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Volume 6, Number 2

# The MONTHLY PLANET

Published by the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze

**Our Fifth  
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# Table of Contents



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### Cover Theme

- Creating the New Society in Eastern Europe ..... 14
- A Personal Look at Czechoslovakia's "Velvet Revolution";  
An Interview with Jan Urban ..... 16

### Features

- Still Alive at Five — The Planet Keeps Spinning ..... 7
- UCSC Forum: Arms Control After the End of the Cold War ..... 11
- "Stop Nuclear Testing: Voices for Peace" Tour  
Visits Santa Cruz ..... 12
- Housing Crisis in Santa Cruz County Gets Worse ..... 18
- The Nicaraguan Elections: Free and Fair? ..... 20
- PACEX: Why the Secrecy? ..... 22

### Sections

- From The Grassroots ..... 6
- Legislative Update ..... 8
- Book Review ..... 23
- Community Organizations Index ..... 24
- Peace and Justice Calendar ..... 25



Shop windows all over Prague have posters of President Vaclav Havel.

## Deadlines

for the March Monthly Planet  
 (Publication date: Thursday, April 12)  
 Display Ads:

Tuesday, April 3, 5 p.m.

Calendar Items:

Tuesday, April 3, 5 p.m.  
 (no phone calls, please)

MARTHA HENDERSON

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**Write to the Planet!**

Send your typed, double spaced (or legibly written) letters to *The Monthly Planet*, Box 8463, Santa Cruz, CA 95061. We reserve the right to edit letters for brevity or clarity.

**Strong Support**

Having read *The Monthly Planet* for several years, I thought it time to write and thank you for regularly publishing pieces written by Susan C. Strong.

I don't know whether it's Ms. Strong's clarity, her compassion, her common sense, or the way she seems to search for ways to respect people, rather than condemn them, that's so convincing.

But I do know that reading her pieces always makes peace seem more possible, it's achievement seem more practical, and reminds that it begins with tolerance and patience, and that's quite a gift for any writer to give any reader.

Thanks!

Sincerely,  
Paul Wagner  
Santa Cruz

(Editor's note: Susan Strong's column, "A Closer Look," will return next month. She is taking a well-deserved break this month, after helping to organize the February SANE/FREEZE National Congress in Oakland.)



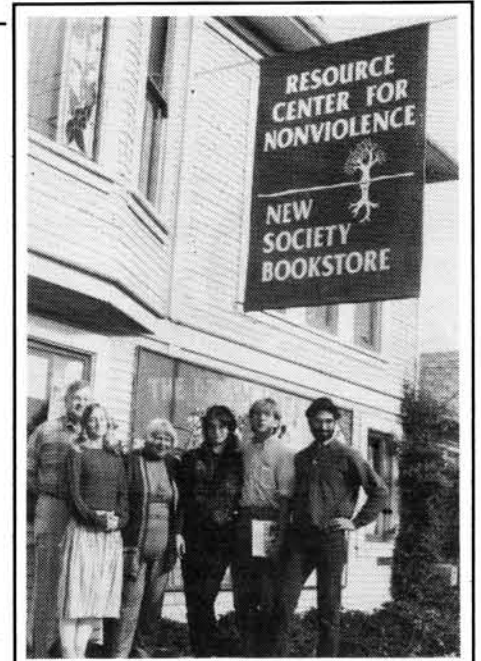
**No Lava for Levis**

Recently I was visiting in Santa Cruz, a town I lived in for five years back in the '60's. I was really happy to see the consciousness and issues that the people of Santa Cruz were involved in. I also had the opportunity to join in a demonstration at Fort Ord. I was happy to see that during that demonstration, there was an accident that damaged a cannon. So I felt like a lot was done.

Living currently in New Mexico, and being politically involved here, I see a major difference in issues that we work towards. I think that is important to be able to work towards saving the planet on many different fronts. There is some lack of communication between the fronts, though. I would like to find a way in which this communication can be bridged, so that we may share our work, results, and what we are trying to get accomplished.

One of the big issues here in the Santa Fe area is that we are strongly opposed to lava washed jeans. The lava that they use comes from the Jemez Mountains, where Los Alamos is also based. These mountains are extremely beautiful, and where they mine this lava is destroying a water shed. I would just like to tell the people of Santa Cruz to help us in our boycott of lava or rock pre-washed jeans. When I was in Santa Cruz nobody seemed to understand this issue. Please help spread the word.

Love Always,  
Stuart Watts  
Santa Fe, NM



The New Society Bookstore at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, recently held its grand opening. The shop features an interesting selection of books, magazines, buttons, bumperstickers, and T-shirts. Some volunteer staffing positions are still open, so call 423-1626 if you're interested.

**Correction**

We incorrectly credited the photograph that accompanied the article on nuclear civil disobedience last month. The photo was taken by Greg Martin. (Sorry Greg!)

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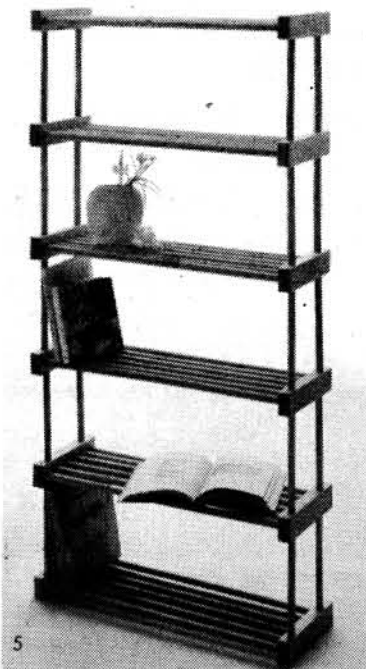
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## FEATURE

# Still Alive at Five

by Terry Teitelbaum

**W** hew! It's hard to believe we've been publishing *The Monthly Planet* for five years. It seems both like we just started yesterday, and like an eternity since Volume One, Number One. We've had our share of trials and triumphs, including both the crumbling effects of the quake and the crumbling of the Berlin Wall. We've survived cash flow crunches and deadline doom. But most of all the *Planet* (the paper) and the Planet (the Earth) survived the last five years relatively intact, though a bit worse for the wear. We'd like to believe that the survival of both Planets was an interdependent affair.

years as well. True to our mission to provide an alternative to mainstream analysis of world events, *The Monthly Planet* was there to report on these events from the peace-maker's perspective. Among some of these crises and events were:

- The worst nuclear power accident in history at Chernobyl in 1986.
- The environmental destruction and health hazards of nuclear weapons production and resulting toxic waste.
- The 1986 elections and the disappointment we felt when the newly obtained protest ban majority in Congress didn't result in a test ban.



Some of the many Planetoids

As a newspaper, we did survive the earthquake. In spite of staff lay-offs, we published a November issue thanks to a grant secured by National SANE/FREEZE and advertisers who were not affected by the disaster. It appears we are back on track in the new year.

The mostly volunteer staff of *The Monthly Planet*, under the expert leadership of fearless editor John Govsky and the loving support of advertising director Risa Krive, has kept the paper in print all this time while several other local publications have come and gone. By combining good politics and good journalism, the *Planet* has been able to attract progressive advertisers who know that peace is good for business. They also know they can rely on professional-looking ad designs by Brooke Matteson. And, thanks to the brilliantly creative art direction of Diane Rigoli, the *Planet* is easy and often fun to read.

As a world, we survived the Cold War. The "Doomsday Clock," the symbol of how close we are to nuclear war used by *The Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists*, has just been set back from six minutes to midnight to ten.

As a country, we've survived the Reagan Administration with its largest military buildup in peacetime history and unprecedented cuts in social spending. And so far, we seem to be surviving the Bush Administration, in spite of his stance as a cold warrior out of step with the times.

As a global community we survived the many crises which occurred over that last five

• The 1988 elections with the re-election of Senator Pete Wilson and the election of George Bush.

• The continued development of first-strike nuclear policy with weapons like the Trident II missile and Star Wars.

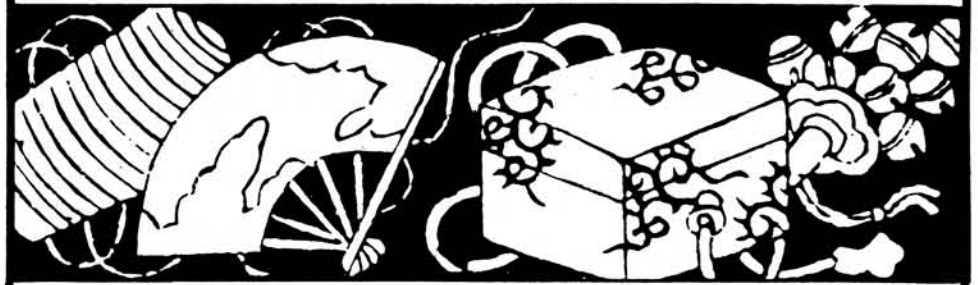
• The Iran-Contra scandal.

We should not be tempted to underestimate our accomplishment of survival in spite of these crises. Our hope is that we are gradually moving beyond survival, however, and into a new era of peaceful pursuits. We are looking forward to reaping a peace dividend while witnessing the new openness and diversity in Europe. Because of the end of the Cold War, the end of the nuclear arms race is also in sight. Increased public will for cleaning up and protecting the environment is likely to result in political reality. And new spending priorities which address meeting human needs like housing, hunger, childcare, health, education and more are almost a sure bet, if we stay strong and make our demands loud and clear.

Another sure bet is that *The Monthly Planet* will continue to be there to inform, educate, intrigue and empower all of us who want a better world. Many, many thanks to you, all of you, who have made this publication possible. Finally, don't forget to support the businesses who support the *Planet* and let them know you are doing it.

Happy Birthday *Monthly Planet*. May we have many more.

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# Bush Budget Seeks Military Increase; Alternative Budgets Proposed in Congress

by Shelly D'Amour

President Bush's \$306.9 billion military fiscal year 1991 spending request is now being examined in congressional subcommittees. The budget request represents a \$5.3 billion increase over last year, and essentially ignores the changes sweeping Europe.

The bill calls for significant spending increases in every major nuclear weapons program. Monies are sought for the MX rail garrison (\$2.2 billion), the Midgetman (\$202 million), Star Wars (\$4.7 billion), Trident II (\$1.7 billion), B-2 Stealth Bomber (\$5.5 billion), Follow-on Lance missile (\$112 million), and chemical weapons production (\$141 mil-

lion). (See below for more information about these systems).

Administration and Pentagon officials have shown staunch determination to prevent the end of the Cold War from interfering with their spending priorities. However, some members of Congress have different goals, and a number of alternative budgets have been proposed.

In the House, the Budget for a Strong America, sponsored by Reps. Frank (D-MA), Boxer (D-CA) and Miller (D-CA), would reorder federal spending priorities by cutting defense spending by \$18 billion this year, and allocating those monies to a variety of human needs and services, as well as to deficit reduction. Another such effort is addressed

in the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) Quality of Life Budget. The CBC budget would cut military spending down to \$279.5 billion, and significantly increase spending for social programs.

In the Senate, Senator Paul Simon (D-IL) is proposing a \$287 billion military spending bill, with half the savings going to fight the deficit and the other half split between education and health care. In a similar vein, Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA) is proposing a \$30 billion cut in defense allocations, to be achieved by eliminating the MX, B-2, Trident II and Star Wars.

Two congressional leaders in particular are receiving a lot of attention this year from arms control lobbyists. Representative Leon

E. Panetta (D-CA) and Senator Jim Sasser (D-TN) are chairs of the House and Senate Budget Committees. Their role is to work with the legislators that comprise the various budget subcommittees to formulate and then refine budgets for each of the 13 federal departments. However, the dramatic international changes of the past few months call for a new kind of leadership from the committee chairs. They must now do more than move a few numbers around and rubber-stamp the president's budgetary blueprint. A complete revision of federal spending priorities is needed. The Bush Administration clearly will not provide that kind of leadership; it is questionable whether Congress will do any better.

The most important person in the House to watch this year is Rep. Leon Panetta. Panetta has earned one of the highest ratings in Congress from national arms control organizations for years for his votes on specific weapons systems. However, he has never gone beyond supporting specific arms control amendments to challenge the assumptions underlying the Cold War budget, or to offer effective leadership for change. He is now chair of the House Budget Committee, at a time when such leadership for change is desperately needed.

Budget chairs have not historically signed on as supporters of alternative budgets. They prefer to work with their committees to modify the president's proposal, rather than to rewrite the budget from scratch or redirect its approach. Mr. Panetta is no exception in this regard. However, such a "business as usual" approach represents a completely inadequate response in this era of global change and pressing social needs at home. Mr. Panetta must be pushed to do much more in the coming months to redirect congressional support from an emphasis on defense spending toward meeting the social priorities of the American people.

The same is true for Senator Sasser, the Senate Budget Committee chair. However, the Senate as a whole is much more conservative than the House, and has always made even small advances in arms control difficult. Certainly, our efforts will be needed there as well, to convince senators that we need a new set of federal spending priorities.

However, the primary lobbying focus this year must remain with the House, where we have the most opportunity to make real gains. It is encouraging that some representatives have expressed strong disapproval of the Bush budget. With two key alternative budgets (and several smaller ones) being proposed, momentum for real change is building in the House. Mr. Panetta could do much to capitalize on this spirit. It is up to arms control supporters, especially those that live in California's 16th congressional district (Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties) to see that he does.

Congress is currently reviewing the military spending bill as part of the annual authorizations process. Authorizations set spending ceilings on line items within the budget. Each of the federal departments have authorizations subcommittees to examine the various aspects of their funding requests. With regard to the defense bill, the House and Sen-

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# Town Meeting

## On Military Spending & Unmet Human Needs

Saturday, April 7th 10:30 am — 3:30 pm  
Monterey Peninsula College, Lecture Forum 103  
Monterey, CA

Representative Leon Panetta is expected to attend to hear testimony from human care providers, human needs experts as well as community activists on peace, women's, racial and environmental issues.

(Please write to Representative Panetta at 701 Ocean St., Santa Cruz, 95060 to let him know you look forward to seeing him there)

For more information, call Monterey County SANE/FREEZE at 372-8887  
For information on the Santa Cruz Peace Economy Campaign and for carpooling to the Town Meeting, call the Nuclear Weapons Freeze at 458-9975.



ate Defense Armed Services Committees receive the president's spending proposal for the military, and redistribute parts of it to various subcommittees for examination and refinement. It is within these smaller subcommittees that most arms control legislation is hammered out. Amendments may be proposed to reduce or eliminate spending on specific weapons programs. The newly amended bills must also be approved on the House and Senate floors, where additional amendments may be offered. Here is a brief listing of such proposed amendments that we are aware of at this time:

**NUCLEAR TESTING**

Rep. Markey (D-MA) will offer his annual amendment to cut funding for all nuclear weapons testing above one kiloton. There's no word at this time as to whether Senators Kennedy and Kerry will offer their annual testing moratorium bill. When the Bush Administration announced its intention in January to postpone Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) talks, 67 House members sent a letter to the president protesting this decision. Achieving a ban on underground nuclear weapons testing has been a cornerstone goal of the Freeze's legislative strategy for years. The House has usually passed such amendments while the Senate has rejected them.

**B-2 STEALTH BOMBER**

Five new B-2 Stealth Bombers are being requested, at a projected cost in excess of \$700 million each. Reps. John Kasich (R-OH) and Ron Dellums (D-CA) will offer an amendment to prohibit production of any further bombers, with the exception of the 13 that the Pentagon is already committed to purchase. Further outlays would be for research and development only. Senators Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Alan Cranston (D-CA) have introduced a similar measure (S. 2009).

**MX MISSILE**

In the House, Missouri Democrat Dennis Hertel has introduced H.R. 4048, a bill that would eliminate the MX program entirely. Rep. John Spratt (D-SC) will offer an amendment from the House floor to delete procurement funds for the MX rail garrison program. The MX program, and the rail garrison basing mode in particular, are very popular in Congress. While an end to the MX program is not in sight for the immediate future, it is important to support legislative vehicles that address it.

**FOLLOW-ON LANCE**

At press time, there are no amendments in the works to curtail this ridiculous weapon program, but we expect to see them shortly. The Lance is a short-range nuclear missile designed to be launched in a tactical assault — specifically, from West Germany into East Germany. The reasons for doing so no longer exist, but the weapon request still does.

**ACTION:** Contact Rep. Leon Panetta today. Let him know you want to see a completely new set of federal spending priorities with a dramatically decreased defense budget and a stronger commitment to meeting human needs. Suggest that he take seriously the recommendations put forth in the Budget for a Strong America, and the Congressional Black Caucus Budget, and work to implement them as part of the 1991 budget.

This year's military budget proposal is exceptionally disappointing. It reflects a strategic policy that has been outdated and outpaced by the political and military changes occurring in the Eastern Bloc. It appears that Congress is willing to consider serious reductions in military spending. Arms control supporters should redouble their efforts to

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lobby Congress toward that end.

**NICARAGUA**

In an extraordinary and unexpected upset for the Sandinista party (FSLN), United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO) candidate Violeta Chamorro swept past incumbent Daniel Ortega to win the presidency on February 25.

The victory for Chamorro encompasses not only the presidency, but a majority of the seats in the National Assembly as well. What it will presage for the Nicaraguan people and their ten-year-old revolutionary process is yet to be determined.

UNO is actually a fragile coalition of 11 parties — eight right-wing, one centrist and two left-wing. Most of the right-wing parties are splinter groups of former dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Liberal Party. One member of the coalition, the Neo-Liberal Party (known in its Spanish acronym as PALD), is comprised of former *Somocistas*. In addition to UNO and the FSLN, four centrist parties and three far-left parties also par-

ticipated in the election. These smaller parties garnered few votes and will end up having few seats in the National Assembly. However, all presidential candidates automatically retain seats in the National Assembly, and so Daniel Ortega will take his place there following the transition of power to the new government. In all, the FSLN will hold 39 seats and UNO will hold 53. While this is a technical majority, it is several seats short of the two-thirds majority needed to make any changes to the constitution. Along legislative lines at least, UNO will be forced to work cooperatively with the Sandinistas in order to achieve its goals.

The new president-elect is the widow of former *La Prensa* editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Mr. Chamorro used his newspaper as an effective tool in the struggle to oust Somoza. He was assassinated before the Sandinistas came to victory in 1979, and is hailed in Nicaragua as one of the great martyrs of the revolution. Mrs. Chamorro ran on the popularity of her deceased husband, stating that were he alive today, he would not

approve of the direction that the revolutionary government had taken.

Chamorro's own children are deeply divided on this point — two of them supporting their mother, and two of them working for the FSLN. In a November 11, 1989 editorial in the Sandinista daily, *Barricada Internacional*, daughter Claudia Chamorro supported the integrity of her mother's intentions, but decried the UNO coalition, stating, "UNO brings together all the enemies of my father."

The entire Nicaraguan election process was the most comprehensive and participatory in their history — perhaps in anyone's history. Throughout last year, FSLN volunteers polled over 100,000 households on their views regarding the effectiveness of the Sandinista government. Since October, television stations allotted two half-hour segments, three nights per week, to the various parties. Candidate debates were held weekly. Voter turnout exceeded 85 percent.

The accuracy of the results cannot be contested. Were the elections therefore "free and fair?" In order to answer that question, one must look at the broader backdrop of U.S. policy in that region. Ten years of war with more than 30,000 Nicaraguans killed, the destruction of the country's infrastructure, a U.S. trade embargo, and unrelenting U.S. support for Contra rebels have brought the country to the virtual brink of collapse. To say nothing of the \$11 million that the U.S. government has channeled to opposition press and electoral efforts. Mr. Ortega summed it up, "the elections were free and fair with a gun to the head of the Nicaraguan people."

Indeed, according to press reports, one of the most frequently heard comments in Managua following the election was that now at least the embargo would be lifted, and the Contra war would come to an end.

Conservative lawmakers and columnists were quick to praise the "effectiveness" of the Reagan/Bush policy of support for the Contras. And they were right. The Contras were successful — but not militarily, as the great democratic "freedom fighters." That image was concocted purely for the consumption of the American press, public, and Congress. The Contras were successful in the only true purpose for which they were instituted—

Continued on next page

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# Nicaragua

Continued from previous page

to make the Nicaraguan people cry "uncle," — just as Ronald Reagan determined they would.

Given all this, it is astonishing that the FSLN, which is not a coalition party, won a solid 41 percent of the vote. All these factors taken together seem to indicate that Nicaraguans still stand behind their revolution, but that they want an end to U.S. aggression and its effects on their economy.

The U.S. press, of course, rode the Chamorro bandwagon early on. Editorials in recent months gave the impression that a Sandinista victory was unthinkable if the election was truly free. In almost conspiratorial uniformity, the U.S. press represented the February 25th event as "the first free and fair election in Nicaragua's history," essentially blacklisting the 1984 election in which the Sandinistas won 67 percent of the vote — elections which were deemed fair and legitimate by all international observers, except the U.S. government.

UNO, anticipating another Sandinista victory, was busy prior to the election setting in motion vehicles to discredit the results. UNO rhetoric during the course of the campaign hammered home the notion that the FSLN could only win through fraud. When a campaign rally in the town of Masatepe erupted in violence, UNO blamed the Sandinistas, but it was the Sandinista campaign office and two of their vehicles that were destroyed.

Additionally, reports from the countryside

filtered in that the Contras were involved in their own get-out-the-vote activities. Campesinos in the outlying provinces were reportedly threatened by Contra patrols. In some instances, campesinos were told that their votes were not really secret, and the Contras would come back and punish any who did not support UNO at the polls — this according to a report published by APSNICA, a solidarity group which offers technical assistance in reconstruction efforts inside Nicaragua. "We must do everything possible so that the campesinos vote for UNO. And if they resist, we must threaten them with death," so said a former Contra leader, repeating the orders he received from his superiors.

Congress, for the most part, was swift to welcome the new government. Members who previously only expended money to make war on Nicaragua, suddenly displayed an interest in sending constructive funds. "It will take big bucks," stated Sen. Bob Dole (R-KS), himself a strong supporter of the Contras. Last year President Bush promised to end the five-year embargo against Nicaragua if UNO won the presidency. Liberals in Congress will be positing the election results as the appropriate context in which to end the embargo, and demobilize the Contras. Some, like Rep. Edward Feighan (D-OH), were not happy about the way the U.S. conducted itself during the election campaign: "It is a sad day when the most powerful democracy in the world decides that we are so threatened by an impoverished nation of three million people that we feel obligated to buy an election."

The coming months bring enormous challenges as Nicaraguans come to grips with the tasks now laid before them. Among some of

the key issues: how will the Contras be repatriated back into Nicaraguan society? What will UNO do about the size and composition of the current Nicaraguan army? How will the army and the government relate to each other? What will be the fate of the social priorities set under the FSLN, especially land reform? There are already indications that UNO is prepared to impose even harsher austerity measures on the country in order to qualify for U.S. and other international loans. There are also rumors that Contras will receive land titles. So far, UNO has promised to uphold the confiscation and redistribution of Somoza's land holdings; but appears open to considering returning other confiscated land.

There is also concern over whether Mrs. Chamorro can actually govern the country. She has no political experience, and demonstrates little grasp of the complexity of the issues that beset her. When asked to elaborate on her plans or to answer technical questions, Mrs. Chamorro routinely defers to the advisors who accompany her everywhere, and who flank her during interviews. "She's a good listener," a U.S. State Department official was quoted recently as saying. Is Mrs. Chamorro then to be nothing more than a motherly figurehead for the powerful interests that backed her candidacy?

**ACTION:** Call or write your senators and representatives today to demand that the U.S. normalize its relations with Nicaragua. Especially ask that the trade embargo be lifted, and that the U.S. demand an immediate demobilization of the Contras.

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



## Contact Your Representatives

**President George Bush**  
The White House  
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

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

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

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# Arms Control After the End of the Cold War

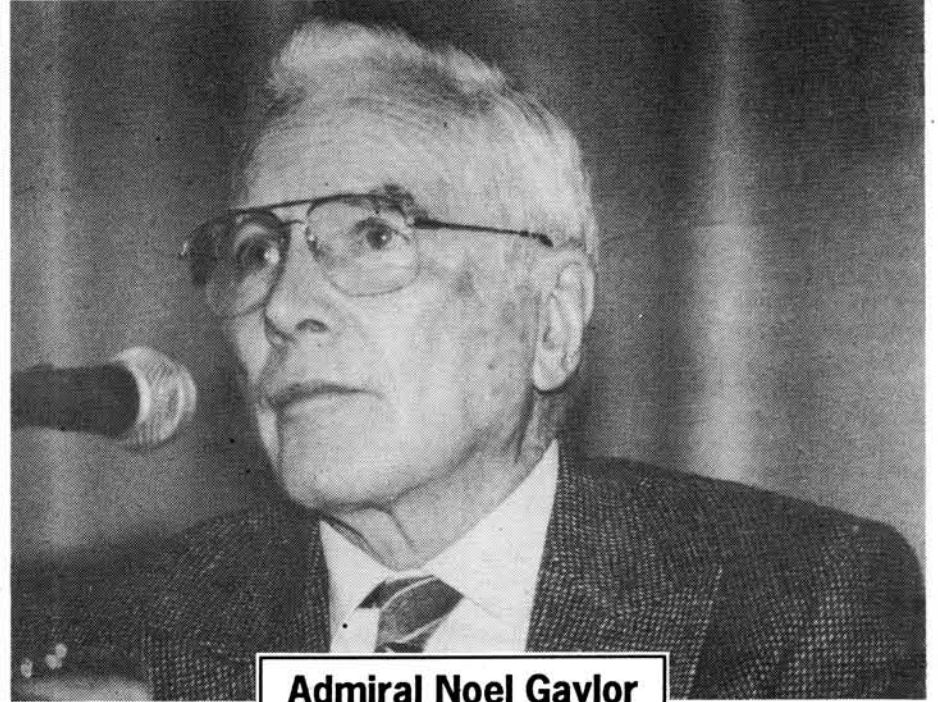
A panel of scientists, former military officials, and nuclear policy experts discussed "Arms Control after the End of the Cold War" at U.C. Santa Cruz on January 23rd. Below are excerpts from the talk.



**Hans Bethe**

Nobel Laureate in physics and former group leader of the Theoretical Division of the Manhattan Project

"There have been tremendous changes in the Soviet Union and changes also, even greater changes, in East Europe. None of us could have predicted them. Five years ago, we didn't know there would be changes in the Soviet Union. One year ago we could not have foreseen the changes in Eastern Europe. These changes are greater than anything since the Second World War and we should recognize that. Everybody should recognize that... Many people still don't want to believe that Soviet Russia has changed. They demand ever new proof. This, they think, is being cautious. In my opinion it is extremely dangerous... It is important to realize that we have witnessed an enormous change and to act accordingly."



**Admiral Noel Gaylor**

U.S. Navy-Ret., former commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet and former director of the National Security Agency

"This is a time of fast-breaking change. It's a time of unequalled opportunity — a time for us to catch the brass ring..."

"What is the rationale given for nuclear weapons? Do they have political usefulness? Have they enabled us to twist the arm of the Soviets? Have they prevented war? They clearly have done neither of these things... Do these weapons have military usefulness? In my judgement, they do not. There is such a thing as a nuclear deterrent. You can deter nuclear attack with your own nuclear weapons and nuclear plans, but to try to build that nuclear deterrent leads to competitive nuclear armament, and thus to the creation of a danger far greater than that which you are trying to protect against. Basically, there is no sensible military scenario in which one can find a use for nuclear weapons."

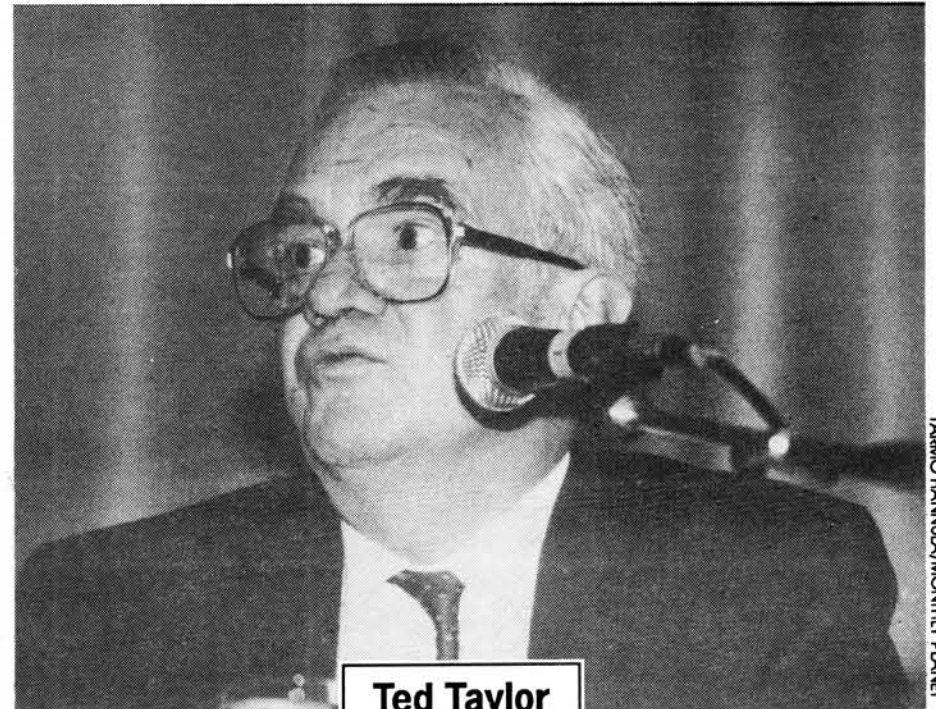


**Ambassador George Bunn**

Former general counsel of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

"I have been watching arms control and relations with the Soviet Union since I was a graduate student in physics more than 40 years ago and there has not been, in my lifetime, another time when the opportunities are as great as they are now..."

"By reducing our reliance on nuclear weapons, we make a good example for those countries that might have an appetite for nuclear weapons... The problem of preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons — to try and inhibit those countries that now have some from using them, trying to get them to go down [in numbers of weapons] — is a very important one. We have a treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which may not be continued after 1995 unless we are able to take very great cuts in our nuclear weapons."



**Ted Taylor**

Former Los Alamos nuclear weapons designer and former deputy director of the U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency

"[A] cooperative project which is crying to be dealt with is to clean up the nuclear wastes that have been associated with the nuclear weapon production facilities in the United States, the Soviet Union, France, China, and the United Kingdom. The cost of doing that, and the difficulty of doing that — I think most people who have looked at it agree — is going to be bigger, in cost and difficulty, than making the plutonium and the tritium for the weapons in the first place. We've got to get cracking with that. There is no clear technically and politically acceptable solution to what to do with these wastes, not just from military production but also from power production. The wastes are not going to go away. They're out there, and it's a total mess. We better clean it up, and I can think of no better candidate for an immediate project for intensive, intimate cooperation between people of the United States and the Soviet Union than to get out there and clean up this mess."



# 'Stop Nuclear Testing: Voices for Peace' Tour Visits Santa Cruz

by Bill Pratt

Over two hundred people packed Oakes room 105 at UCSC February 18 to hear four speakers representing the increasingly broad worldwide coalition of environmentalists, indigenous people, and peace activists working to put an end to the nuclear arms race. Speaking as part of the 'Stop Nuclear Testing: Voices for Peace and Self Determination' tour were Pauline Esteves, an elder from the Western Shoshone Nation; Kairat Umarov, a Soviet writer and grassroots peace activist; Starhawk, a prominent San Francisco author, feminist and anti-nuclear activist; and Katya Komisaruk, a Berkeley woman paroled February 9 after serving over two years in prison for destroying a computer used to target nuclear weapons.

The event, organized by the Bay Area Peace Test and coordinated locally by the Lockheed Action Collective/Stop First Strike Santa Cruz, offered a unique combination of information and inspiration to move people into action. The tour is presently continuing along its route through 25 communities in nine western states, and will end at the Nevada Test Site for American Peace Test's March 29-April 2 nonviolent direct action and peace encampment. The Nevada Desert Experience's April 8-15 Lenten Holy Week events will officially conclude the tour. At the same time, members of the "Nevada Movement" (named in solidarity with North American activists) will demonstrate at the Soviet nuclear test site in the region of Kazakhstan, extending the call for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and drawing attention to the deployment of the first strike Trident II missile, scheduled for March 31.

Both Esteves and Umarov represent the native peoples across the world whose land rights, environment and health have been blatantly violated for decades by nuclear weapons testing. Esteves is a member of the National Council of the Western Shoshone, who have lived for thousands of years in the Southwest's Great Basin area, including what is now the Nevada Test Site. Under the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley, the Shoshone retain legal stewardship of the land. President Harry Truman created the test site in 1951 by executive order, in violation of the treaty. Since then, over 700 tests have occurred, and before the Partial Test Ban treaty of 1963, ra-



Katya Komisaruk

dioactive fallout from above-ground testing routinely blanketed the area. Underground testing continues to devastate the Shoshone's sacred land, and they have suffered untold damage to their health, including birth defects, cancer, and numerous deaths.

"While the United States government was aware of the health hazards posed to the people living downwind from the test site, they failed to provide adequate protection for the inhabitants of this area during the operation of the testing program...the inhabitants of this area merely became guinea pigs in a deadly experiment," Esteves told an enthusiastic audience.

Esteves also explained that the U.S. Congress attempted to compensate the Shoshone by appropriating \$26 million in 1979 for their 24 million acres of land, approximately \$1 per acre. The money has remained untouched,

because the Shoshone are unwilling to give up their land for any price. Since 1986, the Western Shoshone National Council has issued permits to anti-nuclear activists at the test site, with the strategy of using their arrests to demonstrate the hypocrisy of the U.S. government accusing persons of trespass on land that it legally does not own. Over 10,000 permits have been issued since 1986; among the thousands of activists arrested at the test site, only a handful have been prosecuted. According to Esteves, an implicit recognition of the Western Shoshone land title has played an important role in the federal authorities' decisions to not pursue more of these cases in court.

The violation of Shoshone land rights fits into a broader pattern of the exploitation of native people's resources across the world. Raymond Yowell, a Western Shoshone

leader, has said "We cannot help but see that the United States and other nuclear powers are testing their most destructive weapons on other people's lands. We have a map of the world showing how all atomic and nuclear tests have been conducted on the territory of native peoples who cannot prevent the larger and more technologically powerful nations from doing this to them."

The Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan has also suffered the impact of nuclear testing at the Soviet Semipalatinsk site. The multinational ethnic minorities of the region have been directly affected by radiation from the tests; studies show that average life expectancy of the area has decreased by almost four years during the last decade, and mortality levels twice exceed birth rates. Umarov represents a young but strong movement that has emerged in the last year to demand a closure of the site and an end to all nuclear testing. On February 12 and 17, 1989, an underground nuclear test accidentally released radioactive gas into the atmosphere. Ten days later, the well-known Kazakh writer O. Suleymenov appeared on Soviet television where he had been expected to read poetry. Instead, he delivered a statement against nuclear testing and called for a mass meeting the next day. Over 5,000 people showed up for the birth of what has come to be called the "Nevada Movement," named in solidarity with North American activists. It is the largest peace movement in Soviet history and one of many new grassroots organizations that have flourished there in recent years.

In an international appeal for action, Soviet activists stated, "No defense reasons can justify the silent nuclear war of the government against its own people. Let the fate of millions of living people not depend on the solution of those who sit in their [government] cabinets. Only by uniting our efforts may we, the people, help ourselves survive in this still green world." With this sentiment in mind, according to Umarov, the Nevada Movement has organized demonstrations of up to 10,000 people and collected the signatures of two million people in Kazakhstan who support banning nuclear testing. The Kazakh Writer's Union, to which Umarov belongs, has coordinated the movement, drawing broad support from people of different ethnic, religious and class backgrounds.

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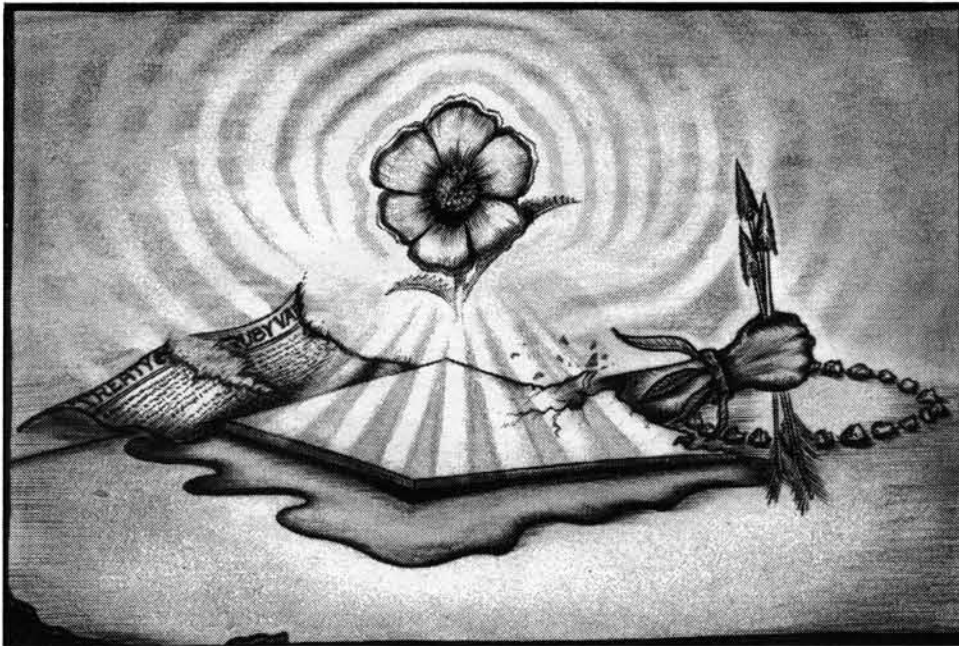
Among them are farmers and others who derive their living from the contaminated land, as well as miners in the region who have vowed to strike if tests are not halted.

These efforts, it appears, have already led to a significant reduction in Soviet testing. "Before our organization was formed," Umarov said, "18 tests were scheduled for 1989, but only eight actually occurred. Also due to our existence, the power of the tests was reduced. The world-wide acceptable strength is 150 kilotons. Yet no test was more powerful than 75 kilotons."

Umarov and others are currently organizing an international conference to discuss banning nuclear weapons tests and closing the Soviet site. They have invited prominent scientists, nuclear test lab workers and peace activists with diverse perspectives. The Nevada Movement is also working with other international groups in anticipation of the Test Ban Treaty Conference to be held January 8, 1991, in New York or Geneva. There, 118 countries will vote on whether to expand the 1963 Partial Test Ban treaty to a Comprehensive Test Ban. The U.S., United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. hold veto power over the decision. The U.S.S.R. supports an

the Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, where U.S. nuclear weapons are designed, and was inspired by the direct disarmament actions of the Plowshares activists in the early 1980's. Katya's action was one of over two dozen in which people have attempted to actually dismantle nuclear weapons systems.

In her talk, Katya underplayed the drama of her two-hour excursion at the base, which she managed to leave undetected before hitchhiking to San Francisco, where she called a press conference and turned herself in. At her trial, where she was represented by noted lawyer Leonard Weinglass, Katya argued that the United States' efforts to achieve a nuclear first-strike capability were illegal under federal and international law. She pointed to the Nuremberg Principles, signed by the United States following World War II after the trials of Nazi war criminals, which oblige citizens to resist their government's preparations for an illegal war of aggression or genocide. The judge, however, granted a prosecution motion to limit testimony to the question of whether or not she had committed the crimes of sabotage and destruction of government property. She was unable to explain her motives or to discuss anything related to



CHRISTOPHER PALERMO/MONTHLY PLANET

amendment, while the United States plans to veto.

Umarov alluded to this situation, discussing the Soviet's 1986-87 moratorium on testing, and admonished U.S. activists to "fight for peace all over the world, but in your own home first. If you stop nuclear testing here, it will be much easier for the Soviet Union to stop."

Umarov's plea, and Esteves' reminder to the audience of the responsibility they had as the "descendants, directly or indirectly" of the immigrants who first took Shoshone land was reinforced dramatically when Katya Komisaruk spoke. The 28-year-old former UC Berkeley business student had been paroled just nine days earlier after serving over two years of a five-year prison sentence for destroying parts of the NAVSTAR computer at Vandenberg Air Force Base in 1987. Using a hammer, crowbar and electric drill, she dismantled the computer, which provides the sophisticated guidance and pinpoint accuracy for first-strike nuclear weapons like the Trident II.

Katya's decision to act came after several years of involvement with peace activism. She had participated in the Livermore Action Group's nonviolent resistance campaigns at

NAVSTAR, first strike, the Nuremberg Principles or other provisions of international law. Expert witnesses, including Robert Aldridge, a former Trident engineer, Michio Kaku, a preeminent nuclear physicist, and Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general, were also forbidden to testify. After a short stay in a Los Angeles jail, Katya was transferred to Camp Geiger, a minimum security prison near Spokane, Washington. An appeal was denied.

Emphasizing that while many people may not be able to make the kind of commitment to peacemaking that she did, Katya expressed her frustration with more conventional channels of political activity. "Writing our representatives and voting doesn't seem to work," she said. "The arms manufacturers are developing more and more ways to kill people and are selling them to the government...there is so much profit tied up in this that we're really outclassed in terms of dollar power, she pointed out. "What do you do? Well, when you don't have capital, you make up for it with labor," she concluded.

Starhawk chose to focus on providing a sense of what it is like to do actions at the Nevada Test Site by reading excerpts from her journal. She recounted a backcountry action in which she participated at the test site

## Upcoming Test Site Actions

The American Peace Test (APT) has scheduled its major annual action in Nevada for March 29-April 2. The "Decade To Disarm: Global Action To End The Arms Race" will occur simultaneously with a major demonstration at the Soviet Union's Semipalitinsk nuclear test site. Additional actions are planned in Europe. Besides extending the demand for a Comprehensive Test Ban, these events of protest and resistance will coincide with the planned March 31 deployment of first-strike Trident II missiles onto U.S. submarines in King's Bay, Georgia.

With decreased funding and national staff from previous years, organizing responsibilities for the Nevada action have fallen more strongly on regional and local affiliates of APT. Strongly coordinated, decentralized efforts from groups across the country promise to make for another successful demonstration. The 'Voices For Peace and Self Determination' tour is the Bay Area Peace Test's major effort in this regard, and the Lockheed Action Collective/Stop First Strike Santa Cruz is busy organizing locally. The Test Site Subcollective meets every Thursday from 6-7 p.m., followed by a regular meeting. Meetings are free and open to all. A nonviolence preparation, which all participants new to direct action are encouraged to attend, will be held from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, March 25, at the Loudon Nelson Center. A pre-action community orientation meeting will take place from 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m. on Saturday, March 17 on the UCSC campus. Call Bill at 426-1062 for details on either event. Car pools to the action are also being coordinated; any drivers with space, or people looking for a ride, can call John at 426-8936.

with her affinity group several years ago. Since the Diablo Canyon blockades of the late 1970's, Starhawk has applied her pagan ritual techniques to anti-nuclear activism and worked within the movement to create non-authoritarian group structures and facilitate consensual decision-making processes. She is the author of three books, including *Dreaming the Dark: Magic, Sex and Politics*, and is currently at work on a novel.

"Nuclear war is already happening at the test site. Here we face the ongoing desecration of the sacred. Here the lines are drawn and the contrasts are clear. What is it going to really take? For this wild land is so powerful, yet it is not powerful enough to prevent its own rape and desecration," she read.

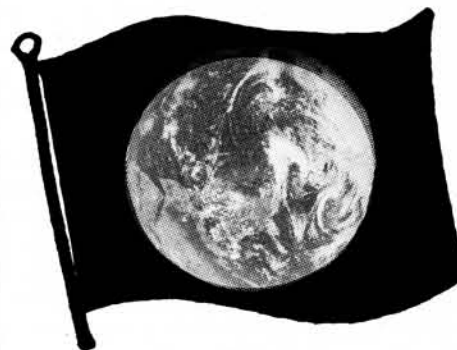
She told of walking into the test site with her affinity group and circling up on a hilltop. "Our ritual is fluid, intuitive, wild; we chant and sing...We call back the birds and the insects, the seeds, the animal life; we weave a web of yarn and leave crystals on the hill. A helicopter circles us like a giant wasp before flying off. Darkness begins to fall...we begin walking over the desert, chanting 'we are the power in everyone.' We walk for a long time, the dark land and starry sky pressing over us like two giant hands. We see lights behind us, hear the labored engine of the dune buggy. They are coming for us. We keep walking, although the thought does flash across my mind that there are only one

or two of them and twelve of us. Is it against the nonviolence guidelines, I ask, to take hostages?"

In closing, Starhawk addressed the question all direct actionists consider — have we accomplished anything? "We have strengthened our community, our bonds with each other, mounted opposition to the tests, interfered with some, perhaps, and caused the government to reveal the force necessary to support the tests. But any action, like any act of magic, is in some sense an act of faith. If, by embodying what we want to happen we somehow shift the fabric of reality, chip away at the structures of consciousness that support the violence, add some strength to the forces of creation that may yet shape the future, maybe we have already saved the world several times without knowing it. Maybe we will continue to save it again and again until the latent power of the hills, the tipis, the animal and human bodies and spirit prevail over the bombs. I have seen the desert in bloom, the flower that emerges from the barest hint of water, and I know that the power of life will rise stubborn and persistent to be renewed. May our actions be the wind that brings the rain."

*Bill Pratt is an activist with Lockheed Action Collective/Stop First Strike Santa Cruz and a teaching assistant at UC Santa Cruz.*

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# Creating the New Society in Eastern Europe

by Martha Henderson

A recent cartoon showed a newscaster saying, "This just in from Eastern Europe...Uh, forget that. This just in from Eastern Europe..." On his desk was a stack of news bulletins, each discarded and replaced by a new one before it was even read.

Many people are asking why the change is happening now, and why so quickly. The news media often treat dramatic events as if they suddenly emerged from a vacuum, and too often focus exclusively on the personalities at the top.

Instead, one could reasonably ask why the changes took so long to happen, since desires for more democratic freedoms and better standards of living have long been repressed. Analysts repeatedly point to Gorbachev's influence, and the pressure on communist rulers resulting from economic collapse.

Yet the role of grassroots movements in creating an alternative voice and even alternative institutions has been largely overlooked. Although they seemed hopelessly



Vaclav Havel, former dissident playwright, now president of Czechoslovakia.

weak when compared to their totalitarian governments, these movements kept pressing for democratic reforms. They earned high moral credibility with the public, which has

proven essential in their transition to new governments.

Yet the impact of grassroots groups and the potential for change was not always clear. Conservative scholars of totalitarianism always asserted that such governments were immune to pressure from below. Participants in grassroots movements held no illusions that their actions would necessarily force their governments to change, yet they made a fundamental choice about how to live in an oppressive society.

Vaclav Havel, playwright and current president of Czechoslovakia, contrasts the demoralization of conforming to the "post-totalitarian" communist system by "living within the lie" with the power of recapturing one's own identity by choosing to "live within the truth," in his essay "The Power of the Powerless." He writes, "If the main pillar of the system is living a lie, then it is not surprising that the fundamental threat to it is living the truth. This is why it must be suppressed more severely than anything else...every free expression of life indirectly threatens the post-totalitarian system politically, including forms of expression to which, in other social systems, no one would attribute any potential political significance, not to mention explosive power."

Groups that sprang from this need to "live within the truth," such as the Czechoslovakian human rights group Charter 77, did not derive their power from conventional sources such as large memberships or important government posts, nor did they seek political power in the traditional sense.

As Havel explains, "The confrontation between 1,000 Chartists and the post-totalitarian system would appear to be politically hopeless. This is true, of course, if we look at it through the traditional lens of the open political system, in which, quite naturally, every political force is measured chiefly in terms of the positions it holds on the level of real power.

"For the time being, it is impossible to say with any precision what impact the appearance of Charter 77, its existence, and its work has had in the hidden sphere, and how the Charter's attempt to rekindle civic self-awareness and confidence is regarded there. Whether, when, and how this investment will eventually produce dividends in the form of specific political changes is even less possible to predict. But that, of course, is all part of living within the truth. As an existential solution, it takes individuals back to the solid ground of their own identity; as politics it throws them into a game of chance where the stakes are all or nothing."

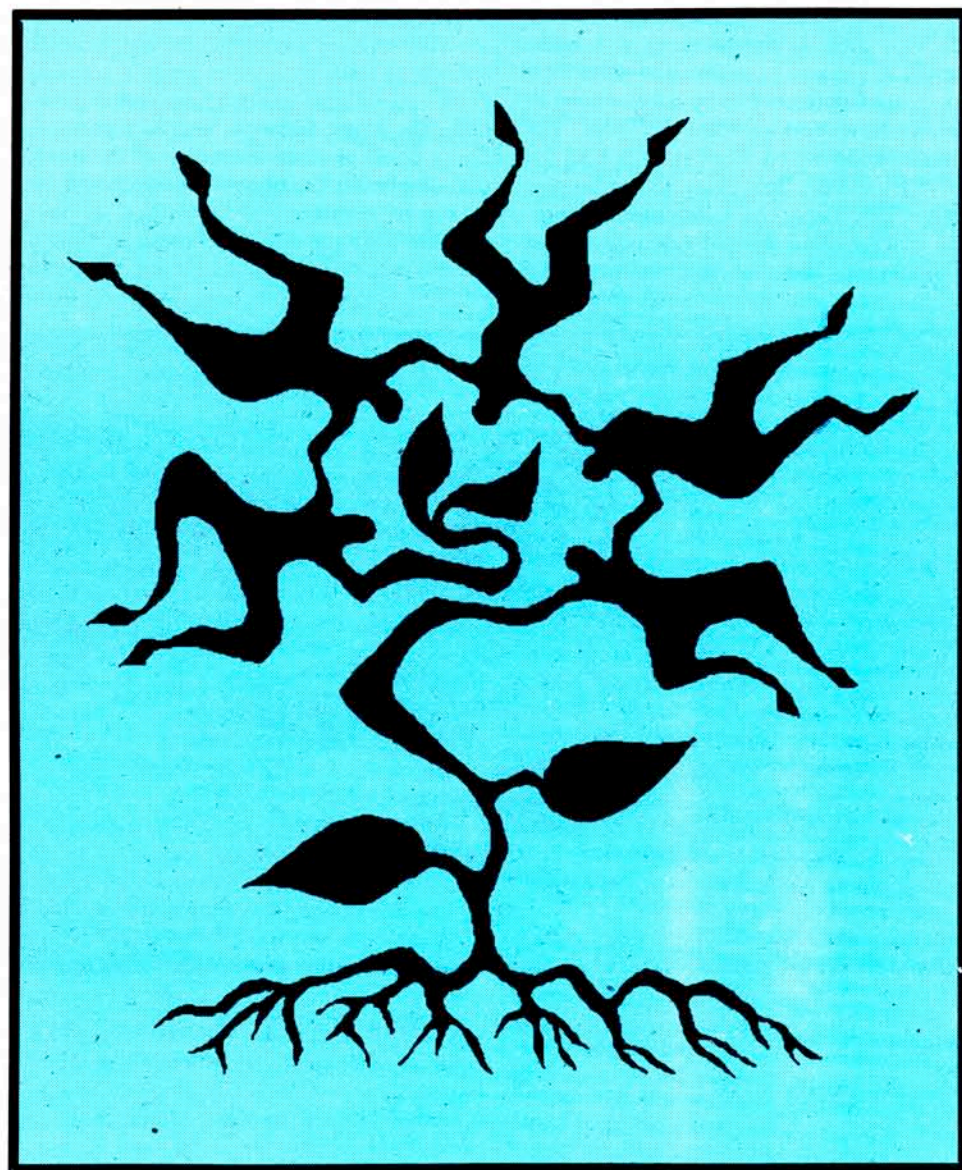
It is now clear that years of work by Charter 77 and its counterparts in other Eastern European countries have indeed produced remarkable dividends. Nevertheless, the revolutionary changes of the late 1980's surprised many, just as the founding of Charter 77 surprised the Czechoslovakian government in 1977, as Havel describes below.

"Seen from the outside, and chiefly from the vantage point of the system and its power structure, Charter 77 came as a surprise, as a bolt out of the blue. It was not a bolt out of the blue, of course, but that impression is understandable, since the ferment that led to it took place in the 'hidden sphere,' in that

semi-darkness where things are difficult to chart or analyze."

The revolutions in Eastern Europe also seemed to have appeared out of the blue. Yet while the speed of change in Czechoslovakia, for example, surprised even the participants, the groundwork had been quietly laid over the years by thousands of individuals distancing themselves from the system, and

Gorbachev to come forth). Once it became clear that Soviet power was no longer going to prop up the Eastern European regimes, their fall was inevitable. British essayist Timothy Garton Ash summed it up neatly: "In Poland it took ten years, in Hungary ten months, in East Germany ten weeks and in Czechoslovakia it took ten days." The Czechoslovaks credit the Poles and the Hungarians for pav-



RUTH RICHARDS/MONTHLY PLANET

by groups such as Charter 77 speaking out for fundamental human rights.

The best-known of the independent movements is Solidarity, the mass-based Polish trade union movement which had no counterpart in Eastern Europe. Solidarity opened up political space that allowed the union and a huge network of independent institutions to operate quasi-legally. Ten years of Solidarity work led the way for revolutions throughout the region. When Solidarity forced the Jaruzelski government to join them in negotiations which led to free elections in 1989, and when it became clear that the Soviets would not intervene, the balance of power changed fundamentally.

Gorbachev has exerted an enormously positive influence, and receives credit for this in Eastern Europe. Yet the sustained pressure for change came from below, in partial contrast to the situation in the Soviet Union (although it is likely that dissident movements helped create the political climate that allowed

ing the way, but they took special inspiration from the East Germans, who also lived under a rigid government which, it seemed, would never give up power.

Before the revolutions, the independent groups generally focused their efforts on opening up space for a civic life not monopolized by the dictates of communist rulers — space for everything from independent musical and cultural activities to freedom of speech and nonviolent assembly. But East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia have entered an entirely new era, and the challenge of creating a whole new society is both exhilarating and sobering.

Many people watched television scenes of the Berlin Wall being opened or mass rallies in Wenceslas Square in Prague with amazement. Few of us have experienced such rapid and positive changes in our societies. Yet creating a new society poses enormous obstacles. The four Eastern European countries all have struggled or are still struggling to establish

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# n Europe



MARTHA HENDERSON

The site in Wenceslas Square where young Jan Palach immolated himself in 1969 to protest the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia has now become a shrine to Palach and other Czech martyrs. People constantly come to light candles or leave flowers at the site where, a year ago in January, Vaclav Havel was arrested for trying to place a wreath on this spot.

election laws and political parties. Many democratic rights have yet to be codified in law, and a whole new body of legislation must be written and approved.

The economies of these countries all need dramatic reform to compensate for years of neglect. Old, inefficient and highly-polluting heavy industries must be modernized or phased out. Many East Europeans assert that you can't have a democracy without a democratic economy, which for them means the freedom to have private businesses and farms.

Yet it remains to be seen whether the new governments will be able to address the economic dislocation of workers without creating mass, long-term unemployment. Most

vast stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction. This is not just a matter of reducing troop and weapons levels, but of demilitarizing relations between countries and abolishing military blocs. Many now believe that it is necessary and possible to create new security arrangements to replace dangerous and outmoded Cold War structures.

These are just a few of the major tasks to be undertaken in Europe as the continent transforms itself. Overcoming divisions in Europe is not just a task for governments, even new and revitalized governments. Rather, it is the job of civil society, of citizens organized through new institutions. Addressing these problems will require great

*"In Poland it took ten years, in Hungary ten months, in East Germany ten weeks and in Czechoslovakia it took ten days."*

people say they are willing to endure some additional hardship as the price of modernization, but history has shown that severe economic strain can easily lead to adoption of harsh authoritarian measures, often accompanied by severe ethnic and racial strife.

Thus, economic reform may be the most important task facing Eastern Europe. It remains to be seen whether it will be implemented in a way that protects the interests of all the society's members, which is probably the best way of protecting the newly-won democratic freedoms.

There is also an unprecedented opportunity to demilitarize Europe and remove the

creativity and the active participation of both citizens and governments.

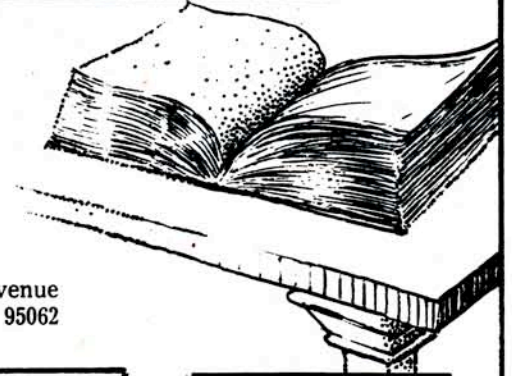
The United States also has a role to play. It is the responsibility of citizens here to help shape constructive policies to protect the fledgling democracies of Eastern Europe, and to protect this moment of history in which societies are eager for new relations and for major reductions in military forces. The changes that have happened so far are thrilling, but still quite fragile.

Martha Henderson is Co-Director of Humanitas International in Menlo Park.

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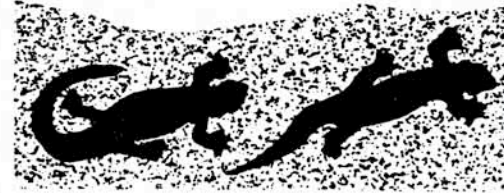
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# A Personal Look at Czechoslovakia's "Velvet Revolution"

An Interview with Jan Urban  
by Martha Henderson

Only six months ago I was in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, when the country was in an entirely different political era than it is today. I work with Humanitas International Human Rights Committee, and we had invited a group of human rights activists to Humanitas President Joan Baez' concert there, to the dismay of the organizers of the government-sponsored music festival.

Among our guests that night was playwright Vaclav Havel. Little did I imagine that within months he would become the President of Czechoslovakia, as a result of the nonviolent revolution — the "velvet revolution," as the Czechoslovaks called it. It was fascinating for me to sit with him through the concert (as an international "bodyguard" in hopes of discouraging the police from arresting him for being there) and to see the kind of respect he commanded — even so far from his home town of Prague. Czechoslovakia is fortunate to have the kind of moral

leadership and trust that he brings to the office.

Jan Urban is a signatory of Charter 77 and has been active for years with Charter and other human rights groups such as VONS, the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted. He was a founder of the independent East European News Agency. Like many politically active Czechoslovaks, Jan for years was employed as a manual laborer, a bricklayer, which he now has given up because he has "no time." He now "works 20 hours a day as a Civic Forum worker." He is 46 and lives in Prague.

Martha Henderson: Thinking back to November 17, when people came out into the streets of Prague, did you have the feeling then that that was going to cause a major change?

Jan Urban: I hadn't been in Prague for three weeks, and my wife and I had the feeling that we came back to a completely dif-

ferent city. We could feel the tension growing, and it was completely different with the changes in East Germany. Something was in the air. Everybody knew that on the 17th, the students had the first officially allowed demonstration, and there was a general feeling that it could be a turning point. No one expected that it would end with bloodshed, but it did. Everybody felt that this was a moment when we could not be silent anymore. We have to say openly, "It is enough."

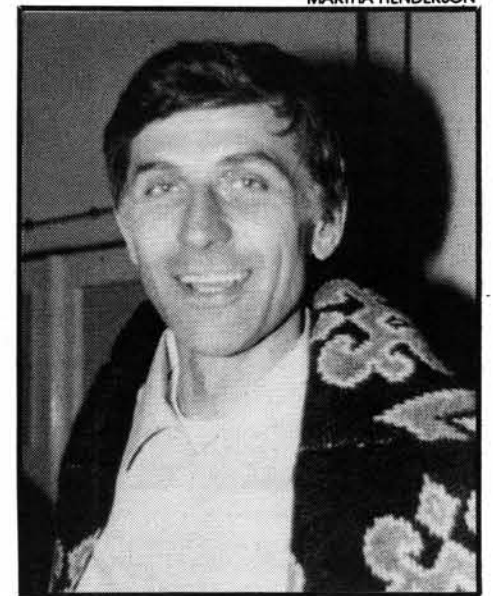
MH: Do you think that the brutality influenced some of the more moderate Communist Party members?

JU: Not so much the brutality of the police as the strong and mass opposition to this — the mass uprising, the student strike and the pressure from below, theater strike and Civic Forum pressure. They understood very quickly that they have to change the politics, that the old regime was lost. So those more moderate from the Communist Party decided to change sides.

MH: Was the student strike which followed [on November 20] the turning point?

JU: Everything went very fast and it was not only the student strike, but also the theater strike, and immediately after that the birth of Civic Forum. It gave the structure to the uprising, because it was all over the country, all of the theaters and all of the faculties. Because the theaters went on strike, we were able to use them for discussions in the evenings. It gave a sort of nationwide net, not only in the big cities. This made it successful.

MH: We in the West saw pictures of Wenceslas Square in Prague filled with people — just an incredible sight. What was it like for you, after so many years of working for change?



MARTHA HENDERSON

Jan Urban

JU: It was so beautiful because, just on the 18th I had to run from my flat over the rooftops because my flat was surrounded by the state police. I had to hide for four days, and within those four days, I saw the situation changing so fast, the unbelievable scene of hundreds of thousands of people in the Centrum of the city. Suddenly I understood that we were the winning side.

MH: Where were you when it was announced that the Politburo had resigned [on November 24]?

JU: I was in the Magic Lantern, which is the name of a theater which was "the heart of the revolution," as they call it here. At the moment when it was announced, we had just had a press conference with foreign journalists. I ran downstairs with a bottle of champagne and a few glasses and brought it to the

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scene. It was a miraculous moment.

**MH:** *There was an incredible photograph of Havel and [former President] Alexander Dubcek after the news was announced.*

**JU:** Yes, well I was two meters behind them! [laughs] When one is lucky, you get one such moment in life. When you are very lucky, you get two or three. This was one of them. And we were just crying with happiness. Havel was able to say only "Long Live Free Czechoslovakia!" That was all.

**MH:** *I remember having a similar thought last summer at the concert in Bratislava, of feeling very lucky to have had a moment like that in my life, although on a much smaller scale than what you have now experienced.*

**JU:** I just came from Bratislava [to attend] a congress of the Society Against Violence, and I was giving them regards from Civic Forum. Everybody remembers the Joan Baez concert in Bratislava and people say that it was in a way a turning point for them.

**MH:** *How is that so?*

**JU:** Because suddenly people saw the example of someone coming and daring to speak openly, sing for freedom, allowing [banned Slovak folk singer] Ivan Hoffman to come to the stage, greeting Vaclav Havel and people from Charter 77, speaking about political prisoners. They saw that it [the problem of political prisoners] exists. It's not just a rumor on Radio Free Europe. There is that small beautiful living woman and she comes all the way from the United States and who thinks it is so serious that she needed to speak out, to risk the troubles. And when they saw that the other side was not able to just pretend that nothing happened, that they made the mistake and switched off the microphones, it was a great victory for us. People remember it because it was an experience of a few thousand people feeling the same way about these problems.

**MH:** *How is your life different now on a day-to-day basis?*

**JU:** Well, I think we all remember the old

dissident times with longing because everything was so clear and simple, black and white. And life is so busy and different and more difficult now. We were really very good at being dissidents, but it is a completely different story now. We are not to destroy things,

zero point. We have to teach the people that citizens' activity is the only way to change things and that politics are not the dirty business of people who want to rule. What makes this dramatic and complicated is that we have to do these things very fast. But we hope that

people for policemen. I have to change myself a bit, I think.

**MH:** *What do you think the role of Charter 77 will be?*

**JU:** Charter 77 is based on human rights defense. I don't think that there is a country in the world which wouldn't need this kind of initiative. In dramatic times like we live in now in Czechoslovakia, there is a great possibility for injustice. What we have to do is change the whole system, and we have to change all the legislation, to make it compatible with the Helsinki Accords and Vienna Document, so there is lots of work for the groups like Charter 77.

**MH:** *Nonviolence seemed to be a very important part of the revolution.*

**JU:** It was the beginning and the end, it was everything. It was the most basic slogan of it. We said in the first moments of this uprising that the side who uses the violence is the old regime, and he who throws the first stone in a demonstration is a provocateur. And we shall win with nonviolence. So when you think that there were hundreds of thousands of people in the streets in a very dramatic moment, and there was not a single shop window broken, it makes me proud. When we found out that the police were not able to stop us, it was so easy. We told the people that nonviolence is our strategy, and it was enough. There were half a million people in the biggest demonstration. People just knew what was most needed, and it was nonviolence.



The Laterna Magica theater was called "the heart of the revolution" because in November it became the headquarters of the new Civic Forum coalition.

MARTHA HENDERSON

or regimes, we are to build something new, to construct. And this is always very difficult. But we have to do it fast. We have to think about compromises. We have to think about the future, which we didn't do before. We were not able to plan anything because it was too risky.

**MH:** *What do you think are the biggest challenges facing your country now?*

**JU:** The economy. After 50 years of ideologically-backed regimes politics as such are dead in this country. We have to start from

the wave of good will will go on for a while and will help to solve these problems.

**MH:** *Do you have a role in the new government? How do you describe what you are doing now?*

**JU:** My position is to refuse the posts! I myself don't intend to decide to do a political career. I want to first of all to learn to live a normal life because for 20 years, I learned to lie and to hide and before I start to work publicly, I think I have to learn to live a normal life, not to lie, not to take unknown



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# Santa Cruz County's Housing Crisis



by Terry Teitelbaum

**A**s part of the local Peace Economy Campaign, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze has started a research project on the impact of federal spending priorities on Santa Cruz County. The result will be a *Federal Impact Report* which will be published soon. The *Monthly Planet* will print a series of articles featuring some of the highlights of the Peace Economy Campaign research on unmet human needs including housing, childcare, hunger and healthcare.

The following article is part one of a story on the housing crisis. It describes the nature of this crisis both on the national level and right here in Santa Cruz County. Next month we'll examine what the federal response to this crisis has been and the prospects for a "peace dividend" for housing concerns.

Both nationally and locally, there is not enough affordable housing for those who need it. Average rents are taking a bigger and bigger bite out of each tenant's paycheck. While the housing crisis is obviously linked to an

increase in poverty in the last decade, millions of Americans today cannot find decent housing at any price. Consider these findings on housing availability and affordability excerpted from "The Low Income Housing Crisis and Homelessness: The Impact of Federal Policies 1981-1988" from the National Low Income Housing Coalition:

- [In 1988], one out of every three American families, about 32 million households, earned less than \$15,000 per year. One out of every four of these, or eight million families paid more than 60 percent of its income for rent. Overall, more than 90 percent of all renters paying more than half their income for rent earned less than \$15,000 per year, according to the Joint Center for Housing studies at Harvard University.

- Real median income among young, single-parent households with children fell by 34 percent between 1974 and 1987: from \$10,965 to \$7,271 in 1986 dollars. Meanwhile, gross rent burdens for the same families soared from 35 percent of income to 59 percent of income.

- Rent burdens among single female householders increased from an average of 38 percent in 1974 to 58 percent in 1986.

- Between 1978 and 1988, the average rent paid by young married couples rose from 17 percent to nearly 22 percent of income, a 30-percent boost.

Lack of available, affordable housing is a leading cause of homelessness. This may seem obvious to most, but it is a point well worth emphasizing to diminish the tempta-

tion to "blame the victim" when thinking about people without homes. In Santa Cruz County for example, the Shelter Project reports that 94 percent of those seeking housing assistance last year stated "eviction" as their reason for seeking shelter. A 1989 report from Housing Now, a coalition of over 100 national and local organizations working to address the affordable housing crisis, states that "The rising costs of housing and the decline in the stock of affordable housing have closed their grip on many poor people, resulting not only in homelessness, but decreased opportunities for returning to housing." While it is hard to ascertain a reliable figure for how many people are now homeless in this country, according to Housing Now, government estimates range from 250,000 to 650,000, while advocacy groups for the homeless believe it is a much higher number — up to three million.

Overall, the housing situation in Santa Cruz County is reflective of the national scene. When rental housing is available, the rents are out of reach for many families and individuals. As the number of rental housing

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## Peace Economy Campaign Research in Monterey County

Monterey County is part of the 16th Congressional District along with Santa Cruz County. This District is represented by Leon Panetta, chair of the House Budget Committee. Activists in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties are working together to educate Mr. Panetta about the state of unmet human needs in his district and to lobby him to take effective leadership in Congress to change federal spending priorities.

To that end, research has been done in both counties on human needs, focussing at first on four main areas: childcare, healthcare, housing, and hunger. The goal is to produce an impact report that shows how the lack of federal funding has crippled the ability of our local communities to meet these needs. The following is a report from UCSC interns Rich Gorton and Tim Kao who undertook the research project in Monterey County.

We began by meeting with Monterey County Supervisor Sam Karas to gather a list of agencies, names and numbers that we could call for information. Our next step was to develop a survey that we could use to make our interviews concise without sacrificing any depth. After looking through the research for Santa Cruz County, reading through impact reports from other parts of the country, and considering our objectives, we came up with a nine-question interview that took about 15 minutes to conduct. We knew that most of the people we were to speak with are very busy administrators who are doing their best to manage under-funded social programs.

So far we have conducted interviews with the Children's Community Services of Monterey County, Drug and Alcohol Abuse at the Monterey County Health Department, The Monterey County Aids Project, Census Data, Veteran's Services, Peninsula Outreach, Domestic Crisis Services, and Women, Infants and Children. We still have yet to talk with agency coordinators at Adult Services, Natividad Medical Center, Planning and Building, Children's Services International, Head Start, and the Department of Economic Opportunity in Sacramento.

The research shows that there are many local community needs not being met in Monterey County. For example, Joy Ruby of the Community AIDS Project noted that while there has been a 75 percent increase in the number of AIDS cases reported, the level of Federal funding has barely kept up with the rate of inflation. Community Outreach reported that while there are an estimated 2,000 homeless people in Monterey, there is only one shelter which can house 31 persons per night. Children's Services reports that over one-half of the low-income children who receive assistance are malnourished. Finally, the coordinator at Drugs and Alcohol told us that while 85 percent of all federal funds to fight drug and alcohol abuse go towards law enforcement, there is an average wait of 30 days to enter a federally-funded drug treatment program.

The research we have conducted so far is simultaneously encouraging and discouraging. It is discouraging because the statistics we are finding directly translate to various forms of real human suffering in our local communities. At the same time it is the awareness of this suffering that gives all of us involved in the Peace Economy Campaign the strength and inspiration to continue our efforts for a reordering of federal budget priorities.

units decline, more people are seeking emergency shelters or living in multi-family dwellings in crowded conditions. And the possibility of buying a home is virtually unthinkable for the average wage-earner in the county. The following data taken from a "Community Needs Assessment" produced by Santa Cruz County Head Start and materials provided by the Santa Cruz Community Housing Corporation highlights where we stand in our ability to meeting housing needs.

• The average price for a single family home in Santa Cruz County as of April 1989, was \$243,899. That was approximately 25 percent more than the three-bedroom home sold for just a year earlier, and 184 percent more than the purchase price for a similar house in 1978. Furthermore, most home buyers are required to make at least a \$50,000 down payment to buy an average three-bedroom home. Qualifying for a mortgage and making monthly house payments of \$1,400 to \$1,700 requires an annual income of \$58,000 to \$77,000. Currently, however, the average household income in Santa Cruz County is \$32,000 a year, according to the County Human Resources Agency.

• In 1988, typical rentals for a one- to two-bedroom apartment ranged from \$500 to \$800 per month. Typical rentals for a two- to three-bedroom house ranged from \$750 to \$1,500 per month. Yet the 1988 median family income for Santa Cruz County residents amounted to \$1,728 per month. Thus, a family of three paying \$900 each month for rent was spending 52 percent of its yearly income for housing. A household is considered to have affordable housing when it does not spend more than 30 percent of its gross income on housing costs.

• Lack of low-income housing is further illustrated by comparing the population in need to available housing. While there are approximately 17,652 poverty-level families in Santa Cruz County, there are about 2,840 (excluding units for seniors) low-income housing units county-wide. This mirrors national figures from a study conducted by the Low Income Housing Information Service, which found that there were 53 percent more low-income residents than units renting at affordable prices in 1985. This gap of four million units nationwide is 120 percent larger than it was in 1980.

The Housing Authority oversees government-funded housing programs assisting low-income families, elderly, and handicapped residents. Currently, the Housing Authority reports that they have a waiting list of over 7,000 names with a wait of four to six years. Once a family receives a voucher after this

eral initiatives have been characterized by programs which seem to meet immediate political demands with high rhetoric and anecdotal value, yet which offer no short- or long-term solution to the housing crisis we face as a nation today. This has been the state of affairs for several administrations, yet has

*Qualifying for a mortgage and making monthly house payments of \$1,400 to \$1,700 requires an annual income of \$58,000 to \$77,000. Currently, the average household income in Santa Cruz County is \$32,000 a year.*

wait, it takes the average family up to four months to find housing — if it finds it at all. Those families who don't find appropriate housing after exhausting all possibilities with extensions granted by the Housing Authority then are placed back at the bottom of the waiting list for another several-year wait.

As the housing crisis has become more severe, the population of homeless Santa Cruz County residents has increased. This past fiscal year, 700 members of families with children were served by the Shelter Project, an agency which provides emergency shelter and emergency rent assistance county-wide. Two hundred sixty-six of these children under the age of eleven. This is an increase of 84 percent from the 1986-87 fiscal year.

The United States has virtually no commitment to a housing policy which adequately addresses current and growing needs. Fed-

been most evident beginning with the Reagan years, and promises to continue during President Bush's term. Furthermore, Congress has done far less than it could have to address housing needs with its power of the purse. Now that the Cold War is over, housing advocates are lobbying hard for a piece of the peace dividend. Stay tuned until next month when the *Planet* will examine in depth how the federal government has failed to fulfill its responsibility in sheltering its people and the prospects for alleviating this real crisis in national security.

*Terry Teitelbaum is the Executive Director of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Thanks to Kai Siedenburg, Pam Elders, Arnie Fischman, Julie Aguiar, Rich Gorton and Paul Brindel for their contributions to this article.*

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# Nicaraguan Elections: Free and Fair?

by Skip Spitzer

On the morning of February 26, Nicaragua was stunned by news that opposition candidate Violeta Chamorro had defeated Sandinista president Daniel Ortega in the election. Polls had generally predicted a Sandinista victory by a substantial margin; over half a million Sandinista supporters had rallied in Managua only four days earlier; and opposition campaign propaganda was dwarfed by that of the Sandinistas. The Santa Cruz Nicaraguan election delegation tried to explain what had happened and what it meant.

Our delegation spent two weeks in Nicaragua. We traveled in the cities and in the countryside. We met with the Supreme Electoral Council, which oversaw the electoral process, and with political party members, community and mass organizations, other delegations, and the press. We read the papers, listened to the radio, and watched TV. What follows are preliminary answers to the questions we grappled with.

Were the elections fair, and were electoral laws followed? During the campaign, most accusations of illegality came from the right, which expected the main opposition challenger, the Union Nacional Opositora (UNO), to lose. Scrutiny by approximately 4000 international observers suggested that these allegations were overwhelmingly untrue.

The Sandinistas, known formally as the Sandinista Front of National Liberation (FSLN), expected to win and made few complaints. They could have raised at least two important issues regarding electoral law compliance. The first is Contra terrorism — the Santa Cruz delegation heard reports of more than 30 FSLN activists and supporters killed during the campaign. The second is “vote



This February 21st FSLN rally marked the end of the Sandinistas' electoral campaign. Foreign observers put the attendance figure at over 500,000.

buying” by the UNO. We heard numerous reports of payments of \$10-\$30 per vote, with considerably more promised if an entire district went UNO. The UNO campaign was extremely well-financed, yet we saw very little UNO campaign advertising. Where did the UNO money go?

What about the electoral laws themselves — are they fair? On one hand, Nicaragua is a model of representative democracy. There are few barriers to party formation and guaranteed access to national media. Watching Nicaraguans on national television freely debate their choices of economic and political systems, I wondered what my own society would

be like if campaign debates were not limited based on ability to pay. On the other hand, Nicaragua's electoral laws allow foreign campaign financing, which is illegal in most countries, including the U.S. Since 1984, the U.S. has pumped at least \$17.5 million into the opposition — over \$10 per voter. External support of this magnitude hardly creates a fair electoral contest.

Yet even full compliance with fair electoral laws is meaningless unless the environment is conducive to free expression of the people's will. For ten years, Nicaragua has been subject to foreign interference aimed at undermining Nicaraguan support for the FSLN. The U.S. organized, armed and directed Contra groups to terrorize the population and to force the Sandinistas to divert resources from development — U.S. operatives even directly attacked vital infrastructure.

International financing, critical for Nicaragua's small, externally-oriented economy, was blocked and a complete trade embargo imposed. The results are staggering: 30,000 dead, \$17 billion in direct and indirect economic damage, and incalculable human suffering. Additionally, George Bush promised to end the embargo (and clearly the war as well) — not if the elections are

fair, but if UNO should win. Under these circumstances, the Nicaraguan people could not choose between competing visions of society, only between an unjust war and a desperate peace.

The FSLN were confident of victory despite the cumulative effects of destabilization. Indeed, they viewed the elections as a means for ending that aggression, as well as a commitment to construction of a democratic society. The elections represented the last phase of the Sandinista's broad compliance with the 1987 Esquipulas II Central American peace plan, which called for democratization in the region and an end to external support of rebel groups seeking armed revolution. Given this framework and unprecedented observation by the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and Jimmy Carter's group of Freely Elected Heads of State, the FSLN had created circumstances that would have made further U.S. aggression difficult to maintain. Perhaps the Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan revolution would have finally won their larger struggle. Instead, overestimating the stamina of the people, they lost the crucial battle upon which their entire strategy depended.

So what is the outlook for the Nicaraguan revolution? The counterrevolution is at the door and moving into the house, but it won't feel much at home. On one hand, the UNO coalition won a majority of seats in Nicaragua's National Assembly. The executive branch of government is strong; for example, UNO can act through national ministries to set education policy and control the state media without confronting the Assembly.

On the other hand, the FSLN aims to “gobernar desde abajo” (govern from below). Despite its unexpected loss, the party appears united, sober and committed to defend the fruits of the revolution: social progress, a constitution of and for the people, participatory and representative forms of democracy, and independence and dignity. It remains the strongest single party, with 38 Assembly seats. While UNO holds 52 seats, it is a coalition of conflicting smaller parties. The largest block within UNO is the Conservative party, the second strongest party in the nation with only 18 seats.

The right must also contend with the Nicaraguan constitution. It embodies the principle

## What Should the Nicaraguan Solidarity Movement in the U.S. Do Now?

The following is the opinion of one member of the Santa Cruz delegation.

Anticipating a Sandinista victory, a witness from the Committee of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs told me, “We are at the very moment of victory.” That was what her husband and all of her children died for. Instead, it was a moment of defeat.

So what can we do? Solidarity is mutual support. We have supported an important project and we have learned from it — about ourselves, our struggles, and how our lives could be better. The solidarity movement must intensify its efforts to apply to our own society what we have learned, and still can learn, from the Nicaraguan experience. Nicaragua does indeed pose the threat of a good example. Ultimately, it will be these changes at home that lead to an end to imperialist foreign policy.

At the same time, our material, financial and moral support for Nicaragua (and elsewhere) must also be intensified. Now, however, our efforts must focus less on general development assistance and more on the new political struggles taking shape. We cannot expect real progress for the people of Nicaragua without the Nicaraguan Revolution. And we cannot expect the revolution to get back on track without the continued success of Nicaragua's revolutionary organizations of students, women, workers, campesinos, cultural workers, mothers, and so on. In particular, we must count on the continued success of the one social force in Nicaragua that has united the people and can return to power — the FSLN.

It was the FSLN who led the defeat of the Somoza dynasty, organized the literacy campaign, and reduced infant mortality faster than anywhere else on earth. It was the FSLN who reformed land tenure, instituted free health care, began the process of autonomy for indigenous peoples, helped create thousands of schools, and made possible significant advances against patriarchy. It was the FSLN who protected the people from the Contra, supported popular organizations and incorporated the people into the events that affected them, and created a remarkably democratic society.

The Nicaraguan people are no longer at that “very moment of victory.” We must support Nicaragua's revolutionary organizations and we must support the FSLN. Only these organizations can bring that moment back.

— Skip Spitzer



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members. This unique document is respected as the law of the land — indeed it is the basis for UNO's assumption of power. Furthermore, even if UNO were unified, the coalition would still be three votes short of the 60 percent needed to alter the constitution. That document will be interpreted by a Supreme Court comprised of justices selected by the FSLN and approved by the Assembly until 1993, when the current term ends.

The Sandinistas can also appeal to and mobilize Nicaragua's organized and politically conscious population. The day after the election, the FSLN rallied 70,000 supporters in a matter of hours. In Contrast, masses of enthusiastic UNO supporters were nowhere to be found.

Ultimately, the prospects for the revolution are unclear. The Sandinistas still have two months in office and the capacity to alter the constitution before the government changes hands. The Assembly is already passing laws to distribute state property to tens of thousands of people and popular organizations, and to prevent the new government from prosecuting Sandinistas for revolutionary activities. Additionally, there are important issues of transition in contention, such as the command structure of the army. There is a strong possibility that the FSLN will eventually return to power.

*The Santa Cruz delegation will continue to monitor events in Nicaragua, as will many others. If you would like more information or to have a speaker address your class, club, congregation, or organization, call the Coalition for Nicaragua at 458-0303.*

*Skip Spitzer is an activist and a graduate student in sociology at UC Santa Cruz.*

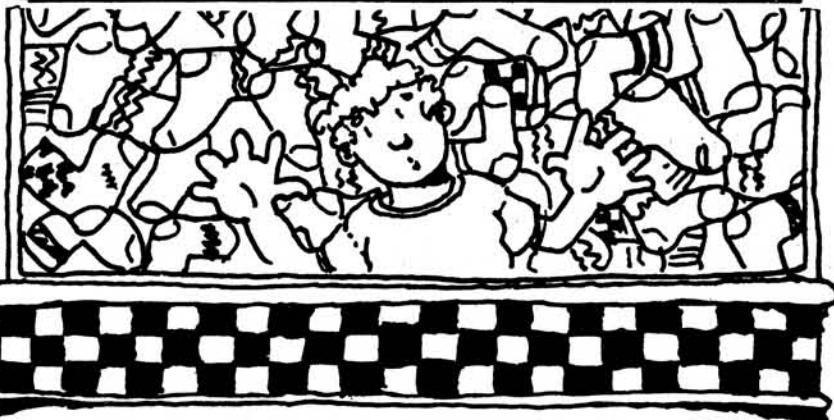
that "the needs of the poor have a prior claim on scarce resources." Among other things, the constitution guarantees economic justice, women's rights, ethnic rights, a mixed economy, the right to an education, health care, agrarian reform, social security, and housing. It was created in 1986 with popular participation and signed by 87 of 96 Assembly

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# PACEX—Why the Secrecy?

by Ruth Hunter

Operation PACEX (pronounced pack-ex) was launched in August 1989, after one year on the drawing board. The United States military command of the Pacific invited Japan, Thailand, Canada, and South Korea (and possibly other allies) to carry out a superpower gambit designed to demonstrate supremacy of the seas. This massive, unprecedented peacetime maneuver sent a provocative message to the USSR. For the next three months, August through October, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard initiated military "war readiness" exercises. The destination of this intimidating powerful armada was the seas surrounding Vladivostok, the Soviet Pacific land base.

The first hint of this operation appeared as a brief item in the Japanese news media in October 1988, describing PACEX, projected for 1989, as "the largest-scale exercise in history" in the Asia-Pacific region since World War II. The staff of the Pacific Campaign to Disarm the Seas began investigating the source for this cryptic story. Their request for confirmation from the U.S. Freedom of Information Act was cursorily dismissed in August 1988, neither confirming nor denying the operation. PACEX was half way through its scheduled maneuvers in mid-September, a year later, when confirmation was finally received.

These clandestine operations (at least for



DAVE EASON/MONTHLY PLANET

the American public), immense in scope, weaponry, personnel, and allied involvement, pose several significant questions. These involve the timing, the magnitude of the operation, the military role of Japan and South Korea, the secrecy before and during the exercises — a provocative message to the U.S.S.R. Its Secretary of the Maritime Regional Party Secretary, Victor Gorchakov, was quoted as saying that PACEX did not "represent the white sails of peace." Ironically,

maneuvers were in process while peace talks between superpowers diminished tensions in Europe.

PACEX was carried out according to schedule. "From Southern California to the Gulf of Alaska, the Aleutians and the Sea of Japan, the Pacific is wracked by war — in practice. It is the largest U.S. military war game in the Pacific since the end of World War II, officials say," reported the *Seattle Post-Intelligence* in October 1989. Later confirmation by the office of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense indicated that these exercises, under the personal direction of Admiral Huntington Hardisty, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, involved 80,000 U.S. personnel from the five services, including some Alaska and Ohio National Guard.

The Pacific war games are over — for now. New and old weaponry has been tested, and surface ships, submarines, and aircraft have been deployed around the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk, choke points surrounding entrance to the Soviets' Vladivostok port. Allies have coordinated or participated in these exercises for the first time. An item in the September 1989 *Stars and Stripes* implied that this "may indicate a shift in U.S. policy toward Asia-Pacific military alliances to replace its own military presence in the region."

This indicates an ominous multilateral military buildup, especially when South Ko-

rea, departing from its usual role of defense, sends a provocative signal to North Korea. The nuclear trip-wire between North and South Korea is a fragile, dangerous separation between war and peace. North Korea's response to PACEX was a warning by Major General Choe Ui Ung, who rebuked both the U.S. and South Korea, by stating that "To stage large-scale joint military exercises which threaten the other side by massively introducing aggression forces into the coastal waters of the Korean peninsula...is a deliberate act, throwing a wet blanket over the North-South confrontation and antagonism."

There actually isn't a conclusion to this report. The U.S. military is planning another war game exercise, "Team Spirit '90," with Korea, from February through May 1991. Many more will be scheduled, building tensions between superpowers and their allies. The Pacific has been considered as a potential arena for nuclear warfare, yet very little news about war preparations reaches the American public. PACEX slipped by the press, or was relegated to a few paragraphs. Maneuvers on this scale seriously threaten global harmony; the silence and lack of knowledge about this unprecedented military operation is an account that urgently needs telling.

Ruth Hunter is an educator and peace activist living in Santa Cruz.

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# The Manufacture of Consent

review by John F. Cowan

*Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of Mass Media*  
by Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky  
Pantheon Books, \$14.95 paper.

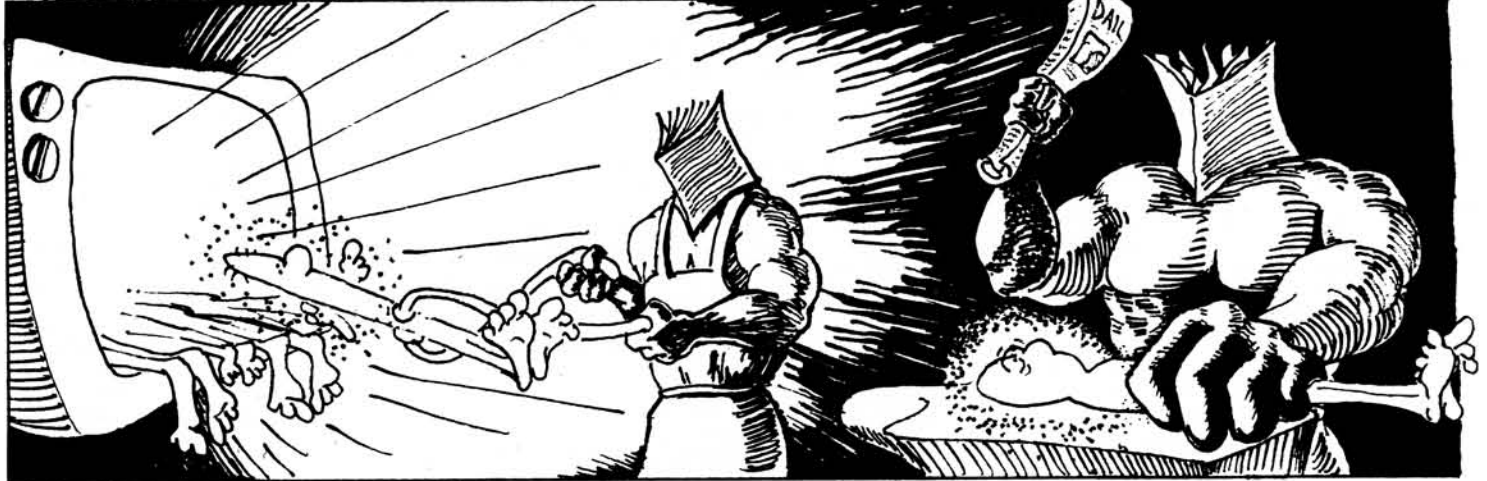
Throughout his re-election campaign for the presidency in 1804, Thomas Jefferson was repeatedly blasted by the opposition Federalist press. Emerging victorious from the mud-slinging campaign, Jefferson remarked with satisfaction, "the public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties." How are we doing on that score almost two centuries later? Do we still get "a full hearing of all parties"? Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky assert, in *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of Mass Media*, that we do not. With regard to foreign and economic affairs in particular, they make the provocative charge that American media are little more than voluntary propaganda outlets for the U.S. government and for powerful business interests.

The authors begin by offering a propaganda model, which they suggest predicts the behavior and allegiance of a free press in a free market. The model is based on certain significant characteristics of the ownership and operation of American mass media. In summary:

- National news purveyors — newspapers of record, TV networks and news weeklies — are large profitable corporations. They are owned or controlled by people who have a wide commonality of interests with their counterparts in government and business.

- These media giants are implicitly and sometimes explicitly constrained by the need to please their advertisers.

- Reporters acquire most of their information from government and business public relations offices and inside sources, who manipulate the flow of news by lying, hiding inconvenient facts, and crowding out contra-



dictory of dissident voices. Reporters accept and publish much of this information uncritically, because they fear the loss of access.

- When news organizations do publish information which causes difficulty for government or business, they are barraged with flak — outpourings of righteous indignation, ridicule and contradictory information — by the offended parties. Conservative think tanks and media watchdogs add to the onslaught.

- Finally, red-baiting is used to force editors and reporters to support a simplistic anti-communist foreign policy, no matter how misguided it might be or how brutal its consequences.

The authors assert that these "filters" act to ensure the voluntary self-censorship by the media of most information contradicting the government or business line. Debate articulated within government and business circles is reported, but its scope is narrowed to exclude dissident critiques.

The bulk of *Manufacturing Consent* applies this propaganda model to several issues of recent political history. One example is the interesting concept of "worthy and unworthy victims." A worthy victim, like Natan Sharansky, is one who is persecuted by a Communist country. Unworthy victims, like

Archbishop Oscar Romero the murdered Salvadoran prelate, have the misfortune of suffering at the hands of U.S. client states. Worthy victims are given copious and detailed media coverage, while unworthy victims are downplayed or ignored. Governments of worthy victims are painstakingly implicated and rightfully castigated for their villainy. Crimes against unworthy victims, however, are fuzzily attributed to "unknown assailants" or "the unstable political situation." Government culpability is rarely pursued. In this, as in the other issues investigated, the authors found that the filters act as predicted. The media supported the government position or a narrowly framed alternative which was deemed acceptable for public debate. The recent murder of six Jesuit priests in El Salvador is providing a fresh example of the same phenomenon.

Chomsky and Herman build a persuasive case, concluding that Americans cannot be fully and accurately informed about the world political situation by watching TV or by reading mainstream news. They suggest that passive Americans are nearly as propagandized as their Russian counterparts, even though we are blessed with a free press.

Thankfully, the authors mute their pessi-

mism by crediting marginal and activist publications for providing information unavailable in the mainstream, information which in the past nurtured opposition to the Vietnam War and more recently helped prevent a military invasion of Nicaragua.

It is worth noting that Chomsky and Herman, being practically unpublishable in mainstream press or periodicals, are notable victims of the syndrome they decry. Perhaps it is mildly encouraging, therefore, that *Manufacturing Consent* was reviewed in the *New York Times Book Review*.



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<b>Chile/Santa Cruz Friendship Committee</b> ..... 425-8493 374 Fairmount Ave., Santa Cruz 95062 Dale Roche		<b>School of Spiritual Impeccability</b> ..... 338-7139 14197 Hwy. 9, Boulder Creek 95018 Kythera Ann
<b>Christic Action Team</b> ..... 426-3254 509 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060 Grant Wilson		<b>Senior Citizens Legal Services, Santa Cruz</b> ..... 426-8824 343 Church St., Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Coalition for Meaningful Pay (COMP)</b> ..... 662-3633 c/o 10094 Soquel Dr., Aptos 95003 Penny Schantz		<b>Senior Citizens Legal Services, Watsonville</b> ..... 728-4711 127 E. Beach St., Watsonville 95076
<b>Coalition for Nicaragua</b> ..... 458-0303 528 Chestnut St., Santa Cruz 95060		<b>Seniors Council</b> ..... 688-0400 234 Santa Cruz Ave., Aptos 95003
<b>Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women</b> ..... 429-3546 809 Center St. Room 10, Santa Cruz 95060		<b>Sierra Club</b> ..... 426-4453 Box 604, Santa Cruz 95061
<b>Committee for Impeachment</b> ..... P.O. Box 7772, Santa Cruz 95061		<b>Somos Hermanas</b> ..... 722-5614 Box 467, Santa Cruz 95061
<b>Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES)</b> ..... 458-3555 Box 366, Santa Cruz 95061		<b>Suicide Prevention of S.C. County</b> ..... 458-5300/688-1818 Box 734, Capitola 95010
<b>Common Cause</b> ..... 425-7474 125-3 Felix St., Santa Cruz 95060 Sylvia Knapton		<b>Sunray Meditation Society</b> ..... 726-2444 309 Cedar St., Suite 41, Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Communist Party of Santa Cruz</b> ..... 429-9720 Box 7561, Santa Cruz 95061 Jim Brough		<b>UCSC Women's Center</b> ..... 429-2072 UCSC, Santa Cruz 95064
<b>Community Action Board</b> ..... 662-3616 323-B Spreckles Dr., Aptos 95003		<b>Uhuru Solidarity Committee</b> ..... 458-0802 Box 2002, Santa Cruz 95063
<b>Community Resources for the Disabled</b> ..... 429-9969 340 Soquel Ave., Ste. 115, Santa Cruz 95062		<b>Union of North American Women for Peace and Justice in Central America (UNA)</b> ..... 426-3452 Box 467, Santa Cruz 95061 Martha Duenas
<b>Conflict Resolution Program</b> ..... 427-3234 Box 7224, Santa Cruz 95061 Sandy Sweitzer		<b>Unitarian/Universalist Fellowship Social Action Committee</b> ..... 684-0506 6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos 95003 Beth Coats
<b>Cultural Council of S.C. Co.</b> ..... 688-5399 6500 Soquel Dr., Aptos 95003		<b>United Farmworkers of America</b> ..... 724-1308 406 Main St., Watsonville 95076
<b>Davenport Resource Service Center</b> ..... 425-8115 100 Church St., Davenport 95017 Amy Weiss		<b>VFW Post 5888, Bill Motto</b> ..... 429-8345 Box 664, Santa Cruz 95061 Richard Moran
<b>Democratic Central Committee</b> ..... 423-6445 Box 7763, Santa Cruz 95061		<b>Volunteer Center of S.C. Co.</b> ..... 423-0554 1110 Emeline Ave., Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Democratic Management Services</b> ..... 425-7478 310 Locust St., Santa Cruz 95060		<b>Voter Revolt/Yes on 103</b> ..... 427-3848 185 Walnut St., Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Democratic Socialists of America (DSA)</b> ..... 2435 Felt St., #95, Santa Cruz 95062		<b>War Tax Resistance Fund</b> ..... 427-2399 316 King St., Santa Cruz 95060 Ned Van Valkenburgh
<b>Democratic Women's Club</b> ..... 479-0641 Box 1901, Capitola 95010 Rachel Haskell		<b>Welfare Parents Support Group</b> ..... 458-9070 509 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Earth First</b> ..... 425-8094 Box 344, Santa Cruz 95061		<b>Women Against Rape</b> ..... 426-7273 Box 711, Santa Cruz 95061
<b>Earth Save</b> ..... 479-7355 P.O. Box 949, Felton 95018 Sue Cliff		<b>Women for International Peace and Arbitration</b> ..... 106 Comstock Lane, Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Ecology Action of Santa Cruz</b> ..... 476-8088 Box 1188, Santa Cruz 95061		<b>Women's Crisis Support &amp; Shelter Services</b> ..... 425-5525 1025 Center St., Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Educators for Social Responsibility (UCSC)</b> ..... 426-1597 441 High St., Santa Cruz 95060 Sigrid McLaughlin		<b>Women's Health Center</b> ..... 427-3500 250 Locust St., Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Environmental Council</b> ..... 426-2286 Box 1769, Santa Cruz 95061 Becky Luening		<b>Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)</b> ..... 425-7618 Box 61, Santa Cruz 95063
<b>Epilepsy Support Group of Santa Cruz</b> ..... 425-0725 125 Torrey Pine Ter., Santa Cruz 95060		<b>YWCA, Santa Cruz</b> ..... 426-3062 303 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz 95060
<b>Familia Center</b> ..... 423-5747 302 Raymond St., Santa Cruz 95060 Lucy Trujillo		
<b>Filipino Community of Watsonville</b> ..... 722-6522 2448 Freedom Blvd., Watsonville 95076 Frank Irao		
<b>First Strike Prevention Project</b> ..... 427-0322 Box 7061, Santa Cruz 95061 Peter Lumsdaine		
<b>Food &amp; Nutrition Services</b> ..... 688-8840 236 Santa Cruz Ave., Aptos 95003		
<b>Food Irradiation Response</b> ..... 426-2734 Box 5183, Santa Cruz 95061 Christine Albrecht		
<b>Freedom Song Network</b> ..... 338-7283 Box 559, Felton 95018 Mark Levy		
	<b>Mae Brussel Research Center</b> ..... 426-7373 P.O. Box 8431, Santa Cruz 95061 John Judge	
	<b>Matrix Women's Newsmagazine</b> ..... 429-1238 Box 3138, Santa Cruz 95063	
	<b>Media Watch</b> ..... 423-6355 1803-7 Mission St., Santa Cruz 95060 Ann Simonton	
	<b>Men's Alternatives to Violence</b> ..... 425-5248 Box 2126, Santa Cruz 95061	
	<b>Mental Health Captives Liberation Front</b> ..... 426-3201 117 Ocean St., Santa Cruz 95060 John Telfair	
	<b>Migrant Media Education Project</b> ..... 724-2997 101 E. Beach St., Watsonville 95076	
	<b>Monseñor Oscar A. Romero Central American Refugee Committee</b> ..... 426-4467 509 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060	
	<b>Monterey Bay Pledge of Resistance</b> ..... 458-0276 Box 366, Santa Cruz 95061 John Hunter	
	<b>The Monthly Planet</b> ..... 429-8755 Box 8463, Santa Cruz 95061 John Govsky	
	<b>NAACP</b> ..... 426-1957 Box 1433, Santa Cruz 95061 Francile Hill	
	<b>National Organization for Women (NOW) S.C. Co. Chapter</b> ..... 335-7704 Box 1119, Felton 95018	
	<b>Native American Support Group</b> ..... 479-0327 Box 1996, Aptos 95001 Abalone Walsh	
	<b>Natural Resources &amp; Employment Program</b> ..... 662-3616 323-F Spreckles Dr., Aptos 95003	
	<b>New Society Publishers</b> ..... 458-1191 Box 582, Santa Cruz 95061	
	<b>Nuclear Weapons Freeze of Santa Cruz Co.</b> ..... 458-9975 Box 8463, Santa Cruz 95061 Terry Teitelbaum	
	<b>One Song International Choir</b> ..... 427-0558 108 Anita St., Santa Cruz 427-0558	
	<b>Pajaro Valley Democratic Club</b> ..... 724-6522 1208 Freedom Blvd., Watsonville 95076	
	<b>Pajaro Valley Religious Committee for Peacemaking</b> ..... 722-9638 Box 1160, Watsonville 95076 Betty Emlen	
	<b>Peace Day Project</b> ..... 475-0207 P.O. Box 1729, Santa Cruz 95061-1729 Bonita Mugnani	
	<b>Peace Education Project</b> ..... 338-7283 Box 559, Felton 95018 Helen Oppenheimer	
	<b>Peace &amp; Freedom Party</b> ..... 426-7251 Box 2325, Aptos 95001 Lucy Kernitzer	
	<b>Peacemakers</b> ..... 429-9737 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060 Barry Scott	
	<b>People's Democratic Club</b> ..... 458-1830 126 Auburn Ave., Santa Cruz 95062 William Allayaud	
	<b>Physicians for Social Responsibility</b> ..... 422-9066 505 E. Romie Lane, Salinas 93901 Don King	
	<b>Planned Parenthood, Santa Cruz</b> ..... 426-5550 212 Laurel St., Santa Cruz 95060	
	<b>Planned Parenthood, Watsonville</b> ..... 724-7525 90 Mariposa Ave., Watsonville 95076	
	<b>Progressive Animal Rights Alliance</b> ..... 438-PARA Box 2960, Santa Cruz 95063	

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 \$2.00. SCAN has recently published the fifth edition of the *People's Yellow Pages*, which includes all the groups listed above as well as hundreds of other listings of community groups, clubs, non-profits, and governmental agencies. Each listing includes a description of what the group does in both English and Spanish, with information about where the organization is located, their phone number, hours, and bus route they are on. Pick up your PYP at local bookstores and other retail outlets. For more information, call 458-9425.



PEACE AND JUSTICE CALENDAR

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

Calendar items must be typed or legibly written and sent (along with any photos) to *The Monthly Planet*, 320-G Cedar St, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. We do not take calendar items over the phone.

We must receive your listing no later than 5 p.m. Tuesday, April 3 for inclusion in the April issue (publication date: Thursday, April 12).



**THURSDAY, MARCH 15**

Unitarian Fellowship free public forum. Potluck at 6 p.m.; video "El Salvador in Crisis" will be shown at 7 p.m. Unitarian Fellowship, 6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos. Info: Harriet Blue 684-1401.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 16**

Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District Public Hearing on proposed rate increase. 9 a.m., Santa Cruz City Council Chambers, 809 Center Street. Written comments may be submitted to the General Manager, Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District, 230 Walnut

Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 no later than March 14, 1990.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 17**

Peace Community Coffee House Open Mike. Hosted by the Resource Center for Nonviolence for peace and justice activists. Bring an instrument, song, or story for the open mike. Bring food or a donation to cover costs. 7 p.m.-midnight, 515 Broadway. Info: 426-1626.

**Watsonville Census Kick-off:** The Watsonville Complete Count Committee will hold a Kick-off of the 1990 Census. Entertainment, a program, and refreshments will be provided. 2-4 p.m., Watsonville Plaza. Info: 688-2281 or 724-8329.

**Open Gatherings small group discussions.** Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization. Free, donation requested. 4 p.m., Cafezinho, 1547-B Pacific Avenue. Info: 947-1606.

**SUNDAY, MARCH 18**

1990 Lenten Peace Series "Religious Faith and Peacemaking." "Peacemaking in the Desert" with Fr. Louis Vitale, a Franciscan priest and a founder of the Lenten Desert Experience at the Nevada Test Site. Star of the Sea Church, 515 Frederick Street, 7 p.m. Info: 429-1018. Free childcare if arranged with host church by noon the Friday before the event.

"Women's Rights: Into the 90's," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). The role of women in third world development, parental leave and pay equity, maternal health and family planning, and the global phenomenon of violence against women — these are the topics that come forward in coverage of the January 1990 conference of the International Women's Rights Action Watch (IRRAW) 9-9:30 p.m. Info: 375-7275. 9-9:30 p.m. Info: 375-7275.

Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 20

**"Behind the Scenes in the New Soviet Union"** presentation with Jim Wake, freelance writer and political activist, who spent 3 months in the Soviet Union and 6 weeks in Eastern Europe in 1989. Jim Wake is a contributing writer for the San Jose Metro, and associate Editor of Peace Review, former Assistant Director of the Humanitas International Human Rights Committee, and serves on the Steering Committee of the Resource Center for Nonviolence. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, 7:30 p.m. \$3-\$5 sliding scale donation suggested. Info and registration: 423-1626.

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

**"The March of Whales" fundraiser for the 1/4 Mile Mural against offshore oil drilling.** The 1/4 mile mural will be the world's longest seascape and will be created by 165 artists in July 1990. Discussion and music. Loudon Nelson Center, 7 p.m. Info: 426-3197 or 475-7121.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 22

**"A Rabbi Visits the West Bank and Gaza Strip,"** presentation with Rabbi Michael Robinson of Sebastopol, California, who traveled with Mid East Witness to Israel and the Occupied Territories in December 1989. He will discuss his visits with Palestinians in the village of Beit Sahour on the West Bank and

in the El Bureij and Raffa Refugee Camps in Gaza and meetings with Israeli peace and human rights activists. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, 7:30 p.m. \$3-\$5 sliding scale donation suggested. Info. and registration: 423-1626.

**Open Gatherings small group discussions.** Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization. Free, donation requested. 7 p.m., Cafe Pergolesi, 418 Cedar Street; 9 p.m., Cafe Cameleon, 418 Front Street. Info: 947-1606.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 24

**Holly Near with John Bucchino and Rebecca Adams in Concert.** Presented by Santa Cruz AIDS Project in association with Lea Lawson Productions. A portion of the proceeds to benefit Santa Cruz AIDS Project. Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium, 8 p.m. Tickets \$12, \$16 and \$20, available at BASS Centers or charge by phone 998-BASS and Santa Cruz Box Office, 307 Church Street, 429-3444. Preferred seating and reception at India Joze with Holly and Rebecca \$40. Info: 427-3900 or 429-3444.

**Open Gatherings small group discussions.** Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization. Free, donation requested. 4 p.m., Cafezinho, 1547-B Pacific Avenue. Info: 947-1606.

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 25

**Interfaith Service to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero, March 24, 1980 in El Salvador.** Holy Cross Church, 126 High Street, 7 p.m. Immediately following, there will be a candlelight march from the Holy Cross Church to Cedar Street. Sponsored by Monsenor Oscar A. Romero Refugee Committee (MOARC). Info: 426-4467

**"Philip Agee on the CIA,"** a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). Re-broadcast of former CIA agent Philip Agee, author of "Inside the Company," and "On the Run." Agee shares his own experience of CIA involvement with repression in Latin America. 9-9:30 p.m. Info: 375-7275.

## 'March for a Peace Economy' in the Eighth Annual Freeze Walk-a-thon

You wake up on a sunny Saturday morning and you're feeling great. Never felt better. The sun shines through your window as the smell of spring fills your room. "What am I going to do today?" you think to yourself as you drip the day's first cup of coffee.

The answer is quite clear. Take a leisurely walk through town and then stroll along West Cliff to take in yet another breathtaking view of the Monterey Bay. Oh, and by the way, raise \$16,000 for the Freeze while you're at it.

If you haven't guessed by now, I'm priming you for the Eighth Annual Nuclear Weapons Freeze Walk-a-thon. This year's theme is "March for a Peace Economy" and the walk will take place on Saturday, April 21, 1990. We'll start by gathering at San Lorenzo Park at 9 a.m. and will proceed to walk our 10-kilometer (6.2 miles) route through Santa Cruz, along West Cliff, and back to the park where we started. When we arrive at the park at noon, we will be greeted by a colorful rally with speakers, music, and lots of people.

I know what you're thinking: "How do I get involved?" It's really quite simple. The idea is for you as a walker to get your friends, family, and other folks you know to sponsor you for a \$1 or \$2 or more for each kilometer you walk. Everyone who raises \$100 or more will win a free "March for a Peace Economy" T-shirt. If you raise \$200 or more, you will win a free \$30 gift certificate to Blue Rhythm records in Capitola — and the walker who raises the most money will win a brand new mountain bike donated by the wonderful folks at the Bicycle Trip. To top it all off, if you register by April 13, 1990, you'll qualify to win a drawing for dinner for two at India Joze. So what are you waiting for? Call the Freeze today at 458-9975 to register and get your sponsor forms.

Not only will you to have a wonderful walk on a sunny Santa Cruz morning, but you'll also be supporting the vital work of the Freeze to cut the military budget and end the arms race. The money raised from the Walk-a-thon will help fund the Freeze's Peace Economy Campaign, which draws the connection between excessive military spending and a lack of funds for important social programs. Your involvement will make a big difference. Go for it!

— Sev Williams

#### MONDAY, MARCH 26

**Regular meeting of the Coalition of Nicaragua.** Meetings held on the second Monday of every month are educational and include both historical information and current events and action. Free and open to the public. 7-9 p.m., Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center Street. Info: 458-0303.

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 27

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

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 29

**"The Invasion of Panama — A Bitter Drink"** presentation with Nicolasa Terreros, National Coordinator of SERPAJ - Panama (Servicio Paz y Justicia). Nicolasa will report on the U.S. invasion and its results from the perspective of Panama's independent popular movement. She will also discuss the work of SERPAJ - Panama in popular education, women's issues and nonviolent movement building. Co-sponsored by Resource Center for Nonviolence, the Coalition for Nicaragua and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze of Santa Cruz County. Loudon Nelson Center, corner of Laurel and Center Streets, 7:30 p.m. \$3-\$5 sliding scale donation is suggested. Info. and registration: 423-1626.

**Open Gatherings small group discussions.** Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization. Free, donation requested. 7 p.m., Cafe Pergolesi, 418 Cedar Street; 9 p.m., Cafe Cameleon, 418 Front Street. Info: 947-1606.

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338-2072



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Holly Near is joined by John Bucchino and Rebecca Adams on Saturday, March 24, 8 p.m. at the Civic Auditorium in a benefit for the Santa Cruz AIDS Project.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 31**

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization. Free, donation requested. 4 p.m., Cafezinho, 1547-B Pacific Avenue. Info: 947-1606.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 1**

John Swomley will speak on "Spirituality and Peacemaking." First Methodist Church, 250 California Street, 7 p.m. Free childcare if arranged with host church by noon the Friday before the event. Info: 429-6800.

"The Bush Budget, Part One: Accelerating the Arms Race," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). The program includes the views of the Democratic Congress, the Republican Administration, and perspectives from the peace movement. 9-9:30 p.m. Info: 375-7275.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 3**

War Tax Resistance Workshop offered by Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund. Offers counseling, discussion, and individual case consideration in an informal atmosphere. 515 Broadway, 7:30-9 p.m. Info: 423-1626.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 5**

Open Gatherings small group discussions. Sponsored by the Corporation for Shared Responsibility, a San Jose-based non-profit educational organization. Free, donation requested. 7 p.m., Cafe Pergolesi, 418 Cedar Street; 9 p.m., Cafe Cameleon, 418 Front Street. Info: 947-1606.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 7**

District-wide "Town Meeting on Military Spending and Unmet Human Needs," co-hosted by the Monterey County Quality of Life Economy Campaign and the Santa Cruz County Peace Economy Campaign. Join human care providers, peace activists, and other concerned citizens who will testify on unmet human needs in the 16th Congressional District and call for changes in federal spending priorities by cutting the excessive military budget. Congressman Leon Panetta is expected to be in attendance. Monterey Peninsula College, Lecture Forum 103, 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Info: 458-9975 in Santa Cruz and 372-8887 in Monterey.

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

quested. 4 p.m., Cafezinho, 1547-B Pacific Avenue. Info: 947-1606.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 8**

"The Bush Budget, Part Two: Rhetoric vs. Reality," a Consider the Alternatives radio program on KAZU (90.3 FM). See Sunday, April 1. 9-9:30 p.m. Info: 375-7275.

**MONDAY, APRIL 9**

Regular meeting of the Coalition of Nicaragua. Meetings held on the second Monday of every month are educational and include both historical information and current events and action. Free and open to the public. 7-9 p.m., Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center Street. Info: 458-0303.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 10**

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

**SATURDAY, APRIL 14**

Tax Day Protest. Say no to your tax money going to excessive military spending while human needs go unmet in our community. You are invited to the "Santa Cruz Tea Party," a demonstration for a Peace Economy. Meet at Cedar and Cathcart in downtown Santa


**Save the Redwoods**

Volunteer signature gatherers are needed for the California Forest and Wildlife Protection Initiative of 1990. For more information call Forests Forever at 423-8684 or come to an orientation meeting Tuesdays 7-8:30 p.m. or Fridays 6-7:30 p.m. at 212 Locust St., Santa Cruz, in the Environmental Resource Center.

Cruz at 10 am for a walk to the Santa Cruz Wharf for a noon rally and symbolic dumping of tea into the bay. Call 458-9975 for more information.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 21**

"March for a Peace Economy": Eighth annual Nuclear Weapons Freeze Walkathon starts with at San Lorenzo Park at 9 a.m. Join hundreds of activists and community people in 10 km (6 mile) march; T-shirts awarded to walkers raising \$100 or more and a grand prize given to the walker who raises the most money. A rally at noon ends the march, with speakers and music. Register today! Info: Sev Williams at 458-9975.



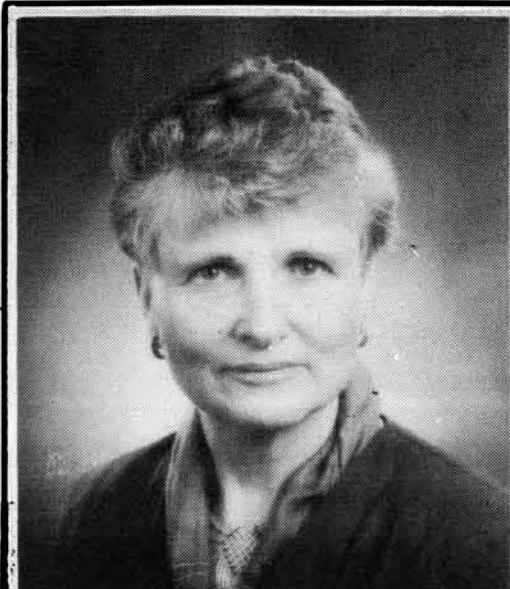
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**PEACE BEGINS WITHIN**

We all have conflicts going on within us. We all have an inner wisdom which can help us transform these opposites into positive energy for change. At this time on Mother Earth, as the 20th century comes to an end, the

planet is being challenged to grow and change. Be part of this change on a personal level. That is where peace begins. Joan can help you access that energy for change, drawing on dreams, fantasy & sand play therapy. Enjoy a peaceful fifteen minute drive from Santa Cruz through the redwoods to Redwood Therapy Center in

Felton, time to reflect on our home together. Please call me for more information: (408) 335-4210.  
*yours for inner peace,*  
**JOAN B. FOREST,**  
**LMFCC**  
**REDWOOD THERAPY CENTER**  
 6005 Highway 9 Felton



# MARCH FOR A



in the Eighth Annual

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE WALK-A-THON

Saturday, April 21, 1990, 9 a.m.  
San Lorenzo Park, Santa Cruz (10 kilometers)

Win a mountain bike from The Bicycle Trip by raising the most money.

Other prizes: dinner for two at India Joze; \$30 gift certificates  
from Blue Rythm Records; and Peace Economy T-shirts.

Call 458-9975 for sponsor forms and more information.