

PACIFIC BULLETIN

A Publication of the Pacific Concerns Resource Center,
In Support of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement
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as japanese campaign takes off

Tomahawk Protest Proposed



In the past six months, Japanese peace groups have forged a large and high-spirited protest against the "Tomahawk" sea-launched cruise missile. Now on the verge of deployment, this new U.S. missile is the twin of a ground-launched weapon that has sparked widespread resistance in Western Europe, and members of the NFIP movement are moving swiftly to organize similar response in the Pacific.

Carrying a nuclear warhead ten times as potent as the Hiroshima bomb, Tomahawk can strike a tennis court at ranges up to 1500 miles. Though slower than most modern missiles, Tomahawk would be difficult to defend against because it is very small and is guided by a computer system that enables it to hug the ground and change course as it flies. It also poses severe problems for arms talks since its nuclear and conventional forms cannot be readily distinguished.

Tomahawks launched from a Japanese port could reach and destroy several key Soviet military bases, a fact which makes its deployment a sort of Japanese version of the Euromissile crisis. Long the Pacific leader among national peace movements, Japan has mobilized strongly against the Tomahawk, with separate efforts under way by Gensuikyo, Gensuikin, and a national coalition of grassroots citizens' groups. Major actions to date include a 35-day walk, a nationwide rally, a 30,000-person encirclement of the U.S. Navy base at Yokosuka, and a 22-day hunger strike.

Though an action campaign against Tomahawk was approved at the 1983 NFIP conference in Vanuatu, unified Pacific resistance has not yet occurred. Some NFIP groups called attention to Tomahawk during worldwide disarmament protests last

October, and NFIP researchers have followed its progress toward deployment with growing concern, but it was not until two months ago, when PCRC's international Steering Committee met, that the anti-Tomahawk campaign became one of PCRC's top priorities in the coming year.

Now, drawing on the concept approved at Vanuatu and on the strength of the Japanese campaign, a new proposal is being

Calendar

1. 14 July - 2 September, New York, Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice
 2. 6 August - 9 August, International, Hiroshima/Nagasaki Day Commemorations
 3. Week of 13 August, Tuvalu, South Pacific Forum
 4. 19 August, Australia, Roxby Downs Uranium Mine Blockade
 5. 9-21 September, Philippines, International Solidarity Week/Day of Protest
 6. 12 September, Washington D.C., National Women's Conference to Prevent Nuclear War
 7. 22-24 September, USA-Nationwide, "Peace not War in '84" - Coordinated anti-war protest
 8. 24 September, New Caledonia, Kanak Independence Front Congress
 9. 24 September, Ponape, Ponape State Constitution Referendum
 10. 2-4 October, Fiji, Third Pacific Trade Union Forum
 11. 12-14 October, USA, Radiation Survivors Congress, 1984*
- *Write c- Pine United Methodist Church
426 33rd Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94121

circulated for comment among NFIP groups and centers. Its principle aims are to curtail deployment of the nuclear-armed Tomahawk, to prevent deployment of the conventional Tomahawk, and to obstruct use of either system in the Pacific in the event that deployment takes place. Secondary goals are to advance larger NFIP goals and to provide opportunities for arms race education.

If NFIP members indicate support for the campaign, the first step would be establishing a data exchange to improve the flow of information about Tomahawk deployment, including technical data and news of relevant government actions. The data exchange would start small and expand as groups became more active on Tomahawk.

For most, the campaign would begin with participation in a Pacificwide educational program. Anti-Tomahawk activists in Japan and Hawaii have already laid the groundwork for an international, English-language slideshow on the sea-launched cruise, and the campaign proposal calls for its translation into several Pacific languages. Printed resource materials would follow.

The educational program would serve as the basis for local activities on the Tomahawk issue and would build up to an international day of protest in the second quarter of 1985. Under a unified theme of "No Tomahawks Here!" the participating groups would fashion more specific slogans appropriate to their local work.

This and later actions would probably focus on visits by Tomahawk-capable ships at allied ports and U.S. naval bases in the Pacific. Strategically, the campaign's power would depend on its ability to show Tomahawk's vast dangers and to tap Pacific peoples' already high sentiment against harboring nuclear vessels. If Pacific nations could be persuaded to refuse all visits from Tomahawk-capable ships, it would exert considerable pressure on the U.S. deployment plans and strain or break American military ties with the nations in question.

As this Bulletin goes to press, Congress has stalled the deployment of the nuclear-armed Tomahawk. The first ships—four attack subs—have already been equipped with the missile but are confined to port, awaiting final Congressional action on a provision that would halt deployment of this version of the missile unless certain conditions were met.

At most, however, this ban is likely to afford the anti-Tomahawk movement some added time to build its campaign. In any event, there is no time to lose.

Steering Committee Sets Priorities

The seven PCRC Steering Committee members, elected by their NFIP regions during or following the July 1983 NFIP Conference in Vanuatu, met in Hawaii during May 21-25. After hearing the SC regional reports, the SC outlined the wide array of nuclear, self-determination, independence and militarization issues faced by Pacific peoples. Developing criteria on the spot, the SC for the first time in PCRC's four year history, established campaign priorities for 1984-1985. In doing so, the SC clarified PCRC's role in supporting campaigns that are initiated on the local level rather than in initiating them. The priorities include: Nuclear waste dumping, Kanak independence, Belau self-determination, Kwajalein, Compact of Free Association strategy, Tomahawk, radiation survivors, East Timor and West Papua. While two lower levels of priority were also set for other critical campaigns, the nine merit highest need for the coming period.

In addition, the SC applauded the growing decentralization of the NFIP movement through the efforts of Belau Pacific Center, the Pacific Peoples Anti Nuclear Action Committee, the US-NFIP Network in San Francisco, Seattle and Washington D.C., and the NFIP Coordinating Committee, Sydney. The SC also welcomed the initiative in Japan of the creation of the Pacific Issues Council, chaired by John Kanzaki of NCCJ, which regularly brings together Pacific oriented Japanese solidarity groups and which facilitates consultation with the Philippines in particular. To reach an agreement with another sister organization, the SC initiated a Position Paper outlining its relationship with the Vanuatu Pacific Community Centre.

Internally, the SC adopted a new staffing pattern at PCRC and set out revised job descriptions for its three fulltime positions.

Just as, if not more important than the policy decisions reached, was the reaffirmation of personal solidarity among the diverse regional representatives and a renewed commitment to the spirit of enthusiasm, creativity and mutual respect that has marked the evolution of the NFIP struggle.

Regional reports are available at PCRC, as are minutes of the SC meeting.

Kanak Proposal Rejected

In May, the Kanak Independence Front (IF), sent a delegation to Paris in order to reaffirm and defend their proposals for independence before the Administration, the National Assembly and the Senate, prior to the final status vote by the Parliament.

However, on 16 and 17 May, the Commission of Constitutional Bills of the National Assembly rejected the proposals of the IF, and, instead, adopted the status proposal for autonomy advocated by the French government.

On 28 and 29 May, the National Assembly discussed the political status project for New Caledonia. However, of the 488 representatives of the Assembly, only 17 were present at the debate, a clear message of disregard for the Kanak people.

Assemblyman Roch Pidjot, the sole Kanak representative was given only eight minutes to deliver his opening statement, with no further time allotted subsequently. However, opponents of the Kanaks were given all the time necessary to articulate their opinions regarding the fate of the Kanak people.

Following the debate, results of the vote were: 7 for the government proposal, 6 against and 3 abstentions.

In spite of the Assembly's rejection of the IF's proposal, the IF has maintained their position, and, according to Front representative Yann Uregei, the Front has rejected the statute suggested by the French government because it does not guarantee Kanak independence which would not even be addressed until 1989.

Massive in-migration by the French has rendered the Kanaks a minority in their own country. The Kanaks now represent a mere 40% of a total population of 150,000. Thus, the IF has advocated an electoral reform which would restrict voting to the Kanaks and to others born in New Caledonia of parents also born in New Caledonia.

The IF fears that without the electoral reform that they advocate, they run the risk of obtaining a white neo-colonial independence such as what exists in Rhodesia.

Thus in June, the IF sent a delegation to the UN to update member nations on the latest developments regarding their political status, in hopes of alerting UN representatives, and particularly the members of the Committee of 24, as to the gravity of their situation.

The following month, on 28 July, the IF Congress met to define their next strategy. From this Congress came three outlined positions: A total rejection of the French govern-

ments proposal for autonomy; Withdrawal from all government institutions; An active boycott of the upcoming elections.

However, in an unexpected development, the LKS (Kanak Socialist Liberation Front), one of the five member parties of the IF, has withdrawn from the Front. They explained the move as a desire to participate in the elections

In an interview in the August issue of Pacific Islands Monthly, IF spokesperson Eloi Machoro, when asked whether the withdrawal was indicative of problems within the Front responded "Not at all...LKS is one of the five parties in the IF and they have the right to question and propose...I see LKS's comments more as part of the debate and reflection that is going on inside the IF at the moment."

However, Radio Australia, in early August, reported that Nidoish Naisseline, head of the LKS has criticized the IF publicly. The same report indicated that the Party has announced it will form a National Liberation Front and a provisional government to lead New Caledonia to independence. Naisseline reportedly has said the Kanaks should not attempt to copy the liberation struggles of former colonies in Africa or Indochina.

Radio Australia subsequently reported that yet another IF Party has responded to the LKS's criticisms by accusing the LKS of "capitulating" to the French government's aims, and that this representative has also denied the accusations made by the LKS towards the Front.

Meanwhile, the New York Times has reported that on 31 July, in Paris, the French National Assembly voted into law the government's proposal for autonomy for New Caledonia.

The next IF Congress is scheduled for 24 September, when the IF will reassess steps taken thus far and develop a more complex future strategy for independence.

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Tahitian activist, Charlie Ching, has been quoted in the NZ Herald as saying that "It (the report) is a total cover-up...The fact is that people are suffering."

In summarizing the report, Greenpeace's Whitehouse concludes that the excerpts he has pointed out are not found in the list of general conclusions in the summary at the beginning of the report. In his opinion, "This fact casts considerable doubt on the impartiality of the authors. This report and particularly its conclusions does little more than provide the French with further justification for a continuation of their activities."

# hawaii loses n-free zone

On 4 February 1981, Hawaii Island, Hawaii, as a result of a unanimously passed Hawaii County Council ordinance, became the first nuclear-free zone within the US. Three and a half years later, on 13 July 1984, this ordinance was amended to exempt the US military from compliance.

Local residents remain uncertain as to exactly how the change happened, but the move to amend the ordinance was triggered by the Hilo Japanese Chamber of Commerce (JCC), in reaction to an announcement made by prominent anti-nuclear activist, Jim Albertini.

For the past 23 years, the JCC has hosted an annual "International Festival of the Pacific". This festival has traditionally included the arrival of a US Navy ship and Japanese Navy Trainer Vessels at Hilo Harbor.

Albertini announced late in June that he would organize to protest the arrival of the ships as they are nuclear capable. US military policy is to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons aboard their ships or submarines.

This announcement began a whirlwind of events that would result in the amendment of the ordinance within three weeks.

Two weeks of front page media coverage, which was personally abusive to Albertini, created a furor about the issue. At the County Council's 3 July meeting, testimony was presented by the JCC and others opposing the ordinance and calling for an amendment. An individual representing "Homeport Hawaii Task Force" testified that the Pentagon (Washington D.C.) has indicated to them that the Hawaii County ordinance has deterred the Pentagon from scheduling increased military activity on that island.

Under normal circumstances, the amendment of a County ordinance requires that testimony be presented at a minimum of two Council meetings which are conducted every two to three weeks.

However, in a surprise move, the next meeting, originally scheduled for 25 July, was moved up to 13 July. In a public statement, the Council frankly admitted that they intended to amend the ordinance prior to the international festival.

Upon realization that the ordinance was in danger, Albertini offered to call off the protest, but was allegedly told by a JCC representative that it no longer made any difference.

The protest went ahead on 18 July, and Albertini and two other men were arrested on felony charges after jumping into the harbor



waters to block the approaching ship.

Although the ordinance had no real power to prevent military activities within the County (as Federal law supercedes County initiative), the ordinance did make the military "uncomfortable".

In a related development, on 7 August, during an address to a Maui Island Rotary Club, Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Sylvester Foley was quoted as saying, "Obviously I'm concerned...over the negative signals such ordinances send to our allies, potential enemies, and your fellow Americans". In April, the Maui County Council approved a law prohibiting nuclear reactors, weapons and waste storage within the County and its "archipelagic waters". Foley went on to say that he was pleased the Hawaii Council amended its anti-nuclear ordinance to exempt the Navy. He said he felt it an accurate reflection of "public opinion... that the Navy is an asset to the nation...".

Local sources admit that the issue has divided the community, but it is not known which interest holds the majority. The platform resolution of the local Democratic party (which represents the majority of Hawaii voters) supports the ordinance in its original form. Moreover, while the original ordinance was passed unanimously, the same Council passed the amendment by a 7-2 vote.

In an attempt to fend off angry supporters of the ordinance, Council members replied that they had been put under "incredible" pressure. When asked to elaborate, all members declined to comment as to what type of pressure they had received.

In the end, the entire episode portends a dangerous trend wherein public opinion is disregarded or manipulated. The State/Military/Business Tri Um Virate poses a severe threat to the work of the NFIP movement in Hawaii, and potentially throughout the Pacific.

The question remains, however, what plans does this State/Military/Business coup have for Hawaii? Perhaps part of the answer lies in this year's theme for the JCC's international festival: "Let's Sell Hawaii".

# moruroa report challenged

The section on cancer incidence and statistics of the recently released report of the October 1983 scientific 'mission' to Moruroa has "...failed as a scientific document.", according to an official statement issued by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), Auckland, spokesperson, epidemiologist, professor Robert Beaglehole.

The 1983 'mission' was conducted by a six member three-nation scientific team. The members of this team were: H.R. Atkinson, D.J. Jamieson and Dr. A.C. McEwen from Aotearoa, (NZ); D.R. Davey and Dr. P.J. Davies from Australia and Dr. L. Hill from PNG.

The visit to Moruroa was precededented with the teams stated objective of investigating and reporting on any possible radioactive contamination of the environment, any structural damage to the atoll, any leaking of radioactive waste, methods of managing radioactive waste and finally to report on health statistics for the people of 'French' Polynesia.

A Greenpeace NZ critique of the report stresses that "The bulk of the report is given over to reporting on other reports (a high proportion [of which are] French in origin) rather than reporting on hard, scientific data."

An explanation of this shortcoming is offered on page 78 of the report, stating that "It should be understood that access was not possible to all data requested. Little data indicating post-test effects were made available. In addition, observation and inspection of the surface of Moruroa was restricted to a flight around the atoll...and a one-day inspection of part of the Southern margin..."

When the report was released a month ago, it was internationally reported that the report showed that the French tests at Moruroa were not harmful.

Peter Whitehouse of Greenpeace NZ states that when the report was released in Aotearoa, "It was widely reported...that the authors had concluded that there was no risk of radiation leakage from the atoll test site for at least 500 - 1,000 years."

Whitehouse goes on to point out that while this statement is found in the general summary at the beginning of the report, a careful reading of the total report reveals that this is not, in fact, the only conclusion reached by the authors. Whitehouse elaborates that "On pages 96-98 the authors discuss 'submarine slides'. These are underwater slips of limestone material from the face of the atoll as a result of the shock of a nuclear explosion.

The French position is that these slips are of little consequence. The scientific team did not entirely agree."

On page 97 of the report the authors state that "...the mission considers that an important point has been missed regarding the potential risk of slumping, ie. the effect of any slump of the upper slope of the atoll is to strip the atoll of its outer protective impermeable skin...submarine slides will remove this outer low permeability zone, thus increasing the probability of fluid movement between the ocean and the subsurface: the potential for leakage is therefore accordingly increased."

Whitehouse further points out that on page 125 in a chapter entitled "Venting and long-term leakage from the underground test sites", the authors state that, "If fracturing of the volcanics accompanied a test and allowed a verticle release of radioactivity to the limestones, specific contaminants would, in this worst case, enter the biosphere within five years."

Substantial inadequacies are found throughout the report. In the IPPNW statement Beaglehole asserts that "The scientifically responsible course would have been to state how inadequate they found the (health) statistics to be and drawn no conclusions as to the health effects from radiation." He added that it would be "wreckless" to use these statistics to justify claims that the testing has not harmed 'French' Polynesians.

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## New Fiji Resource Center

The Fiji Anti-Nuclear Group (FANG), formed in 1983 after the NFIP Conference in Vanuatu, has recently established a resource center. The group wants to inform member organizations and the general public on nuclear related issues and to work towards the realization of a nuclear free Pacific.

Currently, FANG seeks resource materials with which to stock their center and would appreciate any resources you or your group can provide: pamphlets, articles, reports, bibliographies, and audio-visual materials.

FANG is committed to disseminate information to the Fijian public, organizations and government. If you or your group can help, please write: R.B. Kumar, president, FANG, 101 Gordon St., PO Box 853, Suva, Fiji.

# aotearoa: new government

Aotearoa's (NZ) Labor Party, headed by David Lange defeated on 14 July the conservative National Party of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon. Muldoon has been a consistent supporter of the US nuclear/military dominance of the Pacific.

This victory for the Labor Party is a potential victory for the NFIP movement, assuming that Labor will remain adamant in the face of fierce pressures exerted upon them by the US and Australia.

The official Labor Party International Affairs Policy, 1984, prohibits visits by nuclear armed and/or powered warships and craft into Aotearoa's waters. Moreover, the Party has stated that they will actively seek the establishment of a South Pacific nuclear-weapons free zone and prohibition of nuclear waste dumping and nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Thus, the external pressures upon the new government are becoming acute, as the US and Australia both regard Aotearoa's stand as a threat to the 33 year old ANZUS treaty.

Lange's government plans to renegotiate the terms of their military association with the US and Australia.

Aotearoa is negotiating for recognition of their firm anti-nuclear stance, equal partnership on all issues handled within ANZUS, and unconditional unanimous agreement on all decisions made. Further, Labor wants an "absolute guarantee of the complete integrity of NZ's sovereignty."

Additionally, Labor seeks to strengthen the authority of the UN and has stated a commitment to facilitate disarmament.

The Reagan administration had indicated that banning US warships from Aotearoa's harbors would weaken and possibly destroy the alliance.

At a 16 July meeting with PM Lange in Wellington, US Secretary of State George Schultz threatened to cancel Aotearoa's trade preferences with the US if the ban on warships was enforced.

Aotearoa's already suffering economy could barely withstand an attack of economic blackmail by the Reagan administration.

On 15 July Lange had to suspend foreign currency trading in an effort to stem massive outflows of money brought on by election related uncertainty. On the 18th, Lange announced the immediate devaluation of the New Zealand dollar by 20% and a three month freeze on prices and professional services to help slow inflation while the new government

develops a policy package to ensure that the advantages of devaluation are not lost.

In a later meeting on 7 August, Australian PM Hawke failed to persuade Lange to drop Labor's ban on nuclear warships. Lange reportedly told Hawke that the ban was non-negotiable.

However, the new government needs strong regional support to continue to stand up against US and Australian pressures.

The Pacific Peoples Anti Nuclear Action Committee (PPANAC), a PCRC affiliate office in Auckland has requested that people write letters encouraging and supporting the new government's policies; and advocating the adoption of the NFIP charter as an alternative to ANZUS.

PPANAC also suggests that you send proposals of support for your struggle - familiarize the Labor government with your struggle for self-determination and a nuclear free and independent Pacific. Write:

PM David Lange  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington, Aotearoa (NZ)



## RIMPAC Protest Successful

The Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, with the assistance of the NFIP movement, successfully disrupted the US Navy's RIMPAC exercises. The Navies of Australia, Japan and New Zealand, under pressure from the NFIP movement, decided to forgo the portion of the exercises that included the coordinated shelling of Kaho'olawe. The Canadian Navy, however, joined the US Navy in the bombing. News about the Canadian participation in the shelling of Kaho'olawe outraged members of the Canadian peace movement to the point where the Canadian government is now reconsidering any future use of the island.

The six week long naval maneuvers included five countries, 80 ships, 250 aircraft and more than 50,000 sailors and marines. These were the largest of the nine RIMPAC maneuvers held since 1971.

The exercises also included sea maneuvers off the coasts of California and Hawaii. US Navy spokespersons described the RIMPAC exercises as necessary to simulate "a world situation".

## Pro-Military Hawaii?

The recent amendment of the Hawaii County Council anti-nuclear ordinance to exempt the US military is but one part of an increasingly vocal and public campaign by Hawaii's pro-military government and business interests. PCRC has received copies of a memo of a 30 May meeting addressed to the "Homeport Hawaii Task Force". Represented on the roll call of that meeting was Hawaii's US Senator Daniel Inouye, high ranking retired military representatives, and prominent Hawaii businessmen.

The memo outlined the positions and proposed actions discussed at that meeting.

"Homeport Hawaii" is a subgroup of a larger organization, the "Hawaii Economic Development Project - Homeport Task Force", which is headed by Hawaii Governor George Ariyoshi and Honolulu Mayor Eileen Anderson. The group seeks to increase the number of US Navy vessels homeported in Hawaii. In order to win public support, the task force has embarked upon a major public relations campaign. During the two months prior to the official 7 August campaign launching, Honolulu's two major daily papers carried a conspicuously high percentage of pro-military articles.

The memo states that "We must have a high visibility pro-military program" and goes on to read that, "Nuclear free zone County laws must be taken off the books for Maui and Hawaii Counties."

The memo further indicates that the group has planned to prepare a draft paper in support of the Navy's bombardment of Kaho'olawe, the controversial island, historically a religious center for indigenous Hawaiians, now used by the military for target practice. It is now unlikely that the group will pursue this plan, however, as they have been confronted by the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana lawyer.

In order to present Hawaii as an attractive package to the military in spite of Hawaii's infamous high cost of living, the group intends to keep up the current drive for rent subsidies for military personnel. However, a recent Pentagon investigation of the military's rent subsidy program has exposed "widespread" abuse, according to the Army Times newspaper.

In Hawaii, where more than 80% of the local residents can not afford to buy a home (this percentage is higher for indigenous Hawaiians), this move shows a blatant bias.

The task force fears that if they do not make Hawaii as attractive as possible, "...the military could just as easily pick another site and pour alot of money into it like...someplace in the Western Pacific."

## Japan To Dump N-Waste

Concerned Japanese citizen groups and visiting Pacific activists held an August meeting in Tokyo with representatives of the Science and Technology Agency, the Japanese government agency responsible for Japan's nuclear waste management. According to Roman Bedor, PCRC Steering Committee member for Micronesia, STA has resumed its plan to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific during 1985.

In a marked departure from its failed campaign of "explaining the safety of nuclear dumping to Pacific Islanders," the STA officials declared they are "not really required to explain the safety to Pacific Islanders." STA confirmed the published report in Japan's Atomic Energy Journal that Japan is seeking permission of OECD/NEA to dump within one year.

Pacific government officials are expected to address the issue during the September meeting in Noumea, New Caledonia of the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program.

Please cable/write Prime Minister Nakasone of your group's continued protest to Japan's disregard of the future of Pacific peoples. More actions are being planned!

## CONTEST!!

What are you doing to defeat Ronald Reagan? The Committee to Defeat Ronald Reagan wants you to do more so they are sponsoring a contest and awarding US\$1,000 prizes for the entries that will best educate and stimulate people to work and vote against Ronald Reagan. There is no shortage of reasons to retire Reagan, but many American's don't know them. We do.

Find a creative, effective way to tell others about the dangers of the Reagan administration. Anyone can enter. Just submit a brochure, poster, radio spot, bumpersticker or any other method you can devise that can be easily and inexpensively reproduced in large numbers.

Send a mock-up copy of your entry to: Committee to Defeat Ronald Reagan, P.O. Box 20492, New York, 10025, USA.

Entries must be post-marked no later than 15 September. Include your clearly printed name, address and phone number. Remember, you have nothing to lose but Ronald Reagan as President!

# New Resources

- 401. The Liberation Struggle of the Kanak People and the Evaluation of the Political Situation in New Caledonia by Yann Uregei. A monthly synopsis of the Kanak Independence struggle beginning May 1983 through July 1984.
- 402. The Marshallese Plebiscite: No To Commonwealth by Henry M. Schwalbenburg, S.J. Overview of the issue, background and developments surrounding the Compact of Free Association.
- 403. The Deadly Connection. Uranium Mining, Nuclear Power and Nuclear Weapons by Jim Falk. This paper poses and responds to commonly asked questions regarding the N-cycle.
- 404. Micronesia: The Problem of Palau by Roger Clark and Sue Rabbitt Roff. Detailed overview of the political development of issues affecting Palau today.
- 405. "Strictly Anti-Human" Chemical and Biological Warfare by Robert Ruttman. Explanation of varieties and effects of chemical warfare and history of its development.
- 406. Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles and the Philippines: Time to Act by John Miller. Discusses the nature of cruise missiles (Tomahawks), nuclear and conventional and the implications of their presence in the Philippines.
- 407. Asia: Theater of Nuclear War by Michael Klare. The author, from the institute of Policy Studies looks at the superpower concentration in the Asia-Pacific region and the dangers it poses.
- 408. Militarization of the Pacific by Owen Wilkes. Wilkes draws conclusions concerning Pacific militarization based on a three year study of foreign bases.
- 409. French Nuclear Forces in the 1980's and 1990's by Robbin F. Laird. An in-depth analysis of French nuclear capabilities.
- 410. The Soviet Military Presence in the Pacific by Peter D. Jones. A discussion of the nature and size of the soviet forces in the Far East and the Pacific.

**The one on the left will start WWII.  
The one on the right will end it.**



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