

PACIFIC BULLETIN

A Publication of the Pacific Concerns Resource Center,
in Support of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement
P.O. Box 27692, Honolulu, Hawaii 96827
(808) 538-3522 Cable: NUCFREEPAC, Honolulu

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Sparks Fly In Kanaki

Violent clashes between white French settlers and Kanak independence forces in New Caledonia abruptly cut off negotiations between the French government and the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) and ended in the imposition of martial law January 12. On that same day, France deployed 1,000 additional troops to New Caledonia, bringing to 6,000 the total French military and police forces in that South Pacific island colony of 140,000 people.

The FLNKS had agreed to open negotiations with French special envoy Edgard Pisani after the last major outbreak of violence December 5 saw ten Kanaks killed in an ambush by anti-independence French settlers (colons). Pisani was dispatched from France to develop a proposal "to accelerate the process of self-determination for New Caledonia". As a gesture of good faith, the FLNKS then dismantled the blockades they had set up along all the roads leading to the European dominated capital of Noumea, following their declaration of a provisional government of December 1.

Anti-independence French settlers, who opposed the negotiations, then set up barricades of their own. On New Years Day, the ultra-rightist National Committee Against Independence (NCI) set off three bomb explosions in Noumea to protest the French government's efforts to accelerate the process for self-determination through negotiations with the FLNKS.

On January 7, Pisani announced his proposal to reconcile the opposing positions of the FLNKS and the French colons on the future political status of New Caledonia. The plan calls for independence in association with France, essentially the arrangement that the U.S. recently negotiated with the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Belau.

New Caledonia would be an independent state and thus able to join regional and international bodies such as the South Pacific Forum and the U.N. However, France would have total responsibility for defense and national security.

The plan also provides special guarantees of security for the white population in New Caledonia. French citizens who do not want to become citizens of the independent state would have a special status of residency. In Noumea, where most of the colons live, non-Kanaks would be granted authority over municipal affairs.

Pisani also proposed that this plan be voted upon in a referendum in July 1985 with the franchise granted only to those who have been residents of New Caledonia for three years. While this would exclude 5,500 people, particularly government and military personnel, it would still leave the indigenous Kanaks, who now comprise 43% of the population, a minority at the polls. FLNKS holds the position that only non-Kanaks who have at least one parent born in New Caledonia should be extended voting rights, thereby excluding the 25,000 people who migrated to New Caledonia between 1969 and 1974 during the nickel boom, transforming the Kanaks into a minority.

Despite its differences with the plan, the FLNKS gave it a partial endorsement. The anti-independence

colons totally rejected the plan and denounced Pisani.

Negotiations broke down, however, on January 12 when French security forces backed by helicopters and armored vehicles encircled an isolated house where leaders of the Kanak provisional government were secretly meeting. In the course of peacefully surrendering, Eloi Machoro and Marcel Nonaro were killed by police sharpshooters. Machoro had been named the minister of internal security for the provisional government of the FLNKS and was the Front's military organizer.

The FLNKS responded by charging the government with carrying out a premeditated campaign to assassinate Machoro and immediately broke off negotiations with Pisani. More rioting followed these shootings and led to the imposition of martial law.

continued on page 2

debate deferred

Discussion of East Timor by the UN General Assembly was again deferred this year, but the issue has been listed for the 40th General Assembly session in 1985.

The proposal to defer was initiated by Portugal and moved by Iceland. The reasons cited were: uncertainty about the actual situation in East Timor, and the fact that consultations were continuing between the UN Secretary General and the parties involved.

The UN has published two reports on East Timor in recent months. The Secretary General's Progress Report (July 1984) is little more than a list of the meetings between the UN, Portugal and Indonesia since early 1982. Commenting on the report in a letter to the Secretary General on 10 August, the Chairman of the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group, Lord Avebury, correctly pointed out that the UN has confined its efforts to Portugal and Indonesia and has made no effort to consult the East Timorese themselves.

'Is a comprehensive settlement of the problem possible without the direct involvement of those most affected by any settlement, namely the East Timorese?' Avebury asked the Secretary General. 'Frankly, I do not think you will succeed unless you follow the dictates of common sense...and include the East Timorese on your agenda of consultations...'

The other document on East Timor to come out of the UN was a Working Paper on East Timor prepared by the Secretariat of the UN Decolonisation Committee. This also attracted strong criticism. Roger Clark, Professor of Law at Rutgers University and Jose Ramos Horta, the Fretilin representative at the UN, both challenged the Paper's extensive and uncritical use of Indonesian Government supplied information and the downplaying of information from other sources, including the Catholic Church in East Timor.

- Adapted from the East Timor Report
No.9, December 1984

Waitangi - The Struggle Goes On

On February 6, 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi was signed - a contract between the British Crown and the Maori people of Aotearoa. In exchange for the Crown being granted first option on the purchase of land, Maoris were guaranteed perpetual rights to their lands, their forests and their fisheries.

Like all other treaties made with the British Empire, the Treaty of Waitangi has never been honoured.

The Europeans breach of the Treaty led to wars during the last century, followed by massive land confiscations. Requests for the Treaty's ratification have been many and fruitless, and petitions to successive governments and successive monarchs have been equally unrewarding.

145 years later, the Treaty of Waitangi still has no legal status, and today Maori people occupy the classic position of indigenous peoples the world over. Landless, culturally and linguistically deprived, overly unemployed and jailed, suffering high mortality rates, discriminated against in education - the lot of the second class citizen.

In response to this historical development, the last few years have seen a new thrust from Maoridom. Adopting Pakeha (European) protest methods to highlight Maori demands has seen the movement for Maori self-determination grow to now include Maoris from all walks of life.

Central to this development has been recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi as a focal point for Maori protest activity, and in particular, annual marches to Waitangi have become an integral part of Waitangi protest action.

During the years when such things were frowned upon in Maori circles, the Waitangi Action Committee organised marches with three simple goals: To stop the celebrations until the Treaty has been honored; To raise the awareness of the people to the effects of the breaking of the Treaty; and, To call for a national hui at Waitangi every year, to discuss the effects of the signing and breaking of the Treaty and to provide a forum for the redressing of grievances.

This perseverance paid off when the marches finally gained acceptance under the leadership of the newly formed Kotahitanga movement which led the historic Hikoï of 1984.

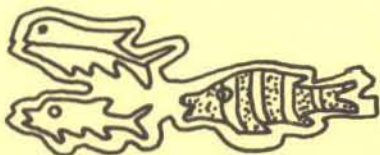
The Hikoï set the tone for what was to be an important year of Maori political development.

In January 1985, national Kotahitanga executives decided that because the celebrations have not been called off, the Hikoï would again take place.

In addition to the annual march to Waitangi, a number of other regional activities have been planned, all providing a local perspective on issues raised by the Treaty, and all aimed at the presentation of submissions to the Waitangi hui.

The numbers involved in all these activities shows a genuine thrust within Maoridom for limited autonomy, self-determination and ultimately, sovereign control of Aotearoa.

Again, as in past years, overseas supporters are attending the various activities. Their perspective has shown clearly that the struggle of the Maori people is the same as that of all other indigenous peoples. International involvement has also helped Maori people to better understand their position within the world of nations, and their strengths have given us strength in the work we have to face.



Finally, although we are tied down by geography to our particular struggle here in Aotearoa, we remember too our role in the international struggle for a nuclear free and independent Pacific. In particular, our aroha goes to our Kanak cousins in their just struggle for independence.

May this new year bring greater freedom to the peoples of the Pacific. Until then, Ka Whawhai Tonu Matou, Ake Ake Ake!

- By Hone Harawira

continued from page 1

In an effort to reopen the dialogue between the French government and the FLNKS, French President Francois Mitterand journeyed over 12,500 miles to New Caledonia January 19. He stayed there for only 12 hours talking with representatives of the loyalist territorial government as well as with FLNKS leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou.

Upon returning to France, Mitterand announced plans to ask the French National Assembly to indefinitely extend martial law and to beef up naval, air and ground forces in New Caledonia in order to "assert France's strategic position in that part of the world."

Tjibaou followed Mitterand to France where he issued a statement reiterating the FLNKS demand for an independent New Caledonia by January 1986. He criticized Mitterand's extension of martial law as a means of "disarming the FLNKS while allowing reactionary colonialists to keep their weapons."

A statement issued by the Provisional government established by the FLNKS reiterated its negotiating posture, saying, "It is with regret that the FLNKS realizes that France, whether it is governed by the left or right, whether it is in Indochina, in Algeria or in New Caledonia, has only been able to discuss decolonization with the smell of gunpowder and/or corpses. Thus, in line with the fight led by Eloi Machoro the FLNKS has decided to take a hard line in discussions with the government envoy. No compromise is possible on the matter of the sovereignty of the Kanak people."

- By Davianna McGregor-Alegado

Action Alert

Your help is urgently needed! Please send letters or cables to the French government:

- Expressing your support for the FLNKS and for independence for New Caledonia
- Demanding the dissolution of the current Territorial Assembly and the Government Council since they are not truly representative of the people
- Demanding that the Kanak people be recognized as having the innate and legitimate right to independence as the first occupants of the land, and of being the only legitimate negotiation partner with the French government
- Demanding the electoral reform advocated by the FLNKS

** Address letters and cables to: Monsieur Georges Lemoine, Secrétaire d'Etat, Secrétariat d'Etat au Départements et des Territoires d'Outre-mer, 27 Rue Oudinot, 75700, Paris, France.

During this time of struggle and sacrifice, the FLNKS need to know that we support their struggle for independence and that our spirits are with them.

Please send letters and cables of support to:
FLNKS c/- 10 Rue Gambetta, 1/ier Vallee de Tir, Noumea, New Caledonia.

N-Waste Dumping Protests

Eight months ago, the Japanese Science and Technology Agency (STA) announced their firm plans to begin nuclear waste dumping immediately following the Science and Technical Review by the London Dumping Convention (LDC), scheduled for September 1985. Back in April 1984, the STA was prepared to disregard the Pacific opposition to ocean dumping and abide only by the decision of the LDC.

In August 1984, STA representative met with NFIP activists and reasserted that Japan would follow the decision of the LDC. Moreover, at that meeting, STA representatives discounted statements made by former STA representatives in 1980 and 1981 - that no dumping would occur without the 'understanding' of the Pacific Nations - as not having been official statements.

In the months that followed, Pacific Island Nations sent letters in opposition of Japan's new policy and against the dumping plan, to Japanese officials. The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) sent to Japan letters from government leaders and a Joint House Resolution against Japan's dumping plans. CNMI citizens also sent Japan letters and posters of protest created by local school children.

On December 10, STA spokesman Masato Chiya responded to the CNMI's House of Representatives by stating that "There has been no change in our basic position that the proposed sea disposal program will be carried out with the understanding of the countries and territories concerned...", directly contradicting the STA's assertions of August 1984, in which they indicated that Japan had adopted a new policy of disregard to the opposition of its Pacific neighbors. Chiya was present at the August meeting.

Then, on 27 December, Prime Minister Nakasone announced that Japan would postpone its ocean dumping plan and, furthermore, would not dump without a consensus of Pacific Nations. Yet Nakasone's surprising announcement was little more than an attempt to promote feelings of goodwill between Japan and the Pacific Nations which he was scheduled to visit in a mid-January tour of the South Pacific along with Japan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abe.

Not surprisingly, Kyodo News reported on 10 January that the STA strongly opposed Nakasone's position and that they will continue to promote nuclear waste dumping plans and will wait for the outcome of the LDC in September.

During Nakasone and Abe's visit to the South Pacific, they were reported in the Pacific Daily News on 21 January as having said that Japan would not dump without the consensus of Australia, Aotearoa, Fiji and PNG. Nakasone and Abe failed to include in their international consensus, the Micronesian people and Nations who will be most directly affected by Japan's waste dumping plan by virtue of proximity.

On 1 March, Bikini Day 1985, 26 members of the Citizens Committee of the CNMI will be in Japan to present petitions against ocean dumping directly to PM Nakasone. In addition to the petitions, the CNMI Citizens Committee will present student's letters, posters and bumper stickers calling on the Japanese government to unequivocally abandon their waste dumping plan. The Catholic Church in Japan will host their trip, in collaboration with the Protestant Church and various citizen's groups.



The CNMI Citizens Committee, one of the more visible Pacific groups organizing against waste dumping, warns that Japan will continue to promote its dumping plan in three ways; Through aggressive participation at the LDC; Through providing economic aid to Australia, Aotearoa, Fiji, PNG and other Pacific Nations; And, through its relationship with the U.S., who will spearhead promotion of the dumping plan through treaties with Pacific Nations and through their presence and lobbying at the South Pacific Commission.

Following the 1985 Bikini Day actions, the CNMI Citizen's group will begin again to collect more signatures in preparation for Bikini Day 1986.

You can Help! Write a letter to your government representatives strongly urging that they vote against the ocean dumping of nuclear waste at the London Dumping Convention.

For more information or for petitions, write Sr. Yasuko Shimizu, PO Box 136, Saipan, Marianas Is., 96950.

- By Puanani Fernandez - adapted from materials provided by Sr. Yasuko Shimizu



Pacific Womyn Speak!

Women at the famed Greenham Common Peace Camp recently raise funds to bring two indigenous Pacific island women to England for a speaking tour. Through the NFIP network, two women, one from Saipan and the other from Aotearoa were selected to go.

They will be in England throughout the month of March, speaking primarily to Black and White women's groups (and to audiences of mixed gender as well), about the problems of colonialism, militarism, nuclearization and economic exploitation which face Pacific peoples, and about the work and efforts of the NFIP movement. Certain to be highlighted on the tour, is the issue of nuclear waste dumping in anticipation of the upcoming LDC in September 1985; And the Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840 between Maori Chiefs and the British, and which has not been honored in 145 years.

Our aloha goes out to both these women, traveling so far from home.

For information about the tour contact: Zohl De Ishtar, 13 Lillieshall Road, Clapham Common, SW4, London.

In Support of a N-Free Policy

support aotearoa

The government of Aotearoa has stood firm on the nuclear policy it was elected on - it has refused permission for the USS Buchanan, a destroyer fitted with nuclear capable ASROC submarine rockets, to enter our harbours for rest and recreation. Our suggestion that a non-nuclear capable ship be sent in its place was not taken up.

Last July 62% of Aotearoa's people voted for parties that would legislate for a nuclear free state - 17% of these voted for parties that would take us out of the ANZUS treaty. The Labour Government has therefore, a clear mandate for its nuclear policy.

The US government's response has hurt us. We can only assume that their talk of reduction of intelligence sharing, of bulk purchase rights of military replacement parts and the cancelling of the Sea Eagle exercises in the Tasman Sea, is intended to make us feel insecure and vulnerable. But nuclear weapons in the South Pacific provide a greater threat to us than the military aspirations of any expansionist nation.

We are a small nation very dependent on trade. We have 70 million sheep and we need a free and competitive trade policy to survive. The Reagan Administration claims to pursue free trade, yet some of its members have called for economic sanctions and trade bans.

We need your support, we need it now, and we will need it in the coming years when the opposition party will campaign on a policy of fear and insecurity. Help us to inspire other nations to be truly nuclear weapons free.

- Adapted from an article by Robin Halliday of Wellington, Aotearoa

Action Alert

Show Your Support For Aotearoa's N-Free Policy

1. Send letters and cables of support to:

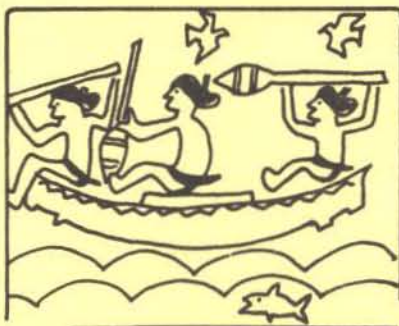
Right Honourable David Lange Prime Minister Parliament Buildings Wellington, Aotearoa (NZ)	Honourable Frank O'Flynn Minister of Defence Parliament Buildings Wellington, Aotearoa (NZ)
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2. Send letters and cables of protest to:

President Ronald Reagan The White House Washington D.C. (USA)	Casper Weinberger Secretary of Defense The Pentagon Washington D.C. 20301
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3. Send copies of your letters and cables to the major newspapers in Aotearoa and in your own country.

4. Make a point to purchase goods imported into your country from Aotearoa.



aotearoa threatened

Last July, after a short election campaign during which the nuclear issue was highlighted, the public in Aotearoa elected a Labour government with a committed anti-nuclear policy.

Our government has declared that it will ban all nuclear powered and nuclear armed warships from Aotearoa's ports. Since our election we have been subjected to various types of pressure from our ANZUS partners. We have had visiting academics who have told us that the withdrawal of any ANZUS partner would send a very potent signal to the Soviet Union, while the views of American Congressmen, military top-brass and ANZUS 'Think Tank' members have been given considerable prominence in our media. In January of this year, our government was approached to agree to the visit of a nuclear weapons capable destroyer to Aotearoa following the ANZUS Sea Eagle exercises which were scheduled to take place in March.

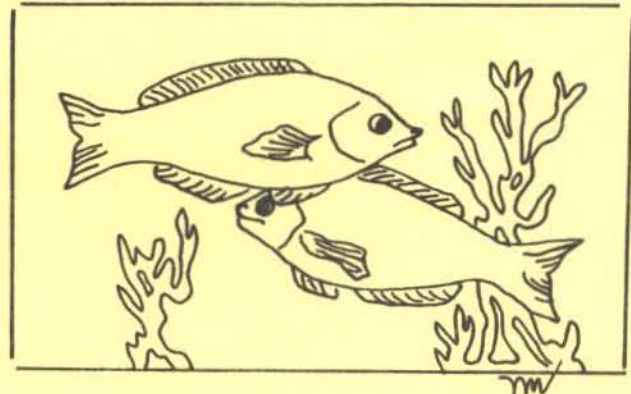
When Aotearoa's public and peace movements learnt that a request was under consideration, we mobilised as never before to show our support for the government's ban on nuclear weapons capable warships. At only 48 hours notice, we, in Auckland, organised a march up our main street and were successful to the degree that 15 to 20 thousand people joined us in a display of support for the government's policy.

As a result, the government has declined a visit of a nuclear weapons capable warship. Aotearoa is now subject to a considerable number of threats of retaliation coming from the U.S. government in particular but also from the governments of Australia and the U.K. As yet the details of our punishment have not been spelled out but we have heard the American Defence Secretary, Casper Weinberger, assure us that we will pay dearly. We have been warned of economic consequences - that our exports will no longer receive favorable consideration and that the Americans may flood the world market with the dairy products which our country produces.

American officials have made it very clear why they are so antagonistic to our nuclear policy - because they fear that other countries may follow our example!

We are confident that our government will be strong in its anti-nuclear commitment. The public of Aotearoa will continue to show its strong support of the government's policy. However, we believe that we now need intense anti-nuclear solidarity, particularly from the countries which are now threatening us. Aotearoa's success must have the ripple effect that the U.S. is so frightened of, only then will true international security follow.

- Adapted from a letter by Maire Leadbeater, CND, Auckland, Aotearoa



Report on Human Rights: Gross Violations in East Timor

In a statement to the UN Committee of Decolonisation, dated 20 August 1984, Amnesty International said it 'continues to be gravely concerned at the situation of human rights in East Timor'.

Amnesty reminded the Committee that in a submission made twelve months earlier it has expressed its concern 'that, since the invasion of East Timor in December 1975, Indonesian forces in the territory had systematically and persistently engaged in cruel and brutal conduct constituting serious violations of human rights'. Nothing has changed. 'The pattern of human rights violations established over several years remains substantially the same', the statement says.

The principal human rights violations of concern to Amnesty during the period August 1983 to August 1984 are given as follows:

Torture Manual

'While Indonesian officials have denied outright the authenticity of the military manual*, the government has produced no evidence to substantiate such a claim in the year since the manual was made publicly available. Furthermore, to Amnesty International's knowledge, the Indonesian authorities have not taken steps to countermand standing policies which condone torture and extrajudicial killings, nor have they instituted or enforced safeguards which might prevent the recurrence of these violations'.

Arbitrary Killings of Non-combatants

The report says Amnesty has received several reports of arbitrary killings of non-combatants in connection with the fresh Indonesian military offensive which got underway in August 1983.

The Kraras Massacre

'Several mutually independent sources (have) alleged that as many as 200 persons in the village of Kraras, Viqueque, were killed by Indonesian troops soon after the killing of 16 Indonesian soldiers on August 8, 1983.'

Hauba Killings

Amnesty has received information that 'approximately 100 men living in the vicinity of Hauba near Bononaro in the West of the territory were taken into custody and killed by Indonesian troops in March 1984'.

Individuals Executed

'In the vicinity of the village of Hato Udo near Ainaro several persons are reported to have been killed by Indonesian troops on suspicion of having links with Fretilin including supplying the latter with food; on the basis of such suspicions, a 42 year old man named Manuel was reportedly killed on 19 March 1984 and one named Nuno was killed on 29 March. A group of four persons comprising two brothers, Moises and Lourenco Araujo, Joao Xavier and one Oscar, were reportedly executed on 29 May 1984 for having allegedly had contact with Fretilin. In Baucau in the East of the territory three men, Tomas da Silva, Jacinto da Silva and Vincente Pretias, were reportedly taken by Indonesian troops from their village, Bucoli, to district headquarters in the town of Baucau on 30 May 1984, again on suspicion of having had contact with Fretilin. They were reportedly killed by Indonesian soldiers that same night.'

Disappearances

Several hundred people have been arrested since the beginning of the offensive in August 1983. Of these, says Amnesty, a substantial number had 'disappeared'. Amnesty 'fears, on the basis of its own inquiries, that some of these persons were executed after being taken

into custody or died as a result of torture. Others are reported to have been sent to places of detention outside East Timor proper, to Bali or . . . Atauto, where they are held without charge or trial'.

Unfair Trials

According to the report, 23 people had been tried on political offences as of the end of March 1984 and 200 other cases were scheduled to be prosecuted in the civil Dili District Court. Amnesty comments that 'in view of reports indicating that Indonesian forces in East Timor have continued to operate outside the framework of the law and of information casting doubt on the fairness and impartiality of the trial proceedings themselves, Amnesty International does not regard this development as marking a significant change in the human rights situation in the territory'.

An Amnesty request of observe the trials was turned down by the Indonesian government.

Access Required

Amnesty criticises the Indonesian government for not responding to inquiries about the situation and for failing to take corrective action. 'Access to the territory by international bodies should be facilitated', says the statement.

- Reprinted from the East Timor Report, No.9, December 1984

* This military manual comprises nine Indonesian Army documents captured by Fretilin guerillas in December 1982. The documents, which include torture instructions, have been authenticated by Amnesty International.



SLCM's Campaign Takes Off

The Pacific Campaign against Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles makes its public debut on March 1, at an NFIP Day news conference hosted by PCRC. The campaign seeks to block the deployment of these deadly and destabilizing new weapons by thrusting them into public awareness and, if necessary, denying port access to any ship that carries them.

Originally approved almost two years ago by the NFIP conference in Vanuatu, the campaign did not begin to take shape until late last year. Initially called the 'Tomahawk Campaign', it adopted a new name after the Soviet Union announced that it is matching the U.S. by deploying the SS-N-21, a sea-based cruise missile comparable to the Tomahawk.

Despite the delay in getting started, the campaign is the first effort to oppose these weapons systems on a regional basis. It is not alone, however. The campaign has formed an exciting alliance with the North Atlantic Network, a new organization with many parallels to the NFIP movement. (See box). Sharing our concerns about the Tomahawk and the SS-N-21, the Network has agreed to stage joint actions with us on the weekend of June 15 and 16 this year.

U.S. groups are also beginning to mobilize on this issue, particularly in New York, San Francisco and other cities where the Navy wants to homeport renovated battleships equipped with Tomahawks. A meeting is scheduled for mid-April to coordinate the work of these groups. The U.S. NFIP network - now called the U.S. Pacific Issues Network - will participate in this meeting, as will representatives from the Pacific and North Atlantic.

Meanwhile, national and alliance politics are increasing the campaign's chances of success. Aotearoa's firm and courageous stand against nuclear ships

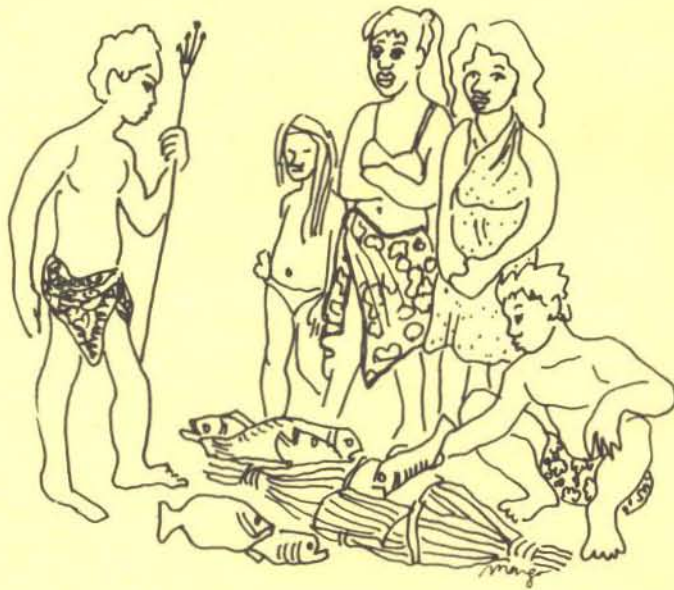
has had profound effects on other nations, especially Australia. It has forced the Hawke government to distance itself from the U.S. on nuclear issues and will make visits from Tomahawk-capable warships very unpopular.

The actions on June 15 and 16 will be tightly linked to these developments. In the Pacific, most events will occur at U.S. naval bases and ports of call, drawing attention to harbors where Tomahawk-equipped vessels are known to visit. The actions will serve dual purposes, supporting national priorities for self-determination and demilitarization as well as contributing to the international pressure against the missile's deployment.

In several respects, the campaign is an experiment. It may be the first Pacific campaign to be developed cooperatively from the very start. It is attempting to plan strategy on a new level, using conditions in one nation to create leverage in another. It is the only campaign explicitly to challenge Soviet actions in the Pacific. And it has taken some unusual steps toward forging a united front with other regions.

A coordinating council is now being established to plan strategy and direct the campaign, with representation from the participating countries. Rim nations predominate in the campaign at this point, probably because the Tomahawk-equipped ships will come mostly to their ports. But the issue affects the Pacific as a whole, and any group interested in participating is urged to contact the NFIP network in its nation or to write the Pacific Campaign Against SLCMs, at 2085 Makiki Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

- By Nelson Foster



Atlantic Network

The North Atlantic Network was founded in April, 1983, with the participation of groups from Greenland, Iceland, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, England, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, the East Coast of North America, and three small island nations of the Faeroe, Shetland, and Orkney Islands. It is maturing quickly, and its public profile has heightened since its second conference in August of last year. A third is planned for this August.

Like the NFIP movement, the Network is fighting for the demilitarization and decolonization of a huge ocean basin. The North Atlantic is a strategic area of great importance to both superpowers since the Soviet Northern fleet must pass through its waters to gain access to the potential war zones in the Atlantic. Thanks to this rivalry, the region is heavily militarized, and even independent nations such as England or Norway feel heavy, quasi-colonial pressures from the U.S., much as Japan and the Philippines do in the Pacific. The region also faces issues of outright colonization, with Greenland and the Faeroes listed as possessions of Denmark and the IRA engaged in a long bloody struggle for independence from England.

Bikini Day

31 years ago, on March 1, a 15 megaton Hydrogen bomb, code-named Bravo, was tested at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands by the U.S.A. The largest nuclear bomb ever tested by the U.S., the Bravo surface detonation created a blinding flash of light, followed by a fireball tens of millions of degrees, which shot upwards at a rate of 300 miles an hour. Hundreds of millions of tons of material from Bikini's reef, island, and lagoon were blown into the air by Bravo.

Islanders from Rongelap and Utirik, who were never officially warned of the Bravo test or notified as to precautions to take to protect against the fallout, suffered severe radioactive contamination. In addition, 23 Japanese fishermen and 28 U.S. military personnel were also irradiated, all without prior warning.

The NFIP movement observes this day with solemnity and with the hope that through the efforts and energy of the Pacific peoples in our pursuit of a nuclear free and independent Pacific, this type of violence, destruction and racism will one day be only a memory of a period in history in which madness prevailed.

- Editor

international events

- Aotearoa: Joint News Conference (Auckland)
- Australia: NFIP fundraising dinner and SLCMs campaign announcement (Melbourne)
Release of an NFIP information kit and SLCMs campaign announcement (Sydney)
- Canada: Second Canadian National NFIP Support Network meeting
- England: Beginning of a speaking tour of two female NFIP activists which will last throughout the month of March
- Hawaii: News Conference and announcement of the SLCMs campaign (Honolulu)
- Japan: NFIP observances sponsored by local Gensuikin branches
Conference of the National Movement for the non-deployment of Tomahawk, ending with a demonstration and the announcement of the SLCMs campaign (Hiroshima)
- Marianas: 26 people from the CNMI Citizens Committee will present petitions against nuclear waste dumping to PM Nakasone
- Marshalls: Marshall Islands Lobbying Day and press conference in Washington D.C.

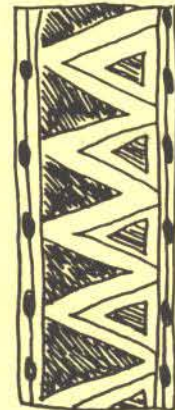
Rainbow Warrior Pacific Bound

The Greenpeace ship 'Rainbow Warrior' will be touring the Pacific in 1985. Sailing from Florida in late February, the 150 foot ship will call at Honolulu, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Vanuatu, New Zealand, and French Polynesia. Greenpeace is calling this trip the "Pacific Peace Voyage", and is planning to address a number of nuclear issues in the Pacific.

In the Marshalls, Greenpeace will visit Rongelap atoll, hoping to assist in relocating the Rongelap people whose islands were severely contaminated by the U.S. nuclear testing program; particularly the 1954 15 megaton hydrogen bomb code named 'Bravo'. The ship will then visit Kwajalein atoll to protest the development of "Star Wars" antimissile and antisatellite technology.

From New Zealand, the Rainbow Warrior will lead a number of protest vessels, including the Vega (Greenpeace III) to the French nuclear testing site at Moruroa. Greenpeace hopes that 1985 will see the unification of worldwide disarmament efforts to force the superpowers to stop nuclear testing and weapons development.

- By Steve Sawyer



New Resources

501. "New Caledonia - Towards Kanak Independence" by Erich Weingartner and Frederic Trautmann. Reports of an ecumenical visit to New Caledonia by the World Council of Churches. Available via: WCC, Central Office, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Also via: WCC, UN Headquarters Liaison Office, 777 UN Plaza, New York, NY, 10017, USA. Price not known.
502. "Kanak Updates" published by the Uniting Church in Australia, Kanaky Updates are current compilations of comprehensive reports, articles and news clippings which are frequently updated. Available via: Justice, Human Development and Peace, Uniting Church in Australia, 130 LT. Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia. Price not known.
503. "Te Hiko Ki Waitangi 1984" this book is a collection of articles written by Maori authors and other indigenous visitors who participated in the Hiko Ki Waitangi in 1984. Available via: Waitangi Action Committee, PO Box 61140, Otara, Auckland, Aotearoa (NZ). Price not known.
504. "Social Democracy in the Pacific" edited by Peter Davis. This book documents the great diversity in political and social forms in the Pacific, while providing a framework for viewing the common interests and policies now emerging. Available via: MF Helen Clarke, Parliament Buildings, Wellington, Aotearoa (NZ). \$5.00
505. "The Land and The People" from Disarming Times magazine, September and October 1984. The Koorie people of the Aboriginal Nation speak about their land. 40c
506. "Belau Plebiscite 1984 - An Independent Report" produced by the Belau Pacific Center. This booklet includes a summary of the revised Compact of Free Association, and explains the intricacies of Ballot Language, Plebiscite results and interpretation. Available via: BPC, PO Box 58, Koror, Republic of Belau, 96940. Price not known.
507. "Pacific Alert: Nuclear Arms and the New Militarism" produced by the Southeast Asia Resource Center. A compilation of articles pertaining to the militarization of the Pacific. Available via: Southeast Asia Resource Center, 538 7th Street, SE, Washington D.C., 20003. \$2.50
508. "How Safe is the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant?" edited by Sr. MA Aida Velasquez, OSB. A compact booklet outlining the hazards associated with nuclear energy and their relevance to the Bataan nuclear power plant in the Philippines. Available via: Nuclear Free Philippines Coalition, 2215 Pedro Gil Street, STA. Ana, Manila, Philippines. Price not known.
509. "Under the Cloud of Secrecy: The French Nuclear Tests in the Southeastern Pacific" by Bengt Danielsson. A reprint of an article which originally appeared in AMBIO magazine in Sweden. Exposes the devastation caused by French nuclear testing at Moruroa and Fangataufa. 75c
510. "Directory of Radiation Victims Organizations" compiled by the Health and Energy Institute. A listing of organizations working to support radiation victims. Available via: Health and Energy Institute, 236 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Suite 506, Washington D.C., 20002. \$3.00

Just a Note:

The U.S. NFIP office in San Francisco has moved! Now located in Seattle, the office has been re-named the U.S. Pacific Issues Network - Seattle. Their address is: 1203 Smith Tower, Seattle, WA, 98104, USA. Ph# (206) 343-7888

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Editor: Puanani Fernandez
 Lay-out: Puanani Fernandez
 Graphics: Margo Vitarelli
 Distribution: Kalama Akamine
 Printing: Maka'ainana Media

Contributors to this issue:
 Puanani Fernandez
 Nelson Foster
 Robin Halliday
 Hone Harawira
 Maire Leadbeater
 Davianna McGregor-Alegado
 Steve Sawyer

PCRC Staff:
 Kalama Akamine
 Puanani Fernandez
 Sandy Galazin