# HAWAII DISARMAMENT NEWSLETTER

American Friends Service Committee June, 1984 Vol. 3 no. 3

## OPPOSITION TO RIMPAC: FIRST STEPS TOWARD A DISTANT GOAL

The 1984 RIMPAC naval exercises are in progress as we go to press, with the largest participating fleet since the biennial series began in 1971. An international campaign to block the maneuvers has met partial success and has shown, at the same time, how much farther and deeper the opposition must go if it is to score a complete success.

Led by the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, the RIMPAC opposition has won commitments from Japan, Australia, and New Zealand not to shell Kahoolawe during this year's maneuvers, and Ohana speakers are now in Canada, making a last-ditch effort to win a similar agreement from the Trudeau administration. Whether or not the Canadians fall into line, the other victories are significant: besides diminishing use of the island as a target, they confirm and extend similar commitments won in 1982, suggesting that RIMPAC has been permanently curtailed in at least one of its dimensions.

But the size of this year's fleet indicates that the participating nations place growing importance in RIMPAC, and ship-to-shore shelling continues to be an integral part of the exercise: both Australia and Japan, on their way to Hawaii, have shelled other islands this year. According to Radio Australia, the

three Australian warships coming to RIMPAC conducted "firing demonstrations" off Tonga, and UPI reported Japanese shelling of San Clemente Island, off southern California.

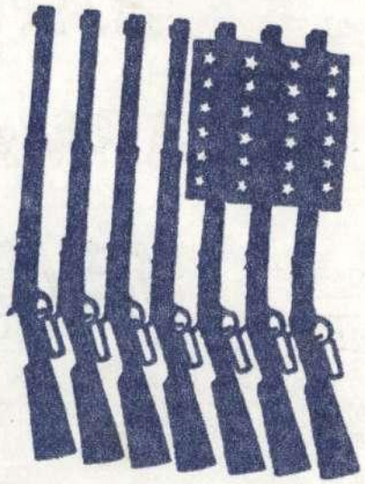
The Tongan connection illustrates the larger issue facing the RIMPAC opposition--America and its allies' steady progress in drawing small Pacific nations into their military partnership. Just last February, Tonga and the U.S. co-sponsored a "Pacific Armies Management Seminar" in Honolulu, at which their representatives reviewed technologies for military training and combat with delegates of 18 other nations in the Asia-Pacific region. RIMPAC opponents are only beginning to see where the maneuvers off Hawaii fit in the trend toward regional militarization.

NF

## NAPOLEON DUARTE

Napoleon Duarte, newly elected President of El Salvador wowed them in Washington, sweeping away Congressional doubts and winning approval for greatly increased military aid to his country, no strings attached. In their enthusiasm, congress seemed to suffer a peculiar amnesia, completely forgetting that Duarte is not a newcomer, but has already served as El Salvador's President from 1980 to 1982--two of the bloodiest years of Salvadoran history.

Duarte was among several leaders of the Christian Democratic Party who



joined the government in 1980 after a military coup. Within a few months, all the others resigned, frustrated by their inability to control the armed forces' brutality or make progress on land reform. Duarte stayed, struck a deal with the military high command and became President. During the next two years:

--Death Squads became a fact of life in El Salvador, and more than 21,000 civilians died, mostly at the hands of the military and death squads.

--Four North American church women were raped and murdered and Archbishop Romero and many other Salvadorans were assassinated after being denounced by Roberto d'Aubuisson on television.

Throughout this time, Duarte did nothing to protect human rights: he did not attempt to stop d'Aubuisson's denunciation nor curb the military or the death squads; he did nothing to investigate the assassinations of Romero or the American churchwomen or to end the use of torture against political prisoners.

Perhaps Duarte will do better this time as elected president, but this seems unlikely. Prior to the elections, the defense minister publicly announced to the candidates, on behalf of the high command, that the winner would not be permitted to "change the organic structure of the armed forces." In other words no attempt will be made to rein in the death squads or curb military brutality. Such statements suggest the continued dominance of the military and that Duarte cannot threaten the real balance of power if he wishes to remain in office. Certainly he has failed the first test: He has already refused to reopen the cases of the assassinations of the American churchwomen in order to investigate the involvement of higher level military or other officials.

BP

## CONTADORA NATIONS OPPOSE REAGAN POLICY

While President Reagan succeeds in gaining Congressional support for the idea that a U.S. military build-up in Central America is the only way to achieve peace, the democratically elected leaders of the Contadora group continue to voice their disagreement.

President Miguel de la Mardid of Mexico, on his recent visit to the U.S. made it clear that he sees the interventionist strategies of the Reagan administration as a bigger threat to the region than totalitarian communism. President Nicolas Ardito Barletta of Panama signed the Inter-American Dialogue report, which was sharply critical of U.S. policy toward Central America.

Former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber warned last week that the Reagan administrations's reliance on a "military answer in Salvador is a "recipe of further war. ...the easiest way not to solve Central America's problems is the military way. His country borders on Nicaragua, has no standing army, and has had a long tradition of democratic elections.

These are the unheeded messages being sent to the Reagan administration by U.S. allies in Latin America, who want to develop their own solutions to the problems in the region. As President Oduber

put it: "Paternalism is over. You cannot blame us for not solving our problems if U.S. policy doesn't let us solve them.

JW

THE U.S. PACIFICATION PROGRAM IN EL SALVADOR

The Kissinger Commission report on Central America recommended that the U.S. provide training and military aid to "humanize" the war in El Salvador, using modern techniques for fighting insurgencies. In fact those techniques are already incorporated into the National Campaign Plan in El Salvador which began last June, and bear a horrifying similarity to the "strategic hamlet" strategy in Vietnam.

This pacification plan, developed, backed and funded by the U.S., uses military sweeps and intensive bombing to "clear" guerrilla areas. Small units of troops recruit local defense units to "hold" these areas and keep them clear of guerrillas. An ambitious civic action plan follows, including local development and employment projects designed to win back the loyalty of the Salvadoran people.

A significant aspect of the U.S. role in the pacification program is the incorporation of AID programs, which are supposed to be civilian projects, into military strategy. In San Vicente province in El Salvador, the first province targeted for this joint military-civic program, AID expenditures are expected to run about $1 million per month. For their work on civic action projects, villagers are paid $2.40 a day plus food and medical care.

The last phase of pacification, the incorporation of relocated villagers into civil patrols led by army officers is said to be proceeding slowly. The patrols are intended to commit villagers to the government and to prevent guerrillas from returning. In fact, the patrols appear to be a restructured version of ORDEN, the semi-clandestine right-wing organization long used as an auxiliary of the Salvadoran security forces and infamous for its violence and brutality.

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MORE U.S. PRESSURE ON NICARAGUA

At a meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank last fall, the U.S. representative objected to approval of a loan to Nicaragua for a fishing project. He objected on the ground that the Nicaraguan government could not "insure an adequate supply of fuel...for operation of these fishing boats"—an incredible objection, given the fact that U.S.-supported guerrillas have bombed major fuel depots in Nicaragua. This was too much for the other executive directors of the Development Bank, who accused the U.S. representative of filibustering and approved the $31 million. (The Nation, Feb. 4, 1984)

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AFSC CAMPAIGN TO AID NICARAGUA

In April the AFSC shipped more than $185,000 of medicines, medical supplies, clothing, and educational materials to Nicaragua to help that country offset economic and military disruption supported and financed by the U.S. government. The items, donated during a six-month long campaign, will be used to help the thousands of Nicaraguans displaced by violence in border areas. It also will support efforts by the Nicaraguan government and by private groups to improve health care for rural and urban poor.

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There is still is time to get involved in AFSC's campaign of direct support to the people of Nicaragua. The AFSC-Hawaii office has a list of the specific types of medical supplies, toys, and educational supplies that will be sent to Nicaragua in July. Call us at 988-6266 if you can support this important effort.

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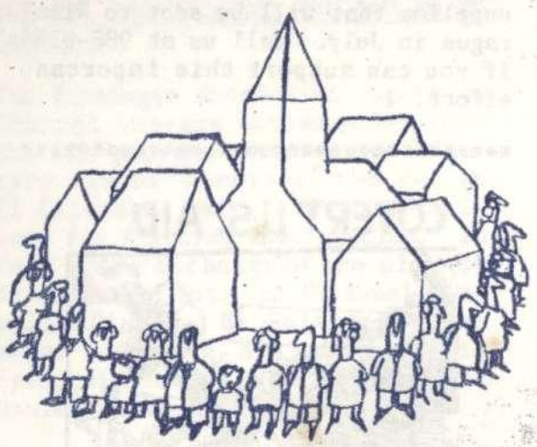
SANCTUARY FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEES IN THE U.S.

The war in El Salvador and harsh repression of peasants there and in Guatamala have generated large numbers of refugees in the U.S. The Reagan administration considers

these people to be economic rather than political refugees, therefore it arrests, jails, and deports them back to their home countries, where they may face torture and death. Over 1000 are now deported each month.



Meanwhile, a growing number of churches and other groups of all kinds are taking courageous stands on behalf of these refugees, who are precariously stranded in the U.S. and in desperate need of support. An underground sanctuary movement has developed that illegally transports and houses the refugees to prevent their deportation by the U.S. government. There are now more than 100 of these sanctuaries in operation. Other groups, including the AFSC, provide legal, medical, and other crucial support to the refugees. Some churches also concentrate on helping refugees pass through the U.S. to Canada, where they can receive asylum.

Recently several churchwomen involved in the sanctuary movement were convicted on charges of transporting illegal aliens. They face heavy fines and possible jail sentences, good evidence that the civil disobedience central to this work is not without risk. Our thanks to those who are taking these risks so that justice may be served.

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## MILITARY BUILD-UP IN HONDURAS

In 1980 Honduras had three airfields with adequate facilities for C-130 transport aircraft. By the end of 1984 Honduras will have at least eleven C-130 capable airfields, two radar stations, and a series of tank traps. The creation of these and other components of an extensive military infrastructure have been carried out under the cover of successive military exercises. The latest exercise began in May and will run for several months. It will include construction of three more air fields, one of which is less than 20 miles from the Nicaraguan border and near the contra headquaters. Another is within a few miles of El Salvador. In addition, U.S. military plans include the construction of ammunition and fuel depots in Honduras to supply US warplane in the event of a "military emergency". Most of these facilities are being built with funds not subject to Congressional review and approval.

The U.S. exercises and building program have been devastating for Honduran peasants. In Trujillo American Seabees bull-dozed people's homes and cornfields without recompense to lengthen an airstrip. At a nearby training camp, which covers several local communities, people live in constant fear, and prostitution has become a serious problem.

BP

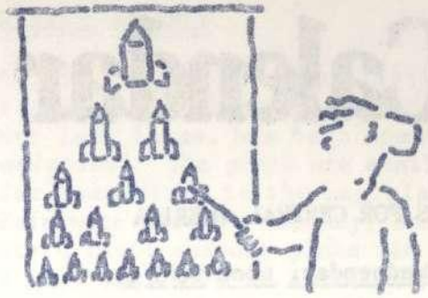
## HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

** "Honduras has had many flirtations with democracy, but if they become love affairs, a stern father called military coup prevented consummation."

—from the New Yorker, quoting Rick Davis in "An NBC News Guide to Central America".

** "Beyond the issue of U.S. security interests in the Central American region, our credibility worldwide is engaged. The triumph of forces in what the Soviets call the 'strategic rear' of the United States would be read as a sign of U.S. impotence."

—from the report of the Kissinger Commission on Central America



## HGEA STAND ON NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

At its recent convention the Hawaii Government Employees Association (HGEA), the large union representing state white collar workers, passed a strong resolution supporting 1) a nuclear freeze plus reductions in nuclear armaments; 2) support for a national Jobs and Peace campaign that calls for less military spending and more spending for jobs and social services; 3) more internal educational programs on nuclear war, weapons, and waste; and 4) that HGEA conduct joint programs with other unions and with educational and community groups. Senator Daniel Inouye spoke at the convention and reported spoke strongly against the nuclear arms race.

Prior to the convention HGEA had taken no position on nuclear armaments. During the past year AFSC, Common Cause, and Physicians for Social Responsibility conducted educational sessions for HGEA members and wrote articles for the union's newspaper, thus helping lay the groundwork for passage of the resolution.

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# Calendar

VIGILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

Each Wednesday, noon to 1 pm

Mauka side of Federal building each week. Call AFSC for more information.

COURSE ON WAR AND PEACE

Thurs., June 7 -July 12, 7-9 pm

"The Attraction of War and the Difficulty of Peace: Spirituality in War and Nonviolence" Taught by Dr. Ramon Lopez-Reyes, Jungian analyst. $45. Waikiki Community Center. Call 942-9051 for details.

HAWAII SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETS

Sunday, June 10, 5 pm

Two films on youths' attitudes toward nuclear war. At Church of the Crossroads. Call 949-2636 for more information.

SECOND SUNDAY FORUM: MOVING TOWARD GLOBAL PEACE

Sunday, June 10, 12:30 to 2:30 pm

"Peace with Justice". Interfaith Worship service and discussion of Peace with Justice Week. Temple Emanu-El, 2550 Pali Hwy.

Sunday, July 8, 12:30 to 2:30pm

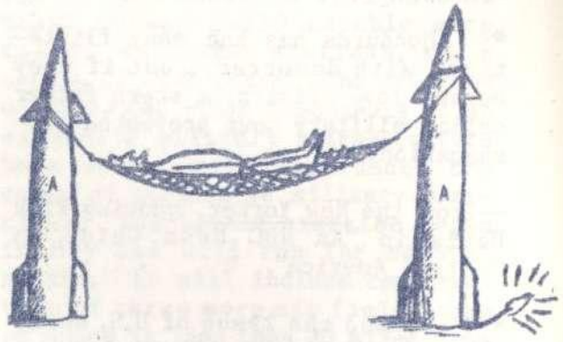
"Improving Social Options by Cutting Military Expenditures" Program includes discussion of Ruth Sivard's book. St Andrews Cathedral, Queen Emma Sq.

Bring a brown bag lunch. Drinks provided. Sponsored by newly formed chapter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Hawaii Council of Churches. Call 521-2666 for details.

"FREEZE FRIDAY" VIGILS

First Friday, each month, 4 to 5 pm

Makai side of the Federal Building. Call Hawaii Coalition for a Nuclear Freeze at 531-1917 for details.



"SEVEN DAYS IN MAY"

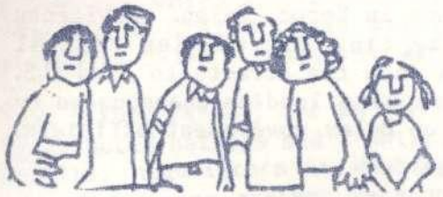
Friday, July 20, 7 pm

Timely and chilling political drama made in the 1960's. It deals with the arms race and the forces that work against peaceful solutions to international problems. Fletcher Knebel, author of the book from which the film was made, will talk after the film is shown. Adults $5.00 and children $2.50. At Tenney Theatre. Sponsored by Common Cause. Call 533-6996 for details.

SUMMER FESTIVAL

Sun, July 29, 1984, 5:30 - 8:30 pm

Sponsored by Hawaii Alliance. At UPW Hall. Call 531-1917.



OCCUPATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ON KAUAI

Robert Macknowski of Hanalei recently chained himself to pipes in Kauai's civil defense office to protest the futility of civil defense planning for nuclear war. It took the CD official half an hour to cut Macknowski loose. Meanwhile, they all talked about civil defense and the horrors of nuclear war. By the time police arrived the CD officials had cut him loose, so there was no longer any reason to arrest him. Macknowski and the officials then drank coffee and talked a while longer. Macknowski said he felt the chain was necessary to show that the was ready to risk jail to make his point. (The Garden Isle, 2-7-84)

HAWAII, BRIEFLY

** Secrecy about local civil defense plans, which we reported in our last issue, has been somewhat moderated. The plans are available for inspection in the Legislative Reference Bureau's library, and the state civil defense plans did make a copy available to local disarmament groups after consulting with the state attorney general. Call Will Butler (ph. 262-9893) for more information on civil defense issues.

** According to Representative Cec Heftel 55% of the respondents to his latest legislative issues questionaire favor a nuclear freeze, another 11% favor cancellation of US missile deployment in Europe, and 21% favor continuation of Reagan's arms build-up. Unfortunately the question was not structured to allow respondents to support both a freeze and cancelling missile deployment in Europe. Only 20% said they favor military intervention as a primary tool of American foreign policy, while 70% disagreed.

** The Hawaii Library Association passed a resolution calling for a freeze on testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

** The success of last summer's Aloha Peace Journey to Washington, D.C. and the Soviet Union has inspired the formation of the Hawaii Society for American-Soviet Friendship. You can write to them at P.O. Box 100, Waimanalo, HI 96795 or call 949-2636 for details. The Society meets the second Sunday of

each month, 5 p.m., at the Church of the Crossroads for a potluck supper and other activities.

** Atomic vets here have organized a local chapter of the National Association of Atomic Veterans (NAAV). Carl Schumacher, proprietor of Mom 'n Pop records and a veteran of nuclear weapon testing on Bikini in 1954, is spearheading the local effort. There may be many atomic vets living in Hawaii, since many military personnel have retired here and since many nuclear tests were conducted in the pacific. Call Carl at 737-4348 for details.

** The mayor and the City Council have acted to make sister cities of Honolulu and Sochi, a resort city in the Soviet Union. Throughout the U.S. cities are being paired with comparable Soviet cities to promote greater communication and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

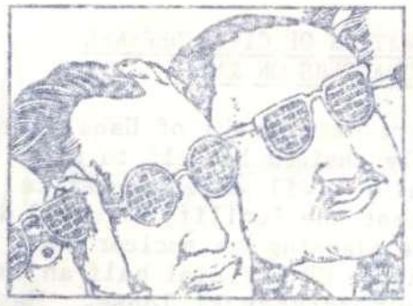
** The state house passed resolutions addressing armaments. One that passed called for a reduction in nuclear arms and another called for the abolition of biological, chemical and radiological warfare.

** The Physicians for Social Responsibility plan to bring Admiral Noel Geyler to Hawaii for a series of speeches and appearances this summer. No firm details yet, so check the papers . Geyler, former commander-in-Chief Pacific (CINCPAC), is an effective and outspoken critic of the nuclear arms race.

** Honolulu now has a chapter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, formed out of the Second Sunday Forums (see calendar regarding these events). FOR is a pacifist group that has existed since WWI. Wally Inglis and Frank Eldridge are coordinators of the new FOR chapter.

## NAVY INVADES BELAU--WITH HOTDOGS

Last February 7th, a sudden wave of mechanical thunder broke the dawn silence in Koror, Belau. Residents of the tiny Micronesian capital raced into the streets to find U.S. helicopters landing unannounced to pick up Belau government officials.



Two members of Kltal-Reng (lit., "One Heart"), a native group which opposes increasing U.S. military claims on Belau, gave chase when the helicopters departed, trailing them by speedboat to the island of Peleliu. There American officers from a new amphibious assault ship anchored offshore joined the local leaders in commemorating the 40th anniversary of a bloody World War II battle which, like the new ship, bears the island's name--"Peleliu".

Thus began a three-day barbeque and celebration that Kltal-Reng chalks up as the latest in a series of PR moves designed to show the Navy in a favorable light and to build support for a permanent Compact of Free Association binding Belau to the United States. In a previous effort, President Reagan appeared on a special television broadcast urging voters to override their nuclear-free constitution and okay a Compact which would have given the United States broad military access to Belau's lands and waters.

That effort failed, but as the Navy distributed hotdogs and T-shirts in Peleliu, negotiators in Washington were finalizing another version of the Compact. Initialed on May 23rd, the new draft would pay Belau $1 billion over the next 50 years, in exchange for military rights.

With help from the government in Koror, which is teetering on the brink of bankruptcy, the Reagan administration is doing everything in its power to speed acceptance of the Compact. Even before the draft was finished, a plebiscite was set for July 17. Kltal-Reng points out that the Peleliu ceremony was much accelerated, too: had they been scheduled for historical reasons instead of political convenience, they'd have occurred November 27, when the Battle of Peleliu ended.

(To subscribe to Kltal-Reng's Belau Bulletin, write the Belau Pacific Center, P.O. Box 176, Koror, Rep. of Belau 96940.)

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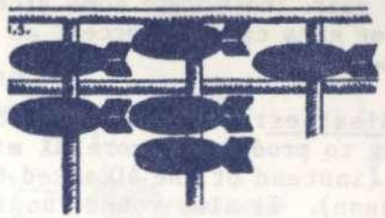

## ATOMIC WEAPONS IN KOREA

According to an article in The Nation (4-7-84), the 40,000 American troops stationed near the 38th parallel in Korea are equipped with tactical nuclear weapons. Included in the arsenals are artillery shells, bombs, and mines. The North Koreans have been concerned about the U.S. nuclear stockpile for years, and at least some South Koreans realize that they also would suffer if nuclear attacks were launched from their country.

The article speculates that nuclear-tipped cruise missiles will be the next addition to the nuclear arsenals in South Korea. Some statements by the U.S. military indicate their belief that nuclear weapons are much more simple to deploy in Korea than Europe, since they only have to consult with one government.

JR

## CONGRESS CONSIDERS ARMS ISSUES

The House has just passed an authorization bill for $284.4 billion in military spending during the next fiscal year. There were some victories for arms control forces, as we note below.

M-X Missiles: The house voted funding to produce 15 more MX missiles (instead of the 40 asked for by Reagan). It also voted funding to deploy the 21 M-X's authorized last year. Funding for the new missiles is contingent on refusal by the USSR's to resume arms control talks. It will take another house vote next year to release the money for the 15 additional missiles. Reps. Akaka and Heftel voted against the funding for the M-Xs. The Senate has yet to vote on this expensive and destabilizing weapon system.

Anti-satellite Missiles (ASATS): Good news here. The House approved a one-year moratorium on the testing of ASATs. Reagan's proposal to press for weapons to knock out Soviet satellites received close scrutiny because such weapons can be viewed as part of a U.S. first strike nuclear strategy. The US already has conducted two tests of its ASAT system. Akaka voted against the ASAT tests, but Heftel voted for them.

Nerve Gas: The House again voted against production of chemical weapons. Heftel voted for and Akaka against the nerve gas. The Senate Armed Forces Committee has also voted against nerve gas funding.

Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles: The house voted for a US-USSR moratorium on production of these missiles until a means can be found to verify nuclear versus conventionally armed cruise missiles. The Lack of such a means adds to the difficulties of successfully negotiating arms control agreements.

## CHALLENGES TO THE ABM TREATY

The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty signed by the U.S and the Soviet Union in 1972 is now being threatened by the actions of both countries. President Reagan has proposed a laser defense system against missiles--the "Star Wars" program. The U.S. government claims that the Soviet Union is also involved in research on an extensive ABM system, but clearly it is the U.S. which is rushing to develop these systems.

Under the provisions of the 1972 treaty each country was permitted to build one ABM site. The USSR built its system around Moscow, while the US never build a system.

The ABM treaty is the only major arms agreement between the US and USSR which has survived to the present time. It is a major deterrent to escalation of the arms race. An attempt by either country to develop an ABM system encourage the other to build weapon systems which could defeat whatever ABM system put in place.

## IRAQ AND IRAN

Iran and Iraq have been at war for 44 months now. Casualties have been heavy due in part to the Iranian tactic of using teenage Revolutionary Guards for human wave attacks on Iraqi positions. Iraq, which started the war, now favors a negotiated settlement, but Iran so far has refused to negotiate.

The only encouraging sign is an apparent agreement between the US and USSR not to intervene directly in the conflict. The US, however is supporting other potential interveners, especially Saudi Arabia. One presidential candidate stated "I don't think the American people want to see bodies of american troops coming back for Persian Gulf oil used by other countries." He did not, however, indicate what he thinks would be an acceptable body/barrel ratio to protect America's oil supplies.

An interesting proposal for ending the conflicts has come from an unlikely source. Dan Lundberg, oil analyst and editor of the Lundberg Letter on Petroleum News says that the countries of the world should institute a boycott of Iraqi and Iranian oil until the conflict is settled. He notes that the two embattled countries have held back so far from seriously attacking the other's oil production facilities to avoid destruction of their mutual economies. Instead they attack shipping. A boycott, then, might give a relatively even-handed and potent way to wind down the war, since it would directly impact the economies of the two countries. Nothing about this war is simple, including its resolution, but Lundberg's proposal bears serious consideration. Surely it beats the U.S' plan to bolster Saudi military power.

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## CHINA TO STORE NUCLEAR WASTES

China has confirmed reports that it has offered to store radioactive waste from West European nuclear plants in order to earn foreign currency. China likely will store the waste in the desert regions of its northwest, where it runs an atomic research center and has tested nuclear bombs.

The agreement also has implications for us in the Pacific, since it likely will mean increased transportation of highly radioactive spent fuel across the Pacific ocean. In 1979 local protests kept the Pacific Fisher from entering Honolulu Harbor. The vessel was carrying spent nuclear fuel from Japan to France for reprocessing.

## MX TESTS IN THE PACIFIC

The U.S. continues to test the MX missile in the Pacific. Some test missiles were aimed at Kwajalein Atoll, some 4,200 miles from the launch site in California. Another test missile was aimed at an ocean target north of Guam and some 4,800 miles from the launch site. A total of 20 tests are scheduled through 1987.

## GOSH, ITS AS BAD AS WE THOUGHT

"Two weeks ago...the President told a group of congressmen that he had not realized until recently that most of the Soviet Union's nuclear defenses were concentrated in its system of heavy land-based missiles. Mr. Reagan reportedly added that he realized now that his proposals for the Soviets to dismantle their heaviest missiles without similar concessions by the United States, were interpreted by many as one-sided. Several listeners said afterward that while they appreciated Mr. Reagan's new negotiating flexibility, they were flabbergasted at his comment and wondered whether Mr. Reagan was being sufficiently briefed on critical issues." (The New York Times, Oct. 16, 1983), quoted in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, December 1983).

## THOSE MX'S WOULD MAKE FINE PLOWSHARES

The head of the Congressional Budget Office told congress last fall that America's 34.4 million poor could be lifted above the poverty level if the Reagan administration would cut 12 M-X missiles from its military build-up. The math works this way. It would take $43 billion dollars to get every American above the poverty level (i.e. to give an income level of $9,862 for a family of four). Each MX missile costs about $4.5 billion. (Honolulu Advertiser, 10-19-84)

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## U.S. PRESSURES GUAM ON NUCLEAR WASTE DUMPING

At an environmental meeting in New Caledonia, B.J. Cruz, who represented Guam, called for a ban on the dumping of radioactive wastes. The U.S. representative scolded Cruz in front of other delegates because of his stand, and the U.S later asked that he be recalled because of his refusal to toe the U.S. line on dumping. Guam's governor has backed up his representative, however--Government leaders in Guam have opposed nuclear waste dumping for some time, since the proposed sites are to the north of Guam.

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CREDITS:

Articles and Editing by Nelson Foster, Barbara Polk, Judy Ramseyer, Michael Sullivan, and John Whalen. Our thanks to the dozen or so others who helped with printing, collating and mailing.

___I want to contribute ideas and energy. Please call me to discuss how I can become active.

___I enclose a contribution to support your work. (Please make checks payable to "AFSC-Hawaii")

Important: If name and address information on the mailing label are incorrect, please note corrections.

Return to: American Friends Service Committee
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Phone: 988-6266

## ACTION ALERT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

Urgent: Senator Daniel Inouye sits on the House-Senate conference Committee which this week will decide whether guerillas attacking Nicaragua will receive $21 million in funds during this fiscal year. Call Senator Inouye at 546-7550 to voice your opposition to this funding.

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## WANTED: AFSC PROGRAM DIRECTOR

The AFSC has begun the search for a new director of its Hawaii Program. We are seeking applicants who have had experience working on the range of peace and justice issues which the AFSC's Hawaii program addresses. Interviews will begin in July. For more information about this position, call AFSC at 988-6266.

## SURVIVORS

Two Hiroshima survivors were called as witnesses by disarmament activists on trial for damage they inflicted on the facilities of a nuclear weapons contractor in Massachusetts. The two women were to testify on the dangers of nuclear war. The judge, however, ruled against allowing their testimony, and the following dialogue ensued:

"It is not relevant to this case," the judge declared, "Hiroshima was too long ago."

"But people are still dying today," one of the survivors replied.

"Hiroshima is here!" someone yelled.

"No, Hiroshima is not here," the judge snapped. "I do not wish to waste time. We must follow law, not sympathy, bias, or prejudice."

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