our own society. And when we're paying now 15 percent of our

federal budget, which comes to almost 170 billion dollars for nothing else but interest on that debt that we're running, that's 170 billion dollars, that's not going for housing, or nutrition, or health care, or day care, or any kind of needs that our people face in this country. It's going simply to pay those who lend us the money. I think it relates to all of the other issues that we deal with.

The second area I would mention is that we're probably going to be looking at the health care issue—particularly elderly and home health care—to see whether that's an area that we can emphasize. The new president indicated a concern about those who are caught in what's called the health gap—the health insurance gap—and don't receive coverage. So I'm sure that the issue of how we cover some 30 million Americans who fall between the

"This is a real chance... with this kind of leadership in the Soviet Union, to make some real progress on arms control issues. They recognize... that you can't continue to provide a blank check for defense spending and expect that you're going to provide internal security for your own people."

Medicaid program and the Medicare program and don't have any insurance... will be raised. And, as well, education issues, since the new president stated he would be the education president. Environment has also been mentioned as a primary issue by the new president. So I would assume that dealing with clean air issues, particularly the deterioration of the ozone, will also be an area that we will focus on. And lastly, obviously, we will begin to also deal with foreign policy issues, and decide whether we're going to have a bipartisan foreign policy in many of these areas or whether we're going to continue

to have confrontation, particularly on Central America.

MP: You mentioned the deficit. It appears that the big word that nobody wants to say first is "raise taxes." The Bush Administration appears to have painted itself into the corner by publicly stating that it will not raise taxes. And it seems that Congress does not want to be the first to approach that issue. If the administration refuses to raise taxes, where is the budget axe going to fall?

LP: Well, that's the problem. If you try to exempt, frankly, any area of the budget from consideration, including revenues, you make the job of trying to control the deficit that much tougher. And, if you don't include revenues, then obviously it all has to come from the cut side. And the question then is: how much comes out of defense? How much comes out of domestic programs? My view has always been that we're down to the tough choices. And particularly I think that's true considering the nature of the budget we deal with today. With virtually a trillion dollar federal budget, you're looking at almost 30 percent of that consumed by defense, something like 42-43 percent consumed by entitlement programs, and, as I said, about 15 percent of the budget is now just interest payments on the debt. So if you're serious about trying to get the deficit down, you simply have to achieve savings in defense spending. You've got to achieve some savings in some of the entitlement programs, particularly like agriculture. And you're going to have to raise some additional revenues. All three have to be part of a package.

Now the new president took a very strong position during the campaign: "read my lips." But at the same time, there's a real question: what is the definition of "read my lips?"—because he did mention at one point, for example, a premium increase on catastrophic health care. He would not consider a tax increase, but rather what he would term a "user fee." So you begin to get down to a game of semantics as to what really constitutes a tax increase and what constitutes a user fee. I frankly think we're kidding people if you try to play that game, because if people have to pay more for anything, as far as they're concerned it's a tax. And so I think we ought to be honest about it.

We need additional revenues. My preference is that we have an identifiable revenue that goes for deficit reduction. Even if you look at the [1989] Reagan budget—which I think both Republicans and Democrats have largely rejected—he included some 13 billion in revenues. A part of that was 2 billion dollars in increased taxes for state and local employees to contribute to

Medicare. About 5.5 billion of that was user fees. One of those user fees is requiring veterans to pay an additional fee for the purchase of a home—almost 2,200 to 3,000 dollars. I'm sure that they would consider that a tax increase. And then another 5.6 billion dollars is basically income from asset sales, which mainly means selling the nation's assets in order to provide additional revenues.

So, Ronald Reagan has over 13 billion in what could be termed revenues. If that's the case, the question is, can George Bush accept those revenues? If he does, then I think we have the opening for at least some negotiation on the revenue issue. If he says, "I'm absolutely not going to accept any kind of revenue, no matter what we call it," then I think he's going to find it very tough to develop any kind of budget proposal that does a fair job of reducing the deficit.

MP: What would your preference be—these kinds of revenues and user fees—or would you foresee possibly restructuring the federal tax system again?

LP: Well, it would be very difficult to go back to the tax reform proposal. I think a lot of people are going to be looking at tax reform to see whether or not it fulfills the goals that were established for it. It may very well be that at some point in the next couple of years, people may take another look at the tax system. I would think the more viable approach right now [is] revenues. Frankly I think it's going to be very difficult to pass any kind of revenue increase if the president doesn't support it. But assuming that he does, then I would support some kind of identifiable tax that would be dedicated to reducing the deficit. For example, something in the energy area, either in the form of an oil import fee or a gas tax. Or something in excise taxes dealing with cigarettes, alcohol and other excise tax areas. I would even be willing to consider a sales tax or some kind of surcharge. All of those seem to me to be a possibility, if there is some room for negotiation with the administration.

MP: You mentioned entitlements. Could you name them? Which ones do you feel...

LP: Well, it's obviously a very tough list. The problem you have when you deal with entitlements is that all of them are pretty touchy programs. For example, social security is part of the entitlement system. It's almost 21 percent of that 43 percent I talked about. About 4 percent are other civil service and retirement programs. About 10 percent are health care programs: 7 percent for Medicare, about 3 percent for Medicaid. And then about 4

percent are programs impacting on the poor, such as food stamps, SSI, AFDC and others. That basically makes up your entitlement programs, and agriculture forms now about something like 3 percent of what are called agricultural subsidy programs. So look at that list: you've got retirees, the elderly, the sick, the poor, farmers. Tough list of constituencies.

Nevertheless I do think that you can achieve savings in several areas: for example, I think with regards to agriculture that we could reduce support prices—and I think it's something that gradually has to happen anyway. Secondly, in the area of Medicare I don't agree with the president's number—I think he would cut about \$5 billion. But I think you can achieve some savings in Medicare through provisions that try to control the costs in that program which are escalating at a pretty high level. The third area is to consider whether...we ought to tax the so-called cost of living payments that go to upper income individuals—those that make \$100,000 or more. That's another

"I think Star Wars is not a system that we ought to continue to put money into at this time. We can continue to study it but funds that are given to it for possible deployment make absolutely no sense at all."

possibility. So those are some areas where I think you can look for some savings in the entitlements area.

MP: Moving on to the defense budget: as you are aware, the Pentagon has requested \$315 billion, which comes as a surprise, considering that the last two years of the Reagan budgets remained pretty much at inflation. This budget represents a 2 percent increase. You're now in a unique position as an arms control advocate and as budget chair. How will you approach this request?

LP: Well, I don't think there's any way that we can afford that level of increase in defense because, if we move in that direction, we're basically repeating the Reagan priorities, which are essentially to increase defense, and pay for that increase by dramatic reductions on the domestic side. And that's exactly what he did. He basically increases defense at 2 percent—which means about \$60 billion in budget authority for defense—and pays for it by cutting almost \$26 billion out of domestic programs. That's unacceptable. Again, my view on deficit reduction is it has to be fair, it has to be balanced, and it has to be

doable. And, if it's going to be fair, it means that defense is going to have to share in the burden here of finding savings. Now, whether that level is at zero growth, or less than zero growth, I think that's going to be something we will debate in the committee. But, I cannot imagine that we would approve anything that comes close to the Reagan request.

MP: We have a request for the MX missile at \$2.4 billion here; no money for the Midgetman; \$1.3 billion for the Trident; \$5.9 billion for Star Wars—\$7 billion projected for '91. What do you think the military spending priorities should be?

LP: I would probably put it into two key areas. We have some weapon systems in place, and they're eating up more and more of the budget. Between weapons systems and procurement you're looking at almost 60 percent of the budget just going to that area alone, so I think some decisions have to be made that eliminate some of those weapons systems, and eliminate the duplication that is involved here. There's no reason why each service has to have its own fighter plane, which is what they're asking for now. There's no reason why we need both the B-1 and the Stealth, and we have to make some decisions on that. The same thing is true for the MX as well as the Midgetman, and others. So, I think we need to make decisions as to which weapons systems we want to go with, and not just simply believe we can fund everything that is requested.

The areas I would focus on in defense are...in readiness and maintenance, which I think is an area that we have not done enough in. And thirdly, personnel, to try to insure that we get good personnel in the service.

I think there are several areas where you can achieve savings in the defense budget. One is reducing the number of weapon systems that are requested. The second is Star Wars. I think Star Wars is not a system that we ought to continue to put money into at this time. We can continue to study it but funds that are given to it for possible deployment make absolutely no sense at all. Secondly, we need to promote some procurement reforms, so that we avoid the kind of waste that's gone on in the procurement of these weapons systems in the past. Barbara Boxer has some very good initiatives in the procurement area and I think we need to implement those. And thirdly, I think we need to ask our allies to share in the burden of providing security both abroad and in the Pacific. We basically pick up the biggest chunk of that tab. It seems to me now that we're dealing with countries that are competing with us in economic markets, whether it's Japan, or West Germany, or others. And if they're doing that well in international money markets, it seems to me that they can contribute a little more to our security needs.

MP: As you are also aware, the Department of Energy has an overwhelming budget request for cleaning up and modernizing nuclear weapons facilities. The U.S.S.R. has proposed closing its plutonium and tritium plants if the U.S. does the same. It seems at this point that



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this might present a unique window of opportunity.

LP: I think a lot could obviously be achieved, based on our negotiations with Gorbachev and the Soviet Union, if we could advance to that second stage of looking at intercontinental ballistic missiles—reducing the level of those missiles, as well as dealing with issues related to Star Wars and whether we proceed or not with that system, as well as looking at some other areas. Obviously, if there is an agreement, the need for these plants is dramatically reduced. And ultimately it not only makes sense in terms of security for the world, but it might help us financially as well.

MP: What do you feel would be Congress' disposition at this point toward the cleanup/modernization? They're already proposing closing four plants outright, spending \$52 billion to modernize, \$29 billion to clean the plants...

LP: The price tags that I've seen run anywhere from \$50 to \$100 billion de-

pending on how many are shut down and how many are cleaned up, and how many are constructed anew. Nobody has really answered that issue. As a matter of fact we're going to try to do some hearings in the budget committee to look at this issue because obviously it's one of those hidden costs that could be very expensive for the future. I guess what I'm looking for are some innovative approaches that try to deal with a problem like this—whether it's done through arms control discussions with the Soviets, or whether it's done through trying to shut these plants down.

The problem we have, it's the same problem we have with nuclear plants, is essentially that we've constructed these facilities, and nobody ever thought out, or at least hid from the public, the question of what do we do with the waste. We never answered that question and the result is that we're now facing this problem with these plants as to what we do with the waste? Where do we go? How do we dis-

continued on next page

An Interview with Leon Panetta

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continued from previous page

pose of what is non-disposable? And nobody has really developed an answer. Everybody feels we need to develop the material, but nobody has an answer as to how we dispose or clean up the waste; and, it seems to me that before we take that first step, we'd better have a much better approach of dealing with the waste.

MP: You mentioned arms control initiatives and the Soviet Union. How do you feel about the Soviet initiatives over the last two years? In particular, I'm thinking of recent Soviet proposals to cut conventional forces in Europe. What's your view on these, and how do you think the U.S. should respond?

LP: The problem I sense is that we always get caught with our pants down in these proposals, rather than initiating the proposals on our own. Gorbachev has constantly taken the initiative in these areas,

and has been willing to propose dramatic approaches to arms control. Frankly, I really think that's the role of the United States. That's the role we ought to be playing, as opposed to the Soviet Union. But when those initiatives are announced, we almost tend to back away from them as if there's some gimmick there, rather than try to challenge the Soviet Union and say, "Okay, we'll go along with this. Let's see how we implement it."

The problem, I sense, is that while the initial INF Treaty was arrived at, nobody really gave an awful lot of consideration to the second step as to where we go. No offers were made, and no proposals were really presented, and suddenly we have Gorbachev now taking the initiative and offering another proposal, and we kind of back away from it suspecting the worst in terms of motivation. But my view is that Gorbachev is exercising a tremendous amount of leadership on these issues, and obviously it isn't enough just to say these

things. You have to make sure that what he says and does are the same thing, and do that with verification. But I think that these are the kinds of challenges we ought to take up with him, because they're moving us in the right direction. And unless we make use of those kinds of initiatives, unless we're willing to take advantage of those kinds of proposals, then we're dropping the ball on an issue that really involves the future security of the world.

This is a real chance, it seems to me, with this kind of leadership in the Soviet Union, to make some real progress on arms control issues. They recognize what it's taken us a while to recognize, which is that you can't continue to provide a blank check for defense spending and expect that you're going to provide internal security for your own people. That's a lesson I think we've learned a long time ago. The Soviets are beginning to understand that and the consequence is that they're prepared to move on these issues. We ought to be taking them up on those proposals, rather than constantly challenging their sincerity or worrying about the particulars. The particulars on those kinds of proposals are ultimately worked out at the table. But you've got to get to the table. And, I guess my hope for the Bush Administration is that they move towards that kind of discussion very quickly as soon as they take office.

MP: What is your feeling about the Bush Administration in that regard? Do you feel that George Bush will take a decidedly different initiative than his predecessor? And in attitude, perhaps? A different attitude toward the Soviet Union?

LP: Well, I would hope so. But, you know I guess all of us have to remember that George Bush is kind of an unknown factor. We really don't know where he's coming from. The last eight years he's basically been in the background of many of the decisions of the Reagan Administration, and even before then, he was not someone who you could really pinpoint in terms of policy issue areas. As president, he's going to have to make some decisions, and we'll have a better sense of where he comes

down on these areas.

My hope would be that he would be aggressive at trying to pick up these initiatives, for several reasons: one, obviously, the issue of peace in the world, I think, rides on our willingness to negotiate these arms control initiatives; secondly, it could do a great deal in terms of this deficit problem if we were able to arrive at some agreement. So, for both of those reasons I think it's to his interest to proceed to sit down with Gorbachev and try to arrive at additional agreements in the arms control area.

MP: In terms of arms control initiatives, what do you expect to see from the House this year? We've had a number of proposals and amendments over the last session. I'll share a frustration with you from the arms control community: these amendments tend to get dropped at the very end of the budget session. Will it be different this year?

LP: Well, again a lot depends on the kind of leadership that George Bush exercises, or fails to exercise. If he is aggressive on the issue of arms control, then I think there will be an effort to cooperate in those initiatives. What we've had the last years is a period of confrontation with the Reagan Administration on a number of policy areas, whether it was Central America, or issues related to South Africa, or whether it was the area of arms control. Don't forget there was a long period of time when Ronald Reagan said we were dealing with the evil empire, and was using all kinds of tactics that basically created more problems rather than fewer problems in our relationship with the Soviets.

It was during that period that the Congress began to try to initiate some arms control proposals, and ran into all kinds of bitter opposition in that effort. We eventually were able to win a few in the last few years, and I think we've shown that we were headed in the right direction, particularly with the new leadership in the Soviet Union. If the administration is willing to pick up that ball and run with it, then I think that we could see a period of cooperation. If they don't, then, I think those of us who have fought these battles over the

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last few years are not going to give up. I think that when it comes to the issue of the ban on nuclear testing, when it comes to issues related to nuclear weapons in space, when it comes to issues like Star Wars, when it comes to issues that relate to nerve gas and the production of additional chemical weapons—I think we are going to continue to pursue the same kind of legislation we have in the past with or without the support of the president.

MP: Even so, we've seen some very good, strong arms control positions coming out of Congress over the last two years and then at the end of the session a lot of them don't make it. Particularly the test ban, which is one of the primary goals of SANE/FREEZE. Will we get a test ban this year?

LP: Well, I think the problem we've run into in the past is that we will stick those approaches on an authorization bill. Then the authorization bill suddenly gets bottled up with the appropriations bill and in the last minute negotiations before you

"The Contra policy has failed. We all know it has failed. It seems to many to be not only a waste of lives but a waste of money as well."

get the bill out, those compromises are made. Unfortunately at that stage of the game, with the need to have to put some kind of appropriations and authorizations bill in place, there are enough votes in the institution to go ahead and proceed without locking those initiatives in. That's been the story in the past.

I think what we have to do if we want those things to stick is to separate the authorization process from the appropriations process so that they're far enough apart that we don't get boxed in by having to face the need to adopt quickly an appropriations bill or else go beyond the end of the fiscal year. We always run into that same situation, and frankly we have to do one of two things. Either we have to refuse to compromise using that kind of tactic, or secondly, get it locked into the authorization bill so that it becomes law once and for all rather than trying to ride both horses at the same time.

MP: The issue of Contra aid promises to remain hot this year. What do you see happening in the Congress? Are there any initiatives that you see coming up on foreign policy?

LP: A lot is going to depend on a fellow who is being interviewed today before the Foreign Affairs Committee—Jim Baker, the new Secretary of State. At least at this point, I think we can draw some comfort

from the fact that the issue of military aid to the Contras and continuing the policy of the Reagan Administration is not something that they've emphasized very strongly, either during the campaign or even recently. And Elliot Abrams is finally getting out of that position, somebody who I felt we should have refused to deal with a long time ago because he essentially lied to the Congress time and time again with regard to these issue areas.

We have an opportunity here to try to develop a consensus approach with President Arias and the other members of Central America so that we have a unified policy approach with regards to that part of the world. There is a real opportunity here to do that. The Contra policy has failed. We all know it has failed. It seems to many to be not only a waste of lives but a waste of money as well. So, the opportunity is there. There seem to be some good signals coming out. We're really going to have to see what final position we should take on the issue. And whether we're in confrontation again over the whole Central American issue area. At this point, the signals are much more positive than during the Reagan Administration.

MP: We have a new president being inaugurated on Friday. The Democrats lost the White House but retained majorities in the House and Senate. What does this say about the American voters and their politics? Some analysts say that the Democrats need to turn more center-right if they're going to regain the White House. What's your analysis of the party's orientation and where is it going?

LP: Well, I think if there was anything that came out of the last election it's that we have not crafted a national message to bring to the American people. And I don't think that we have to necessarily change the message that we've advocated in the past, which is basically one of doing what we can to help people, being compassionate, of seeing an affirmative goal for government in terms of meeting needs, of advancing the cause of peace and human rights here and throughout the world. I think there are some basic messages that we've advocated for a long time, and to a large extent members who have brought these messages home to their constituents were returned back to office in the Congress and the Senate.

What we've failed to do is to have national candidates to carry that message to the American people in an effective way. And whether we like it or not, that's part of the game. I think we all are frustrated by the use of media and the way it can be abused during the course of a campaign. And yet, I think the Ronald Reagan Administration has shown us that it can be a tremendous tool for getting public support behind issues, and also getting public support behind candidates. We need to make use of that kind of approach to be able to bring our message to the American people in an effective way. I think the message is the right one. I think the people are ready to hear it. Our problem is we just haven't had the right messenger.

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

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A Closer Look

Link Military Budget Cuts to Local Needs

by Susan C. Strong

In early 1989, the visions of peace and justice advocates finally materialized: a broad consensus now exists in America that we must cut the defense budget. Beyond that very general sentiment, however, nothing has changed. If anything, the struggle over what to save and what to cut will likely get very nasty in the coming year. The appointment of John Tower, friend of defense contractors, as Secretary of Defense is not very reassuring. And at the recent SANE/FREEZE national convention in Atlanta, Margaret Papandreou, international liaison for Women for A Meaningful Summit, spoke in chilling detail about the cold war mentality still very deeply embedded in NATO and other high military leadership circles.

What response does our mixed situation call on us to make? One could say that two tasks lie before the peace movement at this time. One is to see that any budget cuts include those weapons and opera-

5), Star Wars, missile flight testing, and now, plutonium production.

But seeing that cuts *are* made is more difficult and much tougher to put an easy organizing handle on. The 1988 SANE/

A broad consensus now exists in America that we must cut the defense budget.

tions which are most dangerous in terms of nuclear destabilization, escalation, or environmental damage. The other is to see that cuts are, in fact, made. The strategies and the topics of the first objective are familiar to all of us—nuclear weapons testing and proliferation, the Trident II (D-

FREEZE National Congress recognized this fact by choosing a "Peace Economy" proposal as its number one nationally coordinated program for 1989. This plan was developed jointly by Northern California SANE/FREEZE and Ira Shorr, national program staff.

The proposal calls for peace activists to focus on federal spending priorities—how our tax dollars are spent and what we want instead of more weapons. It also allows for maximum local flexibility in all aspects of the program: concerns about specific weapons systems or operations, methods of choice for educating and lobbying, and preferred alternative uses of federal funds. It helps us point to the effect of international militarism on the quality of life in our local communities.

For maximum impact, however, local diversity still needs national unity. Therefore, one of the program ideas for unification in the Peace Economy proposal is the creation of major national theme days, linked to local actions, such as Tax Day, April 15. Other unifying threads in the proposal include strategies to develop state and local commissions to study alternative uses for military funds or facilities.

The long-range intention of these last two projects is actually very far reaching: they aspire to create at the local level permanent institutional pressure sources for the cause of peace—inside government. The environmental protection movement's successful transformation from an outside pressure activity to today's regulatory requirement for environmental impact reports provides the model for this kind of strategy.

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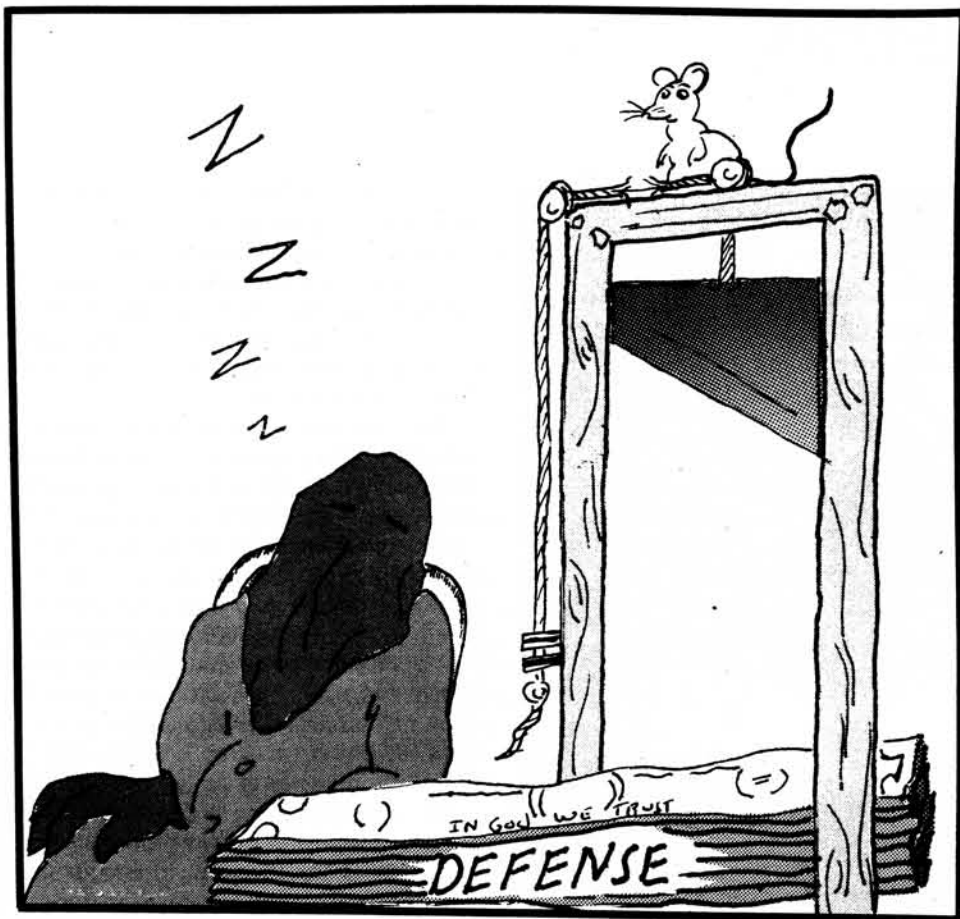
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The short-range benefits to local groups of this kind of organizing include the opportunity to develop new and much broader community coalitions, or to become closely identified with hot local issues not directly linked to nuclear issues. This is, of course, a classic community organizing strategy—work on what people are worried about at home, and show how their issue is linked to yours. A good example of the latter approach is provided by the Austin, Texas SANE/FREEZE group which took on the homeless issue during 1988 through a "Homes, Not Bombs" walk. They garnered unexpected amounts of media coverage and educational impact, plus a free ticket to the Democratic Convention. They now continue to contribute to the homeless campaign with specific information gathered from research about federal spending.

An exciting new way to tie local problems to the use and misuse of federal funds was presented by the National Priorities Project in a workshop at the SANE/FREEZE national convention in Atlanta. Going beyond the figures for tax outflow and military inflow, the process identifies exactly how much federal funding has been cut locally for such activities as education or transportation. This can then be contrasted to how much federal taxes local people pay, and what percent of that tax money goes to weapons.

According to Greg Speeter, director of the project, the media love the shocking truth about the cuts, because people really get upset when they see the actual figures. The resulting energy can be focussed to lobby a Congressman to vote right on the budget, or to get local governments to designate someone to monitor these fiscal flows and engage in lobbying on their behalf.

A good way to do this lobbying, developed by the Center for Innovative Diplomacy, (also presented at the convention) involves running a ballot initiative campaign to bring about a peace commission.

In addition to creating monitoring or lobbying functions, the commission approach lends itself to studies of the overall economic health of a state or municipality. Degrees of defense dependency can be included in this survey, along with recommendations for diversification or conversion measures, in order to create new jobs. Variations of the commission approach have been successful in Baltimore and Washington state.

For more information contact The National Priorities Project, 225 Furcolo Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; The Center for Innovative Diplomacy, 17931 Skypark Circle, Suite. F, Irvine, CA 92714; or the Center For Economic Conversion, 222-C View St., Mountain View, CA 94041.

Susan C. Strong served as Chairperson of Northern California SANE/FREEZE from 1985 to 1989.

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Feature

The Trident That Went Astray

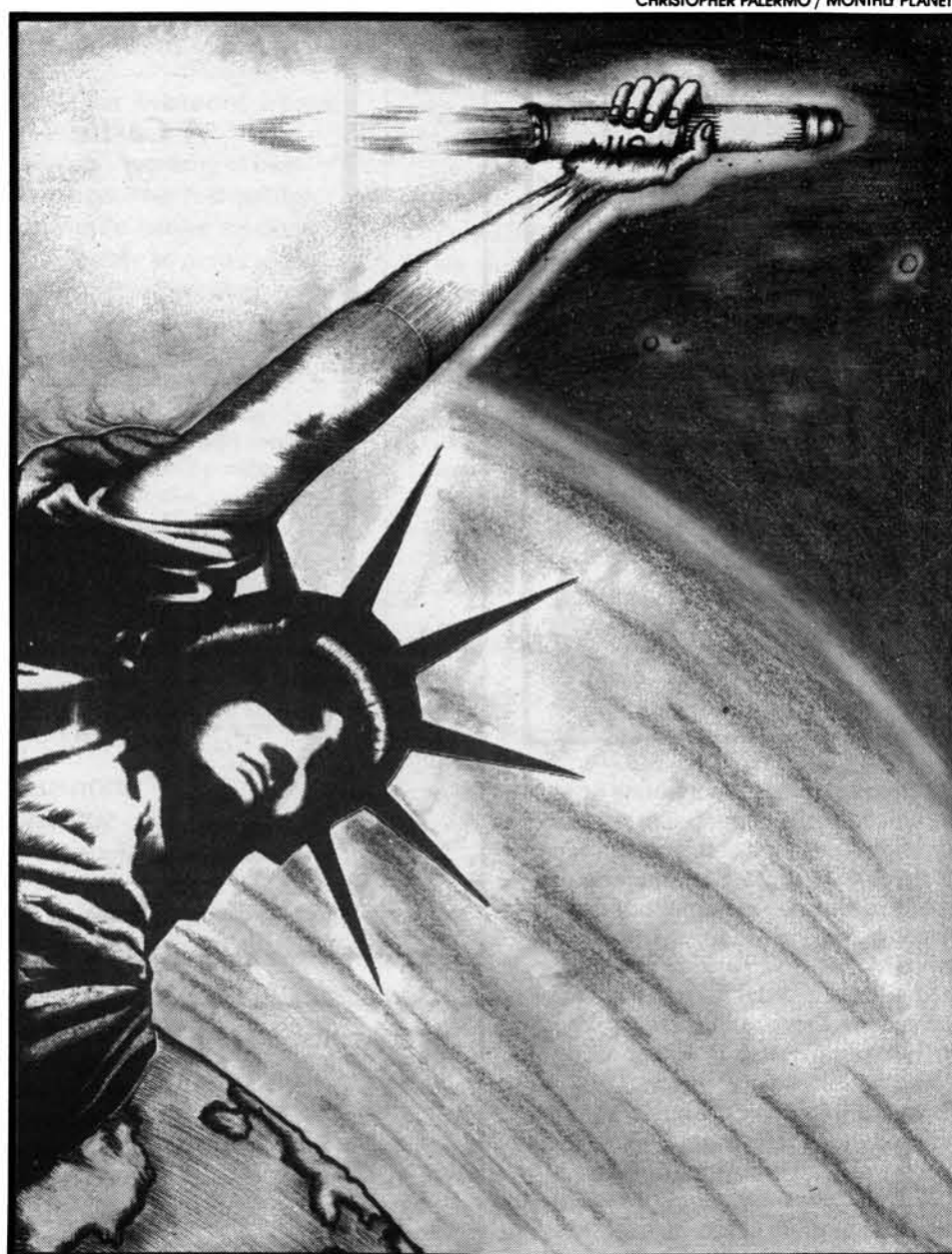
by Bob Aldridge

The fifteenth Trident-2 test missile lifted off from Cape Canaveral and ended in a ball of fire 67.5 seconds later. That was last September. Now the December 17th commissioning of the ninth Trident submarine, the USS *Tennessee*, introduces the first strategic launch platform for Trident-2 missiles. Scheduled to be at sea and "on-station" in another year, the *Tennessee* can fire 24 missiles to deliver 192 first-strike-capable hydrogen bombs totaling over 91 megatons. To meet that operational date, however, the Navy is covering up serious problems.

First reports on that ill-fated September flight said the missile had veered off course and was destroyed, and that two weeks were needed to analyze telemetry data and identify the problem. That seems to be an appropriate time for such a study. But three and a half weeks later the Navy changed its story, claiming the missile performed satisfactorily and faulting the Air Force's range safety officer for blowing it up.

Bristling Air Force brass refused to be fall guys for Navy problems. They affirmed that the missile went farther off course than any previous Trident-2 test, and was headed toward populated areas. It had to be destroyed. Navy officials then condescended that the range officer probably did the right thing because he didn't know this particular missile had a built-in maneuver to intentionally veer aside in order to test the guidance system's ability to correct the error—the safety officer just didn't wait long enough for the correction to happen. This provided both sides with a face-saving alibi, and allowed the Navy to declare the whole exercise a "no test"—meaning everyone would pretend the failure never occurred.

That story doesn't hold water. Had the missile behaved as programmed, analysts would have known immediately, not almost a month later. And if destroying the missile resulted simply from lack of communication, which I think unlikely, the Navy would have been anxious to publicize the facts then. The long delay convinces me that it took a little time to



CHRISTOPHER PALERMO / MONTHLY PLANET

piece together the "no test" alibi.

Why would the Navy want to cover up this failure? Because it was the third fizzle this year. Even more damning, two of the last three test missiles up to that point received the destruct command from range safety. That is a terrible record for so late in the development program when the design must be frozen so that pro-

duction tooling can be made.

Seven weeks after that disputed failure, the Navy claimed a successful flight of a Trident-2. But some missile juggling had taken place—the one earmarked for the 18th test was moved up to number 16. That raises questions about complying with testing rules which dictate that flight specimens must represent the final product. It

defeats the purpose of testing when one picks and chooses good specimens that will yield the desired results. Even so, the rocket motor performance was questionable, although the missile managed to dispense its re-entry vehicles to splash down near enough their targets to claim a success, albeit a dubious one.

There appear to be serious problems with the Trident-2, and to acknowledge those problems would mean postponing the operational date and suffering stiff political backlash. That would have been especially embarrassing during a presidential election year, but this administration has demonstrated a penchant for hiding embarrassing facts. What is now happening with the Trident-2 is an old story which falls into the pattern of previous missile systems. I will give some examples.

The Poseidon submarine-launched missile experienced more than a dozen flight failures out of twenty-four launches after becoming operational. Admiral Levering Smith, then head of the program, advocated a recall but his superiors shied away from such a drastic measure, directing him to bring back a few missiles at a time to determine the problem.

Then came the Trident-1. Four years after it became operational, Under Secretary of Defense Richard DeLauer told Congress that he didn't have "any long answers whether this is a problem that is as serious as some others, but the incidence of flight failure... gives us cause for concern." At a breakfast meeting with reporters DeLauer described Trident-1's performance as "lousy." That ended breakfast meetings and lowered a news blackout on Trident performance. However, it is known that many Trident-1 motors were recalled at great expense to the taxpayer, and that the missile's ability to reach long-range targets is questionable.

During June and July of 1983, Pershing-2 missiles experienced three failures out of four flights. With only two tests to go and initial operation only five months away, the Army resorted to unorthodox means—all remaining Pershing-2 motors were given a



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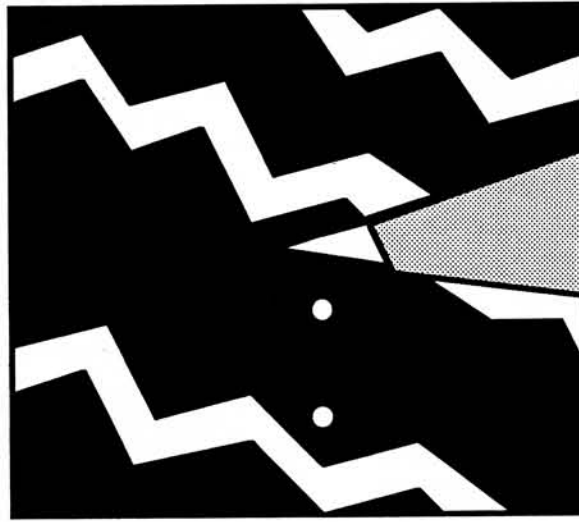
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complete examination and X-ray inspection, and two choice sets were selected. Thus the final two flights were successful showcase demonstrations.

Two General Accounting Office (GAO) reports in 1982 cited the most serious problems with cruise missiles as a woefully underpowered engine for the abrupt maneuvers necessary to evade obstacles at low altitudes, and the likelihood of the sensors to be confused by snow. GAO warned that "the Pentagon is on the verge of developing a series of expensive, complex weapons systems that officials consider of the highest priority, without really knowing whether the weapons will work in wartime." One third of six subsequent tests over more representative territory in Canada failed. That is unacceptable for an operational system.

Trident-2 now follows that well-beaten path. Continued deception of the American people can no longer be tolerated—a deception that reaches deeper than covering up poor performance. Trident-2 threatens all of us. Although justified as a deterrent, they are dangerously destabilizing first-strike instruments of the first order. With the global mood ripe for making meaningful cuts in nuclear arms, there should be a loud outcry to bargain away Trident-2 missiles before they further deplete our national talent and resources, and before they totally upset the nuclear standoff. That may hurt the profits of a few, and squelch Pentagon schemes, but it will make the whole world safer. Then we can turn our attention to alleviating pressing human and social needs, which in the long run may bring us the greatest security.

Robert C. Aldridge is an aerospace engineer who worked for sixteen years on submarine-launched strategic missiles, including Trident, and had cognizance over reentry vehicles tested from Cape Canaveral. Now performing independent research, his latest book, Nuclear Empire, will be published in February 1989 (New Star Books, Vancouver, B.C.).



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Box 1516, Santa Cruz 95061 Emily Winfree
- Alternative Healing Group for AIDS/ARC** 429-1388
112-A Cedar St., Santa Cruz 95060
- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)** 429-9880
411 Cedar St., Santa Cruz 95060 Bob Taren
- Amnesty International** 423-0323
134-E Blaine St., Santa Cruz 95060 Cheryl Bentley
- Aptos Neighbors** 688-3460
Box 1732, Aptos 95001 Peter Smithy
- Baha'i Faith** 688-0221
176 Alta Dr., La Selva Beach 95076 Ann Miller
- Beach Flats Housing Improvement Association/
Vecinos Unidos** 458-3174
302 Raymond St., Santa Cruz 95060 Estaban Reyes
- California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF)** 423-2263
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- California Grey Bears** 479-1055
2710 Chanticleer Ave., Santa Cruz 95062
- CalPIRG** 423-2808
311 Laurent St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Campus Association for
Responsible Development (CARD)** 423-2019
A-Frame, UCSC, Santa Cruz 95064 Juliet Peck
- Catholics Against Psychiatric Oppression** 426-3201
117 Ocean St., Santa Cruz 95060 John Telfair
- Central American Health Rights Project** 426-0528
Box 366, Santa Cruz 95061
- Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO** 475-1335
2920 Soquel Ave., Santa Cruz 95062
- Child Care Switchboard & Studio** 476-8585
809-H Bay St., Capitola 95010
- Children for Peace** 358-2956
106 Olca Ct., Los Gatos 95030 Tom Franklin
- Children's Creative Response to Conflict** 426-3381
Box 624, Santa Cruz 95061
- Chile/Santa Cruz Friendship Committee** 425-8493
374 Fairmount Ave., Santa Cruz 95062 Dale Roche
- Christian Action Team** 427-3857
Box 1622, Santa Cruz 95061 Grant Wilson
- Coalition for Meaningful Pay (COMP)** 662-3633
c/o 10094 Soquel Dr., Aptos 95003 Penny Schantz
- Coalition for Nicaragua** 458-0303
512 Front St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Commission for the Prevention of
Violence Against Women** 429-3546
809 Center St. Room 10, Santa Cruz 95060
- Committee in Solidarity with the
People of El Salvador (CISPES)** 458-3555
Box 366, Santa Cruz 95061
- Common Cause** 425-7474
125-3 Felix St., Santa Cruz 95060 Sylvia Knapton
- Communist Party of Santa Cruz** 429-9720
Box 7561, Santa Cruz 95061 Jim Brough
- Community Action Board** 662-3616
323-B Spreckles Dr., Aptos 95003
- Community Resources for the Disabled** 429-9969
340 Soquel Ave., Suite 115, Santa Cruz 95062
- Conflict Resolution Program** 427-3234
Box 7224, Santa Cruz 95061 Sandy Sweitzer
- Cultural Council of S.C. Co.** 688-5399
6500 Soquel Dr., Aptos 95003
- Davenport Resource Service Center** 425-8115
100 Church St., Davenport 95017 Amy Weiss
- Democratic Central Committee** 423-6445
Box 7763, Santa Cruz 95061
- Democratic Management Services** 425-7478
310 Locust St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Democratic Socialists of America (DSA)** 479-9948
2435 Felt St. #95, Santa Cruz 95062 Elsie Beltram
- Democratic Women's Club** 335-7768
Box 1901, Capitola 95010 Karen DeBraal
- Earth First!** 476-8088
Box 344, Santa Cruz 95061
- Ecology Action of Santa Cruz** 426-1597
Box 1188, Santa Cruz 95061 Sigrid McLaughlin
- Educators for Social Responsibility (UCSC)** 429-9197
441 High St., Santa Cruz 95060 Becky Luening
- Environmental Council** 425-0725
Box 1769, Santa Cruz 95061
- Epilepsy Support Group of Santa Cruz** 425-0725
125 Torrey Pine Ter., Santa Cruz 95060
- Familia Center** 423-5747
302 Raymond St., Santa Cruz 95060 Lucy Trujillo
- Filipino Community of Watsonville** 724-6522
2448 Freedom Blvd., Watsonville 95076 Frank Irao
- First Strike Prevention Project** 427-0322
Box 7061, Santa Cruz 95061 Peter Lumsdaine
- Food & Nutrition Services** 688-8840
236 Santa Cruz Ave., Aptos 95003
- Food Irradiation Response** 426-2734
Box 5183, Santa Cruz 95061 Christine Albrecht
- Freedom Song Network** 338-7283
Box 559, Felton 95018 Mark Levy
- Friends Committee on National Legislation** 423-2605
118 Miles St., Santa Cruz 95060 Herb Foster
- Friends of Porter-Sesnon** 475-6104
3407 Gross Rd., Santa Cruz 95062 Vickie Powell-Murray
- Friends Peace & Social Order Committee** 427-2399
217 Marnell Ave., Santa Cruz 95062 Ned Van Valkenburgh
- Gay and Lesbian Vegetarians** 336-3255
Box 7971, Santa Cruz 95061
- Gray Panthers** 475-2435
Box 1015, Santa Cruz 95061 Zena Druckman
- Green City Program** 479-0702
Box 906, Capitola 95010 Theresa Torrent
- Greenpeace** 458-3090
1012 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz 95060 Joee Conroy
- Harbinger Communications** 429-8727
Box 624, Santa Cruz 95061 Bill Leland
- Housing Law Center** 458-1086
1522 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz 95060
- Human Care Alliance** 423-0554
1110 Emeline Ave., Santa Cruz 95060
- Hunt Saboteurs—Animal Rights** 429-9591
Box 60, Brookdale 95007 Verena Gill
- Janus Alcoholism Services** 462-1060
718 Carmel St., Santa Cruz 95062
- Japanese American Citizen League** 724-4028
Box 163, Watsonville 95077
- Kolaynu/Santa Cruz New Jewish Agenda** 425-4782
219 Peyton St., Santa Cruz 95060 Sally Schwartz
- KUSP-FM** 476-2800
203-8th Ave., Santa Cruz 95062
- KZSC-FM** 429-2811
UCSC, Santa Cruz 95064
- Lavender Reader** 429-9591
Box 7293, Santa Cruz 95061
- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)** 688-6535
Box 301, Watsonville 95077
- Legal Aid Society of Santa Cruz Co.** 423-7287
21 Carr St., Watsonville 95076 Jo Kenny
- Lesbian & Gay Action Alliance** 423-7287
Box 7293, Santa Cruz 95061
- Lesbian News** 423-7287
Box 2968, Santa Cruz 95063
- Lively Connections** 458-9425
320-H Cedar St., Santa Cruz 95060 Glen Schaller
- Matrix Women's Newsmagazine** 429-1238
Box 3138, Santa Cruz 95063
- Media Watch** 423-4299
1803-7 Mission St., Santa Cruz 95060 Ann Simonton
- Men's Alternatives to Violence** 425-5248
Box 2126, Santa Cruz 95061
- Mental Health Captives Liberation Front** 426-3201
117 Ocean St., Santa Cruz 95060 John Telfair
- Migrant Media Education Project** 724-2997
101 E. Beach St., Watsonville 95076
- Monterey Bay Pledge of Resistance** 426-6916
Box 366, Santa Cruz 95061 John Hunter
- Monterey Bay Women's Alliance** 475-0251
Box 1155, Capitola 95010 Mary Bryant
- The Monthly Planet** 429-8755
Box 8463, Santa Cruz 95061 John Govsky
- NAACP** 426-1957
Box 1433, Santa Cruz 95061 Francile Hill
- National Organization for Women (NOW)
S.C. Co. Chapter** 335-7221
Box 1119, Felton 95018 Liz Taylor-Selling
- Native American Support Group** 479-0327
Box 1996, Aptos 95001 Abalone Walsh
- Natural Resources & Employment Program** 662-3616
323-F Spreckles Dr., Aptos 95003
- New Society Publishers** 458-1191
Box 582, Santa Cruz 95061
- Nuclear Weapons Freeze of Santa Cruz Co.** 458-9975
Box 8463, Santa Cruz 95061 Terry Teitelbaum
- Pajaro Valley Democratic Club** 724-6522
1208 Freedom Blvd., Watsonville 95076
- Pajaro Valley Religious Committee
for Peacemaking** 722-9638
Box 1160, Watsonville 95076 Betty Emlen
- Peace Day Steering Committee** 479-8905
583 Mello Lane, Santa Cruz 95062 Bonita Mugnani
- Peace Education Project** 338-7283
Box 559, Felton 95018 Helen Oppenheimer
- Peace & Freedom Party** 426-7251
Box 2325, Aptos 95001 Lucy Kemnitzer
- Peacemakers** 429-9737
515 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060 Barry Scott
- People's Democratic Club** 458-1830
126 Auburn Ave., Santa Cruz 95062 William Allayaud
- Physicians for Social Responsibility** 422-9066
505 E. Romie Lane, Salinas 93901 Don King
- Planned Parenthood, Santa Cruz** 426-5550
212 Laurel St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Planned Parenthood, Watsonville** 724-7525
90 Mariposa Ave., Watsonville 95076
- Progressive Animal Rights Alliance** 438-PARA
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3016 Buckingham Ln., Santa Cruz 95062 Scott Roseman
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- St. Francis Catholic Kitchen** 425-9225
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- Salud Para la Gente** 728-0222
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Box 574, Ben Lomond 95005 Nancy Macy
- Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN)** 458-9425
320-H Cedar St., Santa Cruz 95060 John Leopold
- Santa Cruz AIDS Project (SCAP)** 427-3900
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105 Cooper St., Suite 219, Santa Cruz 95060
- Santa Cruz Co. Cycling Club** 423-0829
414½ Soquel Ave., Santa Cruz 95062
- Santa Cruz County Immigration Project** 724-5667
406 Main St. Suite 217, Watsonville 95076
- Santa Cruz Green Alliance** 429-8057
Box 7011, Santa Cruz 95061 Birdie Hunter
- Santa Cruz Indian Council** 475-0185
Box 1443, Soquel, 95073
- Santa Cruz SPCA** 475-6454
2200 7th Ave., Santa Cruz 95062
- Santa Cruz Westside Community Health Center** 425-5028
1700 Mission St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Santana Chirino Amaya Central American
Refugee Committee** 426-4467
509 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060
- Save Our Shores (SOS)** 425-1769
Box 1560, Santa Cruz 95061 Dan Haifley
- Save Soquel** 476-1871
4453 Fairway Dr., Soquel 95073 Judy Parsons
- Save the Gray Whale Ranch Parklands** 425-1146
Box 604, Santa Cruz 95061
- Senior Citizens Legal Services, Santa Cruz** 426-8824
343 Church St., Santa Cruz 95060
- Senior Citizens Legal Services, Watsonville** 728-4711
127 E. Beach St., Watsonville 95076
- Seniors Council** 688-0400
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
Box 2002, Santa Cruz 95063
- Union of North American Women for Peace
and Justice in Central America (UNA)** 426-3452
Box 467, Santa Cruz 95061 Martha Duenas
- Union of Peace Professionals (UPP)** 684-0506
Box 8463, Santa Cruz 95061 Beth Coats
- Unitarian/Universalist Fellowship
Social Action Committee** 724-1308
6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos 95003
- United Farmworkers of America** 429-8345
406 Main St., Watsonville 95076 Richard Moran
- VFW Post 5888, Bill Motto** 423-0554
Box 664, Santa Cruz 95061
- Volunteer Center of S.C. Co.** 423-0554
1110 Emeline Ave., Santa Cruz 95060
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- 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)** 425-7618
Box 61, Santa Cruz 95063
- YWCA, Santa Cruz** 426-3062
303 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz 95060



This list was compiled by the Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN) 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. SCAN has recently published the fifth edition of the *People's Yellow Pages*, a community resource directory with almost 1,000 listings of nonprofits, community groups, and local government agencies. The *PYP* is available in local bookstores and other retail outlets. For more information, call 458-9425.

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, February 21** for inclusion in the March issue (publication date: Thursday, March 2).

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2

"The Terror Trade: Buying the Bomb," a video presented by the Better World Society. Beth Coats will also talk about the goals and activities of the Better World Society. Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship, 6401 Freedom Boulevard, Aptos. Program begins at 7 p.m., following a 6 p.m. potluck. Info: 688-0898.

National Organization for Women, Santa Cruz County chapter, general meeting. Johnnie Brookwood will speak on Sexual Harassment in the Workplace. Public is invited to attend. Soquel Grange Hall, Porter Street, Soquel, 7:30 p.m. Refreshments and childcare provided. Info: 335-7221 or 728-3988.

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization which

takes no position on issues and endorses no affiliations. Free, donation requested. 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., Cafe Pergolesi, 418 Cedar Street. Info: 947-1606.

"First Strike: Portrait of an Activist," special benefit premiere of documentary on peace activist, Katya Komisaruk. 7:30 p.m., 3220 Gallery, 3220 Sacramento Street, San Francisco. \$25 donation, refreshments. Info: (415) 929-0766.

"War and Peace in the Nuclear Age," a new 13-part public television series airing Thursdays (series began Jan. 26) at 9 p.m. on KTEH Channel 54. Info: 437-5454.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3

John McCutcheon in Concert to benefit the Resource Center for Nonviolence. 8 p.m., First Congregational Church, 900 High Street. \$9-\$12 sliding scale in advance, \$12 at door. Tickets at Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway; Blue Rhythm Records and Bookshop Santa Cruz. Tickets at Blue Rhythm Records and Bookshop Santa Cruz are \$10 only. Children's tickets (ages 4-12) available for \$5-\$8 at Resource Center for Nonviolence only. Children under 4 free if sitting on laps. Info: 423-1626.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4

"News You Can Use," a KKUP (91.5 FM) call-in radio show with host Dan Miller presents updates on peace and social justice issues from the alternative press and has guests and occasionally tapes of lectures given at Stevenson Nuclear Policy Studies, UCSC. Guest, Robert Olson, MD,



The Banana Slug String Band performs at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center on February 4 in a benefit for Planned Parenthood. See the calendar listing for details.

of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, will talk about Redefining National Security with emphasis on the deterioration of our medical capabilities for the poor due to the arms race. 8-9 a.m. Call-in numbers: 253-6000 and 253-0303.

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization which takes no position on issues and endorses no affiliations. Free, donation requested. 4

p.m., Cafezinho, 1547B Pacific Avenue. Info: 947-1606.

Banana Slug String Band. Concerts for Kids benefit for Planned Parenthood. Kuumbwa Jazz Center, 320 Cedar Street. 11 a.m. Donation \$5 adults, \$3 children. Advance tickets at Planned Parenthood offices in Santa Cruz and Watsonville, Trader Tots, Cotton Tales, Jacoby's Baby News, and Teddy Bear Toys. Info: 425-1551.

listings continued on next page

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Peace & Justice Calendar

listings continued from previous page

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5

"Wild Blue Yonder: Money, Politics and the B-1 Bomber," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). 6 p.m. Info: 375-3082.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Kenneth Jowitt, Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley, will speak on Soviet Foreign Policy, as part of Nuclear Policy Colloquium Series sponsored by The Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy. 3:30 p.m., UCSC, Stevenson College, Conference Room. February 13 and February 27 programs to be arranged. Info: 429-2833.

Kolaynu/New Jewish Agenda vigil in support of the Israeli group Women's Organization for Women Political Prisoners. The group offers political and humanitarian support to Palestinian women who have been detained by the Israeli authorities since the onset of the thirteen-month *Intifada* (uprising in Arabic). Santa Cruz Town Clock, 4-6 p.m. Info: Shelley 427-2601.

AIDS and Direct Action: What Can Santa Cruz Do? A Community Workshop with Vito Russo (Co-founder, ACT UP New York; Author, *The Celluloid Closet*), Nancy Shaw (Nationally recognized scholar on Women and AIDS, longtime activist), Allison Claire (Former Co-Chair, Lesbian/Gay Action Alliance; longtime local AIDS and feminist activist), and Mardi Wormhoudt (Mayor, City of Santa Cruz). 7 p.m., Loudon Nelson Center, Laurel and Center Streets. Info: 458-9425.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

"On The Beach," film on the effect of a nuclear holocaust on a group of people in Australia. Co-sponsored by the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy and the Resource Center for Nonviolence, as part of Winter Quarter Nuclear Film Series. A discussion follows each showing. 7:30 p.m., Studio C, Communications Building, UCSC. Free. Info: Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy 429-2833 or Resource Center for Nonviolence 423-1626.

Progressive Animal Rights Alliance weekly meeting. 7:30 p.m., 409 Washington Street (behind Loudon Nelson Community Center). Info: 438-PARA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8-

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11

4th International Conference of Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities, Eugene, Oregon. Focusing on the concerns of local nuclear free zones throughout the world and the impact they may have on their own national policies regarding nuclear defense. The wide range of subjects in the conference program will provide delegates and observers with global information on issues regarding nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Info: (503) 683-1802.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8-

SUNDAY, MARCH 26

Lenten Desert Experience VIII for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Prayer, reflection, and action at the Nevada Test Site. Info: (702) 646-4814.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8

"On The Beach," a film. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, 7:30 p.m. See February 7.



ELEEN HODGES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility. See February 2.

"War and Peace in the Nuclear Age," a new 13-part public television series airing Thursdays (series began Jan. 26) at 9 p.m. on KTEH Channel 54. Info: 437-5454.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Carl Bloice, People's Daily World associate editor and Moscow correspondent, will speak about his eyewitness account of perestroika and current events in the USSR including the first days of Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, the ethnic struggles in Azerbaijan and the Baltic states, and environmental problems including recovery from the earthquake in Armenia. Sponsored by *The People's Daily World*. The Women's Building, 3543 18th Street, San Francisco. 8 p.m., Donation \$2, childcare provided. Info: (415) 863-6968 or (415) 626-8086. For local car pooling info: Jim 429-9720.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11

"News You Can Use," a call-in radio show on KKUP (91.5 FM). Guest, David Kaun, Professor of Economics, UCSC, will discuss defense spending and the United States economy. 8-9 a.m. Call-in numbers: 253-6000 and 253-0303.

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility. See February 4.

Santa Cruz Action Network Annual Membership Meeting. Members will decide which projects SCAN will work on in the coming year. There will also be a viewing of *Who Killed Vincent Chin?*, a documentary about racism and community organizing in Detroit. Santa Cruz Public Library, 224 Church Street. Info: 458-9425.

Weekly Santa Cruz Town Clock Disarmament Vigil. Sponsored by Quakers, Nevada Desert Experience and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze. 4-5 p.m. Info: 458-9975.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Judy Small and Aileen Vance in concert. Kuumbwa Jazz Center, 320 Cedar Street, 7:30 p.m., \$8.50 advance tickets at Cymbaline and Statz Ltd. Info: 426-STAT.

"Bringing Nuclear Weapons to Life," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). Highlights General Electric Corporation's role in the United States nuclear weapons industry. 6 p.m. Info: 375-3082.

"Chambers of the Hearts II," concert. Sponsored by the Santa Cruz AIDS Project. Cabrillo College Theater, 5 p.m. Info: 427-3900.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14

"Courage of Commitment" and "The Turning Point," films from Nuclear Film Series. 7:30 p.m., Studio C, Communications Building, UCSC. See February 7.

Progressive Animal Rights Alliance weekly meeting. See February 7.

Grey Panthers monthly meeting. Speaker on the National Comprehensive Health Plan and "The Catastrophe of the Catastrophic Bill." San Lorenzo Park Clubroom, 1:30 p.m. Info: 475-2435.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15

"Contemporary Soviet Literature," with a Soviet speaker sponsored by Russian Area Studies. Fireside Room, Stevenson College, UCSC. Info: Educators For Social Responsibility 426-1597.

"Courage of Commitment" and "The Turning Point," films. 515 Broadway, 7:30 p.m. See February 7.

Weekly Santa Cruz Town Clock Disarmament Vigil. See February 8.

Deadline to respond if interested in attending the Peace Workers' Meditation Retreat. See April 26-30.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Union of North American Women for Peace and Justice in El Salvador (UNA) meeting. Call for time and place: 426-3452.

Open Gatherings small group discus-

sions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility. See February 2.

"War and Peace in the Nuclear Age," a new 13-part public television series airing Thursdays (series began Jan. 26) at 9 p.m. on KTEH Channel 54. Info: 437-5454.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility. See February 4.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19

"We Are Not Afraid," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). The story of the struggle for civil rights in Mississippi, and of the murder of Goodman, Schwerner and Chaney. 6 p.m. Info: 375-3082.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

"What About the Russians?" a film from the Nuclear Film Series. 7:30 p.m., Studio C, Communications Building, UCSC. See February 7.

Progressive Animal Rights Alliance weekly meeting. See February 7.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

"What About the Russians?" a film. 515 Broadway, 7:30 p.m. See February 7.

Weekly Santa Cruz Town Clock Disarmament Vigil. See February 8.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility. See February 2.

"War and Peace in the Nuclear Age," a new 13-part public television series airing Thursdays (series began Jan. 26) at 9 p.m. on KTEH Channel 54. Info: 437-5454.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24-

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26

"Common Security through Structures for Peace," A conference to enable national, state and local peace and justice leaders and other concerned citizens to develop global security initiatives for the 1990's. Sheraton-Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Info: (202) 546-3950 or (800) 428-3927.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25

Jim Marshall with Jack Bowers Concerts for Kids benefit for Planned Parenthood. 11 a.m. See February 4.

"News You Can Use," a call-in radio show on KKUP (91.5 FM). Guest, Dan Haifley, Project Coordinator of the Oil Information Program for Save Our Shores (SOS), will discuss the Coastal Crisis and the "Politics of Coastal Protection." 8-9 a.m. Call-in numbers: 253-6000 and 253-0303.

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility. See February 4.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26

"Klanwatch: Doing Legal Battle with the Ku Klux Klan," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). A discussion of the ongoing problem of racist violence in America. 6 p.m. Info: 375-3082.

Deadline to request a panel in the NAMES Project Quilt for an individual lost to AIDS. See March 4-6.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Progressive Animal Rights Alliance weekly meeting. See February 7.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom monthly meeting. Topic, "Women and Politics in the 90's" for International Women's Day. Speakers from Planned Parenthood and NOW. Info: 425-7618.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2
National Organization for Women's monthly meeting. Topic, "Women's History and Celebration of NOW's Santa Cruz Birthday." Soquel Grange, 2800 Porter, 7:30 p.m.

"War and Peace in the Nuclear Age," a new 13-part public television series airing Thursdays (series began Jan. 26) at 9 p.m. on KTEH Channel 54. Info: 437-5454.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2
Caravan to El Salvador's Santa Cruz contingent departs today to join with people across the U.S. to bring food and supplies to the people of El Salvador. Info: 426-4467.

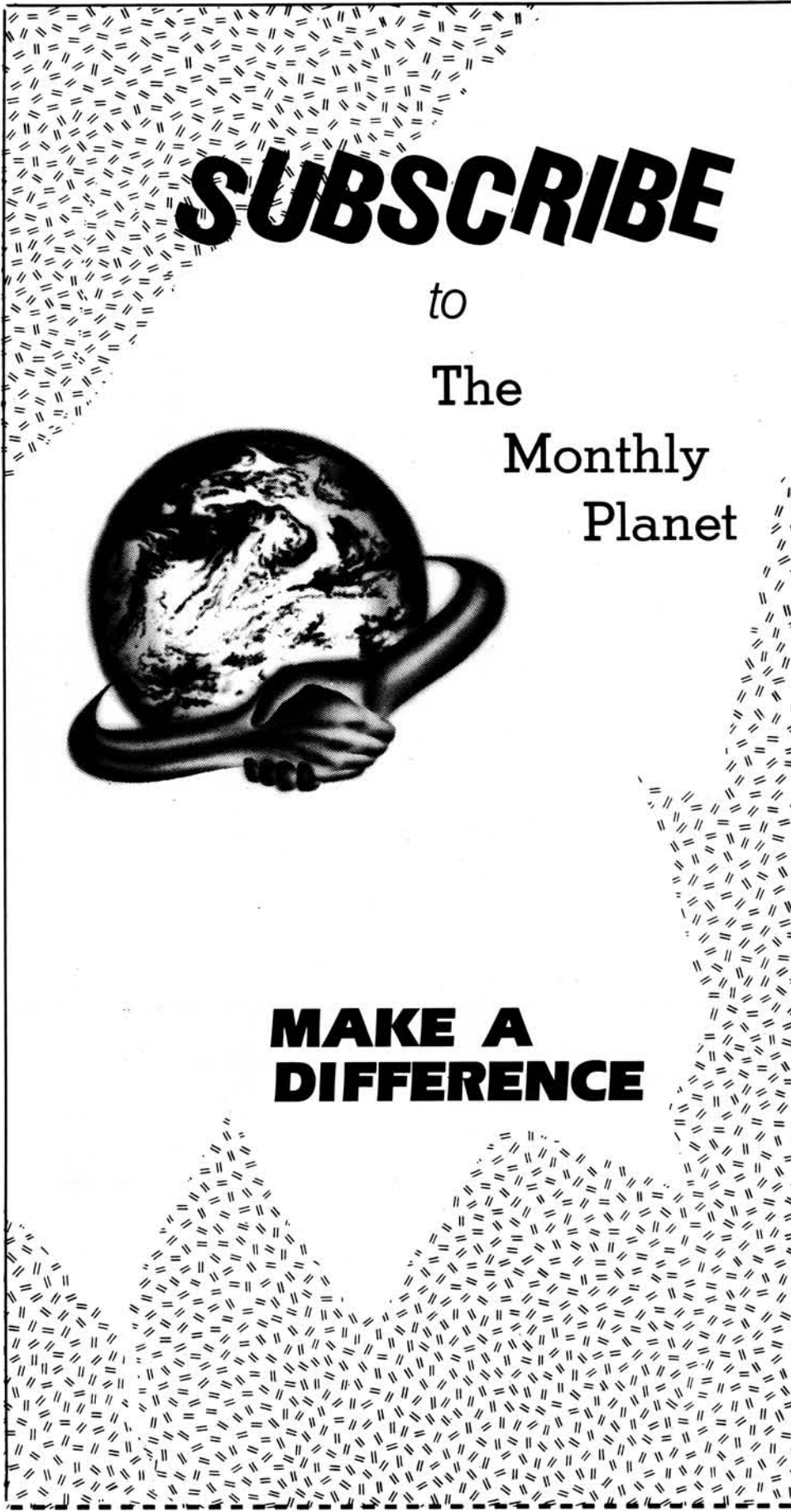
**SATURDAY, MARCH 4-
 MONDAY, MARCH 6**
NAMES Project Quilt at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium. Each 3' x 6' panel bears the name of an individual lost to AIDS. Begun in San Francisco in 1987, the NAMES Project Quilt is now composed of over 8,300 panels and has been viewed by millions of people across the country. Presented by the Santa Cruz AIDS Project and City of Santa Cruz, the Santa Cruz presentation will include a special section for panels displaying the names of Santa

Cruz County residents who have died of AIDS. All persons interested in creating a quilt panel for a loved one who has died of AIDS are invited to contact the organizers of the upcoming display. The deadline for requesting a panel be made for a specific person is February 26. Instructions for panel specifications and other info: Lynn 335-9273. If interested in assisting in the event: Julie Sherman 429-1931 or Jo Kenny 427-3900.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5
"Physician to the World: Dr. Bernard Lown," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). Dr. Lown is co-founder, with Soviet colleague Yevgeny Chazov, of the Nobel Prize winning organization "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." 6 p.m. Info: 375-3082.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 7-
 SUNDAY, APRIL 16**
Reclaim the Test Site II Grassroots Non-violent Resistance at the Nevada Test Site. April 15: Taxation Without Annihilation Rally. Info: 458-9975.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26-
 SUNDAY, APRIL 30**
Being Peace/Making Peace, A Meditation Retreat for Peace Workers with Thich Nhat Hanh. Sponsored by Buddhist Peace Fellowship, Humanitas International Human Rights Committee, Resource Center for Nonviolence. Quaker Center, Ben Lomond. Attendance is limited. Respond by February 15. Info: 423-1626.



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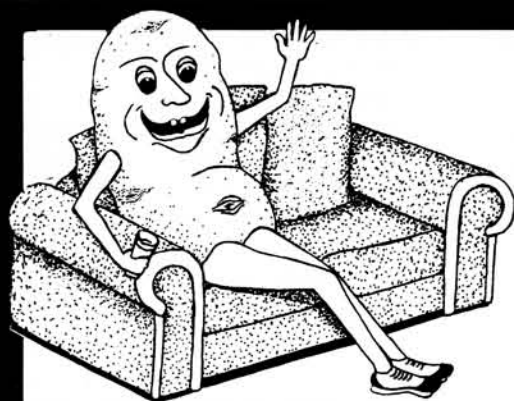
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