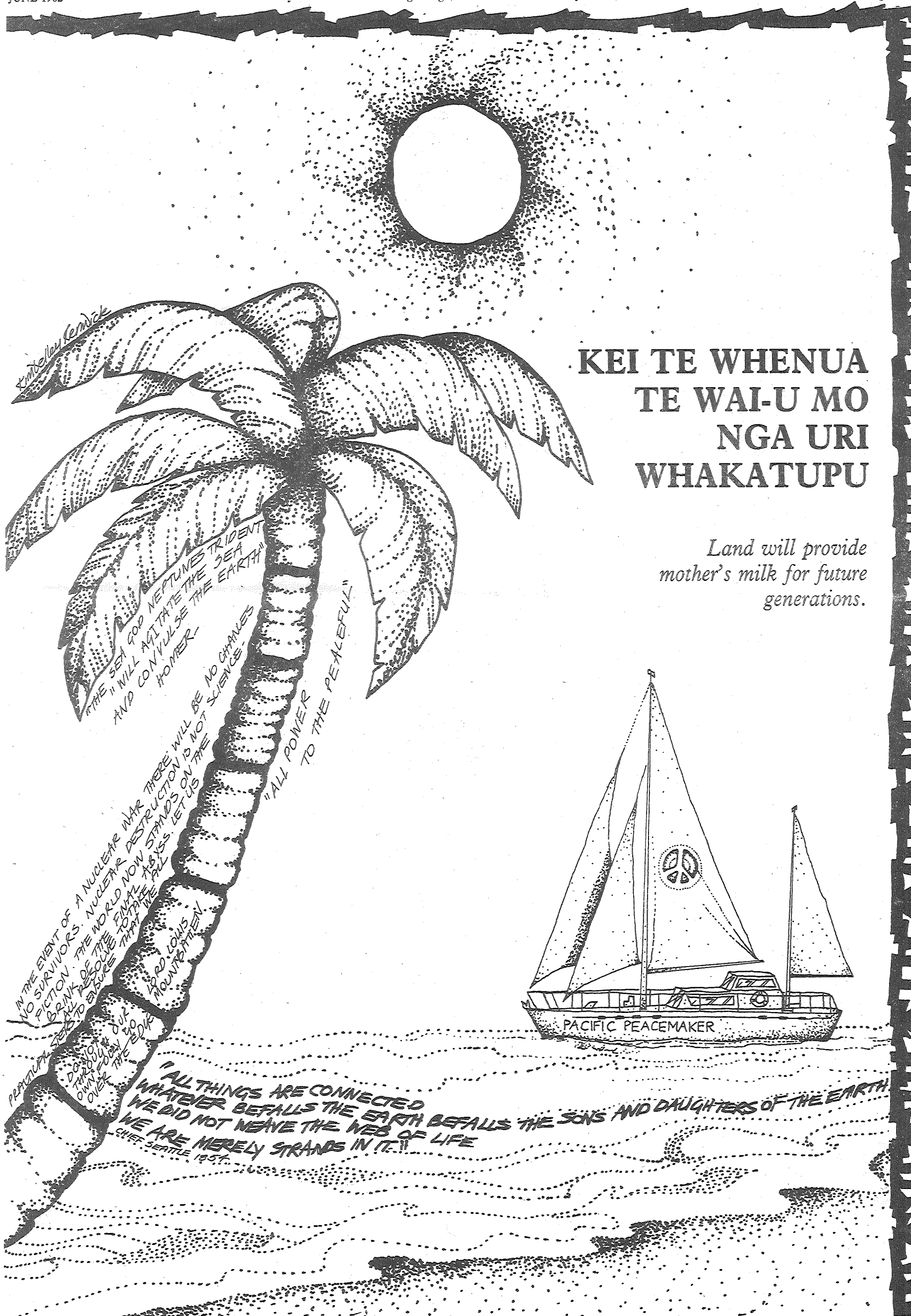


FREEZONENEWS

JUNE 1982

Published by Home Base Pacific Pilgrimage, P.O. Box 6736 Wellesley Street, Auckland N.Z.

Cables: FREESQUAD



HOME BASE

Individuals, families, church and community groups and local body governments throughout New Zealand have been using the Nuclear Weapon Free Zone declaration as a public declaration of their commitment to a nuclear weapon free world.

Within the peace movement in New Zealand a major stimulus to this activity has been the HOME BASE project. Begun at the National Peace Forum in Wellington in 1980 and promoted through *Freezone* news, HOME BASE has offered people the idea and resources to declare NWF zones.

As more people and organisations take the action more are encouraged to do so, but also the cynics and the critics begin to cluster around the action to do their work of undermining or discouraging. Or, maybe the critics do not understand the action or have missed the point.

A DECLARATION OF HOPE AND COMMITMENT

A NWF New Zealand and world cannot be achieved without governments and their military structures being involved, transcending current divisions of ideology and international aspirations and alliances.

All that seems a long way from a Kiwi householder or local marae committee declaring their space a NWF zone. The enormous gap is the gap between the people's hope and struggle for peaceful human existence on our commonly shared globe and the impossible tangle of governments struggling with the reality of a nuclear armed world.

Even now governments are making their own attempts towards nuclear arms limitation, but more sure than that is the growing crescendo of people's voices all over the world claiming life, claiming a future, claiming a world that is not ransomed to the idol of nuclear armaments.

The declaration is political — and becomes more effective politically — each time another person or group makes it. People change governments, or at least government policies. In this country it is an achievable goal to set to shape the policy of a major political party towards a NWF zone in New Zealand and the Pacific region. The people can make that happen.

HOME BASE IN ACTION

Gathering friends and associates to share in a Declaration Day has proved to be a moving and powerful way of experiencing the voice of the people. After that kind of experience people are enlivened to encourage and support others in the action and to lobby for NWF zones at their local clubs, churches, community groups and with their local governments.

The declaration spells out that HOME BASE is thoroughly committed and aligned: committed to a world free from nuclear weapons, aligned with the people of the whole human family who are unwitting victims of the nuclear arsenals.

Another goal of the project is to make a record of all those who have made the declaration so that it can be used as a political tool. So it is crucially important for people to register with HOME BASE when they make their declaration.

YOUR DECLARATION DAY

On the day you declare your body, your space, your pets, your property nuclear weapon free....

YOU MAY

do that in silence, or with just a few others, affix a button or a sticker or a flag and know inside yourself the significance of your action

...use the DECLARATION printed opposite, use poems, statements or other readings in a kind of ritual attended by your friends, relations, neighbours. Design your own ritual using this paper and other printed material, use silence, use dance, use songs, use some symbolic action. Have a simple meal with your friends to celebrate your choice for LIFE.

...start off some big or small action in your neighbourhood or among your friends. Use the DECLARATION and any ritual you design to include other people and encourage them to take the same kind of action.

WE HOPE

...you will mark the event as a significant event in your life and in human history.

...you will make use of the HOME BASE Nuclear Weapon Free Zone symbol in the form of a button, flag, sticker or plaque — to let others know about your action.

...you will make a financial contribution to HOME BASE — PACIFIC PILGRIMAGE — perhaps you could have a collection for this purpose among the friends who gather around you at your DECLARATION. Our costs will increase as we service HOME BASE as it grows and as we begin to prepare for PACIFIC PILGRIMAGE.

Please send your contributions to:

HOME BASE — PACIFIC PILGRIMAGE,

P.O. Box 6736 Wellesley Street, Auckland 1.

Cable address: FREESQUAD.

WE ASK YOU TO

...Let us know at the address above how many people and buildings, how much land and space has been declared Nuclear Weapon Free — what town, city, suburb or rural district are you in? With this information we can build up a register of the spread of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones throughout New Zealand. Send us your names only if you want to — most of all we need to know what you have declared Nuclear Weapon Free and where that is.

...keep in touch with HOME BASE — PACIFIC PILGRIMAGE.

— keep getting others to participate

— get your club, pub, church, marae or factory to work towards declaring their properties Nuclear Weapon Free.

— think about becoming a Pacific Pilgrim or sponsoring someone from your neighbourhood or community group to go on the pilgrimage.



FREE PACIFIC!

In this issue we give a brief update on the peace movement and the nuclear debate in New Zealand — with both very much alive. We examine the nuclear debate and find that at all levels and stages in the cycle those in power profit greatly, while the powerless and poor pay heavily: with their lives, land, society and security. Exploitation is sexist and racist.

Continuing the section on the nuclear fuel cycle, we look at uranium mining and the close link with exploitation of indigenous people, finding that we ignore at our peril their cultural wisdom. (Green Ant myth, p.7).

We also find with little digging that some governments — far from carrying out with fervour UN resolutions to seek a more peaceful and just world — collude with other governments and transnationals to keep and gain power. Many politicians are dangerously ignorant or corrupt and people are recognising the destructive role they are playing, knowing or unknowingly, working against people and the earth.

Those in power fear the growing strength of people seeking justice and are reacting with repressive measures.

EDITORIAL...

Peace Movement Challenges Politicians

Roger Molander, former nuclear strategist for the US National Security Council, now an executive director of the US anti-nuclear programme Ground Zero outlined in the *Guardian Weekly* (April 1982) his reasons for converting from a powerful government position to one of leadership in the people's anti-nuclear movement.

Prominent among his reasons is his realisation that the politicians and officials he once advised were woefully ignorant of the weapons systems and destructive effects of these systems at the centre of their top-level gatherings for debate and decision. Those responsible for development and deployment of nuclear armaments did not know what they were doing because they did not really know what they were doing it with.

Molander's realisation, which impelled him into a life-changing shift in his work and commitment should be a spur to people throughout the world to wake up to the layers of mystery and ignorance surrounding nuclear weaponry debates at national and international levels. Locked in the maze of national ideologies and party political pressures world leaders hobble into discussions about nuclear weapons, agitated further these days by people all over the world calling for an end to nuclear madness.

The intuition is that the peace movements and the people have a better grip on the reality of nuclear weaponry and its consequences than do the officials who hold the buttons and triggers.

For the peace movement in New Zealand a vital area which must be revived and renewed is the ANZUS debate which involves issues of nuclear weaponry, the poisonous reality of nuclear-testing and the whole nuclear cycle through to the dumping of radioactive wastes. The US must be viewed alongside the Soviet Union, France and any other nuclear-armed nation as holding a massive threat to peaceful and healthy human living in our Pacific region.

There is a task ahead to demythologise the ANZUS treaty and recognise that the fundamental danger to our existence lies in the presence and propagation of nuclear weapons.

ANZUS serves to implicate us in the very threat of horrific destruction that our leaders claim it is there to protect us from; just one example of the nonsense becoming familiar in our nuclear-armed world.

As the struggle for a nuclear-weapon-free New Zealand and Pacific continues the people of the region will demand a higher standard of intelligence and integrity from political leaders as they debate and decide nuclear issues. Unquestionably national and regional security is a high priority. But equally there is no question that more and more New Zealanders want to see that security maintained without our nation becoming implicated in the ultimate insecurity of nuclear weaponry.

DECLARATION

IN SOLIDARITY WITH the poor of the world who suffer because of the massive excesses of the rich.

IN SOLIDARITY WITH those of our foreparents who, within the vision of their times, lived and worked for justice and freedom in our world.

IN SOLIDARITY WITH indigenous people of the Pacific for whom lifestyle, access to land, and social harmony have been disrupted and destroyed by the intruding forces of other nations and cultures.

I (we) the human being(s) in this place declare the following:

We wish to choose Life for ourselves and for the World.

We wish that our bodies be not "defended" by dropping nuclear bombs on other people — whether they are soldiers or civilians, children, women or men.

We wish that neither ourselves nor anything that is ours be made "safe" by threatening to use such weapons against people who "threaten" us.

We do not want any part of any nuclear weapon system to be helped by us or by our money or by the political system to which we belong.

We wish to use ourselves and our possessions to dismantle nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons systems which are in the Pacific Zone already, replacing them with human sharing, work, friendship and understanding.

We want this to happen NOW.

We will not leave this to other people to do for us. We will find ways (in partnership with others) of doing something about it ourselves.

AND NEEDLESS TO SAY

We wish that it not come to pass that our own land or bodies, or the bones of our foreparents, or the bodies of our great grandparents or grandparents, or the bodies of our parents or children, or the bodies of our grandchildren or of our offspring into the future be vaporised, torn apart or mutated by any of these bombs going off over us.

WE NAME OURSELVES AND ALL THAT IS OURS AND THIS PLACE WHERE WE STAND AS A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE FOR EVER.

KA WHAWHAI TONU MATOU

AKE! AKE! AKE!

NUCLEAR DEBATE ALIVE IN NEW ZEALAND

REGIONAL ROUND-UP

Wellington: Recent developments in Wellington have seen a CND group formed with a wide variety of members including some with experience of the European scene. The group will have a high political and action profile, involving campaign research and education groups. There was strong opposition to the visit of the Truxton last month with about thirty boats out on the harbour to show their opposition.

Whangarei/Northland: Much time and hard work by CND went into organising a Pacific Peacemaker festival in Whangarei in January which drew about a thousand people from around the area.

A heartening sign of progress in raising Northlanders' consciousness of peace issues are the anti-nuclear groups which began forming in the far North after a meeting in early February at the Ngapuhi Marae, attended by about 120 from all parts of Northland. Since then, there have been a number of smaller meetings.

Nelson: NACIA, the Nelson Action Committee on International Affairs has sponsored a variety of peace initiatives over the past months, actively promoting the nuclear-weapon-free declaration throughout the whole Nelson province. Amongst the declarations is the Nile River Festival that took place near Westport in March, which covered over 3000 people as well as a number of horses, goats and dogs!

Nelson people also supported Christchurch activities in

Blenheim in March relating to the Black Birch US military installation.

Christchurch: An attempt to co-ordinate all peace groups in Christchurch through a Peace Collective is currently working well. With meetings held on a Saturday morning, once every two months, it provides a forum for discussing and co-ordinating ideas and actions.

Pacific Peacemaker's visit in March was a catalyst for a number of neighbourhood peace groups to begin meeting, giving people the opportunity to discuss peace issues without feeling submerged by the enormity of the problem or being overwhelmed by "experts." It was also, according to our report instrumental in Christchurch City and Lyttelton Councils being declared Nuclear-weapon-free.

Dunedin: At a national meeting held in Wellington in February Dunedin was chosen as a base for "Peace Movement New Zealand." Operating through a resource centre that will have two or more paid staff, Peace Movement NZ's priorities are listed as:

- To improve communication between New Zealand groups and individuals working for peace.

- To co-ordinate peace campaigns in New Zealand.

- To inform and educate New Zealanders on peace issues and the peace movement.

- To co-ordinate analysis and research for the peace movement.

It includes representatives from peace groups all over the country.

COMMENTS...

"It is time our church spoke out on the issue, or at least raised the questions that need answering in the context of current Catholic moral opinion. Should New Zealand now be tied to a military alliance that involves dependence on nuclear weapons? How can we give effective and credible support to protests from our smaller Pacific neighbours against French nuclear testing, when we are linked to a super-power whose nuclear-weapon-bearing vessels are welcomed in our ports and whose Trident submarines may soon be in our waters."

— Fr Dennis Horton, Editor, *Zealandia*, April 4, 1982, editorial entitled "Peace by deeds, not rhetoric."

"The issue is of worldwide concern. There must be support for our sisters and brothers in the South Pacific who experience the effects of radioactive fallout. We, as a country, cannot on one hand oppose nuclear testing in the Pacific and on the other oppose a nuclear-weapon-free zone in our own Pacific country. It is clear there is a responsibility for local government and central government and for people to act whenever and wherever they can."

— Helen Ritchie, Wellington regional councillor, in a proposed resolution that Wellington be declared a NWF zone.

Debate over whether Manukau City in South Auckland should be declared nuclear-free shows some of the spectrum of opinion being discussed at the moment. Mrs Jill Amos, Otara ward councillor put forward the motion since she felt Manukau should join other cities throughout the world: who have made the declaration and because... "we have a responsibility for people in this city who want an uncontaminated city." She stressed her motion did not cover radioactive isotopes for medical purposes, but to ban nuclear-powered ships or building nuclear establishments in Manukau city.

'Peacemaker' in Hawaii

Pacific Peacemaker, an Australian yacht spent about six weeks in New Zealand early in the year on its journey through the Pacific to the West Coast of the US to the base of the Trident submarine, the *Ohio*, to protest its imminent deployment in the Pacific.

Currently *Peacemaker* is in Hawaii, having been cleared of responsibility for a ramming incident involving a French naval tug, within the 12-mile territorial limit around Moruroa atoll.

Crewed by Bill and Lorraine Ethell — both ex-Royal Navy — their children, Nina (three years), Lee (six), Kate (seven) and Scott (eight and a half), and a representative Pacific crew which has so far included three New Zealanders, *Peacemaker* desperately needs financial support.

Immediate finance is needed to meet the \$US15,000 cost of the recent ramming incident as well as ongoing finance during the rest of the journey. Send your contributions or enquiries to: PACIFIC PEACEMAKER, P.O. Box 6736, Wellesley St, Auckland.

RESOURCES...

The following may be helpful. Contact Peace Movement New Zealand: P.O. Box 5087, Dunedin for a more comprehensive list.

Two journals of the global anti-nuclear movement: WISE (World Information Service on Energy) available from WISE-Glen Alpin, P.O. Box 87, Glen Alpin, Queensland 4381 (\$Aus 11a) and Disarmament Campaigns — a monthly — postbus 18747, Anna Paulownaplein 3, 2502 es, the Hague, Netherlands.

Peace News New Zealand: P.O. Box 9563, Courtenay Place, Wellington.

The New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies Inc: CPO Box 4110 Auckland, 29 Princess St, Auckland 1. Ph 371379. An independent, non-partisan, non-profit organisation, with no political affiliation, the foundation aims to stimulate education at every level concerning the organisation and maintenance of peace; to act as a clearing house for ideas and information and to assist any group with similar objectives.

Pacific Concerns Resource Centre: P.O. Box 27692, Honolulu, Hawaii 96827; 570 Auahi St, rm. 222B, Honolulu, Hawaii.

An information centre with a regular newsletter, networking information throughout the Pacific.


Micronesia Bulletin: Published by the Micronesian support committee on a quarterly basis has news and analysis on political, social and economic developments throughout Micronesia, 1212 University Ave, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96826.

Greenpeace: Has offices in Auckland, Napier, Wellington and Christchurch. Contact these for environmental and related issues. (Possibly branches in Hamilton and Whangarei.)

Environmental centres at 27 Alma Lane Nelson, P.O. Box 715, ph 89390; at the Christchurch Art Centre, Cnr Montreal and Hereford Sts, P.O. Box 2574, ph. 792-257. Dunedin Environmental Access, 245 Moray Place, Ph 770-623.


Pacific Peoples Anti-Nuclear Action Committee; P.O. Box 61086, Otara, Auckland, ph 2747-019

Home Base Pacific Pilgrimage: P.O. Box 6736, Auckland.



Nuclear weapon free area

Individuals and groups have made nuclear weapon free declarations. Some are working towards having their city, town or surrounding area declared Nuclear Weapon Free.



Far North: Maree Ramage, Te Koroa, R.D 3, Kaitiaki.

Whangarei: Sue Short, 2 Kahiwi St., Whangarei.

Hokianga:

Auckland: Home Base/Pacific Pilgrimage, P.O. Box 6736, Auckland.

Tauranga: P.A.C.T., P.O. Box 2380, Tauranga.

Opotiki:

Tolaga Bay:

Napier: Environment Centre, P.O. Box 796, Napier.

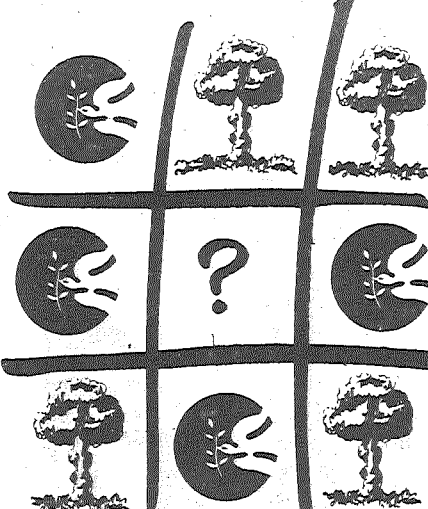
Hastings:

Wellington: David Buller, Peace News New Zealand, P.O. Box 9563, Wellington.

Christchurch: Peace Collective, P.O. Box 2547, Christchurch.

Dunedin: Peace Movement, New Zealand, P.O. Box 5087, Dunedin.

Larry Ross (P.O. Box 18541, Christchurch, Ph. 889-816) of the New Zealand Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Committee is actively promoting a Nuclear Weapon Free New Zealand on a national basis.



EMERGING EUROPE

Something is changing in Europe. It is happening in both the eastern bloc and the western bloc. Each superpower perceives it as a weakness in their systems and a threat which is inspired by the opposing power.

"It" is neither — it is a drive by the peoples of Europe for control of their own fates. It is a national concern but since it can be found in a variety of forms in most nations of Europe, its international character is strong. Popular movements exist or are beginning out of a desire for a voice in how their lives are governed — and by whom. Whether it is the free trade union movement in Poland or calls for unilateral nuclear disarmament in Britain, the common thread of self determination is apparent. This is no international conspiracy — seldom have movements been more authentic.

The lies and myths abound. "Neutrality" becomes a swear word, "nationalism" hints darkly of a fourth Reich, "Counter-revolution" sounds like leprosy, "pacifism" is a disgusting rite of mass suicide. But throughout, the honesty of popular convictions stand. An East German vigil adopts the West German peace movements slogan: "Make Peace Without Weapons." (Frieden Schaffen Ohne Waffen). The East German government sponsors its own rally under the banner of "Peace with Arms" while the US government continues to call for "Arming to Disarm." The alliances are clear. Just as "Hollanditis" is not a communist plot, "Polanditis" is not a capitalist plot — no matter how shrilly the charges are shouted. The European movements must be recognised for what they are — European and independent.

People see that their lives and homes are controlled by powers that have no real interest in them. Resentment and attempts at self realization are inevitable.

East Germany — The peace movement in East Germany represents a significant departure from the tradition in the Soviet Bloc where Pacifism has existed as a propaganda tool to be used exclusively by the state. Their tactic is to hold officially approved peace forums to confront government policies, questioning strategic arms build-up in the communist East as well as in the capitalist West.

In Dresden, on the anniversary of the city's virtual destruction by bombing, people wore armbands emblazoned with the biblical image of swords being beaten into plowshares. They carried lighted candles and during a forum, questioned the government's policies of compulsory military service and the state's right to control anti-war demonstrations. A petition circulated by an East Berlin Pastor was signed by 35 prominent East German church and intellectual figures. It called on both Soviet Union and Western allies to withdraw their occupation forces from German soil. It also demanded the creation of a European 'nuclear free zone.' Pastor

Eppelmann was taken into custody for two days interrogation and other pacifist leaders had their homes searched and lists of supporters confiscated. Nevertheless, the petition is reportedly still circulating. The country's pacifists are resolved to press ahead.

Norway — A draft treaty for the establishment of NWFZ's in Europe was published by Norway's former minister for the Law of the Sea, Ambassador Jens Evensen. It calls for a nuclear-free zone to be established first in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, and later to be extended to the rest of Europe. April 18 sees the start of activities to be held across Norway in support.

International Campaign by Doctors — The second conference organised by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was held at Cambridge, England, and attended by over 2000 doctors and scientists from 35 countries. Three senior military men have thrown their weight behind the doctors campaign to alert the world to the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Admiral Gayler, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Pacific said it was nuclear weapons, not the Soviet Union or the United States that were the enemy. "We have got to join together to get rid of them," he said.

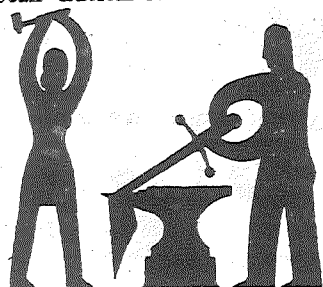
THE PACIFIC

The South Pacific Environment Conference, Raratonga, March 82 — called for a complete ban on nuclear testing in the South Pacific region. There is a connection between political independence and opposition to nuclear testing by the people of the area.

Asian Students backed recent South Pacific students conference for a nuclear free and independent Pacific. The links stretch from the Middle East. The refusal of France and the USA to grant independence to their last colonies on the grounds that they are unwilling to give up their military bases in Micronesia and Polynesia, clearly show that the anti-nuclear and pro-independence movements are two aspects of the same issue.

Vanuatu — A David and Goliath type confrontation with far-reaching implications occurred in February, when the Vanuatu government informed the United States government that the visit of two United States warships would not be acceptable to Vanuatu. The reason: the United States, in accordance with longstanding policy, would neither confirm nor deny whether the vessels were carrying nuclear weapons. The Vanuatu government has consistently supported the concept of the Pacific as a nuclear free zone and its views on the issue have been generally made known in international and regional meetings and will continue to be made known.

Barak Sope Vanuatu's secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that his country condemned any kind of nuclear activity in the region whether it was testing, dumping of the waste, or the transport of nuclear arms. "Throughout the Pacific, the oppression of indigenous people is linked directly to the nuclear industry," he said. He urged Pacific rim countries to recognise the total unacceptability of any policies of outside powers which could prejudice the environmental safety or integrity of the area.



WORLD

Russia — Three Soviet feminists were expelled from the Soviet Union in July for being associated with an unofficial publication called "Women and Russia." The journal, which has charged that women are oppressed in Russia, recently urged Russian women to persuade their husbands and sons to go to prison rather than to fight in Afghanistan.

U.S.S.R.

Japan — 200,000 attended the Hiroshima rally against nuclear arms in March 1982.

Tokyo — Women activists are engaged in a nationwide anti-war movement. They staged street demonstrations and also in a Signature Collection Campaign, 1500 women took part. The anti-war, anti-nuclear appeal is directed to the Japanese Government and the United Nations.

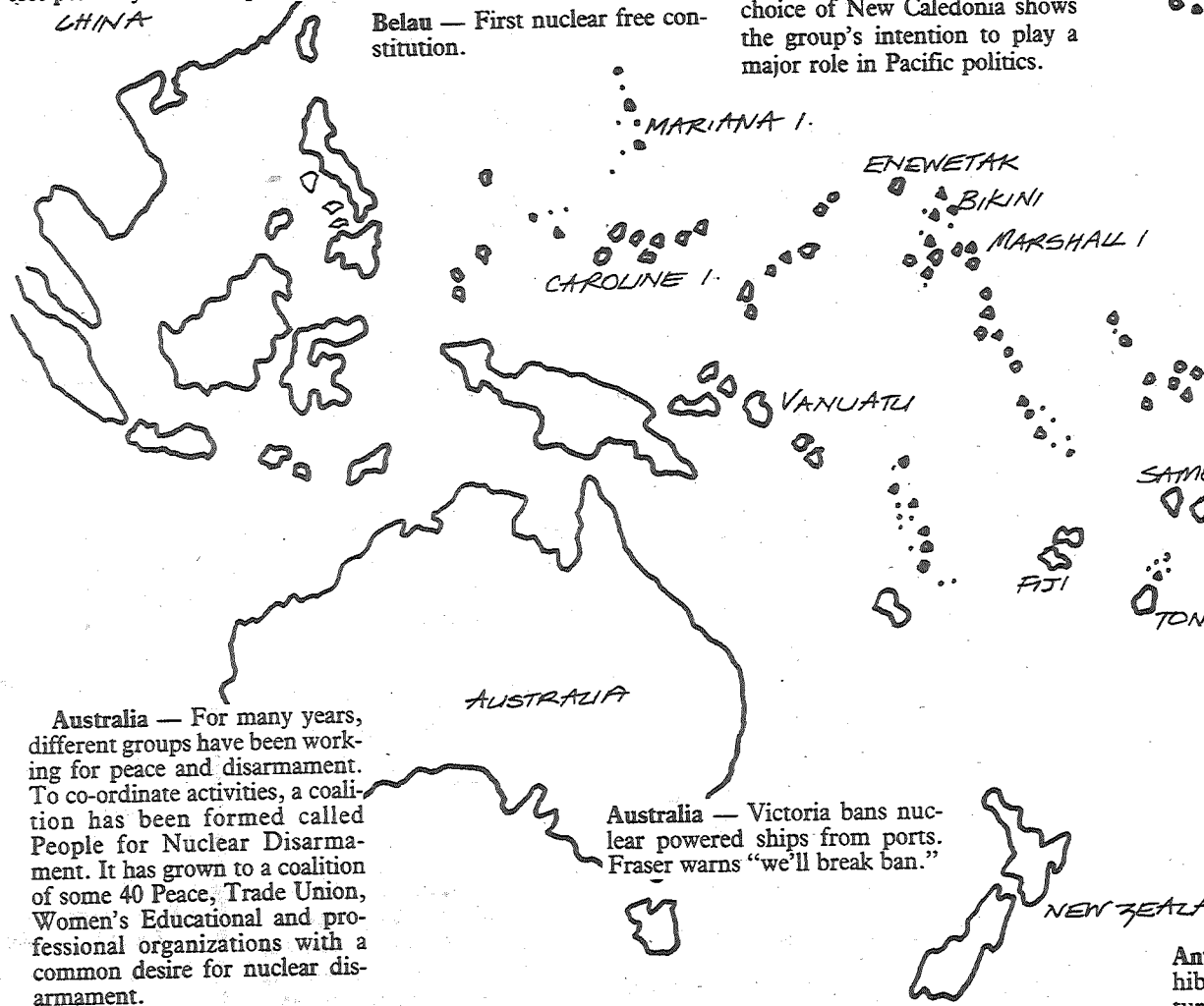
One of the women stated in her address "We women hadn't the right to vote (until the end of World War II) so that we didn't have the power to prevent war from starting. Today we can protect peace by our own power."

CHINA

Belau — First nuclear free constitution.

Japan — Peace workers are to tour Western and Northern Europe to promote better relationships between various movements for nuclear disarmament. As a prelude to going to the United Nations Session on Disarmament II, the group will go to New York to participate in NGO events etc.

Pacific Trade Union forum: Called for a nuclear test ban. An international forum was held in New Caledonia. The forum's choice of New Caledonia shows the group's intention to play a major role in Pacific politics.



Australia — For many years, different groups have been working for peace and disarmament. To co-ordinate activities, a coalition has been formed called People for Nuclear Disarmament. It has grown to a coalition of some 40 Peace, Trade Union, Women's Educational and professional organizations with a common desire for nuclear disarmament.

Australia — Victoria bans nuclear powered ships from ports. Fraser warns "we'll break ban."

MORUROA

In Polynesian, Moruroa means "place of a great secret." In the past two decades however, he unknown indigenous native secret of the coral atoll bearing this name has been overtaken by a modern secret beyond the imaginings of the ancient islanders.

Most of us when we think of Pacific Islands, think of beaches and palm trees and cloudless skies and smiling people with flowers in their hair. Yet for a small minority the thought of a Pacific Island produces an urge to blast it with nuclear weapons.

Since 1966, Moruroa has been subjected to more than 80 nuclear explosions, detonated at the request of the French Government. By the end of 1981 Moruroa had begun to yield up not only its new and disarming "great secret" but also some of the secrets radioactive corollaries. How did this island paradise become a blot on the Pacific?

France set off her first nuclear weapons test in 1960 above the Sahara. Altogether there were seventeen. Thirteen were under-

ground. Algeria achieved its independence. Charles de Gaulle had no intention of letting the loss of Algeria halt the testing and neither was it thinkable to detonate nuclear weapons on the sacred French soil. Another site was looked for as far away as possible. They chose Tuamotu archipelago in French Polynesia, 20,000 kilometres from Paris.

The French plan met with stubborn resistance from the 120,000 Polynesians and their elected representatives but the French Government took no notice. Much money was poured into the group to hush up some of the protests. French Polynesia was to become home of the French Centre d'Experimentation Pacifique — although the experiments that were to follow were anything but Pacific.

The CEP moved into the Tuamotu atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa in 1964 and set up airstrip, wharf and other facilities. The first test was detonated on July 2 1966. Charles de Gaulle was there to watch the second on September 10. However, the wind direction was unfavourable

and would have carried fallout to all the Pacific. The following day the wind was just as unfavourable however de Gaulle, declaring he was a busy man, insisted the test go on. A 120 kiloton device was duly triggered delivering fallout at least as far as Western Samoa nearly 3000 kilometres downwind.

The lofty callousness of this exercise was to set the pattern for the coming years. The Polynesians themselves were told nothing about fallout or other radioactive contamination or its possible public health effects. Until June 1966 public health statistics for Polynesia were issued monthly with details and causes, diseases and epidemics.

Just before the first nuclear explosion the regular publication of the health statistics ceased and has never been resumed. This was only one of the many measures that was used by the French Authorities of the CEP to keep their Polynesian hosts in the dark about French nuclear activity.

The French, however, in less than twenty years, shredded the social fabric of French Polynesia

INITIATIVES...

"People want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of the way and let them have it." (Eisenhower).

Joint World Wide Appeal — A group of 35 world religious leaders called on all 'people of good will' to see the United Nations Special on Disarmament as a unique opportunity, as well as a sacred responsibility. Many concrete activities are planned.

Canada — Toronto — Disarmament Network is planning a giant rally for the weekend prior to the opening of the SSDII.

Hawaii: Said to be the military Aloha State, the Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana is defending the sacred island of Kaho'olawe in Oahu, from the 1982 Rim of the Pacific (Rimpac) exercise. Native Hawaiians, in struggling for their land and culture, also struggle for independence from US imperialism.

New York: June 1982, 1 million people gather in Central Park to protest against nuclear weapons. United Nations Special Disarmament Session: Soviets declare they will not use nuclear weapons first.

International Nuclear Free Pacific week March 1-7. Actions to inform the public on the Pacific situation were held in cities across Europe.

Nuclear-Free Pacific march Port-Vila Petition was presented to the French ambassador, protesting against French testing. It accused the French of seeking to become 'sole-owner' of the Pacific through its claims to the 200 nautical mile economic zones around its Pacific territories.

Britain — Siting of Cruise Missiles at Greenham Common by a foreign power. Women have been camped there for quite a period. Newbury District Council still see this an issue of trespass and not one that effects every person in Britain, or the world etc. Pressure is continuing to be brought.

Wales — First nuclear weapon free nation in Europe. Beacons were lit on hilltops across Wales in a huge celebration.

Republic of Ireland — The Trade Union movement is strongly anti-nuclear. This has been instrumental in keeping Ireland nuclear-free.

Denmark — The influence of the anti-nuclear movement caused the cancellation of six planned reactors.

British Trade Union Congress — A declaration has been issued calling for the closure of all nuclear bases in Britain.

London — 250,000 marched against deployment of nuclear weapons by NATO.

France — Ecologists and members of various Amies de la Terre groups have put forward their own candidates for presidential elections since 1974 and have received small but growing percentages of the vote.

In Belgium 800 medical workers — most of them physicians — are members of a working group of Flemish Physicians. Much educational work is being done and prepared on the medical effects of nuclear war as well as other aspects.

Sweden — An organisation was formed in 1981 with more than 1200 members. At all universities there is discussion on getting the discussion into the curriculum. They also hope to inspire professional groups to use their knowledge and influence for the all important purpose of international agreement on nuclear disarmament.

Whyte, West Germany — In 1975, several hundred people occupied the proposed site of a nuclear power plant. Police evicted the occupiers, but they kept returning and their numbers grew to 28,000 people, blocking bulldozers and halting construction. The occupation lasted two years. Occupiers finally agreed to leave if a judges panel would hear the dangers of the plant. The judges panel heard the testimony and agreed that the plant should not be built. And it wasn't.

Bonn — 1981 300,000 at protest rally.

Madrid — 1981 250,000

Amsterdam — 400,000

Marches — 1200km ending in Paris; 1600km against Trident 1980 USA; proposed peace march, 2000km, California to Seattle to coincide with the launching of the Trident.

the Pacific Peacemaker in defiance of the French authorities and to within one mile of the atoll. The secret of the atoll with its horror was visible. Moruroa is literally cracking up... Yet the testing continues radiation seeps into the ocean and into the atmosphere. We are in one of the most polluted corners of the earth."

(Alan Carroll — crew member on Pacific Peacemaker).

BELAU

their weapons programme. had employed the islanders during the construction of the CEP facilities, tempting them to leave their islands in the thousands with many going to Tahiti. Then the islanders found their income cut as construction work finished by this time their traditional activities of fishing and copra had ceased. From being able to support themselves with ease, the islanders found themselves dependent on imported tinned beans and beef. Domestic agitation against the testing programme came up against an ugly reality: in the late 1970s, CEP was responsible for some 90 percent of the economic activity of French Polynesia.

Belau has the world's first nuclear free constitution which was endorsed by up to 92 percent of the population on three separate occasions. However, the US Defence wants to use the area as a storage dump for nuclear, biological and conventional weapons and as a safe harbour for its new Trident submarine fleet. The US has spent \$100,000 on the pro-American group on the islands. There has also been expensive canvassing by United States 'tourists' and US funded radio and TV advertising. The United States had persistently tried hard to influence the drafting of the Belau constitution, proposing amendments to meet her military interest but with no success. Dissatisfied with the elected lead-

ers, the US proposed a referendum, hoping that it would persuade enough voters to go against the constitution. However, the 15,000 population of Belau turned in an overwhelming 'yes' for the constitution.

The Belauans do not want nuclear weapons and storage facilities on their islands. In January 1982 the constitution was ratified. The United States still hopes to get around the legitimacy of the constitution and wants another referendum on the Compact of Free Association with the states. With the discovery of an illegal shipment of weapons to the islands — there is a strong indication that the US may resort to intimidation tactics. US authorities confiscated the boat and arsenal of machine guns but nothing has been heard of it since.

They have used the divide and rule tactic peacefully but could not break Belau's integrity now it seems they opt for violence.

Recently about twenty Belau women and men were touring Japan calling for Solidarity support.

U.S.A.

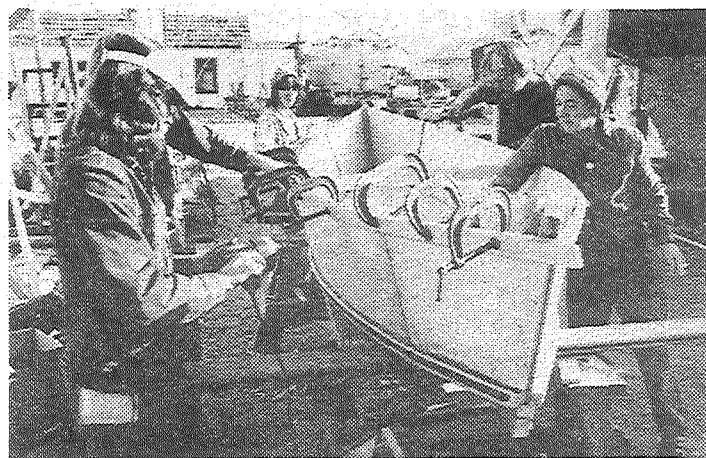
U.S.A. — Physicians for Social Responsibility tirelessly point out that no civil defence scheme has ever come to grips with the staggering medical impact of even a 'limited nuclear strike', to say nothing of a war in which "only" 50 million Americans died.

Dr Helen Caldicott and Bill Caldicott toured and lectured on the "medical consequences of nuclear weapons and nuclear war." The message that the world is moving rapidly towards the final medical epidemic, thermonuclear war, went deeply to the hearts of listeners. Only emotional maturity evoked by extreme danger combined with personal responsibility and total commitment will save our planet for our descendants.

U.S. Peace Pagoda — being built in front of the Trident base fence. Beyond the fence, less than a mile away, is the strategic weapons facility Pacific (SWFPAC) where nuclear weapons of massive destructive force are stored. These weapons

will soon be loaded into the first Trident submarine which will leave to patrol the Pacific. The Peace Pagoda offers an alternative way to that of massive destruction and death. Here all peoples of all faiths are invited to pilgrimage in prayer, united in the belief that peace is necessary for all peoples of the earth. We see at the root of each religious tradition, the same love of God and humanity that is the only basis for lasting peace.

Community along the Tracks USA — Preparations for holocausts have happened before in our community; they have happened unnoticed and surrounded by silence. The Agape Community, a community of people who live and work along the train route taken by missile parts going to the Trident submarine base, are people who say "never again. We are people determined that preparations to arm the Trident submarine will not proceed unnoticed and amidst silence."



Members of the Agape community who live along the tracks to the Trident base building boats for the Trident protest.

UN SPECIAL SESSION

The goal of the second disarmament decade can be summed up in the words of the past Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim:

"The aim of achieving substantial reductions in weapons, particularly in the nuclear arsenals, and ultimately reaching the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will require commitment, dedication and readiness to overcome political differences."

Where is the New Zealand government's dedication and commitment to carrying out the resolutions which it helped to formulate and to which it agreed at the SSD I 1978?

The National Consultative Committee on Disarmament set up by the government in 1977 has this to say about the government's carrying out of the resolutions it signed. "Its performance has been poor."

Mr Cooper will not attend the Special Session. The government has decided not to fund the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign aimed at spreading information and education.

Many people believe that nuclear disarmament is the most urgent priority for worldwide agreement and action, that the South Pacific should be declared a Nuclear Free Zone and that the Government should give money and backing to education for disarmament. Yet the Government doesn't feel it sufficiently important enough to even send representation at the 'highest level' to the SSDII.

If there are not broad based

Disablement

1981 was the year of the Disabled — hundreds of thousands of the world's people are disabled as a result of war injuries. Others are disabled because of the inadequacy of medical services. Some are born disabled. Only a small percentage of the world's expenditure on armaments could ensure a happier and more satisfying life for the disabled of the world.

delegations from each country bearing witness to that country's deep commitment to disarmament then all does not bode well for the future.

For the session to end in an atmosphere of failure would be unthinkable and also a gross sell-out by the governments of peoples' worldwide desires for peace.

The New Zealand government may not be committed but individuals are. Laurie Salas, a former national secretary of the National Council of Women, is to attend. She will represent the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and other non-governmental organisations at the session entitled "Women of the World Working for Peace." She will monitor statements made by the New Zealand government representatives and would endeavour to get various non-government views across. These would include the need for a nuclear weapon free Pacific and for more education on disarmament.

Nuclear Energy & Nuclear Weapon Proliferation

The peaceful and military aspects of nuclear energy are intrinsically linked and it is impossible to separate them. The links are psychological, historical and factual. Psychologically, the first time the public at large learned about the release of nuclear energy on a practical scale was the announcement in August 1945 of the destruction of Hiroshima by an atomic bomb.

Historically the first nuclear reactors, in the USA, the USSR and the UK, were built not to generate electricity but to manufacture plutonium for nuclear weapons. Factually, to this day it is impossible to generate electricity in a peaceful nuclear reactor without at the same time using or manufacturing materials which could be used for nuclear weapons.

Any nation which acquires nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes will have personnel trained in nuclear reactor technology, from which it is only a short step to the acquisition of nuclear weapon technology. If the materials for making nuclear weapons were also available, such a nation would become a potential nuclear weapon state. Thus, the widespread use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is likely to lead to 'horizontal proliferation,' that is an increase in the number of nuclear weapon states. Such proliferation constitutes a grave threat to the security of us all as it greatly increases the probability of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

Argentina	3
Austria	1
Belgium	8
Brazil	3
Bulgaria	4
Canada	24
Cuba	2
Czechoslovakia	11
Finland	5
France	34
FRG	34
GDR	12
Hungary	4
India	8
Iran	8
Israel	1
Italy	8
Japan	32
Korea	5
Mexico	2
Netherlands	1
Pakistan	1
Philippines	1
Poland	2
Romania	1
South Africa	2
Spain	19
Sweden	12
Switzerland	10
Taiwan	6
Thailand	1
Turkey	1
UK	32
USA	202
USSR	31
Yugoslavia	1
Total	532

Thermal reactors: operating, under construction, planned.

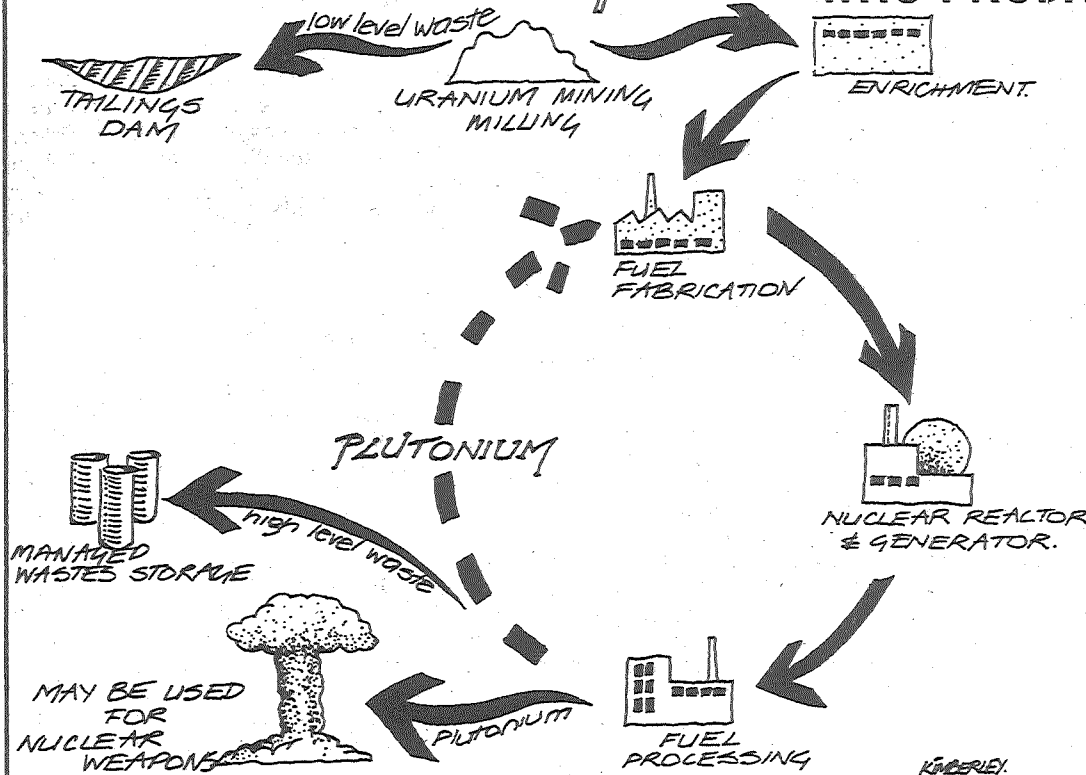
Power and profit

Canada sold 840 pounds of Uranium to Russia in 1980. India also got the materials it needed to develop its nuclear bomb from the same source.

South Africa was able to get nuclear materials from those nations that are its greatest critics — Britain, Germany, the U.S.A. and France.

1976 — Westinghouse sold two nuclear reactors to South Africa through its French subsidiary, Framatome.

Nuclear Fuel Cycle.



A DEADLY LEGACY... WHO PROFITS? WHO DIES?

Today four-fifths of the nuclear industry in the world is devoted to weapons production. The technology for producing both nuclear arms and nuclear power is controlled and operated by the same multi-national companies. One reason these companies can afford to lose money on power plants (and they do) is that they are assured of the government subsidies to keep them in the weapons business.

The high cost of going nuclear and building an electrical infrastructure will increase third world dependence on foreign capital and technology and close the doors on development rather than open them. Selling reactors to non-industrialised countries on terms of credit that will leave them in debt for decades, only helps the wealthy supplier to strengthen their hold on the resources of the third world.

The Exploitation of Indigenous People

One of the great ironies of the nuclear age is that some of the people who have suffered the most are those who have lost the most and gained the least. Three of the largest regions of uranium mining in the world — the southwestern United States, The Australian outback and Namibia rely on the cheap labour of the people who were once the sole occupants of the land.

Mining — the first step

Uranium deposits are found in USA, Canada, South Africa, Namibia, Australia, France and USSR.

In North America, major sites of uranium ore have been discovered on aboriginal lands, particularly in Saskatchewan, the Dakotas, and the American southwest.

These lands have been exploited by the nuclear power industry thus laying to waste large areas of arable land, and polluting rivers and streams. Ultimately there is the destruction of the natural ecosystems which the aboriginal people rely on to live.

Uranium ore is mined from both underground and surface

mines. It is found mineralised in sandstone deposits and other rock formations. High grade ore is rapidly being exhausted so that ore with minimal amounts of uranium is being mined.

During the mining of uranium, two carcinogenic radioactive substances are released; radium and radon gas. Radium affects the bone marrow and radon gas is a danger to the lungs and the body as a whole.

Though the physical impact of uranium mining is as severe as coal mining, it presents an impact coal mining does not — radiation.

Uranium is extracted by several methods:

Less than 3 percent is leached in situ. This is the injection and extraction of chemicals that dissolve the uranium from the rock. This produces no surface wastes and requires no milling, but it contaminates aquifers with radionuclides, salts, heavy metals, and extraction chemicals.

The remaining 97 percent of uranium extracted is mined either underground or on the surface by open pit and strip techniques. Underground mines

require ventilation in the form of shafts and blowers to remove radon.

Underground and pit mines require removal of water from the bottom or lowering the water table by pumping from wells. The air from all mining operations is contaminated with radioactive dust and radon gas. The water removed from the mines or flowing through the strip mine is contaminated with silt, salts heavy metals, and radionuclides. This contamination could spread for hundreds of miles downstream and downwind.

The ore in the ground is relatively harmless, but mining and milling expose the elements to the air by the necessary crushing of the rock. This allows the radon to escape to the atmosphere instead of staying trapped within the solid rock where it would continue breaking down, naturally. Because of the very low concentration of uranium in the ore, practically the whole of it remains in the tailings, at the milling plant. They are generally

dumped into piles near the mills. Due to the residual radioactivity in the tailings, from which radon escapes into the atmosphere, the tailings pile constitutes a radiation hazard for the population in the vicinity.

The ore removed is crushed to a fine powder and chemically treated to extract the uranium. The end product of the mill is a uranium compound called "yellow cake." Since a ton of ore typically produces only four pounds of uranium, a huge pile of radioactive "tailings" in powder form are produced each uranium mine. Over 100 million tons of these tailings are already piled up around the USA.

Miners of Uranium constantly breathe radioactive gases and dusts and may develop cancer years later.

For example: 39 out of a hundred miners who worked in the now abandoned New Mexico uranium mine are believed to have lung cancer. Eighteen have already died from it. This hazard remains in the tailings so now the entire population is at risk.

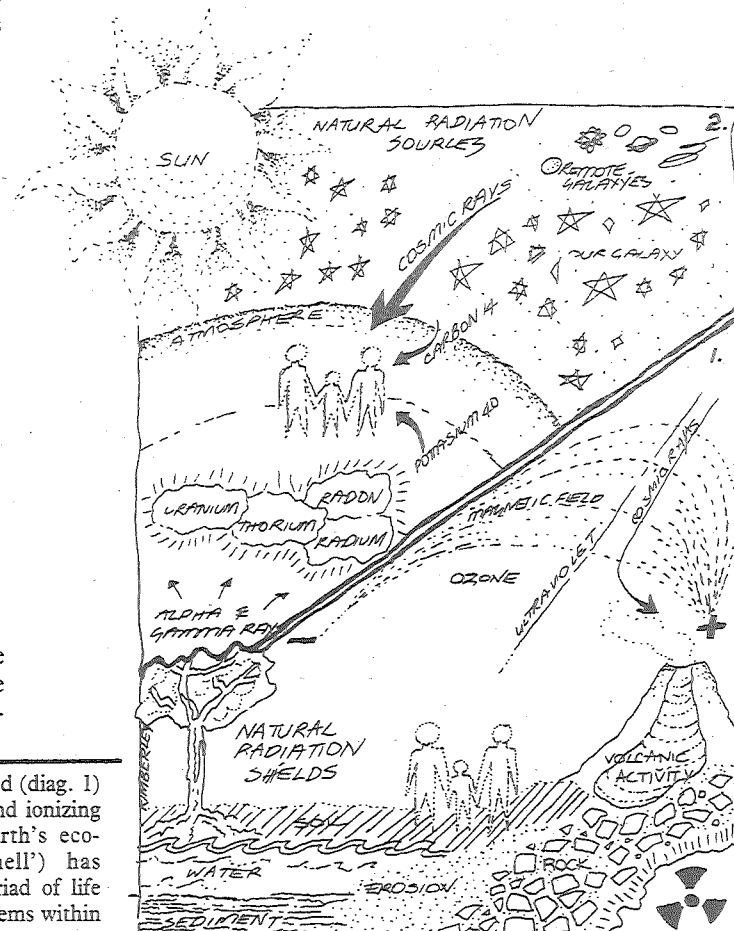


1980 — Westinghouse received royalties from Framatone for the sale of a 960 MW plant to Iraq.

1982 — Pakistan is now intent on adding a new reactor to be located at Chasma, on the Indus river, the lifeline of this arid country. When contract bidding for the reactor begins in early 1982, Westinghouse will bid for

it through its Spanish affiliate ENSA. Spain and Pakistan have recently signed a bi-lateral nuclear agreement.

Life on earth is shielded (diag. 1) from excessive background ionizing radiation (diag. 2). Earth's eco-membrane ('fragile-shell') has evolved as have the myriad of life forms and web of ecosystems within it.



NAMIBIA

The League of Nations awarded SWA as a mandate to South Africa. In 1960 (resolution 2145-XXI) the UN General Assembly withdrew the mandate. South Africa had abused the trust introducing apartheid and denying the people their right to freedom and self-determination.

South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia is only possible because of the support from multi-national corporations who exploit the people and the resources of Namibia for their own profit, backed by three western powers in the security council. These corporations make use of the contract labour system whereby Namibian men are forced to leave their "homelands" to seek work, but they may not choose their job or their wage, nor may they form a trade union or go on strike.

One of the corporations in Namibia is the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation which also has a holding in Comalco and one of whose directors is also a director of the ANZ Bank. Another is the giant Anglo-American Corporation which markets most of the world's gem diamonds, through its subsidiary, the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company.

60 per cent of Namibia's gross domestic product leaves the country every year.

While radiation itself is non-discriminatory, in South African-controlled Namibia it is the blacks that suffer more than the whites.

There is no restoration plan for the land that has been used by these companies in Namibia.

AUSTRALIA

The AAEC (Australian Atomic Energy Commission) was set up in the 1940s, the beginnings as elsewhere rooted in military applications. Under its supervision, subsidiaries of Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia Ltd at Rum Jungle and Mary Kathleen and smaller companies in other places, began to mine. Over the next twenty years 7000 tonnes of uranium oxide were mined and exported. Little was done to minimize the pollution hazards from these areas.

Perhaps the biggest confrontation developing between the government and mining interests on the one hand, and Aborigines on the other, is that over Jabiluka. The mining project which is the biggest mine proposed on Aboriginal land, is a joint venture of Pancontinental Mining Ltd (Canada) and Getty oil (US). The companies propose to construct a 2.5 square-kilometre permanent dump for 520 million tons of radioactive uranium waste.

Uranium mining would disrupt the aboriginal peoples' tie to the land which lies at the very basis of Aboriginal society. Land is sacred, sustaining the group not only physically but spiritually as well.

The Aborigines of Arnhem land are powerless to stop the destruction and exploitation of their land. When the Aborigines have used legal means to prevent or limit the encroachment of mining companies onto their land, the government has resorted to changing the law. Examples of retrospective legislation to thwart efforts by Aborigines to use legal processes to achieve justice were given by the people of Oenpelli.

If nuclear war did not threaten to kill us all would you bother to fight for indigenous peoples?

AOTEAROA

By Pacific People's Anti-Nuclear Action Committee.

Kia ora koutou katoa nga iwi o Aotearoa, nga iwi o nga moutere o te Moana Nui a Kiwa, a, nga iwi o nga hau e wha. Tena koutou katoa.

KIA ORANA. MALO LELEI, FAKALOFA LAHI ATU. TALOFA LAVA. ALOHA NUI LOA. BULA. KIA ORA TATOU KATOA.

The self-determination struggle of all indigenous Pacific peoples is inextricably tied to the anti-nuclear movement.

All indigenous peoples have experienced the theft of land, deliberate policies of cultural genocide and government acts designed to take more of their land. The nuclear age is only an addition to the colonial burden they already carry.

Maoris are 12 percent of the national population, we now have 2 million acres in our possession. Bastion Point is everywhere in this country. We have a history of land thefts, cultural genocide, racist education and courts on our backs. We recognise the ties between the indigenous nations. We share a communality of experience in the past and present.

It is important that all those who strive for a Nuclear Free Pacific give high priority to the self-determination movement in Aotearoa and other Pacific areas. Otherwise they are only scratching the surface of the real problem.

The nuclear struggle is our struggle because it slowly kills our workers and pollutes their

bodies, homes and sea, then it demands us to fight and die in a war not our making. The racist nuclear powers want to test their bombs, dump their waste and fight World War Three in the Pacific away from their homeland, so they want military bases in little islands like Belau, Guam, Vanuatu and Tahiti.

So when New Zealanders fight racism overseas, Maoris expect the same commitment to the Maori struggle. 100,000 New Zealanders came out against the Springbok Tour, 800 mobilised against Waitangi and 500 against the Bastion Point subdivision.

This year at Waitangi the Pacific Peacemaker presence, in a non-violent protest, showed peace activists a link between the indigenous struggle and the anti-nuclear struggle.

We also issued a challenge to the New Zealand naval authorities concerning its participation in the Rimpac exercises on Kaho'olawe.

Remember we must fight to stop all forms of oppression. When we declare a piece of illegally-taken Maori land "nuclear free" remember Maori people are still in colonial bondage. No one is free, until everyone is free. Ka Whawhai Tonu Matou, Ake, Ake, Ake!

U.S.A.

Miners who have died and are dying of cancer in the northern tip of the vast Navajo Nation, largest reservation in the USA are victims of uranium mining. In the early days of uranium mining no one knew (or no one was telling) what the effects of radiation exposure were. The lists of dangers and tragedies (in the Black Hills of the Dakotas as well as the Southwest) spans four decades: exposed tailing piles where waste was free to go wherever the wind and rain took it, children playing in pools of radiated water and then breaking out in boils, miners being sent into blast areas before radioactive dust had settled, miners working in underground mines where they inhaled radioactive dust (in the '70s, ventilators were put in so now the dust is blown out into the community).

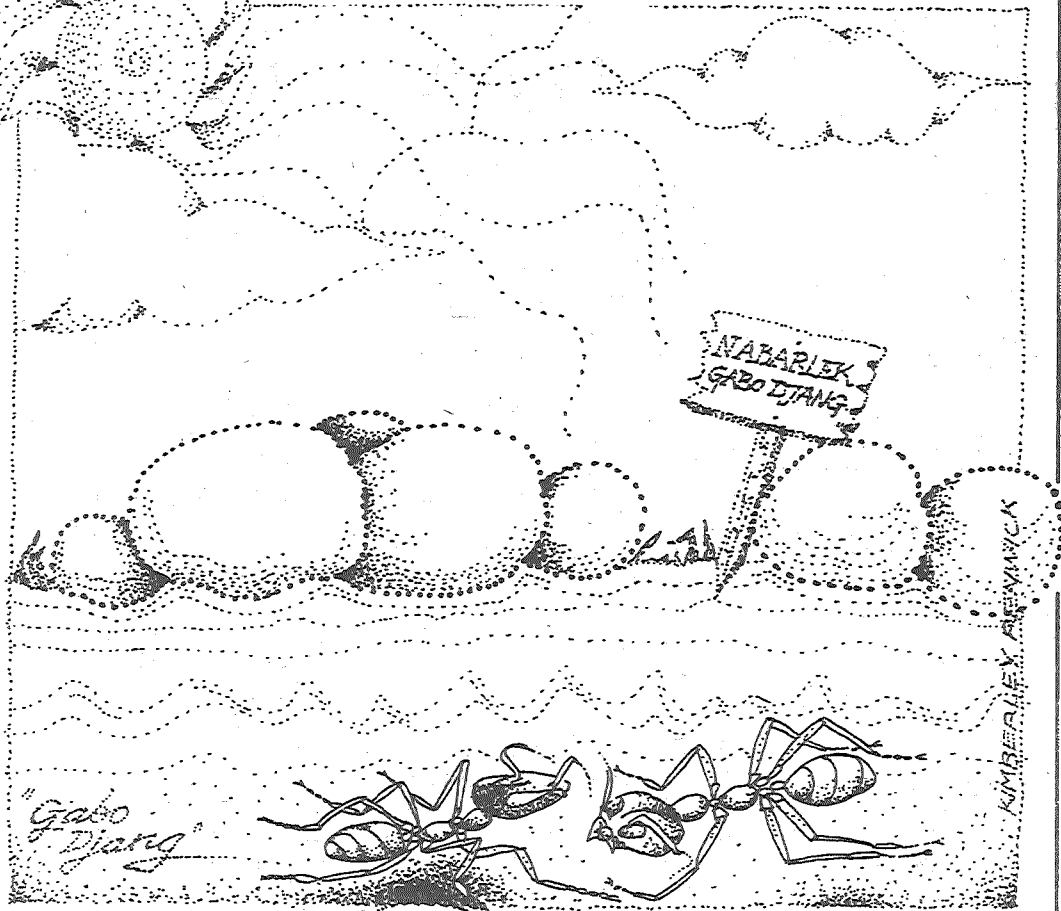
After 20 years of mining in Shiprock, New Mexico, Kerr-McGee Corporation left behind a uranium mill, 71 acres of tailings, 40 terminally ill Navajo miners and a community where the risk of lung cancer had increased by 100 per cent. There has been no compensation. Huge piles of radioactive uranium tailings — a total of ten million tons in four

separate sites on the Navajo nation — i.e. unattended less than a stones throw from Navajo homes. In fact many communities — never warned of the dangers of the wastes — have constructed their homes and schools from the grey cement-like radioactive material. In recent years Native Americans have been fighting back.

In northwestern New Mexico, close to three-quarters of a million acres of Indian land is leased for uranium exploration and development. Fourteen energy companies have holdings on Indian land in northwestern New Mexico: Gulf Minerals, Continental Oil, Anaconda, Grace, Homestake, Humble Oil, Hydro Nuclear, Kerr McGee, Mobil Oil, Pioneer Nuclear, Western Nuclear, Phillips Petroleum, Marathon Oil and the world's largest corporation, Exxon. Exxon also has a 40,000-acre exploration lease in the area surrounding Red Rock.

Northwestern New Mexico is the largest uranium producing region in the world, supplying about half of the country's mined and milled uranium. About 47 per cent of that uranium comes from Indian land.

THE GREEN ANT MYTH



Over 40,000 years the Aboriginal people of Australia have developed a relationship with the land, living in very close harmony with it. This harmony with their natural environment was both spiritual and physical.

The Nabarlek deposit, which was discovered in 1970 is close by the sacred "Gabo-Djang" site. This means "Green Ant Dreaming". It is the place at which Aborigines believe the "eggs" of the Great Green Ant have been dormant since the Dreamtime. (The area is strewn with numerous round and egg-like boulders). Legend has it that if any of these "eggs" or their surroundings are disturbed, the Great Green Ant will re-emerge and consume the Earth. It is ironic that it is the mining on uranium, which may indeed bring greater misfortune to all people, that threatens the integrity of the sacred site.

Another sacred area is Mt Brockman. Because of its unusual vertical divisions, this spectacular mountain inspires awe in most people who view it. According to the Aborigines associated with the area, Brockman contains giant serpents. If disturbed these serpents will destroy the world.

"The land, for Aboriginal people, is a vibrant spiritual landscape. It is peopled in spirit form by the ancestors who originated in the Dreaming, the creative period of time immemorial. The ancestors travelled the country engaging in adventures which created the people, the natural features of the land and established the code of life, which we call today "the Dreaming" or "the Law". The Law has been passed on through countless generations of people through the remembrance and celebration of the sites which were the scenes of ancestral exploits. Song, dance, body, rock and sand painting, special languages and the oral explanations of the myths encoded in these essentially religious art forms have been the media of the law to the present day."

— Marcia Langton

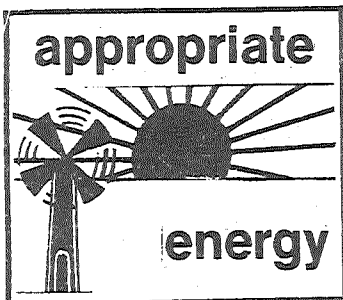
ANZUS — ARE WE COMMITTED TO A NUCLEAR CLAUSE?

A nation has no permanent friends and no permanent enemies, only permanent interests — an underlying principle of practical foreign relations which was embodied in our "mother country" and "protector" relationship with Great Britain up to the Singapore debacle, 1941, and subsequently transferred to the United States.

It is a matter of historical fact that the US forces turned back the Japanese advance in the 1940's with British-led forces applying pressure in South East Asia (e.g. Burma). In our folk-history Singapore's fall to the Japanese was a shock forcing New Zealanders to realise how unreliable the British were.

In fact, the New Zealand Government was told in June 1940 by the British Government, 18 months before the attack, "it is most improbable that we would send adequate reinforcements to the Far East. We should therefore have to rely on the United States of America to safeguard our interests there."

Some New Zealanders' attitude "the USA is our friend, right or wrong," is understandable in the context of events in the Pacific in the early 1940's: the Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942); Midway (June 1942) destroyed Japan's hopes of eliminating US naval power in the Pacific and so making a Japanese invasion of NZ difficult.



In the backwash of the Japanese peace treaty, Australia and New Zealand pressed for the "Collective Defence Treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States" known as ANZUS, signed in San Francisco. (Sept. 1, 1951).

A feature of ANZUS is the importance placed on the UN. It begins "Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments and desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific area..." Article VI says "This treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the parties under the charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The treaty is temporary in spirit, e.g. it uses the words in the preamble... "pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific Area."

The UN 1978 Special Session on Disarmament called for nuclear disarmament to be a priority. Nuclear weapon-free zones were called for especially in South East

Asia. New Zealand should, in the spirit of ANZUS, at least be working to replace the treaty with an internationally verified nuclear-weapon-free Pacific.

Nuclear weapon technology makes modern warfare as different from the World War Two Pacific conflict as bows and arrows are to machine guns. Our Politicians and military leaders are prepared to fight the Pacific war with a 1940's mentality and a modern weapons system.

Claims that "localised", "tactical" or "limited" nuclear weapons can be used without the use of major weapons have been thoroughly discredited. The US is increasingly integrating tactical weapons into its military structure along with conventional weapons.

Consequently the sooner ANZUS "self-destructs" the better. It should hand over collective security to the UN or members simply withdraw from the treaty. The risks of being in the ANZUS treaty — of being increasingly a nuclear target if we host US nuclear ships — seem to outweigh any "advantages" or "protection." The Government has relied on Article 11 of ANZUS — "... will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed at-

tack..." to claim the need to welcome US nuclear ships. No clear military reason has been put forward for allowing nuclear ships into our ports. Nuclear powered vessels do not need to refuel as oil fueled vessels do.

Article VI clearly emphasises the importance of the UN obligations of the parties over and above anything else. When the NZ Government states it welcomes US nuclear ships into our ports it slaps the face of the 1978 UN Special Session and makes hypocrites of the NZ Government delegation to the 1982 special session.

In 1978 the New Zealand Government, among 149 nations adopted 129 UN resolutions and decisions summarised as:

1. The abolition of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction.
2. The abolition by agreed stages of conventional arms, leading to:
3. General and complete disarmament.
4. Transference of military expenditure to end world poverty.

References: *Speeches and Documents on New Zealand History*, edited by McIntyre and Gardner, 1971; *The Third World War* edited by Shelford Bidwell, 1980. (Richard Harwood: convenor of the Auckland Coalition Against Nuclear Warships).

PUBLIC UNINFORMED AND MISINFORMED ON THE ROLE OF U.S. INSTALLATIONS IN N.Z.

Many questions are being asked at the moment about the "Black Birch" facility being built by the US Navy in Marlborough, near Blenheim. It will provide very accurate celestial maps. But what for?

David Buller's statement in the latest issue of *Peace News New Zealand* that "The facility will be used to greatly increase the accuracy of strategic systems, in particular, the Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) carried by Trident submarines," has been dismissed by Charles Bell, public affairs officer, for the United States International Communications Agency, Wellington, as "Undermining public support for the good relations our two countries enjoy," calling it a "Disinformation campaign," and linking it with "efforts of local communists."

Both Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brian Talboys have said in correspondence "the project has not been conceived for any military purpose and it has been made clear to us by US military authorities that no military purposes will be applied to the data collection at the Black Birch Observatory."

Contrary to those statements is that of Robert C. Aldridge, an aerospace engineer who spent sixteen years designing US submarine-launched strategic missiles, including early work on Trident; "It is my estimation that 'Transit Circle' will provide the ultra precise star map-needed to guide submarine launched Trident missiles to their pinpoint targets."

Aldridge continues "I am a little surprised at the crude rhetoric used by a representative of so prestigious an agency as the US embassy. It seems that in New Zealand as in the US, the mention of communism is supposed to discredit any dissidence."

A document reproduced in PNNZ - one of the US Senate Military Construction Appropriation for 1982 - clearly states the observatory is for "military purposes" (Report of hearings before a subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives pages 1237 - 1241).

Taking all this into account the questions remain: Why has the US embassy misrepresented the purpose of the Transit Circle, and why do prominent New Zealand politicians not acknowledge the military purpose?

Minister of Defence, Mr Thompson, was reported in the *Auckland Star*, (April 6, 1982) as saying "There are moreover no US (or any country's) military bases or strategic communications facilities located in this country."

Past experience with the Omega and Mt St John facilities have shown that information has not always been available to the New Zealand public. It took campaigns against the secrecy surrounding these projects to reveal their connection with American military activities.

The Omega station — a very low frequency (VLF) radio-navigation transmitter — which the US Navy planned in 1968 to build in the Southern Alps was transferred to Australia after a year long debate in New Zealand

OPINION...a NZ politician 1982

Minister of Defence, Mr David Thompson, March 29, 1982, in a letter to Mrs Maire Leadbeater, of the Auckland Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament:

"...neither superpowers can ever hope to achieve a first strike capability...the knowledge in both Moscow and Washington that any serious attempt to create

FACT...a US defence engineer 1977

Robert Aldridge worked 16 years as an aerospace engineer for Lockheed Missiles & Space Company. He was group leader responsible for design on the MK 500 MaRV (Manoeuvring Re-Entry Vehicle). He resigned in January 1973 when he saw the aggressive nature of trident and systems that were being developed.

"Recently declassified information confirms that trident will be a true 'first-strike' weapon.

"The Pentagon has departed from the deterrent theory. It has

RIMPAC stands for both the nations which rim the Pacific and the large-scale military training exercises sponsored by the USA in which these nations participate. It began in 1971. The United States invited Australia, New Zealand, Canada and since 1980 Japan to participate. In 1980 the exercise included 41 naval ships, 200 aircraft and 20,000 men. A variety of actions are carried out, including ship-to-shore shelling, anti-submarine

the overwhelming superiority in nuclear weapons and delivery systems that is implicit in achieving a first strike capacity would in itself be so destabilizing that it would lead to the threat of large-scale hostilities. I do not think either superpower will ever attempt a serious move in this direction whatever technological advances may be open in the future..."

embarked on a program whereby missiles are aimed at the opponents military targets, missile silos etc. Such weapons have to be much more accurate, because emplacements are buried deep. Nuclear war is not like conventional war. There is no reason to plan second strike response against military targets, because by then they would be empty. It puts the United States firmly in the aggressive role, upsets any perceived nuclear balance and belies any pretended sincerity to ward disarmament."

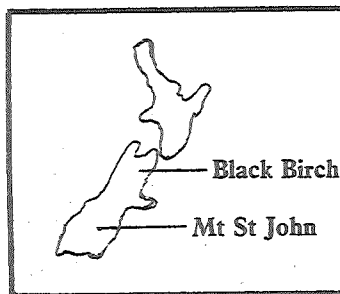
torpedo and counter vessel actions, as well as jamming "enemy" intelligence actions.

At the core of the protest of the RIMPAC exercises is the belief in the sanctity of the 'Aina (the land) because it is a gift and that the use of Kaho'olawe as a bombing target is an act of desecration. The bombing of Kaho'olawe is contrary to the concept of "Aloha 'Aina" (Love of the land) which has real meaning to the people of Hawaii.

in which the Government was evasive about and secretive with information concerning the proposed project. A U.S. report obtained by those investigating the project described Omega as a system usable by submarines at moderate (40-50 feet) antenna depths, and said that Omega "is intended for a variety of users, including...submarines."

It can never be known for certain, but it seems certain the protest was responsible for the decision to build the base in Australia.

Australian, Desmond Ball, a senior research fellow in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University, Canberra discussed the installation of the Omega system in his book *A Suitable Piece of Real Estate*: (1980) saying "officially" Omega has no military



In the next issue we look at — among other things — the next step in the fuel cycle; the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, from governmental and non-governmental perspectives; the medical consequences of French testing and the New Zealand Government's role; and a special feature, THE WETA STORY!

uses. "This is not only dishonest but the record shows that governments of both political persuasions have been unnecessarily secretive...quite ill-informed and technically ill-equipped to comprehend the system and its strategic and defence implications."

At the height of the furor about Omega in 1968, the US Air Force announced it was to install a new base at Mount St John, near Tekapo in the middle of the MacKenzie Country, where since 1963 Canterbury University had operated an astronomical observatory, along with Pennsylvania University.

Built on land leased from University, the tracking station became operational in 1969. Two moves by students — the arts faculty and the Canterbury Student's Association — to have the connection severed failed. Investigations later revealed through access to an American Aerospace Defence Publication that Mt St John is part of a highly sensitive and precise satellite tracking system.

Demonstrations involving about 300 people took place in 1972. The University has revoked the airforce lease, severing the military connection and the two acres of land have reverted to the NZ Government with the US Air Force still operating there. Attempts are still being made to have details published by the Government and to either have the satellite tracking station closed down or converted to non-military use.

:Source: P.N.N.Z., No. 2 1981; *Protest*, By Owen Wilkes 1973.