

August 1986

Volume 2, Number 7

The MONTHLY PLANET

Paradise LOST

The Nuclear Arms Race
And Peoples Of The Pacific

Micronesians Still Victimized
By U.S. Nuclear Policy

A Nuclear Free Zone
In The South Pacific?

Private Group To Monitor
Soviet Nuclear Testing

Unofficial Activism
In Poland

Star Wars Technology
To Irradiate Food?

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THE FREEZE PROPOSAL

"To improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should stop the nuclear arms race. Specifically, they should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This is an essential, verifiable first step towards lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals."

The Call to Halt the Arms Race
 Randall Forsberg, August 1980



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The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign had its beginning in late 1979 when Randall Forsberg, director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, drafted a paper — The Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race — and circulated it to a number of well-known arms control experts, directors of national organizations, and peace groups around the country. In less than a year, some thirty national organizations and hundreds of regional and local groups and individuals had endorsed the Freeze proposal and its goal of calling the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to stop the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This would be an essential, verifiable first step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing nuclear arsenals.

Since March of 1981, when the national campaign began, support for the Freeze has broadened and deepened. The Freeze has been endorsed by 370 city councils, 71 county councils and 446 town meetings. One or both houses of the legislatures in 23 states have passed freeze resolutions. More than 150 national and international organizations support the Freeze. In the fall of 1982, more than 30% of the American electorate had a chance to vote on the freeze in 10 states, the District of Columbia and 38 cities and counties. As of June, 1983, there have been 58 state and local freeze referendums; overall, 60% of those voting favored the Freeze. On May 4, 1983, the House of Representatives passed a Freeze resolution by a vote of 278-149, almost a two-to-one victory.

The Freeze Campaign is now active in all 50 states. It is broad-based and it is non-partisan. It includes both conservatives and liberals, young and old, whites and non-whites. While it has found an enthusiastic response in the halls of Congress, the Campaign is rooted in town halls, union halls and parish halls in hundreds of communities all across America. American citizens are demanding that the nuclear arms race be stopped and then reversed.

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From The Grassroots



Letters to the Freeze must be typed, double spaced, and not more than two pages in length. We reserve the right to edit for brevity and clarity.

I Found It!

Dear Freeze,

Recently, a friend and I took a road trip from Chico to San Francisco, where I attended the premier of the new documentary film, "Question of Power" (a good one, by the way), and then continued down to Santa Barbara. On the way, we stopped by the Saturn Cafe for some politically correct Santa Cruz cuisine and picked up the July '86 issue of *The Monthly Planet*. Being

a new activist, I have been reading everything about the anti-nuclear issues I can get my hands on. This time though, I stashed the paper away for future scrutiny. All the way down the coast, my friend pointed out PG&E refineries, fault lines, Diablo canyon, and other interesting places and facts which rate political activism. By the



DOUG CODIGA

time I got back to Chico, statistics, people, places were just scrambled bits and pieces of information impossible to spit back out. Then I

found *The Monthly Planet* and began reading it. There, in black and white print, were all the facts and figures, places and events my friend had mentioned and more! In fact, I found your publication so educational and enlightening, I couldn't put it down! And just when I was about to procrastinate writing letters to those various government officials who I didn't have addresses for yet, there those addresses were! I didn't have a single excuse left. As a result of your fine job of providing an abundance of very comprehensive information, I have written five letters, so far, supporting the freeze and another one to David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand, to encourage him to keep their Nuclear-Free-Zone policy in effect (refer to "From the Grassroots," July '86 issue, first letter).

The whole paper is great, but my favorite sections are "Hot Flashes" and the editorials.

THANKS for this great peace (of) work!

Sincerely,
Ava L. Normand
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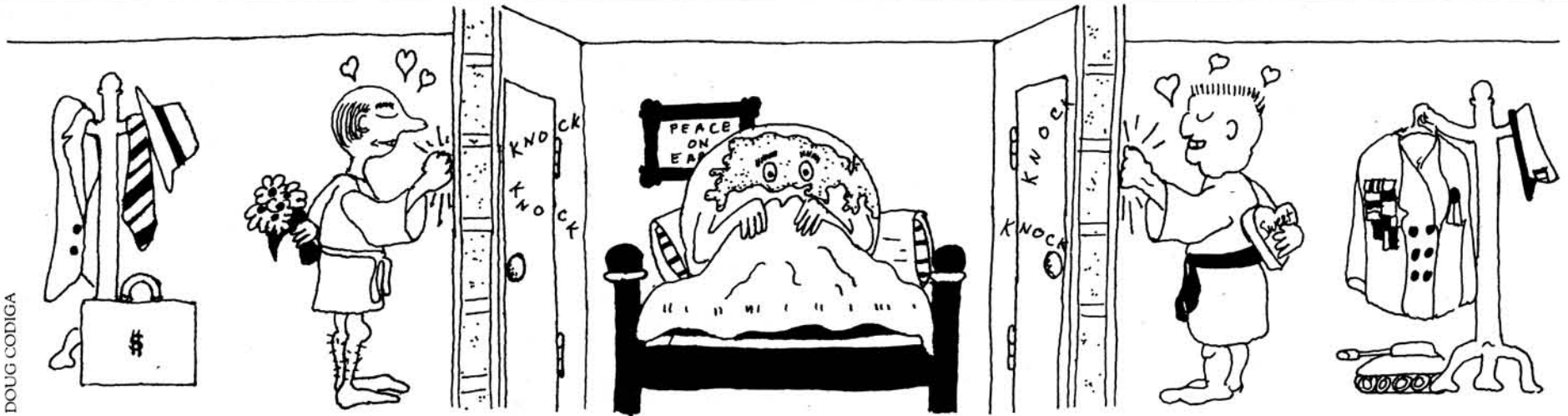


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It's Time For Separate Beds

by Igal Dahari

We have come a long way since President Dwight Eisenhower first warned us about the dangerous influence of what he termed "the military-industrial complex." Unfortunately, we have been going in the wrong direction, and at no time has the relationship between the Defense Department and military contractors been closer than during the Reagan years. While the profits of military contractors have been spiraling out of sight, their moral standard continues to plunge to new lows. These corporations have been accused of various types of fraud, theft, and questionable lobbying practices, such as throwing lavish parties for Pentagon officials.

The latest case brought against a military contractor concerns a subsidiary of Litton Industries. For nearly ten years, executives at Clifton Precision of Springfield, Pennsylvania would fill in blank receipts from subcontractors for nonexistent orders. Although Litton has pleaded guilty to all charges, and has agreed to pay a large fine, it is doubtful that any new lessons will be learned. The underlying problems, such as the lack of real competition among companies, a bloated military budget that provides no incentive for the Defense Department to become frugal, and the reluctance of Ed Meese's Justice Department to investigate and prosecute waste and fraud in the industry, will not receive much attention.

The Pentagon, too, is to blame for the government's inability to deal with the widespread fraud in the military industry. There is hostility towards officials, such as A. Ernest Fitzgerald, whose job it is to blow the whistle on waste. The situation for Fitzgerald has become so bad that he has had to seek the protection of certain congressmembers. There is also an intolerance for industry officials who do not toe the Reagan line on military spending, as the case of Lawrence Korb shows. Korb is a former Pentagon official who worked, until recently, as vice president at Raytheon Co. Korb made the mistake of putting his name on a report by a nonprofit organization to which he belongs, the Committee for National Security. The report called for a military budget higher than the one recommended by the House Armed Services Committee, but lower than what the Reagan administration wanted.

Soon after the report went out, Raytheon came under pressure from the Pentagon to fire Korb — or risk losing future contracts. Everett Pyatt, assistant Navy secretary for shipbuilding and logistics, wrote a letter to a Raytheon executive saying: "The Navy objects strongly to officers of our contractors whose salaries are paid in part by [the] Department of Defense . . . attacking President Reagan's program."

It is troubling — to say the least — to see taxpayer money used to silence all debate within the industry, instead of promoting honesty and competition. The case of Lawrence Korb is only one indicator of how deep the "buddy-buddy" relationship — as one conservative Republican senator calls it — between the military and industry is.

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Nuclear Crisis And The American Way

by Susan Strong

During the patriotic extravaganza that was the Fourth of July weekend this year, I happened to run into one of the organizers of the new Great Peace March; now six hundred strong, the entity reconstituted from the breakage of David Mixner's dream had reached Nebraska. Among the many details of Jonnie's account, one thing began to emerge clearly — all along the route of the "new" march, ordinary American people have received it with open arms, offering food, money, showers, friendship and gratitude. They had set off from Los Angeles, after Mixner's admission of failure, with virtually no money, no insurance, and none of the certainties his original plan had offered. The result has been the realization of his dream, beyond anything he had visualized perhaps — the marchers have thrown themselves onto the chance of people's good will and generosity in a leap of faith far beyond the carefully planned logistics of Mixner's original program. In fact, they still have no insurance, and as my informant said, they have found out they don't need it. In doing all of this, rather than the original strategy, they have captured the national imagination more fundamentally than before — their coverage in the towns



through which they pass continues to be very good and the march continues to be reported in major papers. Risk taking is always news in America, where all of our forebearers made a wager with their lives that a better future could be found in the land of liberty.

Hearing Jonnie's account of the way hometown America has met the challenge of their risk taking has made me think more deeply about risk taking and causality in American society. A less immediately visible but profoundly important risk taken by the marchers was that of assuming democratic

control of their event; people who knew Mixner's organization were aware of the degree to which it was a one-person, top-down operation. He probably ran it this way because he feared taking the chance of leaving important decisions to the group, and it turned out to be a fatal form of prudence. The wisdom of the group, properly invoked, is the opposite of mob psychology; it requires leadership which is able to remain open to the creativity risk taking invokes. Ironically, it is possible that Mixner's tragic flaw lay in his being too much like the old-fashioned corporate model of a leader, unable to develop an organizational structure that allowed for a free flow of creativity and the self-corrective of many voices. And this, it seems to me, is the connection between the Great New Peace March now alive in the Midwest, the corporate world of business and government, and the people in our towns rewarding the leap of faith taken by peace walkers — if as a people we are at our best taking risks, we are at our worst trying to control risk. We build defense systems or decision-making systems that screen out the sources of help in their range for order; our shadow catches up with us, all the same, for in the

continued on page 24

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Private Group To Monitor Soviet Nuclear Testing

by Ronald A. Lampi

The verification of a nuclear test ban has been a hotly debated topic this past year, especially in the wake of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on underground testing since last August 6. A private, New York-based organization is out to demonstrate that monitoring stations can be set up to adequately verify test ban compliance; it has been able to accomplish something that government officials have not yet been able to. The Natural Resources Defense Council, a U.S. environmental group that opposes the nuclear arms race, has privately made an unprecedented agreement with the Soviet Academy of Sciences; it has arranged for scientists from each country to set up monitoring stations in each other's country respectively. So far, the group has received strong Soviet support for the project; American officials, on the other hand, were not involved.

The U.S. team of scientists is in the Soviet Union now and has already installed the first of three monitoring stations near the city of Semipalatinsk, in a remote, rugged region of Soviet Central called Kazakhstan, where the main Soviet underground testing site is located. This is the first time that Western scientists have been allowed in the region, let alone allowed to set up a seismic monitoring station. Dr. Jonathan Berger, a geophysicist from UC

San Diego and a member of the U.S. team, expressed surprise that they were allowed to go this far. However, the team has yet to receive official word that will give them permission to actually measure any nuclear tests once the Soviet moratorium expires on August 6. The project is initially scheduled to last a year, so there is no question about the scientists being allowed to stay; they will know, too, whether any test had occurred.

estimates of the size of past Soviet tests had not taken this fully into consideration. William J. Casey, Director of the CIA, had acknowledged the oversight on the part of the U.S. government earlier this spring. On-site seismic studies of the Soviet geology will thus provide better information for gauging future Soviet tests.

Exporting the highly sophisticated instruments used for such seismic studies

This is the first time that Western scientists have been allowed in the region, let alone allowed to set up a seismic monitoring station.

But without the official approval to do detailed measurements of an actual test, they would lose out on obtaining additional valuable information.

One important goal of the U.S. scientific team is learning more about the geology of the Soviet test site. Composed mainly of granite, the underground rock in the Kazakhstan region has quite different properties than the largely volcanic rock found at the U.S. test site in Nevada. A nuclear blast transmits shock waves at a higher intensity through granite than through volcanic rock;

might have been a problem; their export is under the restriction of the U.S. government. However, the licenses required were readily granted. It is thought that the reason the U.S. government did grant permission for the export is that it had been interested in getting exact seismic information of the Kazakhstan region for years.

The other half of the agreement calls for Soviet scientists setting up monitoring stations in the United States by October. Apparently this has caught both the Reagan administration and the Pentagon by sur-



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prise. The U.S. government could decide to deny visas to the Soviet scientists or, if granting them, still prevent the scientists from setting up the monitoring stations near the Nevada test site. The Reagan administration would have to give special permission to them to work near it. However, monitoring stations could still be installed elsewhere, on private land. Whether the U.S. government will attempt to thwart this half of the project remains uncertain.

Ronald A. Lampi is the Chairperson of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.

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U.S. Is Above Average

Most Americans feel it is crucial that an arms control treaty with the Soviets is established within the next few years. Fully 62% of U.S. citizens believe concluding an arms treaty is "very important," in comparison with a 50 percent, 21-nation average. However, nearly half of the American people believe the arms talks haven't made any difference in reducing the chances of nuclear war. These were the results of a major international poll on the worldwide view of arms talks, conducted this spring by Gallup International Research Institutes. The survey spanned nearly 23,000 adults in 21 countries. There seems to be a contrast between the high level of enthusiasm shown for an arms control agreement, and the skepticism of how effective negotiations have been so far.

— DMT



The Shuttle Scuttle

It turns out that NASA's initial plans for resuming the space shuttle flights by July 1987 were too optimistic. NASA administrator James C. Fletcher recently delivered a 50-page progress report to President Reagan, as the president had requested. Because of unexpected problems with re-designing and testing the solid rocket boosters, the weak link that caused the Challenger explosion back in January, the next shuttle launch has now been delayed until at least early 1988. Fletcher said that "the high priority of safety" had determined the delay. He recommended also that a new space shuttle be built to replace the Challenger, though he does not want the money required for it to come out of NASA's other space programs. Whether a new shuttle will be built is due to be decided in the weeks ahead; the price tag would be in the neighborhood of \$2-3 billion.

One consequence of the greater delay will be a large backlog of satellites waiting to be put into orbit. As a result of the failures that have happened this year, the United

States is temporarily at a loss for launching heavy satellites. The Pentagon, above all, is beginning to feel the pinch. As it has been noted before, the longer the wait to resume the shuttle flights, the more the military can be expected to dominate them once they do resume.

— RL

States Blackmailed

States are coming under increasing pressure from the federal government to make preparations for possible nuclear war. The new tactic being used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is this: unless states comply with FEMA's new emphasis on nuclear war civil defense, they will no longer be eligible for Civil Defense Act funds for other natural and industrial disasters.

FEMA is working with the assumption that a "post-attack society" can feasibly be restored. In a report to Congress, it recently expressed plans for saving local government officials by building fallout shelters for them and educating the public about making "survival preparations individually and in block or neighborhood groups."

Some state officials have reacted strongly against this new pressure. Not only is civil defense for nuclear war considered unrealistic, but state officials would rather direct funds to common natural disasters or nuclear power or chemical accidents. Wisconsin Governor Anthony Earl found FEMA's new tactic "incredible" and the nuclear war shelter program "ludicrous." Earl's director of emergency government, Colette Blum-Meister, has said, "It makes no sense to Wisconsin to spend millions of dollars of taxpayer's money to prepare specifically for nuclear attack."

The estimated cost for a full-scale civil defense program would be about \$9 billion a year, according to FEMA. Its current annual budget is under \$1 billion.

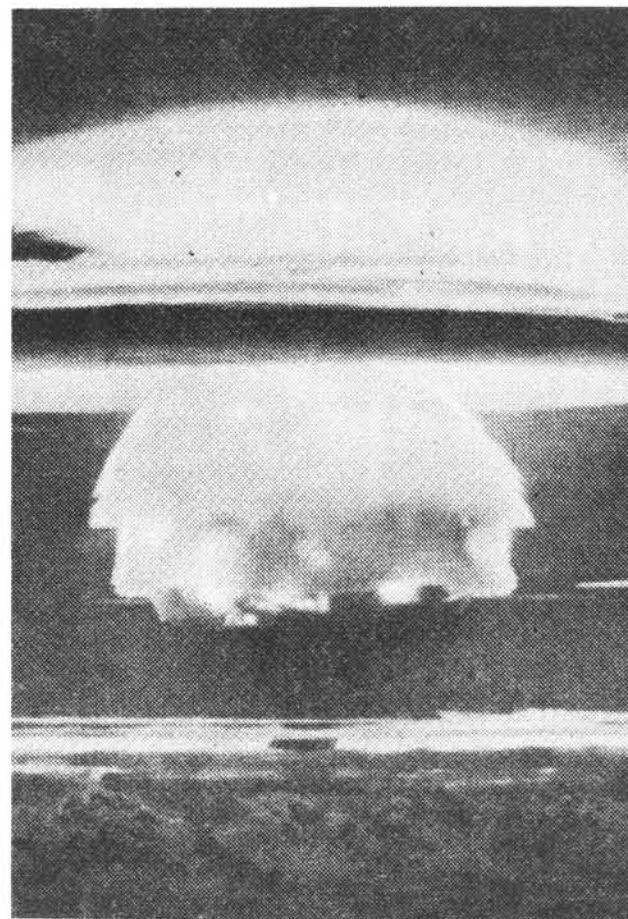
— RL

The Waste Stops Here

Transportation of radioactive waste from Three Mile Island is not going as smoothly or as quietly as Federal officials would like. A train carrying uranium from the faulty reactor's core crossed Nebraska on the night of July 22 without prior clearance from state officials. Six other states involved in the shipment had been notified as to when the train would travel through their areas.

Nebraska Governor Robert Kerrey was irate that he had not been informed of the timetable, and ordered the train halted at the Kansas border for four hours. "They violated the most important part of the agreement we had," he told *The New York Times*. Spokesperson Terry Smith for EG&G Idaho, Inc., the primary contractor for removal and storage of the waste, said timetable information had been given to the other states only because they asked for it. "If Nebraska wants advance notification concerning precise E.T.A. information, then we'll provide it. We were caught by surprise last night." He added that 35 to 40 more shipments are planned over the next two and a half years.

— DMT



Hot Flashes

by Ronald A. Lampi, Sue Marsh, and Michael David Troutman

Secret Plane Crashes

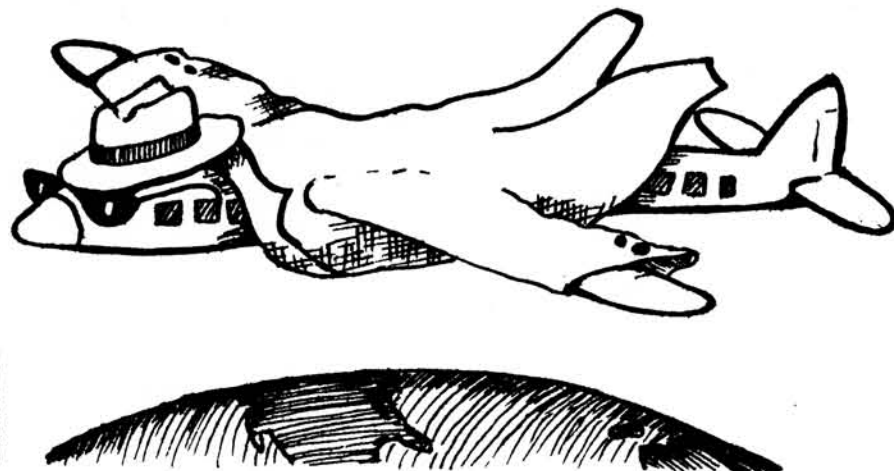
On July 11 a top-secret aircraft, so top-secret that the Air Force will not even admit that it exists, crashed and met a fiery end in mountainous terrain about 12 miles northeast of Bakersfield, California. Security around the crash site was extremely tight; the area for miles around, in addition to the airspace above it, was declared strictly off limits to both the media and public. We may never, in fact, have heard much about the crash were it not for the fire it started on National Forest land so close in proximity to Bakersfield and for the death of the plane's lone pilot. Though the Air Force has kept the aircraft shrouded in mystery, congressional sources have indicated that it was an F-19 stealth fighter.

According to investigative reports, the

F-19 is a Lockheed-built jet fighter still in the experimental stage, employing state-of-the-art electronic technology and aerodynamic design, allowing it to virtually escape all detection by radar and infrared sensors. It is also designed to fly especially at night. A number of the fighters are said to have been built at Lockheed's "Skunk Works" facility in Burbank; they are believed to be based, under careful guard, at the vast Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. This is apparently not the first crash of an F-19; at least two others are reported to have gone down in past years.

Stealth bombers are also being built and developed by the Northrop Corporation. In contrast to the F-19 fighter, the Pentagon has not made this so secret. The bombers are scheduled to be deployed in the early 1990s.

— RL



DIANA MOLL

DOE On The Run

"The Department of Energy is on the run," stated Tom Buchanan of the Northwest Inland Waters Coalition, after the group filed suit in federal court to prevent shipments of spent nuclear fuel rods from being unloaded and shipped through West Coast ports. "They are running away from public review and legal scrutiny."

The DOE originally planned to channel shipments from Taiwan into four ports, including Seattle and Long Beach; any accident at these ports would have exposed large numbers of people to serious dangers. The highly radioactive rods are destined for Savannah River, S.C., where they will be recycled into nuclear weapons.

After the coalition of environmental, religious, and medical groups filed suit, the DOE backed down from its original plans. DOE spokesperson David Devane said the destination of 17 future shipments will now be decided on a case-by-case basis as each is ready to leave Taiwan; the first shipment of 48 rods will be delivered to Portsmouth, Va., which regularly receives nuclear wastes.

Washington Governor Booth Gardner, whose state is a candidate to host a permanent repository for nuclear waste, had strongly objected to the government's secrecy over the shipments.

— DMT



SU TONGE

Making TVA Pay

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission recently fined the Tennessee Valley Authority \$150,000 for discriminating against and harassing three TVA engineers who defended a fellow colleague in criticizing the TVA's quality assurance program. Engineers Stephan Mindel, Lillard Blevins and John French supported the defense of William D. DeFord when he brought a discrimination suit against the TVA in the early 1980s. DeFord at that time charged that the TVA transferred, demoted and later forced him out of the TVA after he reported quality assurance problems at Sequoyah Nuclear Plant. In an out of court settlement this past fall, DeFord was awarded \$170,000 and rehired by the TVA.

In the years since they corroborated DeFord's criticisms, Mindel, Blevins and French were denied promotions, given low performance appraisals and assigned less important work because they criticized the quality of construction in the TVA power plants. TVA said it will pay the fines.

— SM

Hazardous Management

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has concluded in a special report that the nation's 16 "worst" nuclear power plants continue to operate under poor management, and testified that a reactor operator can maintain a hazardous plant while it meets all the rules established by the commission. Massachusetts Representative

Edward J. Markey asked the NRC to provide a detailed analysis of a report it released in May listing the best and worst of the United States' licensed reactors. The commission's analysis indicates that poor management at the corporate level has persisted for years and remains one of the largest problems besetting the industry. The Rancho Seco plant in California is listed as one of the "worst" plants.

On July 17, members of the NRC presented testimony about their analysis before the House Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee, focusing on the now closed Pilgrim power plant in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Testimony from both the commission and Boston Edison executives pointed to poor management as the culprit that led to an oppressive environment where licensed reactor operators became a shortage. "Nuclear utility management problems are rivaled only by the NRC's own internal weaknesses," remarked Representative Markey.

— SM

Yearning To Be Free

Activists in two Western cities have turned in sufficient initiative petitions to get Nuclear-Free-Zone measures on their respective ballots. Voters in Eugene, Oregon and Berkeley, California may decide on November 4 to join a global network of legal constraints on nuclear technology, composed of hundreds of towns, cities, and countries.

In Eugene, the antinuclear measure would ban nuclear weapons manufacture and research, the transportation and storage of nuclear wastes, any civil defense measures, and the construction of any war planning or defense system. Medical uses of radioactive materials wouldn't be affected.

The initiative in Berkeley encompasses these provisions as well, but goes a step farther by requiring warning labels on all irradiated food products sold in the city. Also, city contracts with and investments in the nuclear weapons industry at large would be minimized.

— DMT



DIANA MOLL

Rambo

Rambo strikes again, only this time he is Russian. The Soviets are enjoying a hit movie this summer which features a "Rambo" hero of their own. The movie, titled "Solo Voyage," depicts the leader of a commando unit whose mission is to combat crazed anti-Soviet American agents who are about to set off a war. Muscovites, already aware of the American Rambo, nicknamed their hero after him.

In the movie, American agents of the corrupt military-industrial complex plot to start a war between the United States and the Soviet Union that would result in huge profits for the American arms industry. The

American agents plan to blow up an American cruise ship, only to pin the blame on the Soviets. The plot takes an unexpected turn when the American leader goes berserk and attempts to launch a nuclear missile against Soviet warships. Enter "Rambo," who leads a Russian commando unit against the Americans' island stronghold.

One novelty in the movie for Soviets is said to be the greater graphic realism of the violence, something which they have not been used to. Also, one major difference from the Hollywood American hero is that their "Rambo," after a heroic fight, meets a tragic end.

— RL

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TESTAMENT

after the movie

Inside our lives
music moves
unspeakably
so I hum to myself
after hours in public,
dozens of voices
tangling in the background,
red wine caressing
my gums and the teeth
of my inner piano
tinkling a tune.
Name any song
or open one up,
turning the keys
as you go along.
How many kindred
hearts can you touch,
lover, and where
can you be?
Will our museum be exhumed?

Full moon. The buses are rumbling.
Movies are unloading their voyeurs
and the air speaks solstice,
tilting coldly toward spring.
Let this be a creek
of clean storm water.
I say clear night. I say
stars. And the brass bar says
faces, whistles yellow echoes

off the chandeliers
and is answered by three musicians
Picasso never met
except in paint.
The lips and lungs on flute
work another job days,
tonight tooting bluey
only to give way
to my man on soprano,
piano's left hand
holding down the bass line
and my glass reflecting
intoxicating depths
of emptiness drenched
with a joyful twist
of sense who else
would undertake,
who else would record
if not a confessor.

In the dead end
a priest got kissed.
A woman wedded her son.
A police chief wept.
There were darkening faces
unlike these
which speak peace in the meantime.

Kiss me, I'm a priest.
Accompany me on your mouth.
Take this confession away
and bring back touch.

Stephen Kessler



CONI PITTMAN

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

the bicycle trip

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"Freedom and Peace" Grows In Poland

by Igal Dahari

The following is the first of a four-part series focusing on unofficial peace movements and peace activists in Eastern Europe. Since this is a vast subject, the series will concentrate on some of the specific groups and individuals who have been ignored by the mass media in this country.

Many Americans see the countries of Eastern Europe as bleak, grey landscapes, where it is a risk to even think a thought not approved by the authorities. The words oppression, uniformity, totalitarianism, state police, and iron curtain abound in describing countries only a few Americans have ever visited.

While it is fair to characterize Eastern Europe with some of these words, it is unfair to use their sources as the only basis of knowledge of this region. Our mainstream media, while reporting on the plight of well known dissidents, have failed to report on important segments of the underground opposition in such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Eastern Europe has anarchists, socialists, peace activists, draft resisters, "hippies," and "punks," most of whom distrust the entrenched bureaucracy. There are unofficial newspapers, leaflets, petitions and letters circulated. There are also hunger strikes, marches, and meetings — all unofficial. If there is an iron curtain around Eastern Europe, it was raised with the help of the media in the United States.

For example, the recent appearance of the Freedom and Peace groups in Poland is virtually unheard of in the United States, since it is being ignored by the mass media. This is in stark contrast to the coverage received by the Solidarity labor movement, beginning in 1981. While Solidarity is a genuine turning point in Polish worker history, Freedom and Peace marks a turning point in Polish reform movement history. Although their manifesto shows various objectives and beliefs, the Freedom and Peace groups seem to be primarily concerned with helping those who oppose military conscription, or any particular aspect of military service, such as taking the required oath. This is a turning point simply because the Polish army is the third most respected institution in the country, according to national polls. Only the Catholic church and Solidarity rate higher. The Communist Party rates seventh or eighth.

And yet, it is not surprising that Freedom and Peace focuses on aiding those fully or

partially opposed to the military. The unofficial organization was born in protest of the jailing of Marek Adamkiewicz, a soldier who refused to take the military oath. Adamkiewicz was sentenced in October of 1984, and this led to the circulation of letters and petitions on his behalf. A hunger strike — with about 20 participants — followed in March of 1985, during which the organizing of Peace and Freedom was discussed. To the dismay of the

scientific objector status. In late December of 1985, Jankowski, who had requested CO status, was sentenced to three and a half years in prison for refusing military service.

The Polish government considers membership in Freedom and Peace to be illegal. Article 278 of the Penal Code states that "membership in an illegal organization" is an offense punishable by a jail sentence. So far, only two Freedom and Peace members, Jacek Czaputowicz and Piotr Niemezyk (see

... the recent appearance of the Freedom and Peace groups in Poland is virtually unheard of in the United States, since it is being ignored by the mass media.

authorities, a founding statement was released one month later in the city of Krakow.

Since then, Freedom and Peace chapters have appeared in several major Polish cities, including Warsaw, Wroclaw and Gdansk. The groups' openness in resisting the draft is a major achievement, if only because it has helped reduce the severity with which objectors to military service are treated. By the fall of 1985, over two dozen members of Freedom and Peace chapters had returned their army service cards — the equivalent of draft cards in the United States — to the Ministry of Defense. Several protestors have been prosecuted, receiving a choice between a fine equivalent to several months' wages and two to three months in jail.

As draft refusal has spread, however, the authorities have become more lenient in order to give these cases as little publicity as possible. Courts tend to offer draft protestors medical exemptions, civil defense work, or a very minor fine. Many judges are now simply declaring defendants mentally unfit for military service.

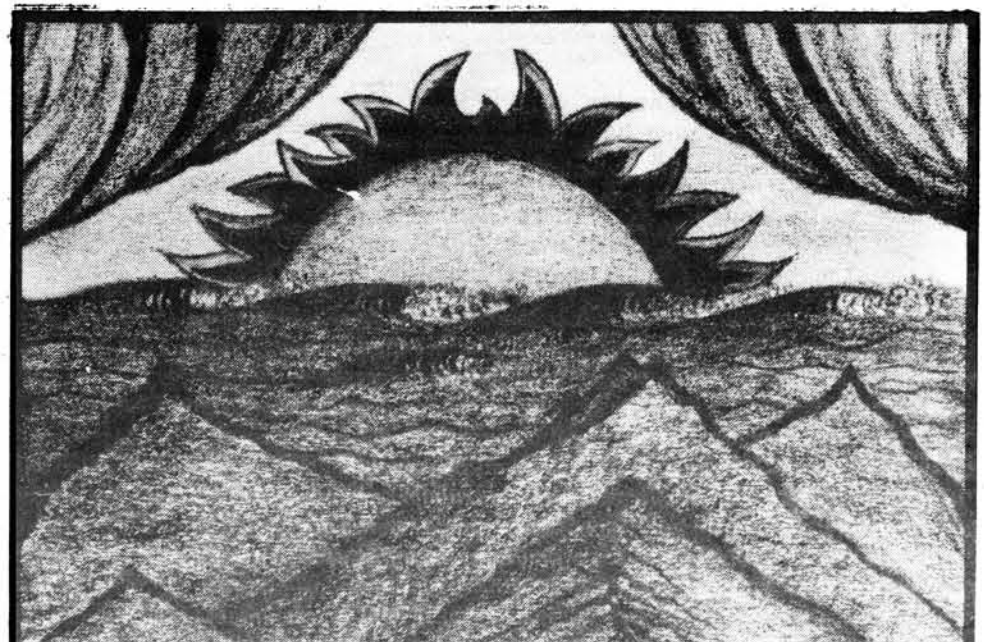
Those protestors who do seek publicity for their cases, and stand firm in their refusal to resolve the matter in the quiet way favored by the authorities, receive harsher treatment. Twenty-one-year-old Wojciech Jankowski, a draft resister from Gdansk, sent authorities a petition with 1,534 signatures asking for the immediate release of all jailed draft resisters, a voluntary military oath, and an official recognition of con-

The Monthly Planet, June 1986), have been arrested. The government has warned the groups to disband, or face more persecution.

But it is doubtful that Freedom and Peace, or any of the other numerous "illegal organizations," will disband. There is too much at stake, and they have come too far.

Next Month: Czechoslovakia

Igal Dahari is the International Editor of *The Monthly Planet*.



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Can Congress Hold The Line?

by Shelly D'Amour

SUMMARY

The 1986 Department of Defense Authorizations Bill will be debated in the House and Senate within the next several weeks. The authorizations process is how Congress sets the spending limits for specific weapons systems. Amendments may be offered to reduce or delete spending for any item in the bill. Most of the significant political battles over weapons systems and programs (such as the MX, Star Wars, anti-satellite weapons) were fought last year, with the administration gaining the upper hand most of the time from an all too compliant Congress. Now, instead of working to significantly reverse the direction of the arms race, the Congress finds itself in the position this year of having to work hard just to hold ground. However, there is enough evidence to suggest that they will be able to do just that. A majority of House and Senate members are uncomfortable with the president's decision to scrap SALT II, and also agree on the need to hold the line on Star Wars funding more or less at last year's level. With regard to testing, the pressure is mounting for the United States to join the Soviet moratorium (now one year old), with a recent Gallup Poll indicating that 56% of Americans support such a bilateral test ban. It is important that Freeze supporters familiarize themselves with these issues and contact their elected representatives to express their sentiments. Below is a summary of key weapons issues expected to be voted on in the coming weeks.

TEST BAN

Schroeder/Downey/Markey Amendment

Would cut off funding for nuclear weapons testing as long as the Soviets also refrain from testing. This amendment will be attached to some currently unspecified piece of legislation, but will almost definitely come up during the authorizations debates. This is the best vehicle available for passing binding test ban legislation this year. In February, the House overwhelmingly passed a non-binding resolution calling on the

nuclear weapons testing so long as the Soviets refrain from testing.

ACTION: This bill does not currently have the votes to pass in the Senate; however, it is important to begin building momentum and support so that eventually the Senate does pass binding test ban legislation. Our senators need to hear from us! Contact Senators Pete Wilson and Alan Cranston and tell them you support S.1220 and want them to do the same.

SALT II

There is general grumbling and discontent among both House and Senate members

ACTION: Freeze supporters should contact their representatives and tell them to support these amendments and vote against any funding for chemical weapons.

ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (ASAT)

House

An amendment by Representatives Brown (D-CA) and Coughlin (R-PA) would provide an indefinite moratorium on ASAT testing. Last year the House voted to extend a moratorium on ASAT testing for one year.

ACTION: The ASAT moratorium has traditionally enjoyed broad support in Congress,

... the president is flying that "don't tie my hands in Geneva" flag again.

United States to join the Soviet moratorium on testing.

ACTION: Contact Representative Leon Panetta and ask him to vote for the Schroeder/Downey/Markey Amendment on a nuclear test ban. Freeze supporters in Ed Zschau's district should ask for accountability as to why Mr. Zschau switched his support away from test ban legislation. Tell him that a bilateral test ban is a first step towards achieving the freeze on nuclear weapons that he claims to support.

S.1220 Cranston (D-CA)/Hatfield (R-OR)

Essentially the same as the Schroeder amendment. Would cut off funding for

concerning the president's decision to scrap SALT II. However, the president is flying that "don't tie my hands in Geneva" flag again, and it is an open question as to whether Congress will actually cross Mr. Reagan officially on this matter. The following legislation will be offered during the next few weeks:

H.B.4919 Dicks (D-WA)

Would cut off funds for any weapons that exceed SALT II limits.

S.2524 Biden (D-DE)/Cohen (R-ME)

Similar to the House bill. Would also delete funding for weapons systems that exceed SALT II limits.

ACTION: When push comes to shove, Congress has been unwilling to hand the president a defeat on a foreign policy issue. They need to know we're supporting them on this one! Contact Representatives Panetta and Zschau and Senators Cranston and Wilson and tell them to support these bills, and any efforts to enforce SALT II limits.

STAR WARS

House

The Bennett/Mavroules/Fazio amendment would freeze funding for Star Wars at last year's level of \$2.8 billion.

Senate

The Johnston/Evans amendment would freeze Star Wars funding at last year's level plus 3% for inflation (\$3 billion).

ACTION: Freeze supporters should contact their representatives and tell them to vote for these amendments.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

House

An amendment to be offered by Representatives Fascell (D-FL) and Porter (R-IL) would delete the entire \$158 million proposed for next year, and delete the funding already approved but not spent for this year.

Senate

An amendment to be offered by Senators Pryor (D-AK) and Hatfield (R-OR) would delete all funding for chemical weapons for next year.

Contact Your Representatives Today!

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
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(202) 456-1414

Senator Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5353

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

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

Congressman Ed Zschau
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411/local: 1-730-8555
(Twelfth Congressional District)



Hotlines

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

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

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

Central America Legislative Hotline
202-543-0664

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





SU TONGE

although funding was authorized last year for three tests. Contact Representatives Panetta and Zschau and tell them you want them to support the Brown/Coughlin amendment on ASAT testing.

MX

Although Congress limited deployment of the MX to 50 missiles last year, it provided funding for 12 additional missiles ("spares") each year, ostensibly for testing purposes. However, the administration would like to eventually talk Congress into approving deployment of the full 100 missiles it asked for. The gradual addition of these "spares" will make the transition from 50 to 100 missiles that much easier, and significantly reduce the budget hassle the administration would have to go through if and when the expansion of the MX program is approved. In the House, Representatives Bennett (D-FL) and Frank (D-NY) will offer an amendment to cut the procurement funds for next year's 12 MX "spare" missiles.

ACTION: Contact Representatives Panetta and Zschau and tell them to support the Bennett/Frank amendment to cut procurement funds for the MX missile. Tell them that a vote for the Bennett/Frank amendment is a vote to assure that the MX program stays confined according to the intention of Congress as established last year.

CONTRA AID

On Monday, August 4, the Senate will consider passage of the \$100 million aid package to the Nicaraguan Contras, which was approved by the House last month. Included in this package is \$300 million in military aid to the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras. In order to avoid any conflicts with Gramm-Rudman budgetary cuts, the \$300 million will be drawn out of monies already approved for African famine relief and other food programs. As we go to press, sixteen senators have lined up to support or participate in a filibuster against the bill. At the very most, such a filibuster will delay the vote until September. At the very least, it will provide a chance for the Senate and the American public to hear an extended debate on U.S. policy and its effect in Central America. (This will be the nation's first televised filibuster.) Supporters of Contra aid will offer a motion to cut off debate (called "cloture"). They will need 41 votes in order to end the filibuster.

ACTION: Contact Senator Alan Cranston and tell him to vote against the motion for cloture. A vote for cloture is a vote for Contra aid. Ask Senator Cranston to take an active lead in persuading fellow senators to support the filibuster, and to vote against Contra aid.

Shelly D'Amour is the Action Alert Coordinator of the Santa Cruz County Nuclear Weapons Freeze.

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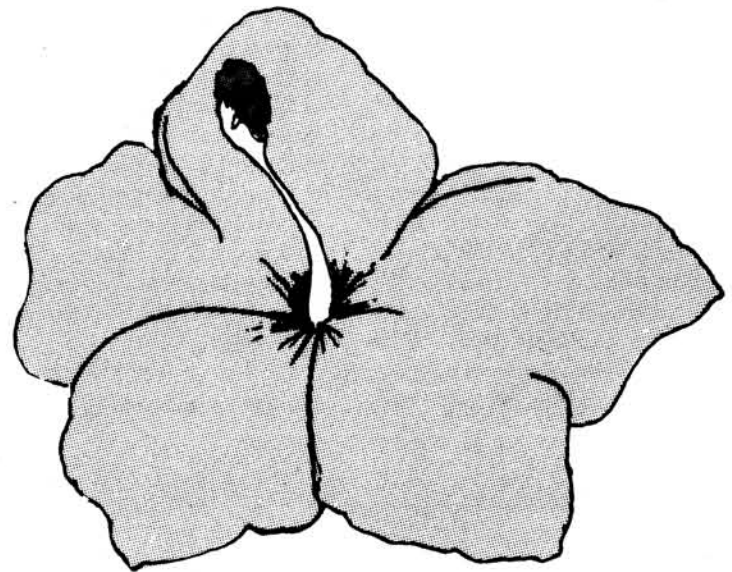


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Micronesians Still Victimized By U.S. Nuclear

by Glenn Barlow

The United Nations Security Council is currently considering a new nuclear military treaty between the United States and Micronesia, a vast region of the North Pacific that is larger than the continental United States. Prior to World War Two, the Micronesians were one of the most isolated island cultures on the planet. Their innocence and isolation were shattered forever when Americans began testing atmospheric nuclear explosions on Bikini less than one year after the Hiroshima bombing. Today, Micronesia is used to test President Reagan's Star Wars technology and ICBMs,

1,000 times more destructive than the Hiroshima atomic bomb.

MICRONESIAN NUCLEAR TEST VICTIMS

Many Micronesians believe that they were used by Americans as "guinea pigs" to study the effects of massive nuclear war tests. Now the Reagan administration has negotiated a clause in the Compact (Section 77) that forbids Micronesians from seeking compensation in U.S. courts for damages done to them as a result of U.S. nuclear tests.

During the 1940s and 1950s, the United States spent \$2.5 billion on its nuclear tests

code named "Bravo," at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. "Bravo" was the largest bomb ever exploded by the United States although other bombs tested on Bikini in 1954 yielded six, nine, 11 and 13.5 megatons. Altogether, the United States exploded 66 nuclear bombs in the atmosphere at Bikini and Enewetak in the Marshall Islands between 1946 and 1958. A 1978 Department of Energy report admitted that 14 different atolls in the northern Marshalls "received intermediate range fallout from one or more of the megaton range tests."

GUINEA PIGS?

Shortly after the people of Rongelap were exposed to high levels of radioactivity from the "Bravo" test in 1954, Brookhaven National Laboratory began a monitoring program to track the effects of the fallout on the people. At the beginning of the program one of the scientists stated that "the habitation of these people on the island will afford most valuable ecological radiation data on human beings."

The inhabitants of Bikini and Enewetak were evacuated from their island homes prior to the nuclear tests to avoid exposure to radioactive fallout. The inhabitants of Rongelap, Utirik and other northern atolls in the Marshalls were not so fortunate. They were exposed to high doses of fallout from the "Bravo" test, as well as unmeasured amounts from previous and subsequent tests. Many Marshallese believe the Rongelapese were used as "guinea pigs" to study the effects of radioactive fallout on human populations. The United States claims that their exposure from the "Bravo" test was accidental, caused by an "unpredicted shift in the winds." The facts tell a different story.

In 1982, a formerly classified document was made public that stated that test site authorities had official confirmation hours prior to the test that winds were blowing toward inhabited islands to the east. A senior American weather technician stationed on Rongerik Atoll, just to the east of Rongelap at the time of the test had the following comment: "The wind had been



In 1954 alone, the United States tested many hydrogen bombs at Bikini that were each 1,000 times more destructive than the Hiroshima atomic bomb.

including Trident and MX missiles.

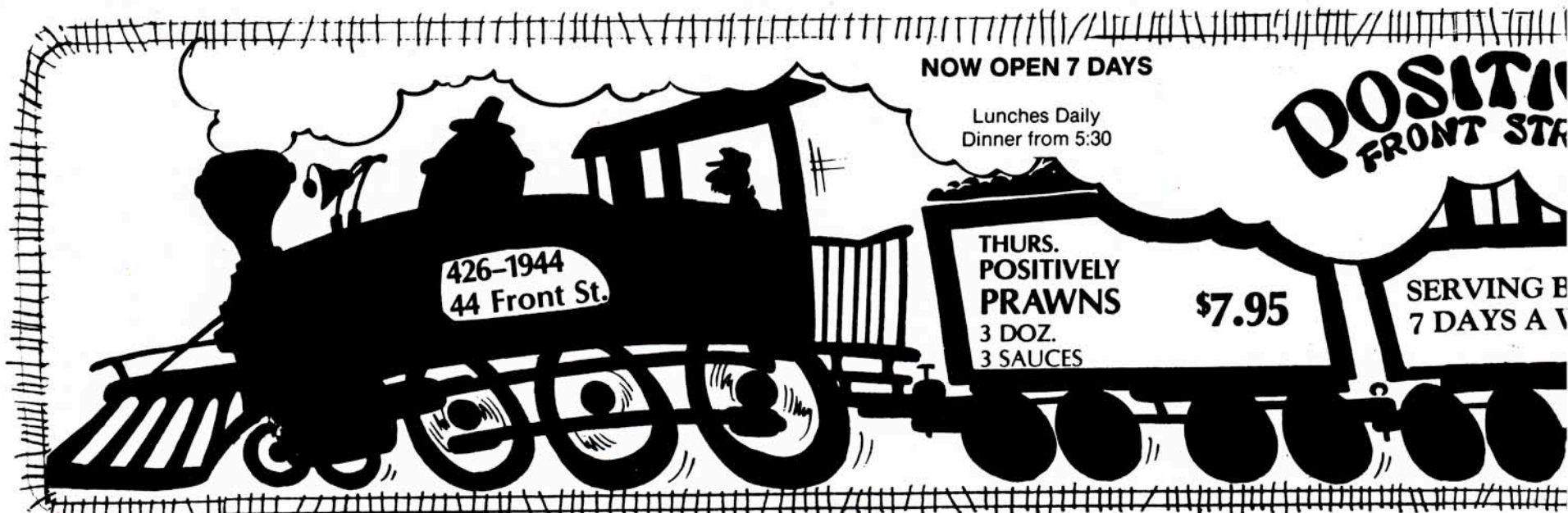
The new treaty, called a "Compact of Free Association," recently passed the U.S. Senate. The Compact will replace a 40-year-old relationship between the United States and Micronesia created by the United Nations after World War II. The United States was allowed to administer Micronesia as a "Strategic Trust Territory," of the 11 U.N. trust territories created after the war, Micronesia was the only one called "strategic" and it is the only one that remains a trust territory today.

In exchange for the Micronesians' Trust, the United States was mandated by the United Nations to protect the health and property of the natives. In blatant violation of that treaty with the United Nations, the United States destroyed the health and property of the Micronesians by exploding 66 enormous atmospheric nuclear bombs in Micronesia between 1946 and 1958. In 1954 alone, the United States tested many hydrogen bombs at Bikini that were each

in the Marshall Islands, a part of Micronesia. Three-thousand Marshallese have filed lawsuits in U.S. courts seeking \$7 billion in damages resulting from those tests. Under the Compact of Free Association, the United States has offered the nuclear test victims a \$150 million trust to settle these claims. In exchange for the trust fund, the Marshallese government has agreed that its citizens would be barred from seeking further redress in U.S. courts, even if the delayed effects of radiation exposure cause further cancers and genetic mutations in children, and even if radioactive contamination cannot be removed from their islands, water and food chain.

Some of the Marshall Islands have been declared off-limits indefinitely; delayed effects of radiation exposure are even today causing cancers and other health problems in survivors of the American tests in Micronesia.

On March 1, 1954, the United States exploded a 15-megaton hydrogen bomb,



Victimized By U.S. Nuclear Policy

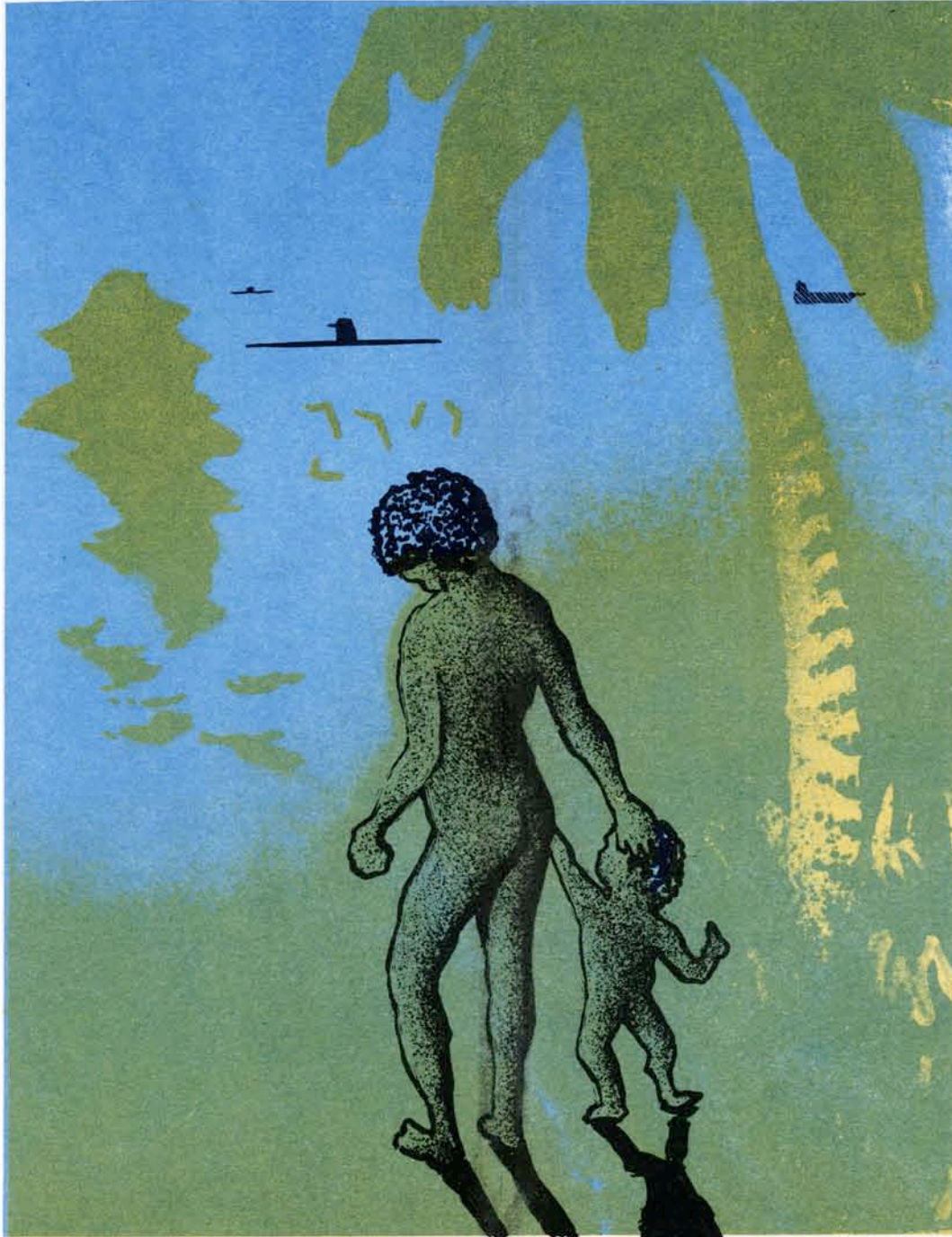
code named "Bravo," at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. "Bravo" was the largest bomb ever exploded by the United States although other bombs tested on Bikini in 1954 yielded six, nine, 11 and 13.5 megatons. Altogether, the United States exploded 66 nuclear bombs in the atmosphere at Bikini and Enewetak in the Marshall Islands between 1946 and 1958. A 1978 Department of Energy report admitted that 14 different atolls in the northern Marshalls "received intermediate range fallout from one or more of the megaton range tests."

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blowing straight at us for days before the test. It was blowing straight at us during the test, and straight at us after it. The wind never shifted."

The inhabitants of Rongelap and other inhabited islands that were downwind of the nuclear explosions on Bikini were not warned that the tests were going to take place, nor were they told what precautions they should take in case of exposure to radioactive fallout.

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It has been estimated that the Rongelap people received doses of approximately 175 rads, although independent analyses of the data have suggested that it may have been much higher than that. The Rongelapese had all the symptoms of severe radiation exposure: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, itching and burning of the skin, eyes and mouth. They suffered from skin burns over much of their bodies, and lost much of their hair within two weeks. Since 1954, these people have suffered high rates of thyroid cancer, leukemia, stillbirths, miscarriages, and children have been born deformed or retarded.

The Rongelap people were returned to their islands in 1957, in spite of the fact that their islands had been continually dosed with fallout from nuclear tests during their absence. No "cleanup" of radiation was ever conducted, unlike at Enewetak, where the U.S. government spent millions on

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clean-up operations. In 1979, an aerial radiation study of the northern Marshalls conducted by the United States revealed high levels of residual radiation on Rongelap atoll — in some places even higher than at Bikini itself! Residents were advised that the northern islands in their atoll, which they had been using regularly for gathering food, were too radioactive to be visited. They were advised of this unfortunate fact 22 years after they had been returned to their islands with assurances that there was no danger from radiation!

The Rongelapese did not want to leave their ancestral homelands, but they decided that they could not handle more traumas of

for some tests to be done. They were never allowed to return. Many of their islands were blasted off the face of the earth. The rest are radioactive forever, or at least for the half million years it takes plutonium to stop being carcinogenic. Thus, the Paradise that was Bikini is now Paradise Lost.

In 1985, the Bikinians tried to buy some property on Maui, but the Americans in Hawaii protested that they did not want radioactive refugees as neighbors. These Micronesians probably feel that Americans should have had more compassion for the innocent islanders who were victimized by American nuclear war tests. Many Micronesians also believe that Section 77 should

Now the Reagan administration has negotiated a clause . . . that forbids Micronesians from seeking compensation in U.S. courts for damages done to them as a result of U.S. nuclear tests.

their children dying of cancers or being born dead or deformed. So, in 1979, they began asking the U.S. Congress for the small amount of money needed to help them move and build homes on another island. Congress dragged its feet and never appropriated the money, so in 1985 the Rongelapese accepted an offer from Greenpeace to help them to move. The Greenpeace flagship, the *Rainbow Warrior*, carried them to their new homes on Ebadon Island in May 1985, prior to the sinking of that ship by the French government in July 1985. The U.S. government did not provide one penny to help the people of Rongelap relocate from their radioactive homelands.

Most Micronesians have been sincere Christians since the arrival of the American missionaries. In 1946, the people of Bikini were told by Americans during Christian church services that it was God's will and for the good of all humankind that they should temporarily leave their home islands

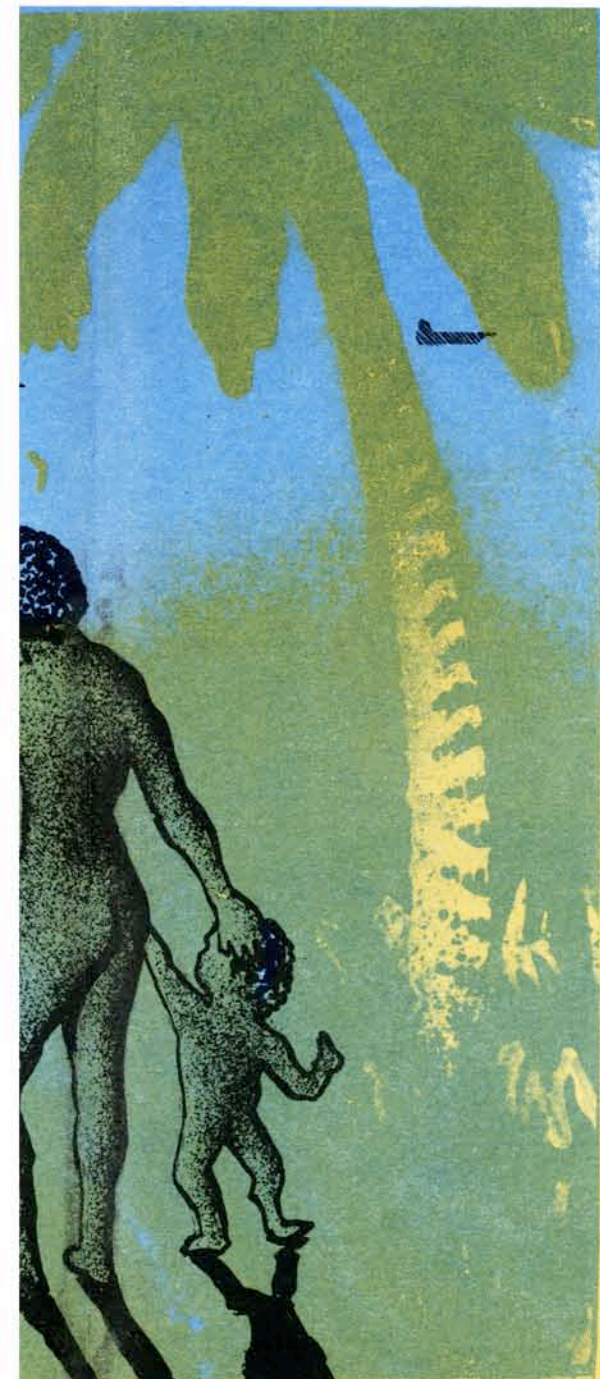
be removed from the new Compact so that these nuclear test victims can seek justice in the U.S. courts for the traumatic damages that have been inflicted on them by Americans caught up in the arms race. The Soviets have threatened to veto the Compact in the United Nations Security Council. In that case the Compact would go before the U.N. General Assembly for a vote.

MICRONESIA IN TODAY'S ARMS RACE

Since 1959, the United States has used part of Micronesia, Kwajalein Atoll, as a major nuclear missile target range. Traditionally, Kwajalein has been administered and policed by U.S. Army personnel from Alabama who have been repeatedly accused of racist oppression towards the "brown people" of Micronesia.

Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands is

continued on page 25



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Planet Watch

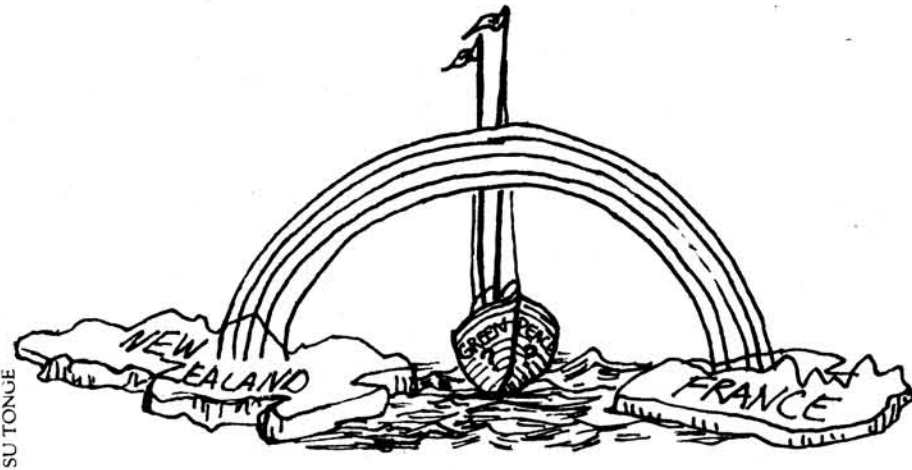
by Igal Dahari



France Neutron Bomb Dropped

In a surprise announcement, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac told an audience composed of military personnel and journalists that France will not develop a neutron bomb in the near future, as previously planned. The announcement comes amidst a continuing increase in France's military budget, which this year alone is expected to go from 3.76 to 4 percent of the country's total economic output.

Cost is only one of the reasons for dropping the neutron bomb, which — although it has a relatively small blast radius — kills through a massive release of radiation. Another reason is pressure from West Germany, the country where the bomb would most likely be used in case of war with the Warsaw Pact.



New Zealand Diplomacy Works

The dispute between New Zealand and France over the sinking of a Greenpeace flagship last July, and the resulting death of a crewmember, has been settled. France will pay New Zealand \$7 million dollars in compensation — and issue a formal apology — in exchange for the release of its two agents, now serving 10-year sentences in a New Zealand jail. France will also stop blocking sales of New Zealand products to Europe. The two countries have agreed that the agents, Commander Alain Maffart and Captain Dominique Prieur, will spend the next three years at a French military base on a remote South Pacific island. They cannot leave except with permission from France and New Zealand, and they are barred from meeting with the press for that time.

The *Rainbow Warrior*, the ship the French sunk as it was docked in Auckland, was

expected to lead a flotilla of small craft to monitor and protest French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. Greenpeace, a worldwide environmental organization, is filing a separate case against France. Details of that case are not yet known.

Soviet Union Don't Drink The Water

Reports from the Soviet Union say that thousands of wells and a major river have been contaminated with radiation from the Chernobyl accident, and new sources of water are hurriedly being found for the residents of the contaminated areas. The newspaper *Pravda* reported that 7,000 wells in the region known as Bragin, about 50 miles north of Chernobyl, have had to be sealed. The Pripjat River, which was the major source of water for the city of Kiev, has also been contaminated. Kiev, located about 80 miles south of Chernobyl, is now using water from the Desna River. The Pripjat River runs near Chernobyl before flowing to Kiev, which has a population of several million.



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West Germany Star Wars Called Con-Job

In a recent newspaper interview, a spokesperson for the German opposition Social Democratic Party referred to his country's first Star Wars contract as a "cheap con-job." Andreas von Buelow, the Social Democrat's spokesperson on the military, told the *Neue Osnabrueck* newspaper that West German participation in Star Wars is "highly disastrous" because it destabilizes European relations. He also predicted that West German industry would gain very little from the Reagan administration's anti-missile program.

The contract, awarded to Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, is considered to take up a very small portion of the Star Wars budget. Many observers believe that European companies will only receive minor contracts, and only to serve the Reagan administration's political aims, which include creating the appearance of international support for the costly project. American companies are expected to receive the major contracts.

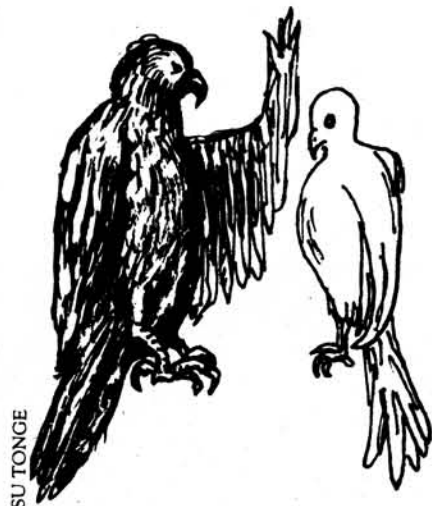
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Australia Hawke Opposes Doves Down Under

Antinuclear members of Australia's Labor Party tried unsuccessfully to introduce a resolution to make their country a Nuclear Free Zone. The attempt came at a July 9 Labor Party conference, but was stopped by the Party's right wing, led by Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

If approved, the resolution would have bound the Australian government, since the Labor Party holds a majority in Parliament. It also would have forbidden port calls by United States Navy ships, thus joining Australia with its neighbor, New Zealand, which last year declared itself a Nuclear Free Zone. Navy ships, as a matter of policy, do not specify whether they are carrying nuclear weapons.

Support for a nation-wide Nuclear Free Zone is growing in Australia, along with opposition to the United States' large military presence.

Pakistan Soviets Send Warning

Despite official denial by the Pakistani government, the Soviet Union believes that Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons. The Soviets recently warned that they would not tolerate a nuclear-armed Pakistan. The warning was conveyed by the Soviet ambassador to Pakistani officials. Pakistan has a very active nuclear power program, with considerable aid coming from China.

India, which is believed to possess nuclear weapons, has for years charged that Pakistan has been working on developing a nuclear bomb. Pakistan, while denying the Indian charges, has criticized India for refusing to sign an agreement prohibiting the possession of nuclear weapons. However, several members of Congress have agreed with India's position that Pakistan is developing a nuclear bomb, and have blamed China for helping in the project.

United States officials, who criticized the Soviet warning and linked it to Pakistan's support for Afghan rebels, failed last year in an attempt to get an agreement signed between India and Pakistan. Over the past several years, the United States has considerably increased its conventional arms sales to Pakistan.

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Pacific Peoples Bear The Nuclear Burden

by Glenn Barlow

The United States has a fascinating history of confusing policies towards the island nations in the Pacific. During the 19th century, we colonized the Philippines, Hawaii and Samoa. During World War II we fought the Japanese in many island nations that they invaded.

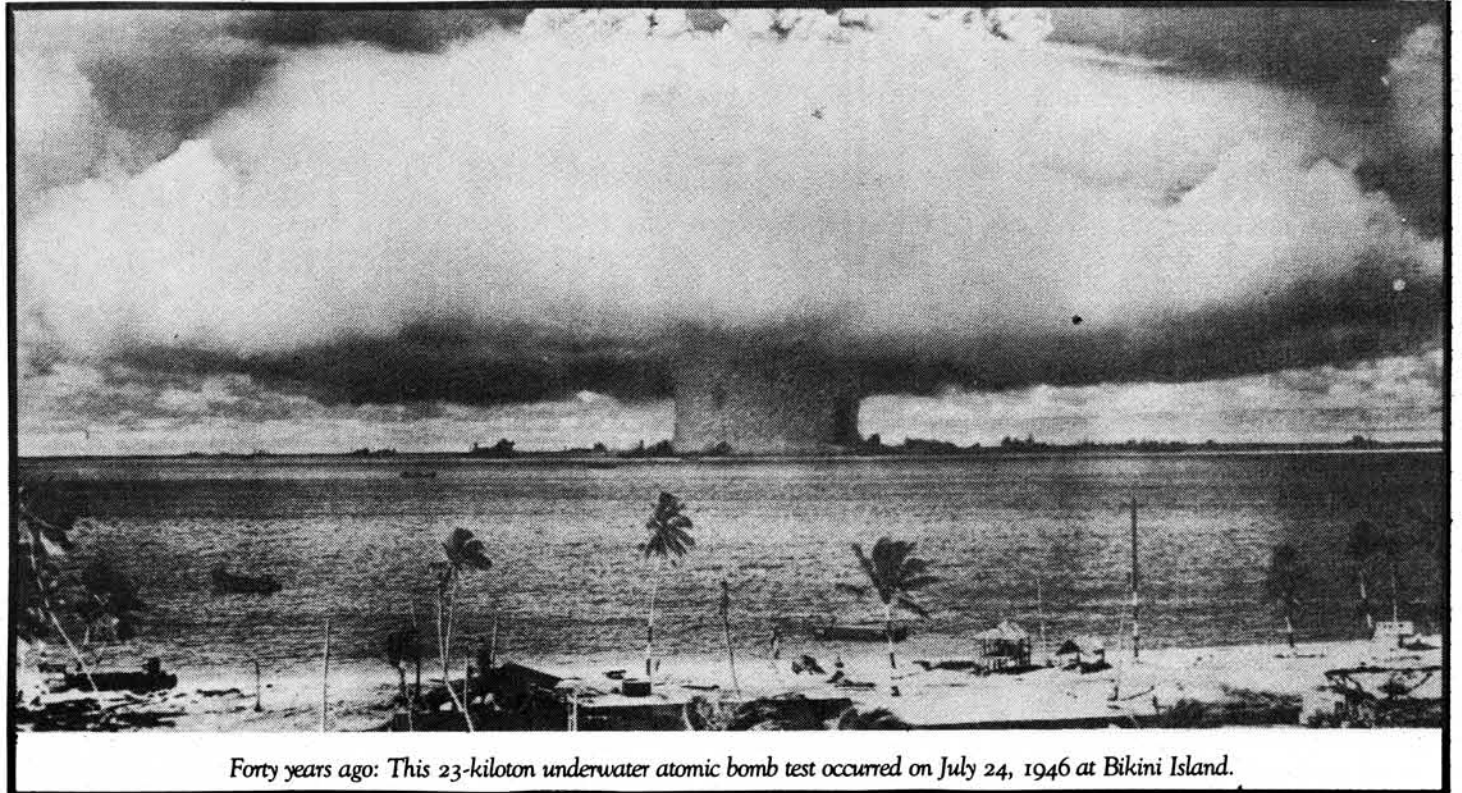
We introduced the Nuclear Age to the planet by bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in a Pacific island nation. Then, in the forties and fifties, we bombed Micronesia, leaving a paradise radioactive forever. Now, today, we have forced island nations to accept our nuclear weapons, reactor-powered ships, and radioactive waste storage sites.

Recently, New Zealand became the second Pacific nation (the first was Palau) to tell the U.S. military that it can no longer bring nuclear weapons or radioactive wastes into its harbors. The Reagan administration threatened economic sanctions against New Zealand. Then Reagan kicked New Zealand out of the defense treaty known as ANZUS. Australia chose to remain in ANZUS for economic reasons.

Other than New Zealand, Australia, and Japan, most nations of the Pacific are small, poor, undeveloped Third World nations with no petroleum resources. Traditionally, they survived quite well on local seafood and homegrown produce. Now many are economically dependent on the United States and other developed nations.

Micronesia is a typical example. Micronesia is so poor, with no other source of income than the U.S. military, that its government leaders have tended to go along with the demands of American military negotiators.

A recent American Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, commenting on the negotiations for the new Compact treaty, said "Who gives a damn about Micronesia, there's only a hundred thousand people in the entire area." Most Americans do not



Forty years ago: This 23-kiloton underwater atomic bomb test occurred on July 24, 1946 at Bikini Island.

even know that Micronesia is north of the equator, rather than in the South Pacific. Of course, many Americans probably could not tell you where New Zealand is, exactly,

into history when they stood up against the U.S. military in 1979 and adopted the world's first nuclear-free constitution. Because Palau is the closest part of Micronesia

Palau is to blast out one side of the protected lagoon to create a harbor for Trident and other nuclear submarines. Under a proposed 50-year lease, the U.S. military could build bases on the scarce areas with agricultural land in this nation perched on coral atolls.

The same thing has already happened to Palau's neighbors to the north. Guam, originally a part of Micronesia, has been home to U.S. military bases ever since it became a private possession of the United States. The nearby Mariannas Islands have been offered so much money that they have elected to enter Commonwealth status with the United States under the new Compact. The Mariannas will soon be home to new U.S. military bases that will destroy most of the scarce fertile soils in the tropical rain forests there.

The Mariannas and their distant neighbors, the Hawaiian Islands, may soon become home to radioactive wastes from nuclear reactors in the United States and Japan.

Of the eight Micronesian "nations" created recently under the new Compact, only Palau has said no to American nuclear weapons, reactors and wastes. Palau intends to change its name to Belau as soon as it obtains independence from the U.S. Trust Territory. Four of the nations have banded together as the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). The Marshall Islands, home to Bikini, have a separate Compact because of the Kwajalein nuclear missile tests there.

"Who gives a damn about Micronesia, there's only a hundred thousand people in the entire area."

— Henry Kissinger

even though it has three million people.

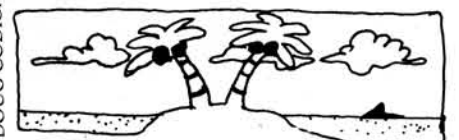
Thus, you could hardly expect anyone to know where Palau is, since it only has 7,000 voters. Yet, those people wrote themselves

to the politically unstable Philippines, a former U.S. colony, the U.S. military decided to build "forward bases" there as backups to the Air Force and Navy bases in the Philippines.

The United States is negotiating a separate Compact treaty with Palau, distinct from the seven other nations that make up Micronesia. Since Reagan was elected, the United States has threatened to cancel economic assistance to Palau if it does not amend its constitution and allow U.S. military bases to be built there. The people of Palau have voted on the proposed amendment to the seven-year-old document in six different years. The latest vote in February, 1986, still did not change the nuclear-free clause, even though the brand new president supported the change. Palau's former president was mysteriously assassinated in 1985. He opposed amending the constitution.

Palau's one claim to fame is a legend among diving enthusiasts that Palau's lagoons contain the most spectacular coral reefs on the planet. The Navy's plan for

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Nuclear-Free South Pacific?

by Glenn Barlow

At the annual meeting of the South Pacific Forum in 1985, the 14 member nations gave their unanimous approval to an international treaty now pending in the United Nations to declare the entire South Pacific region a Nuclear Free Zone. Australia insisted on an amendment that allows adherents to permit access to their territories by (U.S.) ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons, and powered by nuclear reactors. Other than the American and French military presence, the entire South Pacific is now free of nuclear reactors, labs, waste sites, and weapons.

Critics of the Australian amendment said that it took the teeth out of the treaty. The winning argument was that the United States would veto the proposal without the amendment. Kiribas, a former British colony, has signed a fishing treaty with the Soviet Union. The United States argues that this could be the beginning of a Soviet presence in the South Pacific. The United States could have bid for the same fishing agreement, but it chose not to spend even that small amount of money necessary to keep an island ally.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING

France, of course, opposes the entire proposal for a Nuclear Free Zone. France has refused to allow its colonies in the South Pacific to participate in international proceedings.

Since the first nuclear explosion on a barge in the lagoon at Moruroa Atoll on

to sign the treaty. International pressure finally forced the testing underground in 1975. The opposition is still strong and growing.

Between 1966 and 1975, France exploded 41 nuclear devices in the atmosphere at Moruroa and Fangataufa atolls, in the

health effects of radiation passed by the local territorial assembly. Prior to 1966, statistics relating to deaths and their causes were published on a monthly basis.

In September of 1966, President De Gaulle visited Moruroa to observe a nuclear test. The testing was delayed, waiting for

tion in French Polynesia.

Along with concerns for environmental and health effects from the continuation of tests at Moruroa, both long term and short term, are the political considerations of the people of neighboring Pacific Island nations. The Fifteenth South Pacific Forum, which was held in August of 1984, "reiterated their strong opposition to continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific Region by France or any other country."

When the French announced that they planned to continue nuclear testing at Moruroa through the end of the century to "perfect their nuclear strike force" the announcement brought vehement protest from all corners of the Pacific, despite French assurances that the tests are miniaturized, and will be carried out deep within the lagoon. In the words of New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange: "It does not matter whether the tests are large or small. What is offensive . . . is that the French continue their testing at all — despite the unequivocal official and public opposition not only within New Zealand but also throughout the South Pacific region. We deplore this disregard of our joint protests and reaffirm our desire that these tests, and all other nuclear tests, should stop."

Other than the American and French military presence, the entire South Pacific is now free of nuclear reactors, labs, waste sites, and weapons.

eastern end of the Tuamotu archipelago. Since 1975, France has conducted more than 70 nuclear tests underground at Moruroa.

The New Zealand National Radiological Laboratory continually monitored the radiation released from French tests, concluding that radiation levels in New Zealand rose substantially during the atmospheric testing program.

Once the testing program was announced in 1963, Governor Grimald declared that "no radioactive particle will ever fall on an inhabited island."

In 1966, when the Centre d'Experimentation du Pacifique (CEP) announced that the first tests would begin shortly, they declared a danger zone around Moruroa

wind conditions that would not carry fallout to inhabited areas. Finally, after two days, De Gaulle ordered the test to proceed, despite continuing unfavorable winds. Radioactive fallout reached all of the islands west of Moruroa within days or hours. High levels of radioactivity were measured in rainwater catchment in Western Samoa, 2,000 miles away. No figures have ever been released for the extent of contamina-



July 2, 1966, there has been widespread opposition to French testing throughout the Pacific. Even though the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 banned nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, France maintained that "technological reasons" prevented it from conducting underground tests, and refused

which included seven inhabited atolls!

Although continually denying that the tests posed any threat to either local people or the environment, shortly before the first test government officials stopped publishing public health statistics, despite repeated resolutions requesting information on the

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Radioactive Waste Dumping In The South Pacific

by Glenn Barlow

Many nations, including the United States, Great Britain and Japan, have disposed of nuclear waste by dumping it at sea. The justification for this practice was that the volume of the oceans would dilute the waste to the point where it would be harmless, and it would save nuclear nations from dealing with heavy opposition to land storage from local communities. However, scientific studies of past U.S. dumpsites indicate that radioactive wastes tend to concentrate in the marine ecosystem and



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food chains, including fish that are consumed by humans.

Several years ago, Japan announced plans to dispose of radioactive waste in the deep ocean north of the Marianas Islands. The plans were delayed by a groundswell of opposition in the Pacific and around the

world, culminating in a two-year moratorium on ocean disposal of rad-waste passed by the London Dumping Convention (LDC) in February of 1983. The LDC is an international treaty which regulates the use of the oceans for disposal of all types of waste.

Recently, Nauru presented a report to the South Pacific Forum which said, "The nuclear powers have their respective resource bases, but for the Pacific islands, the ocean is the main source of livelihood . . . Japan, the United States and France are essentially proposing to retain the alleged benefits of atomic energy while exporting the costs to the Pacific islanders. This is not fair at all."

Unfortunately, the LDC does not have the power to enforce a moratorium or a ban. For example, Britain decided to ignore the 1983 moratorium vote by the LDC, and planned to continue dumping low-level waste in the Atlantic. However, the British National Union of Seamen organized a successful nationwide boycott of the transport of nuclear wastes for ocean disposal, and 1983 was the first time since 1946 that no nuclear waste was dumped in the Atlantic ocean. The Seamen's Union then proposed a similar international boycott which was adopted by 385 unions from 84 countries in the International Transport Workers Federation in October 1983.

Japan has gone along with the LDC moratorium thus far, saying that it will abide by the wishes of its Pacific neighbors. Many fear, however, that if the LDC moratorium is lifted, dumpships will leave Japanese ports soon afterwards.

The U.S. Congress adopted a two-year moratorium on ocean dumping of rad-waste which expired in January of 1985. However, there is still a requirement for a vote of both houses of Congress before the EPA can issue permits for dumping.

Most of the rad-waste that has been dumped to date is called "low-level waste" consisting of contaminated machinery, clothing, and monitoring equipment. This waste gradually escapes containment and tends to concentrate as it moves up the food chain, as demonstrated by studies of abandoned U.S. dumpsites. However, the United States and Britain are actively pursuing the possibility of disposal of high level rad-waste in the deep sea bed, by dropping torpedo-shaped canisters from ships which will bury themselves in the ocean floor. Three of the proposed sites for this so-called "seabed emplacement" are in the Pacific, including one site north of Hawaii. This high level waste would include spent fuel rods from nuclear reactors which will be dangerous to the environment for up to a million years.

France has already caused numerous spills and leaks of radioactive materials into the Pacific Ocean from its test sites in French Polynesia. The radioactive waste storage sites at Moruroa are vulnerable to Pacific storms. For example, a storm in March of 1981 swept almost 50 pounds of plutonium plus other nuclear wastes into the sea. France refuses to allow any international inspections of its radioactive waste storage and handling in the South Pacific.

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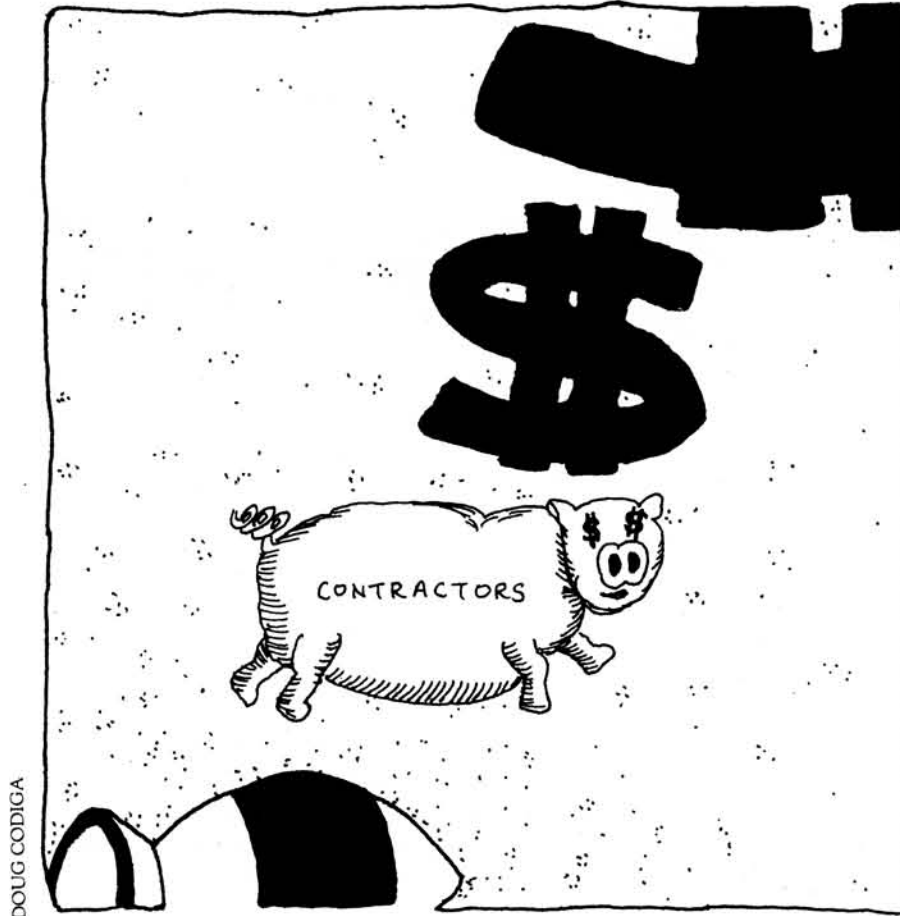
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I Say Inflation, You Say Deflation

The Navy's claims that the cost of its aircraft has gone down under the Reagan administration are just plain poppycock, according to a report issued by the office of the Pentagon's inspector general. For the past several years, President Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Navy Secretary John Lehman and others have recently been telling the public such untruths as: "Every Navy aircraft today is less expensive in constant dollars than it was four years ago — every Navy aircraft." Those are Lehman's words, and he added: "Lee Iacocca can't say that about Chrysler."

But in fact, the five Navy aircraft investigated by assistant inspector general John Melchner all increased in price since 1981. It turns out that the Navy used a method of finding cost during the years 1976-1980 — the time of the Carter administration — different than the method it now uses. The previous method, which ignored the Pentagon's own pricing rules, caused the pricetag of buying a plane to be overestimated until 1981, after which it was underestimated.

The inspector general's report came at the request of Senator Lowell Weicker Jr., a Republican from Connecticut. So far, the Navy has refused to restructure its pricing method.



million in fines and other fees, and been suspended for an unspecified — but probably short — amount of time. The case against Litton is the biggest in terms of the amount of money involved, and it is also the first in which racketeering charges have been brought against a military contractor.

Kickbacks Common

Investigations of military contractors in Southern California continue to confirm the long-time suspicion "that the corrupt practice of giving kickbacks on defense subcontracts is a widespread and long-standing practice," according to Robert Bonner, the United States Attorney in Los Angeles. The most recent example involves the indictment of nineteen people and one company, by far the largest group of indictments ever delivered in this type of case. As the investigations continue, Bonner expects more indictments to come in.

Some of those indicted work for Hughes Aircraft Company, Rockwell International Corporation and other large prime contractors. They are accused of taking bribes from subcontractors in return for contract awards, which would then be billed to the government through the prime contractor. The case affects such projects as Star Wars, the F-15, F-16, and F-18 fighter planes, and other expensive contracts.

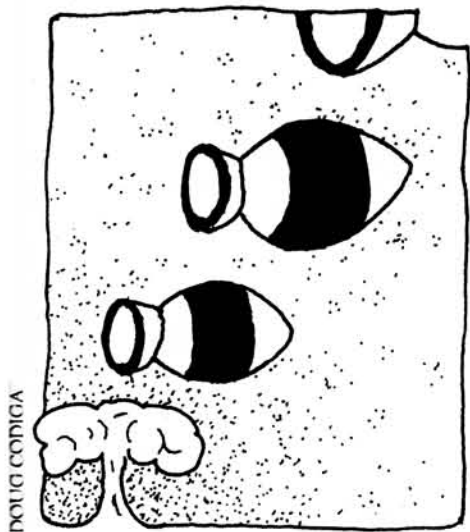
The only company indicted is a small machine shop owned by the mayor of the city of Rosemead, a Los Angeles suburb. Louis Tury Jr. was charged with paying more than \$20,000, from 1981 to 1984, to a former vice president of Teledyne Camera Systems, which had a government contract.

The Customer Is Always Right

Raytheon Co. has fired one of its vice presidents after he came under fire from the Pentagon, the company's biggest customer. Lawrence Korb was dismissed by Raytheon after a nonprofit organization he is a member of, the Committee for National Security, compiled a report calling for a lower military budget than that of the Reagan administration. The organization, which released the report at a February 25 press conference, did ask for a budget higher than the one recommended by the House Armed Services Committee.

Soon after the press conference, Korb was told by his superiors that two Navy officials, and an influential aid to the Senate Armed Services Committee, had called Raytheon to complain about his connection to the report. Korb, who is a former Pentagon official, said the callers also indirectly threatened the company with the loss of future contracts. One of the callers, assistant Navy secretary Everett Pyatt, said he was shocked to see "Korb come so far out of line."

Raytheon is the third largest military contractor so far this year, with sales of about \$2.5 billion.



Easy Money

For almost ten years, a subsidiary of Litton Industries overcharged the government by up to 400 percent for electronic components. Officials at the subsidiary, Clifton Precision of Springfield, Pennsylvania, had been obtaining blank receipts from subcontractors and filling in "whatever amount they thought the [Pentagon] auditors would pay," according to Assistant United States Attorney Nicolas Harbist. The practice, which the accused officials termed "chicken fat," netted \$6.4 million, beginning in 1975.

Litton has pleaded guilty to 325 counts of fraud, agreed to pay the government \$15

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Star Wars Technology To Irradiate Food?

by Paul Kessler

Dublin, California, a quiet town of 15,000 residents, sits at the junction of Interstate highways 580 and 680. These crucial crossroads link the food-rich central valley with the commerce center of San Francisco. Dublin's strategic location has placed it at the center of a fascinating controversy.

Over a year ago, the National Food Processors Association (NFPA), a non-profit trade association based in Washington, D.C., embarked on an intensive campaign to gain approval for construction of a major food irradiation research facility in Dublin. At first, the association seemed to have good reason for optimism. The NFPA and its subsidiary, Tech-S Corp., were the sole candidates for a large contract from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to build and operate the irradiation facility. This was part of a government subsidy program funding food treatment research using Cesium-137 as its source material. In addition, the NFPA acquired the long-term lease on the McKesson Corp. food research lab, which sits on a large land parcel in downtown Dublin, a site large enough to accommodate the construction of the desired facility.

The NFPA arranged "informational" meetings with Dublin city officials to educate them about the benefits of an irradiation facility, and they launched a public

relations campaign to assuage residents' fears. Then, in September last year, the NFPA submitted a preliminary application to the Dublin City Council for the construction of a 7,000 square foot irradiation facility.

Community opposition to the proposal developed under the leadership of Dublin resident Lyn Dinelli. She realized that her family had two choices; to relocate in

Sandra Sayles, a local chiropractor.

NFPA officials, hoping to dissolve community resistance to the proposal, continued to insist that an irradiation facility would be safe. They also faced time consuming local and state requirements — especially the need to write an Environmental Impact Report.

A public relations firm hired by the NFPA reported that "opposition from a

research.

A recent development suddenly rekindled the NFPA's interest in researching irradiation at the Dublin site.

A spinoff of Star Wars research at California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory has led to the experimental use of a machine which converts a beam of electrons (from electricity) into ionizing X-rays. Known as an Induction Linear Accelerator, it is a car-sized mechanism which may be the wave of the future for food irradiation. The penetrating X-rays affect food in the same way as exposure to Cobalt-60 or Cesium-137; there would still be potentially dangerous chemical changes created in the food. Yet the technology offers distinct advantages which have captured the interest and imagination of the NFPA.

Utilizing an accelerator for irradiation would mean there would be no shipping, handling, or storage of dangerous radioactive materials. The machine could be turned off when not in use, effectively stopping the presence of X-rays. Food could be irradiated in bulk quantities, making use of an accelerator in commercial processing economically viable. The NFPA is likely to assume that a facility which utilizes this new technology may not cause the community to protest.

Lyn Dinelli, also knows about the accelerator, but said she would still oppose any

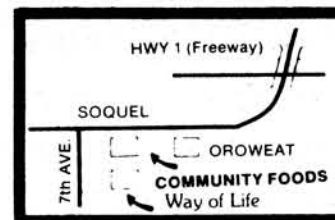
Known as an Induction Linear Accelerator, it is a car-sized mechanism which may be the wave of the future for food irradiation.

another town, or to prevent the construction of the facility. Dinelli and others were angry that officials would even consider placing a facility which handled large quantities of nuclear materials in the middle of town. The plant, if built, would sit adjacent to hundreds of homes, a school, recreation facilities, and a major commerce area. Dinelli and another resident, Pat Temple, founded Citizens Against Radioactive Dublin (CARD). A second organization, Dublin Against A Radioactive Environment (DARE) was created by Dr.

small but spirited corps of concerned residents coupled with a tangle of government constraints might delay construction interminably." This report led NFPA officials to withdraw their application for the irradiation facility.

Dinelli and Sandra Sayles were not convinced that the battle was over. Newspapers reported that the DOE and NFPA were considering building the plant on the "outskirts" of Dublin, or in another town. NFPA spokespersons said they would continue to use the McKesson plant for food

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SU TONGE

commercial food irradiation facility within Dublin city limits. "I would even be opposed to them (NFPA) giving irradiated foods to lunch programs or food lines" because of the potential health risks associated with the process. Dinelli said she would not oppose a facility used only for research.

It is not yet known whether NFPA plans to use the accelerator for commercial or research purposes.

Paul Kessler is a freelance writer living in Santa Cruz and a member of Food Irradiation Response.

SANTA CRUZ PASSES ORDINANCE

On Tuesday, July 22, the Santa Cruz City Council unanimously approved an ordinance which requires Santa Cruz grocers to identify all foods in their stores which have been irradiated. Santa Cruz is the first city in the nation to pass a law of this kind. In May the County Board of Supervisors adopted a similar ordinance, affecting unincorporated areas, which is fast becoming a model for change in other communities across the country.

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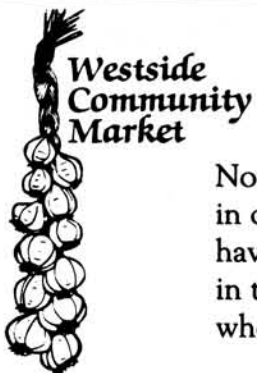
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Nuclear Crisis

continued from page 6

heart of the perfect system, Star Wars, we find the compulsive gambler of Las Vegas, who also has a foolproof system, and ignores the fact that he or she is risking everything, even survival, by placing all bets on machines or objects which have a high probability of failing, and failing disastrously, in the form of some computer generated accident from which we could not recover.

Now early August is coming, the time when we remember Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the time when the Soviet test moratorium is again scheduled to expire, without any significant action on the part of our Congress or our president. A historic opportunity is being lost, possibly a tragic one. Polls show that the majority of Americans favor a bilateral nuclear test ban now. Trying it out is not even much of a risk at this point in time, since scientists agree that adequate means of verification exist already. The situation shows the severity of the problem the Freeze and the peace movement in general have in understanding how to help the public will become public policy, how to dramatize the issue in such a way that a clear and unmistakable signal can be sent to our leaders. The example of the new Great Peace March reminds us of two very important things as we struggle with the mechanics of the problem: the American love of and talent for creative leaps of faith, and the equally American taste for a perfect system which eliminates risk and disorder, at the risk of cutting off democratic input with its potential for particularly apt and

innovative solutions. And, as John Morearty of the Stockton Freeze chapter recently reminded me, there is still another form of American risk taking, and it is the form which constitutes our biggest obstacle, in the public mind and in the minds of our leaders. That is, we are also a nation of poker players — we love and trust the game of bluff and threat. This mentality was well represented in the Public Agenda Foundation's report, prepared in the fall of 1984, in

when concretely applied, freedom versus equality, the experimenters found that the audience was uncomfortable when they saw inconsistencies in their own attitudes about social issues. Their discomfort led to actual changes in attitude, reflecting higher levels of consistency, so that in concrete situations, both equality and freedom could be represented.

As we move forward into the coming election season, and also into a period of

... if as a people we are at our best taking risks, we are at our worst trying to control risk.

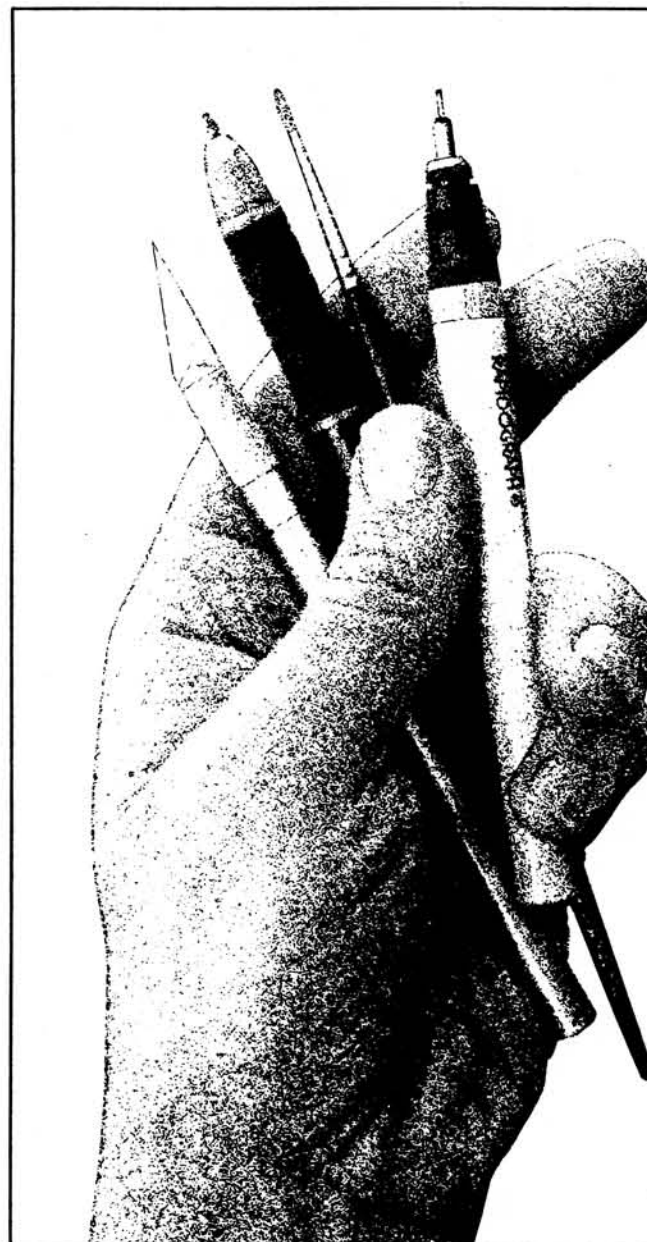
which it was found that Americans both favored a freeze and wished to be able to continue to threaten the Soviets with superior force. The Foundation concluded that Americans were ambivalent; speaking at the Northern California Freeze Conference in early 1985, Daniel Ellsberg was more pessimistic in his interpretation, seeing the split as a fixed feature of the American mind.

Taken all together, the sum total of American attitudes toward risk are certainly inconsistent, if not ambivalent. And here there is hope, perhaps — Americans also hate inconsistency. This was well demonstrated in a popular television experiment on values change done several years ago, featuring Ed Asner, and reported in *Psychology Today*. Using another American pair of abstract values which often produce conflict

reorganization within the Freeze and the peace movement as a whole, we need to pause and reflect on these experiences and what the hidden message the American mentality in all of its facets suggests to us, both in the way of choices about organizational structure and about conceptual strategies. As the old saying goes, those who will not learn from history are condemned to repeat it. The Freeze is dedicated to the proposition, a typically American one, that we can find a new way, that we can escape disaster by our own wits and ingenuity, by using the materials at hand, and by having a very clear and thoroughly objective understanding of the situation we are really in.

Susan Strong is the Chairperson of the Northern California Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. She is a conflict resolution consultant and freelance writer living in Orinda, California.

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Vandenberg AFB Is Key To First-Strike Capability

by Peter Lumsdaine

Located on more than 100 square miles of still-wild California coastline and hills north of Santa Barbara, Vandenberg Air Force Base has a crucial role in both the displacement of the Pacific's native people and in the development of a first-strike nuclear warfighting capability by the U.S. military. Since the late 1950s, the Strategic Air Command's only intercontinental ballistic missile test range has been the Vandenberg-Kwajalein flight path, and VAFB remains the only practical location for such launches. Many of these tests have been essential in the development of high-accuracy, first-strike missiles, particularly the Minuteman III and the MX. Vandenberg furthermore has the unique capability of placing military satellites in strategic north-south polar orbits. Key flight tests of the Pentagon's new fast attack anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon system have been conducted over Vandenberg's air space during the last three years. Kwajalein and Vandenberg have also been instrumental in anti-ballistic missile (ABM) testing, and are playing a rapidly expanding part in the Star Wars space weapons program. On June 18, 1984 a nuclear missile warhead (launched from Vandenberg on a Minuteman III) was successfully shot down for the first time in history, when a Lockheed anti-missile "HOE" weapon, fired from Kwajalein,

rammed into the incoming missile re-entry vehicle at several thousand miles per hour.

Vandenberg also trains thousands of Air Force missile launch crews for duty in operational silos around the United States. Operational U.S. nuclear missiles and their launch crews are regularly brought to VAFB from bases in Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and elsewhere. The nuclear war-

In the summer of 1982, people from around California began developing plans for nonviolent direct resistance to first-strike weapons development at Vandenberg. On January 21, 1983 more than 200 people were arrested for blockading Vandenberg's main gate and entering its restricted missile launch zones, receiving front page coverage in the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Christian*

missile test launch in June 1983 (which the Air Force had postponed from the original January 21 date), an emergency alert action was called on a few days notice by the Vandenberg Action Coalition after finding out about the Pentagon's classified launch plans. With dozens of determined people infiltrating the brushy hills and sage-covered sand dunes of the MX security zone over a two week period, the launch was apparently held up for days and was finally accomplished only by a saturation of the area with military patrols (troops having been brought in from bases as far away as Sacramento) and Air Force violation of their own security regulations. While the MX program has gone forward, the intensity of opposition at Vandenberg and around the United States eventually led to a 75 percent cutback in the original deployment plans.

Legal marches, vigils, and arrests of nonviolent protesters and resisters have continued at Vandenberg, including a Quaker vigil scheduled for August 10 of this year at the main gate. People interested in renewed nonviolent resistance to nuclear first-strike weapons development and space weapons deployments at Vandenberg can get more information through the First Strike Prevention Project, P.O. Box 7061, Santa Cruz 95061, (408) 427-3939.

Peter Lumsdaine is the coordinator of the First Strike Prevention Project and a founding member of the Vandenberg Action Coalition.

More than 740 people were arrested in what Base Commander General Jack Watkins told the Associated Press was "a serious breach of security" by the Vandenberg Action Coalition . . .

heads in the re-entry vehicles are replaced by "dummy" uranium spheres and complex monitoring instruments which equal the warhead's size and mass, and the missiles are fired by the crew members from silo-command capsule complexes that are identical to the operational ones. These regular, realistic "quality control" launches are conducted to assure proper functioning of the mechanical, electronic, and human components in the U.S. nuclear arsenal, to make sure that they will perform reliably when nuclear war is actually initiated.

Science Monitor. In March of that year, hundreds of people carried out a three-day occupation of the launch areas while many others blocked entrances to the base. More than 740 people were arrested in what Base Commander General Jack Watkins told the Associated Press was "a serious breach of security" by the Vandenberg Action Coalition, after he had stated that he was "disrupting the work of hundreds and hundreds of people at Vandenberg" simply to *prepare* for the *smaller* action in January.

At the time of the first scheduled MX

Micronesians

continued from page 15

the largest coral atoll in the world, with 93 small islands circling a lagoon of over 840 square miles. Hundreds of ICBMs have been fired from Vandenberg and Point Mugu in California to "splash down" in the lagoon at Kwajalein. Islands have been appropriated by the military for testing of various strategic nuclear programs over the years, including the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) programs of the fifties and sixties. Today, the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force all use Kwajalein's various facilities, and the base usually has about six separate programs operating at a time.

What is the cost for these programs? The staggering financial cost is more than matched by the cost in human terms to the Marshallese people who own Kwajalein Atoll. Since the late fifties they have been forced off their islands throughout Kwajalein and "resettled," primarily on tiny Ebeye island. There are now nearly 8,000 Marshallese living on Ebeye, which has a mere 66 acres of living area. They are treated like second-class citizens on their own islands, while the 3,000 American technicians live in air-conditioned comfort on 900-acre Kwajalein Island, just three miles away. There is a sharp contrast between the green, manicured lawns, golf course, smart housing and recreation areas for the Americans on Kwajalein and the unbelievably overcrowded, run-down conditions on Ebeye.

Kwajalein landowners continue to fight for just compensation for the use of their



lands and for decent living and working conditions for their people. However, many of them are very concerned about the implications of the weapons systems being tested in their islands. "Operation Homecoming," the massive 1982 protest occupation of the off-limits islands in the test range, as well as several occupations of Kwajalein in 1984 and 1985, were not only protests about payments, lease agreements and job discrimination. They were also about the contamination of the lagoon with Uranium-238 from dummy warheads, and health effects of nonionizing radiation from the numerous powerful radar installations that dot their atoll. These protests were clear signals that the Kwajalein landowners intend to assert more control over their land and their future — a future which many of them wish would take Kwajalein Atoll off of center stage in the nuclear arms race.

Glenn Barlow works as a media consultant in film and television production and has taught Environmental Studies and Politics classes at UCSC. His writings have been published by Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, and UCSC.

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Peace & Justice Calendar

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5

Video Series: Dialogue with Father George Zabelka, the chaplain who blessed pilots who flew bombing missions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Followed by discussion with Director Alan Nelson. 7:30 pm, Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway. Info: 423-1626.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6 HIROSHIMA DAY

Hiroshima Vigil. 4:30-5:30 pm. Town Clock, Santa Cruz. Bring banners and signs. Sponsored by Peacemakers. Info: 423-1626.

Silent Vigil, corner Main and Beach Streets, Watsonville, 5:30-6:15 pm followed by march and service at United Presbyterian Church, 112 E. Beach Street. Simple supper provided. Sponsored by Pajaro Valley Religious Committee for Peacemaking. Info: 684-0324.

Blockade and Legal Presence at Site 300, Livermore Labs. To demand an end to nuclear testing (the Soviet moratorium ends today). Continues August 7 and 8. Info: (415) 644-3031.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8

Peace Issues Discussion, 10 am, KUSP 89 and 90.3 FM. Margaret Reynolds interviews activists Dan Miller and Marge Franz.

Holly Near Concert. Center for Performing Arts, San Jose, 8 pm. \$10-\$8. Tickets at Bass outlets or Sister Spirit, 1040 Park Ave, San Jose.

SU TONGE



SATURDAY, AUGUST 9

Legal Vigil at Site 300, Livermore Labs, 10 am. Rally at Tracy — Lincoln Park 12:00-1:00 pm. Info: (415) 644-3031.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10

Vigil at Vandenberg AFB, 12 noon. Sponsored by Friends Meetings of Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Jose and Davis. Info: 427-2399.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12

Video Series: Guatemala — When the Mountains Tremble. Film on Guatemalan reality as seen through eyes of an Indian woman, Rigoberta Menchu. Showing facilitated by John Laird. 7:30 pm. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway. Info: 423-1626.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13

Friends Meeting Vigil. 4:30-5:30 pm. Town Clock, Santa Cruz. Info: 423-1626.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

Film — "Winnie and Nelson Mandela," 7:30 pm at Loudon Nelson Community Center. Film about the leaders of the South African freedom struggle is told through the eyes of Winnie Mandela. Benefit for the People's Daily World newspaper. Admission \$3.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19

Video Series: Women — For America, for the World. Prominent women point out how the military budget affects unmet human needs. Latest production from Thiermann and Impact Productions. Facilitated by Deena Hurwitz. 7:30 pm, Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway. Info: 423-1626.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20

Friends Meeting Vigil. See August 13.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21

Writers' Theatre: "Paradise and Tsuris." Reflections on Israel and Growing Up Jewish in America. Discussion to follow. 7:30 pm, Loudon Nelson Center. \$2-\$4 sliding scale. Sponsored by Santa Cruz New Jewish Agenda. Info: 427-0418.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23

Central American dinner followed by the documentary "Witness to War," and a salsa dance, to benefit the Emergency Immigration Bail Bond Fund. Loudon Nelson Center. Dinner at 5:30 to 7 pm. Music and dancing with salsa band Orquestra Gitano will begin at 8 pm. Tickets for dinner and film: \$6-\$10, tickets for dance: \$5-\$8. Info: 426-4467 (4-AMIGOS).

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26

Video Series: Tiger by the Tail. Film about movement to save California's last auto plant, showing how workers and public organized against short-sighted corporate avarice. Bill Beltan, facilitator. 7:30 pm, Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway. Info: 423-1626.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27

Friends Meeting Vigil. See August 13.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. General Meeting. Trinity United Presbyterian Church, Poplar and Melrose. Program will be announced in local papers. Info: 425-7618.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13-

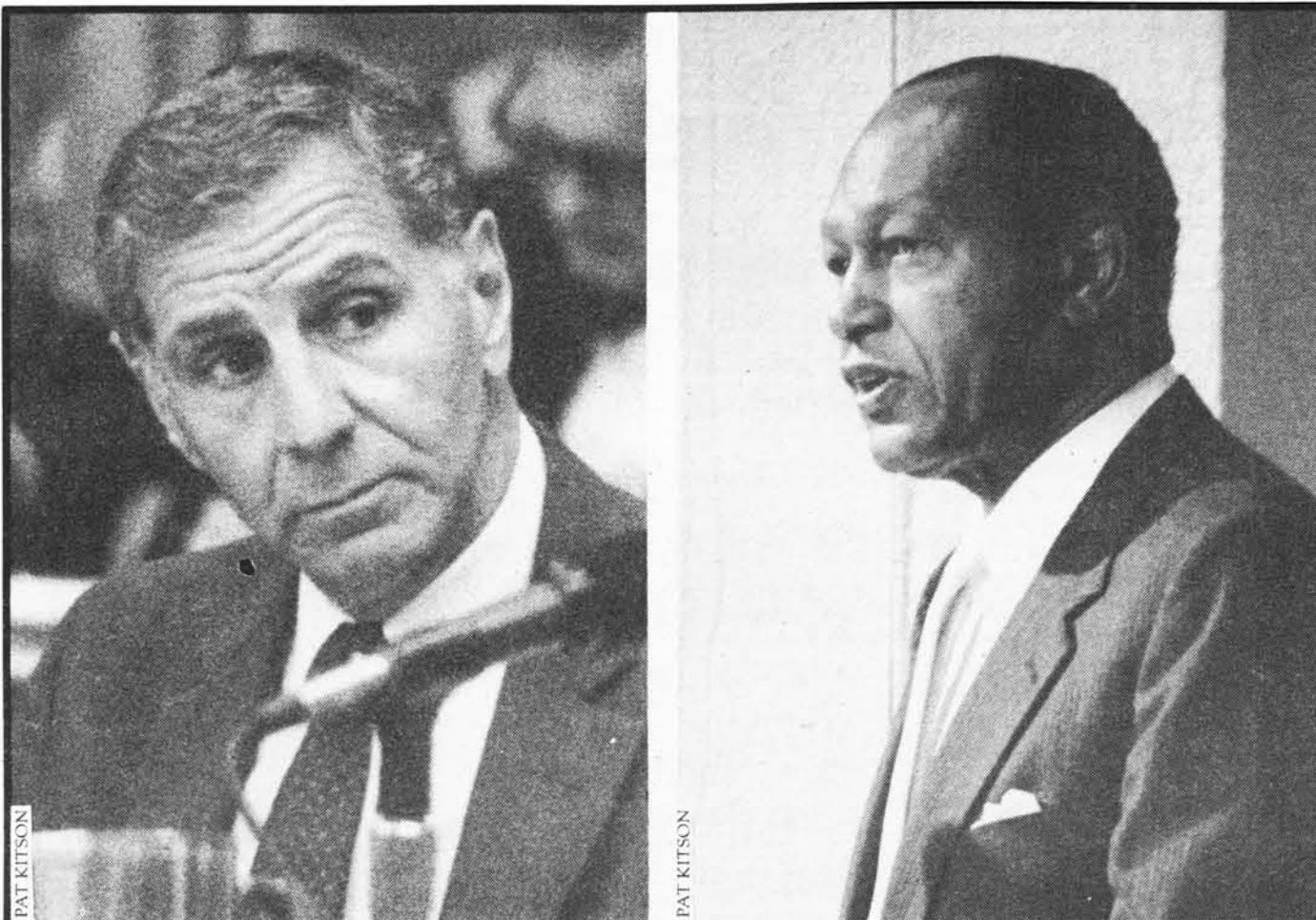
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

Annual Rummage Sale for Resource Center for Nonviolence. You can drop off your working appliances, children's toys, clothes, furniture and other choice items at 515 Broadway after August 18. Info: 423-1626.

National Weapons Facilities Strategy Conference (in San Francisco). This important national conference, sponsored by the Mobilization for Survival, will bring together organizers and activists from around the country to discuss and develop strategies for effectively confronting the military-industrial complex that drives the arms race. Please register before August 26. Info: 427-3939 or 429-8755.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Dance Your Nukes Off Dance-A-Thon for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium. Live bands noon to midnight. Info: 458-9975.



Governor George Deukmejian (left) and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, pictured here at the July 18 U.C. Regents meeting in Cowell Dining Hall, UCSC, indicated their support for divestment from South Africa. The Regents, by a vote of 13-9, approved a four-year divestment plan. Deukmejian, who will face Tom Bradley this fall in the gubernatorial race this November, unexpectedly reversed his 15-year opposition to divestment.

Weapons Facilities Strategy Conference

by Peter Lumsdaine

On September 13 and 14 activists and organizers from throughout the United States will gather in San Francisco to discuss and develop strategies for effectively confronting what President Eisenhower once called "The military-industrial complex." Sponsored by the national Mobilization for Survival, the Weapons Facilities Network Strategy Conference will bring together people organizing around nuclear (and some conventional) weapons production, testing, research and storage sites; military bases; and naval ports.

Each of these facilities is a part of the huge corporate-military establishment which promotes and sustains the global arms race. Many of them are currently being challenged by determined peace activists. The conference is designed for people and organizations who have been involved in such

efforts, and for those who are interested in starting or re-starting a campaign. The conference planners believe that growing resistance to the weapons facilities infrastructure can play a key role in halting and reversing the arms race and military intervention around the world.

Concerned people from the Santa Cruz area, with its history of opposition to Lockheed's Trident II facility in Bonny Doon, and our geographic proximity to Silicon Valley, have an especially important role to play at this conference. Registration by August 26, by sending your name and the \$15 fee to cover conference costs to Mobilization for Survival, 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, is encouraged for all interested people. More information is available from the First Strike Prevention Project, 427-3939, or from the Santa Cruz Freeze office.



August 6-9 Actions At Site 300

As the 41st anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki approaches (August 6 and 9), the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear weapons testing will end unless the United States agrees to stop American nuclear tests and work with the Soviet Union to achieve a comprehensive test ban.

Officials of the current administration have stated that continued underground testing of nuclear weapons is important to two key areas of American research — the development of an X-ray laser for a strategic defense against nuclear missiles (Star Wars), and the search for ways to fight a protracted nuclear war.

Site 300 is the name given to the locale near Livermore where high explosive detonators of the MX, Trident, and ground-launched cruise missiles were tested and perfected and where Star Wars research is going on right now. Since 1955, hundreds of tests have been conducted annually on this rural site in the hills south of Altamont pass. Detonations at Site 300 are sometimes composed of plutonium and uranium which, when exploded in the open, generate radioactive fallout over a wide area! Site 300 has been listed on the San Joaquin County Superfund list for toxic chemical contamination.

The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory (under the administration of the U.S.

government) now wants to expand Site 300 to build a free electron laser for Star Wars at the expense of the ranchlands neighboring the Lab. Several of the ranchers in the area are bitterly opposed to selling their land for Star Wars research and plan to fight the government every step of the way.

During the week of August 6-9, a coalition of peace and environmental groups (including the Arms Control Resource Center, the Livermore Action Group, and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze) will participate in actions to protest Star Wars research, attempts to move ranchers off their land in its pursuit, and the continued testing of nuclear weapons — with its potentially disastrous environmental effects. The Site 300 actions of the August 6-9 week will be done in solidarity with ongoing protests at the Nevada nuclear test site.

From August 6-8, there will be a non-violent blockade and occupation to impose a people's moratorium on testing at Site 300. On Saturday, August 9, a legal vigil outside the fence will culminate at the moment the second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Following the vigil, there will be a rally in nearby Tracy.

For more information on the blockade, vigil and rally, call the San Francisco Nuclear Weapons Freeze (415) 621-0858, Arc (415) 397-1452 or L.A.G./Nonviolent Action Project in Berkeley (415) 644-3031.



On July 4, 50 local citizens demonstrated their opposition to the presence of the military assault ship, U.S.S. Fort Fisher, anchored off of Santa Cruz. City Councilmember Jane Weed expressed her concern about the aggressive rather than defensive nature of the ship. As an amphibious assault vessel with state-of-the-art telecommunications, the Fort Fisher could play a key role in invasions of Nicaragua or other countries.

Join The Freeze!

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

Won't you help too? Membership dues for 1986 are: \$15/individual; \$25/family or household; \$10/senior, student, or low-income. You can also become a *sustaining member* by pledging an amount monthly or quarterly. Sustainers help stabilize our financial base so we can spend more time organizing and less time fundraising.

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

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_____ \$10/senior; student; low-income

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___ Tabling ___ Events ___ Other _____

I'd like to serve on the following committee(s):

___ Newspaper ___ Education ___ Petition Drive ___ Steering Committee

___ I'll host or co-host a housemeeting.

___ Here is my contribution of \$_____.

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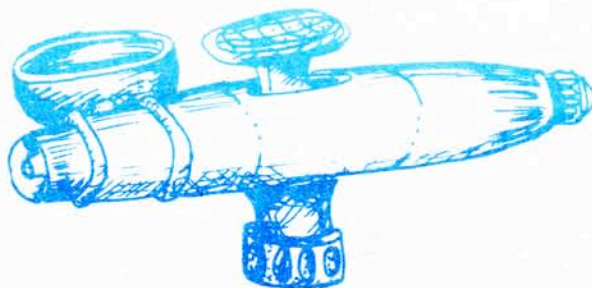
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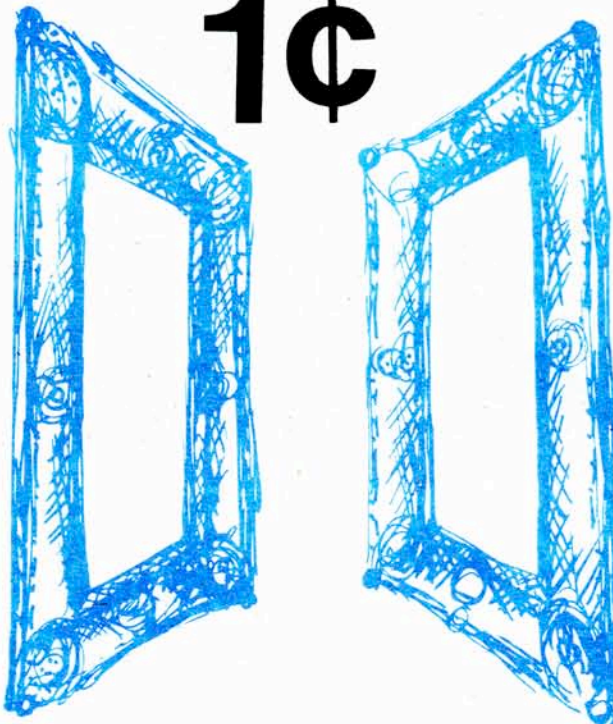
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SAVE OVER 30%!
Grumbacher Pre-Tested Oils

Titanium White
Reg \$7.95 **NOW \$5.47**
Zinc or Flake White
Reg \$7.75 **NOW \$5.27**



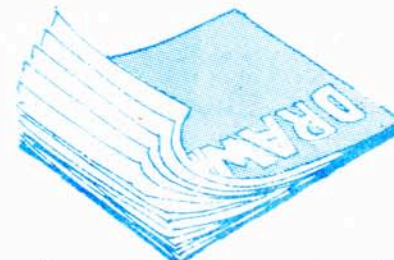
Airbrush- F#1, H#1, HS#3, V#1,
VL#3, or VLS#3. Bottle assembly,
color cup, 4' hose, 3B tank valve,
2 no.2 pressure cans, wrenches,
booklets & parts sheet.

COMPLETE! READY TO GO!

	SALE	List
F#1	\$35.49	\$43.00
H#1	\$41.95	\$52.00
HS#3	\$49.95	\$59.95
V#1	\$63.95	\$78.75
VL#1	\$65.95	\$81.00
VLS#3	\$70.95	\$88.00

vinyl

We can now produce custom vinyl self-adhesive
letters, numbers, and symbols up to 2" in height
while you wait, condensed or extended, vertical or
slanted, and normal or reversed lettering (for
windows).



Buy two or more art pads
and receive them at 20% to
30% OFF!



All sprays 20% off!
Krylon, 3M, Blair, etc. . . .

expires 8/23/86

LENZ ARTS