

the Nuclear Resister

"A Chronicle of Hope"

No. 39 & 40

July 18, 1986



Since 1980 we've strived to provide comprehensive reporting on anti-nuclear civil disobedience in the United States, with an emphasis on providing support for women and men jailed for these actions.

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THE NUCLEAR RESISTER
P.O. BOX 43383
TUCSON, AZ 85733

**NOTE ADDRESS
CHANGE!**

The Nuclear Resister is published about every six weeks to help support jailed and imprisoned anti-nuclear activists. Since 1980, the Nuclear Resister has strived to provide a comprehensive chronicle of anti-nuclear civil disobedience in the United States and Canada. The Nuclear Resister networks this nonviolent resistance movement and is recognized as a clearing-house for information related to contemporary nonviolent resistance to the nuclear threat.

We believe that in any significant movement for social change, many committed individuals are imprisoned. Behind bars, they are physically isolated from their supporters and their own resistance activity is limited. Broader awareness of and support for the imprisoned activist is essential to the success of the movement for a nuclear-free future.

With each issue we provide the most complete listing available of currently imprisoned North American anti-nuclear activists. Readers are encouraged to provide active support by writing letters of support to those behind bars and acting in other ways as conscience demands.

Additionally, the Nuclear Resister seeks to build links between the anti-nuclear movement and the movement for prison abolition by educating anti-nuclear activists about the daily destruction of lives in the prisons of this country.

Our information comes from a variety of sources - local activists, the resisters themselves, and other movement publications. We are deeply indebted to all who send us information.

We are supported solely by subscriptions and the generosity of our readers. Please subscribe if you have not already, and encourage others to do so. Additional contributions are always welcome and greatly appreciated.

Jack & Felice Cohen-Joppa, editors

Published by the National No-Nukes Prison Support Collective



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the Nuclear Resister

NEWSLETTER
OF
THE

National No-Nukes Prison Support Collective

INFORMATION ABOUT AND SUPPORT FOR JAILED AND IMPRISONED ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTIVISTS

No. 39 & 40

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SILO PLOWSHARES CONVICTED

TWO MORE SILOS DISARMED

On the morning of Good Friday, March 28, the farmlands of west-central Missouri were wakened once again with the sound of hammers disarming two more Minuteman missile silos. Four people from the Catholic Worker communities of Davenport, Iowa and Rock Island, Illinois were joined by Jean Gump, community activist and mother of 12 from Morton Grove, Illinois, in the latest of the series of Plowshares actions, which give life to the prophecy of Isaiah that "they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks".

At silo M-6, Darla Bradley and John Volpe hung a banner, "Violence Ends Where Love Begins", and then cut through the security fence to begin the work of disarmament. Not far away, at silo M-10, Ken Rippetoe clipped a hole in the fence while Jean Gump and Larry Morlan hung two banners, "Swords Into Plowshares--An Act of Healing" and "Disarmament Assures a Future for the Children", the latter decorated with a photo montage of Gump's children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews. Once inside, both groups poured blood in the shape of the cross on the massive concrete silo covers, painted the slogan, "Disarm and Live", damaged the rails over which the silo cover slides to reveal the missile buried underground, and destroyed other related equipment above ground.

They left on the sites an indictment of the U.S. government "for the development, production, deployment and willingness to use nuclear weapons of indiscriminate mass destruction, and the Institutional Christian Church for its complicity in preparing for mass murder of the earth's people...to wit, the cooperation with an immoral secular government for economic and political privilege, the failure to condemn violence and war in clear, concise language, the payment of war taxes on the part of the leadership and members, and the failure to carry out clear, public acts of nonviolent witness in imitation of Christ".

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(continued on page 6)

Fuel Loading Nears-

Seabrook Resistance Continues

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On May 15, C.T. Butler and Thomas Anderson attempted to enter the annual shareholders meeting of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, owners of the plant, dressed in radiation suits. Although the two carried proxy stocks, they were refused entry and arrested when they refused to leave. Both were convicted of trespass a month later and fined \$100. They are appealing.

About 1500 people gathered at the plant for a "family style sit-in and picnic" on May 24, in conjunction with International Women's Day of Nuclear Resistance. After the mid-day rally, rain began to fall and sit-ins at the three gates to the plant began. Arrests were not made until several hours later when workers had to change shifts. Seventy-four people were arrested for trespass, including Audrey Dunfee, a grandmother whose husband is the Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court, and her daughter, Diane. All were released pending later arraignment, including those who refused to give their names or otherwise cooperate.

At least six people have pled no contest at their arraignment to date, and received sentences of 20 hours community service.

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(continued on page 6)

Activists Rocked by Nuke Blast

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In the most dramatic action to date, the Department of Energy fired a massive test on June 25, without regard for the announced presence of six activists within a supposedly secure area only four miles from ground zero. Five people from the Rocky Mountain Peace Center in Boulder, Colorado, were joined by a California journalist in the effort to disrupt "Darwin", a test for the British Trident submarine program.

The presence of "unauthorized" persons on the test site is supposed to cause a cancellation of planned testing. Building on the experience of previous back-country excursions (reported later in this article), the six planned to make their presence known in pairs for three days running, thus holding off the test.

Three hours before the scheduled 6:00 a.m. blast, Kitty Mika and Marcia Klotz departed from the other four and headed for ground zero. At the same time, repeated calls were made to D.O.E. officials by supporters, alerting them to the presence of the protesters. At first light, the two women stopped atop a ridge about 2½ miles from ground zero. For several hours, they attempted to attract the attention of test site security forces, firing off a signal flare, building a small fire, and tying out two large radar-reflective space blankets. Helicopters circling nearby either ignored or did not see the women.

Anticipating arrest, the women had left most of their water and protective gear with the others. As the temperature rose towards its daily high in excess of 110°, and the two remained undetected, they decided to rejoin their friends.

Back in a small canyon, about four miles from ground zero, they met up with Jim Nelson and Steve Taylor. The other members of the party, Roy Young and Frank Clancy, the journalist, had taken shelter from the sun under rock overhangs in a nearby canyon.

Nelson and Taylor told the women that they had heard over their radio that the test had been delayed due to adverse wind conditions. After eating and drinking a bit, the women laid down and tried to sleep in the shade of rock overhangs. Nelson and Taylor climbed to the top of the canyon and attempted to again signal a helicopter circling in the distance. It was then, at 1:27 p.m., that the D.O.E. set off the underground nuclear test.

The ground shook mightily and rock slides surrounded the six, who thought for a few seconds that they would surely be killed. Later, a D.O.E. spokesperson would express doubt that they had in fact gotten so close to the blast site without incurring broken legs or spinal injuries.

Following the test, attempts to signal the circling helicopter again failed, and at night, the six activists regrouped. Mika and

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In the middle years of the Reagan administration, much of the mainstream peace movement has bemoaned the apparent decline in public interest in peace and anti-nuclear issues. A variety of reasons have been cited, many which touch on the truth, no doubt: Less reckless talk by the administration than in their salad days; the numbed back-lash from motivating people with fearful rather than hopeful images; the too narrow focus on a freeze or reacting to this or that weapons system, rather than addressing the interconnectedness of issues and building coalitions, etc...

What we've noticed from our vantage point, however, is far from a decline in activism. Sure, there are no longer a million people in the streets of New York City, or thousands arrested in a single place such as Livermore Labs. But since the deployment of the Euromissiles in the fall of 1983, nonviolent resistance in this country has only increased in frequency and spread out to involve more and more communities across the nation.

The election year of 1984 drained some of the movement's energy, yet it also revealed for many people who had never considered it, the limits of sole reliance on legal opposition through electoral politics. While the corporate media proclaims the death of the peace movement, more and more people are sustained in their faith that change is possible through involvement in nonviolent direct action--the growing Agape community along the tracks of the nuclear train; the Emergency Response Network/Pledge of Resistance; the H-Bomb truck watches; the sanctuary movement; resistance to apartheid in South Africa and Arizona (at Big Mountain); women's peace camps; No Business As Usual; the Faith and Resistance awareness exemplified by the continuing series of retreats in the midwest; the American Peace Test direct action campaign growing out of frustration within the Freeze organization.

This spring the War Resisters League honored the Plowshares activists at their annual dinner in New York City, and the Methodist bishops likewise recognized the necessity for civil disobedience in their peace pastoral, citing the Agape community and the Plowshares movement in particular.

These are all indications that a mass movement of nonviolent resistance, not just a protest movement, is truly possible. There is still a lot of hard work ahead, building coalitions with the victims of the American empire here at home as well as abroad, upping the ante by enduring greater sacrifices and taking greater risks.

These are signs that far from dying, the movement is conspiring on deeper levels, holding together and nurturing itself through hopeful actions like the ones reported in this issue of the Nuclear Resister.

With this double issue, we are grateful to be back in publication. At the end of May, shortly after getting settled here in Tucson, we sent out a special fund appeal to our entire mailing list, minus publications we exchange with and prisoners. It was the first time we'd done such a fund appeal, and your response was very gratifying--both the contributions received and the encouraging notes and letters many of you sent as well. But as the resistance continues, so will our need for support. Please read on for other ways you can continue to support the Nuclear Resister.

If you have not yet been able to respond with a contribution or regular pledge, please do so as soon as you can. No contribution or monthly pledge is too small--all are gratefully received.

We always need new subscribers. We send free samples on request, and can also send a small bundle if it will help you induce friends, fellow activists, libraries, peace centers and local movement groups to subscribe. Where activists gather for meetings or events, a sign-up sheet to receive a free sample of the Nuclear Resister can be circulated and then forwarded to us.

If you know of individuals in your community who may respond favorably to a personal appeal for significant contributions, please approach them on our behalf, or let us know and we can ask them ourselves.

Some subscribers have taken the initiative to organize local events to benefit the national prisoner support work of the Nuclear Resister. We can help with flyers suitable to the event, sample issues, and soon, a new brochure describing the Nuclear Resister and encouraging people to subscribe.

To date, we have received enough to provide the means for us to continue this work full-time through the summer. We've also received monthly pledges of almost \$150--not enough to live on, but a good beginning for sustaining us in this full-time work. To all who have so far contributed, we give our thanks.

Along with the responses to our recent fund appeal came a few more requests that we expand the focus of the Nuclear Resister to chronicle nonviolent resistance to U.S. intervention in Central America and elsewhere. We'd like to be able to do so, but at present just do not have the personal resources to. We are hesitant to commit ourselves to that task until certain we could continue it for the long haul, which is the commitment we made to chronicling anti-nuclear resistance six years ago. Still, we occasionally will include reports of such actions, particularly those that emphasize the "deadly connection" between U.S. intervention and nuclear war policies, and the injustice of poverty and homelessness perpetuated here in the United States while these policies are pursued abroad.

THANKS

To the people in Ukiah who helped with our move on that end. We miss you.

To the people in Tucson who welcomed us and helped us to settle in.

To our midwife, Angela, and her assistant, Vickie, for helping Emma enter into the world. And to our doctor, Rudy, for checking her out after she was born. We are grateful to them for their help, and grateful to have Emma with us.



Children ask
the world of us...

Graphic adapted by
Betty Schweitzer-Johnson.

Jack, Felice & Cassidy
joyfully announce the arrival of
our new family member

Emma Eiraina
Cohen-Joppa

Born at home on Monday
July 7, 1986
at 4:01 a.m. MST

Weighing 8 pounds 14 3/4 ounces
Measuring 20 inches

PRISON RAPE

"Heterosexual men in confinement rape each other in far greater numbers than men in free society rape women. It is a cycle of sexual brutalization encouraged by authorities and may be the root cause for the high rape rate of women and high recidivism of prisoners. Sexual assault behind bars may be the quickest, most cost-effective way of producing a sociopath or even a psychopath." (Tom Cahill)

Tom Cahill knows of what he speaks. A full-time political activist in San Antonio in 1968, he demonstrated, sometimes alone, against poverty, injustice and the war in Vietnam. He published a small underground newspaper in English and Spanish, and was arrested for destroying closed-circuit T.V. cameras in a worker's restroom during a labor dispute. In the county jail, a rumor was spread that he was a child molester. In the over-crowded "gorilla cage" of the jail, he was repeatedly raped, beaten and tortured for 24 hours until an ex-con friend got word through the jail grapevines that he was not, in fact, a child molester.

Cahill has struggled with the emotional scars ever since, and has found limited relief in channeling his rage by joining with other prison rape victims and prisoner advocates--inside and out--to continue the work of POSRIP--People Organized to Stop the Rape of Imprisoned Persons.

POSRIP was founded by Russell Smith in 1979, shortly after his own release from prison, where he, too, was victimized. He published a newsletter and lobbied for safe treatment for prisoners nationwide for a short while, then moved and left no forwarding address. Cahill, recognizing the need for activism in the area of prison rape, assumed the volunteer directorship of the unfunded organization in Smith's absence.

Eastern regional director Stephen Donaldson became a victim of prison rape in 1973, following arrest at a White House pray-in and his refusal, out of solidarity with the poor, to post a \$10 bond. The two men have "gone public", Cahill writes, in part "to warn other activists to be on their guard and to stop this abuse".

An excellent article by Cahill in the Progressive (November, 1985) reveals that most prison suicide results from rape or sexual harassment. Male rape victims frequently become rapists, possibly in an attempt to "regain manhood" by destroying that of another man. Prison officials minimize the incidence of prison rape, and in some cases even use it as a management tool to divide and conquer the prison population. The term "homosexual rape" is a misnomer, because the outside sexual preference of the rapist or victim matters not in the same-sex environment of prison. Further, the term links homosexuality and violence, thus fueling homophobia and further compounding the trauma of prison rape victims.

Prison rape, and fear of it, is a rarely discussed topic in the resistance movement. This fear is sometimes expressed as a reason for not engaging in resistance. Only by bringing the subject out into the open can activists begin to address ways to prevent its occurrence, and offer support to other prisoners who are traumatized by their own victimization.

For more information, contact POSRIP;
c/o Tom Cahill; P.O. Box 246; Napa, CA 94559.



KEEP US INFORMED!!

ACTION & JAIL REPORT FORMS are available on request. These open-ended, self-explanatory forms give us the basic information we need to report on an action. The quality of our coverage of a particular action or campaign is entirely dependent upon the volume and quality of information provided by our readers. You can help us by using these forms as a guide.

Unless otherwise noted, the views expressed on these pages are those of the author and not of the Nuclear Resister or the National No-Nukes Prison Support Collective.

Selected articles from the Nuclear Resister are available on 4-track cassette in Freedom Ideas International, a quarterly review produced by Our Right to Know Braille Press, Inc., 640 Bayside, Detroit, MI 48217, (313) 842-1804. The review contains articles about freedom struggles around the world chosen from a wide variety of radical and minority publications from many different countries.

MISSILE MOTOR TRAINS BLOCKED

Although a year has passed since nuclear weapons have arrived by rail at the Bangor, Washington, Trident submarine base, another essential component of the Trident missile system continues to arrive at Bangor nearly every week. Solid fuel rockets, "missile motors", manufactured by Hercules and Morton-Thiokol at a plant near Salt Lake City, are hauled into the base by the Burlington Northern Railroad in special refrigerated containers marked "Explosives".

The Seattle Agape Community, which has been leafletting at Burlington Northern Corporate Headquarters in Seattle since February, 1984, and the Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, which initiated the campaign to monitor and protest shipments of Trident weapons components, have recently begun to resist the missile motor trains.

On April 22, thirteen people were arrested for trespass as they blocked a missile motor train just before it entered the Bangor base. All those arrested had signed a "Nuremberg Pledge" of resistance, which recognizes that "to remain silent now in the face of the train shipment of Trident weapons components is to be complicit in a crime". The pledge is inspired by one signed by over 2,000 lawyers and jurists from around the world, who gathered last November at Nuremberg to mark the 40th anniversary of the trials and judgment.

Again on May 21, 12 arrests were made on

the tracks when another shipment of missile motors arrived at Bangor. Some people were arrested on both dates, including Mary Gleysteen, who was arrested on the Bangor tracks in 1972 blocking a munitions shipment bound for Vietnam.

The Kitsap County prosecutor has refused to press charges in either missile motor shipment case, citing the high cost to the county and the county's belief that if the Navy wants to protect their shipments, they should shoulder the burden of prosecuting resisters. The federal government in its turn has disclaimed jurisdiction over the tracks. More "Nuremberg actions" are anticipated as the missile motor shipments continue to Bangor and eventually to the Kings Bay Trident base in Georgia over the next several years.

Also in April, a missile motor train was blocked on the tracks as it moved through North Portland, Oregon. Grace Jewett-Baranski, Mike Murphy and Bob Patten were arrested for trespass. Jewett-Baranski went to trial May 28, and used the opportunity to speak to people about the train and the necessity for non-violent resistance. She was convicted and sentenced to two years probation. Patten and Murphy are seeking a dismissal of charges on first amendment grounds.

For more information, contact Ground Zero; 16159 Clear Creek Rd. NW; Poulsbo, WA 98370. For copies of the Nuremberg Pledge to sign, contact Seattle Agape; Box 22212; Seattle, WA 98122.

One Year for Georgia N-Train Resisters

Five people who tried to halt a trainload of nuclear weapons were found guilty May 21 of interfering with the train's right of way. Macon County, Georgia Judge Hawkins refused to allow experts to testify about the medical effects of nuclear weapons, their morality, or international law. He noted that this was the first case in more than fifty years of his career where international law was brought up, "and I'm not going to listen to it now".

Hawkins sentenced the five--Elizabeth Cheatham, Joe Cohen, Mark Reeve, Rev. A.B. Short and Joe White--to 60 days in jail and \$1000 fine, or one year in jail, the maximum sentence. The five, who had blocked the Nuclear Train as it rolled through Montezuma, Georgia last February 21, regarded the fine as "a tax on their beliefs" and began serving the one year sentence on June 2.

An appeal is not being considered because the five feel the case presents no new or significant legal questions, and the pro bono attorneys available are more valued for their work with Death Row inmates in Georgia. (Eight Georgians--members of PAX, People Against Executions--recently had charges dismissed from protests and arrested during two executions in 1985. See NR #37, p. 8)

Civil Disobedience

Clear glass when broken
in the presence of light casts
a million rainbows.

Kim Albertson, age 12

(from Plowshares Support/RI Newsletter, March '86)

Up the Tracks at Rocky Flats

On route to the weekly vigil at the west gate of the Rocky Flats plant on May 18, Pentecost Sunday, Jennifer Haines was let out of the car about two miles from the plant, where the railroad spur enters the "buffer zone" that surrounds it. While her friends gathered in their circle for silent prayer and meditation on the evil of the plutonium processing plant west of Denver, Haines walked up the tracks for about half an hour before being detected by plant security and arrested. She was jailed until trial before Federal Judge Fred Finesilver on June 16, when she was convicted of trespass.

On July 7, Haines was sentenced to pay a \$1000 fine, and told her release would be arranged as soon as the proper papers were signed. Her day passed in the courthouse jail cell with no papers being brought for her signature. As day's end, federal marshalls announced that they were taking her back to the jail to gather up her belongings, and Haines was released without signing anything.

For more information, contact the Denver Catholic Worker; 2420 Welton St.; Denver, CO 80205 (303)296-6390.

Women of Faith Refuse Strip Searches

Women of Faith continued their civil disobedience campaign against the Trident and other first-strike weapons on May 1, with their third action at the General Dynamics computer center in Norwich, Connecticut, where the "brains" of the Trident system are developed. Sr. Judy Beaumont, Vicki Combs, Geanna Dean, Jean Grossholts, Honey Nestel, Ann Sorenson and Michelle William were arrested when they held a banner across the road leading to the facility.

All seven women refused to post a \$100 bond and were jailed pending arraignment on May 8. Five of the women refused the admis-

(continued on page 5)

Inside & Out

THE WOMEN AND MEN LISTED BELOW ARE, AT PRESS TIME, IMPRISONED FOR ACTS OF RESISTANCE TO A NUCLEAR NON-FUTURE. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE NUCLEAR RESISTER, P.O. BOX 43383, TUCSON, AZ 85733.



Rich Miller 15249-077
c/o Kindred Community, 1337 6th Ave., Des Moines, IA 50314.
(Nuclear train track dismantling, 7/85 - four years)

Erny Davies, Kathy Jennings, Ladon Sheats
c/o Duncan & Porter Hospitality House, P.O. Box 99332,
Pittsburgh, PA 15233.
(Missouri missile silo prayer witnesses, 5/86 - Five months and 29 days - out 11/86)

Elizabeth Cheatham, Joe Cohen, Mark Reeve, Rev. A.B. Short,
Joe White
c/o Community of Hospitality, 305 Mead Rd., Decatur, GA 30030.
(Nuclear train blockade, 2/86 - one year)

Felton Davis 04996-050
c/o the Nuclear Resister, P.O. Box 43383, Tucson, AZ 85733.
(Picatinny Arsenal trespass, 5/86 - six months - out 11/86)

Leonard Peltier 89673-132
P.O. Box 1000, Leavenworth, KS 66048.
(Native American political prisoner)

Brent Taylor, Ann Hansen, Doug Stewart, Gerry Hannah and
Julie Belmas
c/o Free the Five Defense Group, Box 48296, Bentall Station,
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A1 CANADA.
(Vancouver Five anti-nuke, feminist, radical environmental
political bombings in Canada, 1982 - varying sentences, six
years to life)

[For the record, we reject violent resistance, but
offer by this listing critical support to individuals
now imprisoned for anti-nuclear (and other political)
resistance--eds.]

Jeff Leys
c/o P.O. Box 1024, Hayward, WI 54843.
(Project E.L.F. disarmament, 8/85 - probation revoked, out
8/87)

John Heid
ACI Minimum, Cranston, RI 02920.
Sheila Parks, Suzanne Schmidt
ACI Women's Division, Cranston, RI 02920.
(Trident submarine disarmament action, Rhode Island 4/85 -
one year)

Vince Eirene
c/o Duncan & Porter Hospitality House, P.O. Box 99332,
Pittsburgh, PA 15233.
(Pantex prayer witness, 3/86 - one year)

Bill Boston, Frank Panopolous, John Pendleton and Leo Schiff
ACI Work Release, Cranston, RI 02920.
(Trident submarine disarmament action, Rhode Island 10/84 -
one year - out 8/86)

Helen Woodson 03231-045 (12 years)
Alderson Women's Prison, P.O. Box A, Alderson, WV 24910.
Fr. Carl Kabat 03230-045 (18 years)
FBI, P.O. Box 1000, Milan, MI 48160.
Fr. Paul Kabat 03229-045 (10 years)
FBI, P.O. Box 1000, Sandstone, MN 55072.
Larry Cloud Morgan 03232-045 (8 years)
FBI, Box 33, Terre Haute, IN 47807.
(Jackhammer disarmament of Missouri missile silo, 11/84)

Martin Holladay 03313-045
Danbury FCI, Pembroke Station, Danbury, CT 06810.
(Missouri missile silo disarmament, 2/85 - 8 years)

Tim Lietzke 03830-018
Petersburg FCI, Petersburg, VA 23804.
(Pershing missile disarmament, 4/84 - three years -
out 7/25/86)

PREVIOUSLY LISTED -- RECENTLY RELEASED:
Mary Girard, Mike Palacek, Kevin McGuire, Rich Koeppen,
Jean Holladay, Patrick O'Neill, Liz McAllister, Sr. Anne
Montgomery (halfway house), Karl Smith, Todd Kaplan (halfway
house), Vern Rossman, Dean Hammer.
Jim Albertini, Ken Deyarmond, Sam Diener, Roger Ludwig,
Greg Boertje, George Veasey (all listed in May 27, 1986
'supplement').

E.L.F. RESISTANCE CONTINUES... LEYS IMPRISONED FOR REFUSING RESTITUTION

Project ELF opponent Jeff Leys is back in jail, having had his probation revoked for refusing to pay restitution for the ELF antenna pole he nearly sawed down last August.

The day his first restitution payment was due, Jeff began living "openly underground", and chose the time and place of his return to state custody to be March 17 at the offices of Minnesota Senator Durenberger in Minneapolis. Arrested with 35 others protesting the senator's previous support of the Nicaraguan contras, Jeff was held on the probation violation and returned to Wisconsin a few days later when he waived the probation revocation hearing, and was sentenced to up to three years in prison, but given a "maximum release date" of August 18, 1987.

Project ELF is an extremely low frequency antenna that communicates with submerged submarines like the Trident, calling them to the surface to fire their nuclear missiles.



Letters to Jeff Leys should be sent c/o Box 1024; Hayward, WI 54843.

A companion to the Wisconsin ELF facility is located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and both are controlled from K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base near Marquette. On Good Friday, March 28, five persons were arrested for trespass as they crossed into the base. Their action was in support of both Jeff Leys and Mary Girard, an imprisoned opponent of cruise missile manufacturing in southern Michigan (now released). K.I. Sawyer is also due to receive cruise missile-capable B-52 bombers soon.

Gerard Grabowski, John Fox, Sean MacManus, Charlie Harvin and Kurt Miron were released pending arraignment April 1. On that day, all pled for disarmament and did not contest the charges. Kurt Miron, who had previously been barred, refused a sentence of community service and probation and served five days in jail. The other four were fined \$50, suspended. (Miron also served three days in jail in April for refusing to comply with the probation and community service sentence from his previous arrest at K.I. Sawyer, in December, 1985.)

On Memorial Day, May 26, the Michigan ELF transmitter was the site for the dawn wedding of Tom Hastings and Cassandra Dixon. In accord with their request for "the only wedding gift we desire, the witness to a power only in its sprouting stage, a power destined to disarm the world, the power of a conscience activated by Love", six people were arrested before the day ended climbing over the ELF site fence.

Kurt and Gary Miron and John Fox were charged with trespass and malicious destruction of property during the day, for having taken apart the barbed wire topping the fence on their way over. Site security agents turned the three men over to fully armed commando troops dressed in camouflage and face paint, who handled them roughly and left them handcuffed and closed inside a black van for several hours during the afternoon heat.

After dark, Gerard Grabowski, Stella Larkin and Mary Bonner prayed outside the gate for awhile before also climbing the fence. Following their arrest, the three were left handcuffed and forced to kneel outside for several hours while mosquitos dined on their blood. They were charged with trespass. Five of the six arrested were released that night on their own recognizance; Kurt Miron refused to pay a bond and was held in jail pending arraignment with the others June 2.

All six pled not guilty and are scheduled for trial on July 29. Kurt Miron was released on his own recognizance following the arraignment.

A final ELF update--Jack Slaggert returned for an April 17 trial on charges of trespass at the Wisconsin ELF site last August 9, only to have it postponed until next November.

For more information, contact Citizens for Alternatives to Trident/ELF; Box 1024; Hayward, WI 54843; (715)634-3891.



black print by Lee Miller

Effectiveness

(from the Citizens for Alternatives to Trident and ELF Newsletter, #36)

The redolent red herring. The dreaded shibboleth of those who decry resisters who "rot in jail".

One word: one lives with one's God and one's conscience. Choices are made sometimes without consideration for maximum political, media or movement expansionistic clout. Sometimes one simply cannot justify not acting upon one's inner imperatives. Assuming it hasn't landed you in jail (and I assume it has for many readers), don't think that you are immune from going temporarily sane. It can happen to anyone, and should. I'm hoping for another wild and joyous bout with sanity myself one of these days. When it will strike may or not be entirely predictable for any of us, so don't pat yourself on the back for being too indispensable "on the outside".

Another word: ever hear of Nelson Mandela? Ever hear of Helen Woodson? How about Gandhi? Dr. Martin Luther King? Have you been affected by any of them? Has anyone? Would they have affected as many as profoundly had they played it safe, staying "free" so they could rouse more rabble? Staying where they could vote big change through a wonderful political process? Stayed where they could have spoken to a few people at a time instead of humanity as a whole from the catacombs? They seem pretty effective to me. So, too, can any of us. Any of us.



Peace campers, nearly 30 in number and mostly women, gathered at the gates of the Wisconsin ELF facility the evening of July 4, kicking off a weekend of celebration and resistance. Saturday was spent decorating the security fence surrounding the first-strike signal transmitter, and repainting signs leading to the site with appropriate messages. A bonfire Saturday night just outside the gates illuminated the community and their artwork, until a late night rain quenched the blaze and drove campers to their tents.

Sunday morning, July 6, campers awoke to find the fence cleared and extra firewood removed. Decorating resumed at the gate itself, weaving it shut. At noon, Cassandra Dixon, Laurie Frank and Bonnie Urfer closed the facility with kryptonite bicycle locks, binding themselves to the gate.

Three hours later, after several unsuccessful attempts by ELF security to free themselves from their compound, a cutting torch was brought in and the job completed. The gates were swung wide and no move made to arrest the three women. Taking advantage of their unexpected freedom, the women climbed the fence and were promptly arrested for trespass.

Taken to jail in Ashland, about an hour away from the ELF's forest home, Dixon and Frank, northwoods residents, refused release on their own recognizance because Urfer, from Madison, was refusing to post a \$125 bond. The authorities yielded to this show of solidarity and released all three women on a \$125 summons, setting arraignment for July 14. All three intend to skip that date, and plan to face the court following another action at a later date.

Persistence Plagues Picatinny

The day before Armed Forces Day, May 16, Felton Davis went "back to work". Following spring break spent in Pennsylvania and New England (where he joined the crowd welcoming Trident II Plowshares activist Jean Holladay out of prison in Rhode Island), Felton returned to New Jersey's Picatinny Arsenal. There for the sixth time he sought to talk with the workers about the work we pay them to do.

Arrested again for trespass, and refusing the terms of a personal recognizance bond, he was held pending trial June 23.

Following his conviction in a 30-minute trial, U.S. District Judge Herbert Stern told Davis, "All I want from you is an assurance that you will obey the law and leave the rest of us alone. I am offering you the opportunity to walk out of here".

"I'm sorry," Davis told the judge, "I can't strike this bargain with you. I follow the law of conscience, the law of morality, the law of love."

"Please," the judge repeatedly urged Davis, "Leave the rest of us alone...No one wants to hurt you. You are a kind, gentle person... You have cost your fellow citizens a lot of money."

"Picatinny Arsenal spends \$3 billion a year," Davis replied, and noted that the six-month sentence he received was "a small price to pay".

As the hearing concluded, Stern remarked that, "Rather than the law pursuing you, you're kind of doing that to everybody else".



Letters of support can be sent to Felton c/o the Nuclear Resister, Box 43383; Tucson, AZ 85733. We'll forward them when we get his eventual prison address.

THE BRAINWASHING OF OUR CHILDREN



GIDDYAP -- Robert Herberger, 5, of Kinnelon, climbs on top of a 4,000 pound World War II bomb casing during the Armed Forces Day celebration at Picatinny. He's probably waiting for the ride to start. (Daily Record, 5/16/82)

PICATINNY ARSENAL

The contamination of our environment. The brainwashing of our children. The preparation for our extinction.

Three crimes, waiting to be solved. Three wounds, waiting to be healed. All from one failure of the human family. To be a family.

The largest employer in Morris County. Six thousand people. They conceive and concoct new ways to kill. Chemical weapons. Laser weapons. Nuclear weapons. Space weapons. The list goes on.

They are paid by us. They are blessed by us. They are us. Together, in the name of peace and security, we are taking the children for a ride. To oblivion.

Who imagines that it could be any different? Who wants human conflicts to be settled without war? Who believes the arms race must come to an end? Who will say no to this madness, that eats away at all of our souls?

Who will go to the arsenal to talk to these people? Even though they won't permit it. Even though trespassing is against the law.

Who knows a higher law, that comes from our maker? A law that says only love can conquer hate. Only education can take the place of ignorance. Only communication can build trust. And only life can overcome death.

Who will help me pray for peace?

Felton Davis

TRIDENT II PRUNING HOOKS SENTENCED

On March 31, the Trident II Pruning Hooks were sentenced to one year in prison. On April 18, 1985, the group--Greg Boertje, John Heid, Roger Ludwig, Sheila Parks, Suzanne Schmidt and George Veasey--entered the General Dynamics Electric Boat Shipyard in Quonset Point, Rhode Island, and hammered on two Trident II missile launch tubes. They had been convicted in February of trespass, possession of burglary tools and malicious destruction of property.

Due to time served while awaiting trial, Roger Ludwig, George Veasey and Greg Boertje have been released from jail. Sheila Parks recently refused a work release assignment cleaning out the National Guard Armory. With the added attention brought on prison conditions by several recent prisoners of conscience and their supporters outside, Suzanne Schmidt writes that "public pressure is bringing about changes in the Women's ACI, and is a mixed bag of joy and pain...new abuses accompany the improvements..."

PROBATION REJECTED

On the occasion of their release, Roger Ludwig issued this statement on behalf of himself and George Veasey:

"To act out truth in a time of active untruth can mean going to prison or being exiled or 'disappeared'--the price of being concrete about issues of peace and justice.

"Having completed 11 months on a year at the A.C.I. (Rhode Island State Prison), George and myself have decided to refuse supervised probation involving promises in writing that we will 'be good' now, not break the law that breaks the law, not leave Rhode Island without permission for the next three years. We've chosen not to sign and also to leave

For more information, contact Plowshares Support/RI; Box 3291 Wayland Square; Providence, RI 02906; (401)941-4619 (note new phone number).



Letters of support can be sent to John Heid at ACI Minimum; Cranston, RI 02920, and Sheila Parks and Suzanne Schmidt; ACI Women's Division; Cranston, RI 02920.

TRIDENT II PLOWSHARES

Jean Holladay, of the Trident II Plowshares group which took a similar action in October, 1984, was favorably reconsidered for parole and released to the loving arms of family and friends on April 11. Before the trial, her daughter was struck and killed by a car, and Jean sought parole to devote herself to the care of her two young grandchildren.

Rhode Island to avoid possibly as much as another two years in prison--the length of our suspended sentences.

"We feel no call, no sense of obligation, to volunteer for additional prison time. The friends and community we have consulted support us in this. Hence our exodus at this time from the state.

"Both inside and outside of prison, something can be done for peace. It is one work. Big Brother wants control. We want peace--the peace that comes with freedom to live according to conscience unfettered by the law that is subservient to death."

Women of Faith, cont.

(continued from page 3)

sion procedure requiring an internal search. Their refusal raised the spirits of all the women incarcerated at the Niantic Women's Prison, and landed the five in isolation. For personal reasons, three women posted bail and were released before the arraignment. On May 8, the other four were granted release on a promise to appear in court for pre-trial June 5.

In court on June 5, the women were informed that charges were being nollied (suspended pending dismissal). The women objected, demanding either an outright dismissal or a trial. The judge pointed his finger at the group and told them if they didn't "shut up" they'd be thrown back in jail for contempt. If they didn't like it, he told them, they should write to the governor. He then called a recess and had the women removed from the courtroom.

For more information, contact Women of Faith; Box 14785; Hartford, CT 06114.

FOR THE SILO PLOWSHARES

Daria Bradley, Jean Gump, Larry Morlan, Ken Rippetoe, John Volpe

The calculators in their sterile labs scrutinize the ancient cloth and calculate with fine exactitude the height and weight and strength which left its imprint on the shroud. They cannot calculate the love. A prison cell bears, too, its mark -- months, years. Figure it! You cannot calculate the joy. On missile fields the imprint lies. Tally damage, list the costs but can you calculate the faith? A puzzle for the puzzlers of logic over truth; when the stone is rolled away there's no accounting for the empty tomb and Risen hope.

Helen Woodson

from Cranston~

GIFTS OF PRISON by Suzanne Schmidt

Knowing that many people do not risk "civil disobedience" because they are afraid of prison (a big unknown), I would like to share my reflections on the gifts of prison. I am currently serving a one-year sentence in a small state women's prison (in a unit of 20 women within a total population of 60), and have thus far experienced 2½ months of lockup, including four days in segregation. As a peacemaker/nuclear protester, I am sensitive to the violence of our society and committed to living for peace and justice, the oneness of life.

On the personal side, I am learning much from other inmates--their struggles with violence and deprivation: unemployment, poverty, drugs, alcohol, physical abuse, sexism, racism. We share joy, pain, despair and hope within this sea of deprivation, frustration and oppression.

On the public side, I feel the deep connections between Pentagon, prison, corporate exploitation, greed and fear, realizing everyone's (my!) vulnerability to these dark powers. On the "outside" one has many mechanisms of numbing, denial, escape--ranging from the "goodies" of affluence to the deadening drugs of poverty--but in prison there is no escape from the harsh realities. Addicts cannot numb out; the privileged ones cannot look away, refuse to see, nor indulge in luxuries. Each one is an object of punishment, injustice, oppression. Each one must see the ugly realities, feel the pain, experience frustration and "powerlessness". Possibly one might even realize that prison is everywhere, until we establish peace and justice for everyone.

But there are sparkling gems of love and laughter amid the sea of darkness. The guard who is an instrument of oppression also sometimes sings, laughs, shares love and dreams. The inmates who often suffer pain and center in themselves also share warmth, caring, solidarity, poems, laughter, tears, pain, children and dreams. These gifts are precious to receive (or give) and to contemplate as signs of hope.

In prison, one does not have to "just do time". One can take the gift of time--for one another, for delving into deep feelings and examining one's heart and life, for reading and expanding one's knowledge and horizons, for writing to share unique experiences and network with others, for reflection, for time

WRITINGS FROM JAIL

THE INSIDE LINE



with God, for accepting love from friends and family (oh, so nurturing!), for witnessing to truth and love and life. And realize that "outside" everyone seems "too busy" for all of these precious experiences.

One intense experience for me here was the gift of a living vision, when 13 radiant women of the Rhode Island Feminist Collective ("Strength Through Song") sang songs of love and justice, sharing their loving feminist energy, unique personalities, and vision of our living in harmony with eros and Mother Earth.

(Suzanne Schmidt is one of the Trident II Pruning Hooks. See story above.)

from Danbury~

PRISON WALLS by Martin Holladay

It is relatively quiet tonight in dormitory 8-G in Danbury Federal Prison. The inmates are resting on their bunks, for the most part, after a day at their job assignments. Now I hear the jingling of keys, which is still the sound that notifies prisoners, as it has for centuries, of the approach of a guard. It is a random "sanitation inspection". The guard, a young man about my age, approaches the corner of the crowded dormitory where my bed is located. He notices a slight stain on the concrete wall, a mark made by the water which drips down the wall when it rains. The guard looks at me, points to the water-stain, and orders, "Wash the wall".

Needless to say, most prison guards are not familiar with the techniques of consensus decision-making. The hierarchical structure of the Bureau of Prisons comfortably assumes that compulsion is legitimate. In essence, the model of the guard/prisoner relationship is that of master and slave.

The request of the guard--let's call him Mike--for me to wash the wall is not like the request of a roommate or lover. There is, in Mike's words, no sense of, "The bathroom's a mess. I'd clean it myself, but I'm bushed from a hard day at work. Do you think you could clean it tonight?" Mike is saying, "Wash the wall. I don't want to hear whether you think the wall is or isn't dirty. If you don't wash the wall, I'll handcuff you and take you to disciplinary segregation". This is what I mean by the master/slave model. If Mike opens his heart to the possibility of a loving relationship between us--if he begins to care how I feel--then he will soon be confronted with the contradiction between our embryonic relationship and the duties of his job.

So, what is the nonviolent response to an order from a prison guard? Gandhi believed that those arrested for civil disobedience should be "model prisoners", unless they were ordered to perform actions which were intrinsically degrading or morally abhorrent. While I don't believe that I have any obligation to be a model prisoner, I usually decide, "Don't sweat the small stuff".

What is important is to avoid moral somnolence. It is precisely the false religion of blind obedience to human authority which must be resisted if we are to avoid a nuclear catastrophe. When the prison guard or policeman or the judge issues the order, "You must kill your neighbor", the Christian is called to say simply, "No".

The example is not an idle one. The history of Nazi Germany shows how likely it is that the majority will accept the option of obeying the order to kill neighbors when the option is linked to social conformity. In fact, the bourgeois virtue of civil order is often deadly, even demonic. It sometimes seems as if we would rather join in the endorsement of a massacre than ruffle the feathers of our boss or give rise to gossip at the post office. And I would point out that in the United States today, the legal structure has ordered the citizenry to cooperate in the construction of an oven large enough to roast all humanity;

(continued on page 7)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

At the Watsonia Army barracks, in suburban Melbourne, Australia, a large satellite communications dish antenna transmits information on Soviet submarine and ship movements in the southern Pacific and Indian Oceans back to the United States. This information is vital for war planners here who target the Soviet Navy in preparation for a nuclear first strike.

At dawn on Easter Sunday, April 7, 1985, about 25 Christians from around Australia gathered at Watsonia. Three of them—Barbara Clements, a mother of six, Brisbane Catholic Worker Jim Dowling and Sr. Pat Durnan, entered the security zone around the antenna, and stained the base of the communications dish with ashes and blood. They drew attention to the nature of the installation by writing the words "Messenger of Death" on it, and then planted rosemary and other seeds as symbols of life and hope. Then, they prayed together with the group outside the boundary fence and who had also entered the restricted area. The three were escorted from the base, and in an attempt to downplay their act, no charges were filed.

Watsonia continued as a focus of protest, however. Following another break-in at the site in August, charges of trespass and willful damage were laid against the three who had



acted on Easter morning. Trial was finally held on March 12, 1986, with the defendants presenting their own defense of necessity before a packed court.

The magistrate hearing the case spoke of the defendant's strong moral inspiration to act. He dismissed the willful damage charge and found them guilty of trespass. The three were released on a \$100, one year good behavior bond, with the magistrate noting that this did not commit them to keeping out of similar acts of civil disobedience during that time.

For more information, contact Jim Dowling; P.O. Box 187; West End; 4101; Brisbane, Australia.



SHOREHAM EVACUATION PLAN REJECTED

On February 13, several hundred employees of the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) represented the 15-20 million residents of Long Island, Queens and Brooklyn in a test of the emergency evacuation plan for the Shoreham nuclear power plant. While the governor of New York, the state assembly, and every county and city government in the affected area protested the drill and refused to commit their people or resources to it, six neighbors of the plant sat in at the Brentwood Operations Center, headquarters for the drill. About 300 people demonstrated nearby. Police initially refused to arrest the six, but because the Center is private property, eventually took them into custody for trespass.

The six were released that day and charges against three were later unconditionally dismissed. Three others, Kathy Boylon, Steve Kvit and Joe Paparatto face trial July 25.

For more information, contact the Long Island Shad Alliance, (516)360-0045.

Seabrook, cont.

(continued from page 1)

Seabrook police and the Hampton District Court have abbreviated arrest and booking procedures, aware that the protests are going to continue. A congenial routine is reported, as police and court personnel seem to be aware that they, along with all coastal residents, are victims of the utility's shortsighted avarice and ego.

As in Long Island near the Shoreham plant, at least half the towns within the emergency planning zone for Seabrook have rejected the evacuation plans. And, since the disaster at Chernobyl, investor confidence in a plan to buy out Vermont and Maine's share of the Seabrook plant has dropped.

In addition to the continuing civil disobedience at the plant gates, legal action to halt the fuel loading and low power testing continue, and a two-week fast was begun on June 27 by activists known as the Lorax group, after a Dr. Suess book about environmental abuse. Weekly vigils and pickets have also begun at the offices of New Hampshire Governor Sununu, a staunch supporter of the Seabrook plant.

Another mass legal rally and civil disobedience is planned at Seabrook for August 9. For more information, contact N.H. Seacoast Clamshell; Box 734; Concord, NH; (603)224-4163.

SILO PLOWSHARES, CONT.

(continued from page 1)

apprehension of the television crew who have not been charged. The Silo Plowshares, as they call themselves, were charged with destruction of government property and conspiracy to destroy the property.

On the streets until their trial, the five were able to travel throughout the midwest and elsewhere to talk about their action and the need for others to engage in acts of nonviolent witness and resistance to the arms race.

Trial began June 23 before Judge Elmo Hunter. In 1985, Hunter had presided over the trial of Plowshares activist Martin Holladay, sentenced to eight years for a similar act of disarmament.

Hunter refused to allow the jury to consider arguments that the five were justified in their actions by reason of necessity. He did, however, allow testimony by several expert witnesses.

Dr. Paul Walker, a national security analyst, testified that the U.S. is more at risk with nuclear weapons than if it were to unilaterally disarm. Historian Dr. Howard Zinn testified that major social change in the U.S. has been accompanied, if not initiated, by acts of civil disobedience. In answer to the judge's and prosecution's contention that such acts as those of the Plowshares lead to anarchy, Zinn responded that the purpose of civil disobedience is to improve democracy by prodding the conscience of the community and thus avoid situations which create what the judge referred to as anarchy.

Kansas City psychologist Audra Geir testified that the vast body of psychological research indicates that most people plan for their future in a superficial way because of a deep abiding fear of nuclear destruction.

Testifying on her own behalf, Darla Bradley noted that "these missiles are cared for better than people. They are housed, maintained and protected 24 hours a day while the poor live on our streets, subject to disease and assault".

John Volpe, who several years ago resigned a position at the Rock Island Arsenal for reasons of conscience, noted in his closing statement for the five, "The question of law is the important question here today. Is law to protect the property of missile silos or to preserve human life?"

During the trial, all five were asked questions unrelated to the charges against them. Questions sought to reveal who helped them plan their action, where they stayed, and who

May Day Silo Witness

On May 1, at 6 a.m., Erny Davies, Kathy Jennings and Ladon Sheats scaled the security fences at a nuclear missile silo (I-8) on farmland outside of Clinton, Missouri. Atop the concrete shell of the silo, the three asked for God's forgiveness for the sin that lay beneath their feet.

According to the four support people at the site, they were arrested at 8 a.m. - undetected for two hours. All refused to cooperate with the court and were jailed until a hearing on May 23. Although they did not participate in the legal particulars, they confirmed for the judge that they had been jailed for the past three weeks, and he ordered them released on time served.

Four days later, the morning of May 27, the three were again found praying inside the fence of silo I-8, and once again arrested.

During the week of the Silo Plowshares trial, Davies, Jennings and Sheats were brought before a federal judge across the hall from the Plowshares group. They were convicted of trespass and sentenced to five months and 29 days in jail.



Letters of support can be sent to Erny Davies, Kathy Jennings and Ladon Sheats c/o Duncan and Porter House of Hospitality; P.O. Box 99332; Pittsburgh, PA 15223. Duncan and Porter, Kathy's home community, needs donations of any amount if hospitality there is to continue. Monthly contributions would be helpful. Please send to the address above.

(from the Catholic Agitator and Henry Stoeber, Esq.)

took them to the silos, etc. All five refused to implicate others, insisting that only they could take responsibility for their actions.

At the conclusion of the trial, and following a guilty verdict by the jury on both counts, the judge found Bradley, Gump and Morlan in contempt for refusing to answer these questions, and sentenced them to serve seven days in jail immediately. Volpe and Rippetoe then told the judge that they could not agree to the conditions of a pre-sentencing bond, and were also jailed. Sentencing is expected in four to eight weeks.

The following statement was written by the Silo Plowshares immediately preceding their conviction:

"We thank God for the actions of our community on March 28, 1986. Throughout the five days each of us spoke clearly to the moral necessity of every citizen to assume responsibility for beginning the process of disarmament. At the heart of this moral necessity is the truth that all human life is sacred, each person being made in the image of God.

We believe history shows that when people take personal responsibility to resist evil in acts of conscience they find themselves in conflict with those structures and/or institutions which tend to protect if not perpetrate outright the evils being resisted.

Thus good people, as Thoreau said, are found in jails when the times are bad.

Nuclear weapons have made our times rife with more evil than has hitherto been known in the life of the planet.

People have made these weapons.

People must disarm these weapons.

Join us in thanking God for the disarmament actions of March 28. As you consider our actions ask with us the question which challenges not only the weapons but the laws which protect them and make the death of the planet legal:

"Is disarmament a crime?"

Letters of support can be sent to Darla Bradley, Jean Gump, Larry Morlan, Ken Rippetoe and John Volpe c/o the Silo Plowshares; 5219 Lydia; Kansas City, MO 64110. Support for the Quad Cities Catholic Worker communities (where four of the five live) and requests for more information can be sent to the Davenport Catholic Worker; 806 W. 5th St.; P.O. Box 3813; Davenport, IA 52802. The spring, 1986 edition of their newsletter, the Catholic Radical, contains first person accounts of the action.

A Journey Through the Wilderness

Before dawn on Maundy Thursday, March 27, Vince Eirene scaled a perimeter fence, trekked about a mile towards the Pantex nuclear weapons assembly plant outside Amarillo, Texas, and leaned his black homemade ladder against the first of two 10' high-security fences. As he descended to the sensor-laden rock field between the fences, and touched the earth, the whole area was bathed in bright lights. Vince knelt to pray and was arrested within moments by plant security.

Citing the story of Jesus washing the disciple's feet (John 13:3-5/12-15), Vince wrote:

"The lord of the universe bends over to perform the task of a servant. This is the example He left with us, our mandate. How we apply this model of servanthood to our era is our desert."

"For me this journey into the wilderness at Pantex begins with an admission of complicity. Our world needs God's undeserved mercy. I pray that through this witness I may begin to discover what it is to serve."

Eirene was jailed pending trial June 16, when he was convicted of trespass. On June

25, he was sentenced to one year in prison.



Letters of support can be sent to Vince Eirene; c/o Duncan and Porter House of Hospitality; P.O. Box 99332; Pittsburgh, PA 15233. Also, Duncan and Porter House, Vince's home community, needs donations of any amount if hospitality is to continue. Monthly contributions would be helpful. Please send to the address above.

WRITINGS FROM JAIL

THE INSIDE LINE



from Sandstone ~

Dear friends,

Ammon Hennacy often mentioned war and prison in the same breath, to stress the underlying principle upon which both are based: that violence can be overcome by violence, evil overcome by more evil. To one who sees this principle as fundamentally incompatible with a faith that expresses itself in compassion, forgiveness and love, the prison system is revealed as the moral equivalent of the war machine and resistance to one goes hand-in-hand with resistance to the other (Hennacy, a lifelong war resister, suffered his fatal heart attack on the way to a protest against the execution of two Utah prisoners). Here in prison, jailed for nonviolent resistance to the ultimate violence of war embodied in nuclear weapons, I find myself with a unique opportunity to explore this connection, both in principle and in action.

The point at which principle and action have come together for me in the context of resistance to the prison system is in the slave labor system that supports it. Like the military, the prison system requires huge amounts of human labor to sustain its operations on a day-to-day basis. But unlike the military, which must rely on economic pressure, propaganda, or an explicit draft to maintain its work force, the prison system already has such a force at its disposal: the prisoners themselves. While most people believe that slavery and involuntary servitude were abolished in the U.S. after the Civil War, a close look at the 13th Amendment reveals that it did allow them to continue as legal punishment for crimes. In this way, prisoners are forced to work to support the very system that is slowly crushing them...in effect they are drafted into a war against themselves.

When I first arrived here in Sandstone, I decided as many imprisoned resisters do to try to find a job that somehow did not contribute directly to the oppression and violence of the prison system. This decision was not a simple one, and a number of factors were involved beyond the obvious question of cooperation versus non-cooperation. Refusal to work here in the federal prison system generally results in long stretches of time in solitary confinement, disciplinary transfers from one prison to another, and other punitive measures. While this is no deterrent in and of itself, the isolation and frequent moves present a definite obstacle to whatever community building I might hope to do among my fellow inmates. Moreover, I do feel a spiritual need to do work of some sort, and the possibilities for this are extremely limited in disciplinary lockdown. With all this in mind, I requested and received a job in the kitchen, reasoning that since people must eat wherever they are, feeding my fellow prisoners was a less directly oppressive occupation in prison than, say, working in a construction crew helping to enlarge the prison's capacity.

Having made this choice, I applied myself wholeheartedly to my work, but didn't stop questioning my position. In prison no less than "out in the world", conscience demands that we constantly reflect on and reassess our lives and our relationships with the oppressive institutions around us. As my reflections came to center more and more on the connection between the prison system and the military, I began to ask myself: If I was forcibly conscripted into the military, would I agree to "serve" in some relatively inoffensive capacity, perhaps as an aide in a hospital or in a chaplain's office? More to the point, would the fact that even soldiers must eat justify my taking a job in the mess?

The answer I inevitably arrived at was "no". One of the most difficult tasks that confront us as people of conscience in today's world is to see beyond the division of labor and the isolation of individuals from the consequences of their collective system, to perceive the roles we play as cogs in the machinery of society, and to help others to make these connections for themselves. Ordered by the state to be a cog in the military machine, knowing that the ultimate output of that machine is destruction, suffering and death, I would not respond by asking to be a cog in some peripheral arm of the machine. On the contrary, I would like to take a clear, firm stand against the machine as a whole, and reject any role at all in its workings. Given my perception of the prison system, how can I do any less here?

To decide to refuse to work for the prison is not to ignore the considerations that led me to take a job in the kitchen in the first place. It is simply a reflection of my growing sense of individual responsibility vis-a-vis the overall violence of the institution in which I live, and a corresponding re-ordering of my priorities. It is true that opportunities for community-building and for work are more limited in solitary confinement than in general population...but the same may be said of prison in general as opposed to the world outside of it. Just as this latter consideration didn't prevent me from acting at

Pantex and coming to prison, the former cannot prevent me from non-cooperating with the prison system and going to "the hole", if this is what my conscience dictates. Here, as anywhere else, my aim is not so much to try to "choose" my environment in such a way as to maximize my opportunities to live out my faith, but to follow my conscience as closely as I can and live out my faith as best I can wherever this may lead me.

And so I have become, as it were, a "conscientious objector" in the war against prisoners. Since quitting my job at the beginning of March, I have spent most of my time in lockdown, though as I write this I am enjoying a week-long "furlough" out on the compound, courtesy of my ex-boss and a sympathetic guard (I also had a break last month when the prison's record keeping computer broke down and no one seemed to notice that I was out of the hole and not working for almost a week). At my last disciplinary hearing I was told to expect a transfer to another prison if I persist in my non-cooperation, though the purpose of this isn't too clear (since one hole is pretty much the same as the next). At any rate, it was encouraging to look at my address list and realize that wherever I'm sent in the federal prison system I'll still be close to people I know who are working in one way or another for a more just, peaceful world...a timely reminder of how extensive the network of concern and commitment that links all of us together really is. My thanks to all of you for the support and strength you give me by your fidelity to life.

In peace and hope,

Richard Miller

(Rich Miller is serving a four-year sentence for dismantling the railroad track leading from the Pantex nuclear weapons assembly plant in July, 1985. He phoned his community on July 10, 1986, with word that prison authorities plan to transfer him for his refusal to work. Letters can be sent c/o Kindred Community; 1337 6th Ave.; Des Moines, IA 50314, and will be forwarded.)



THE TRACKS AT PANTEX AFTER RICH MILLER'S ACTION

from Danbury, cont. ~

(continued from page 5)

and for the most part, we choose to obey this order. As each order come down we must look into our hearts for a loving, nonviolent response, whether the order is "Wash the wall" or "Pay Taxes to Caesar".

Meanwhile, back in Danbury Prison, here I am, washing the wall with a sponge, wondering how often my response to a guard's order is due to clear thinking, and how often it is due to the desire to avoid solidarity confinement. With compassion I remember that the guard is more victimized than I by the master/slave model under which he labors, since he has thereby chosen to cut himself off, to a great extent,

from the possibility of community. My "No" might therefore be an act of love for the guard, an invitation to a new way of interacting.

I ponder the wall between the guard and me, a wall symbolized by the handcuffs on this belt. Within my heart I carry my own handcuffs as well, which I struggle to recognize: it is all too easy, for instance, to divide the people of Danbury into two camps, the keepers and the kept, and thus fail to see all the opportunities for the expression of love. In spite of the barriers of handcuffs and prison regulations, love always finds a few chinks, and therein lies our hope.

(Martin Holladay is serving an eight year prison term for damaging a Missouri missile silo in February, 1985. His address is on page 3.)

Test Site, cont.

(continued from page 1)

Clancy chose to walk towards lights they could see not far away, while the other four headed out towards the north boundary of the test site. Klotz, Young, Nelson and Taylor were arrested just inside the adjacent Nellis Air Force Base bombing range just after sunrise on June 26. Mika and Clancy, meanwhile, had made it to the lights, which turned out to be ground zero. At daybreak, waving and shouting, they surprised test site workers about 100 yards from the collection of white trailers that hold the monitoring equipment.

The other four resisters were also brought to ground zero, where all six were then blindfolded, questioned and checked for radiation exposure before being transported to the Nye County Sheriff's office. All were charged with trespass by the state of Nevada, and released on \$510 bond. A plea bargain is expected in the case, with the six likely to have a choice of paying a \$510 fine or serving 21 days in jail.

The "Darwin" resisters ask that they be supported by letters to congressional representatives, urging a yes vote on HB 3442, the Schroeder, Markey and Weaver bill which would cut all nuclear weapons funding. The bill is due for consideration in the House of Representatives sometime after July 14.



The first arrests at the test site were in 1957, on the 12th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. In the current era, five years of daily Lenten vigils organized by a group of Franciscans, the Nevada Desert Experience, have provided a spiritual base and practical experience in the local court for other activists to build on.

On March 21, 1986, six people taking part in the Lenten vigils crossed the line and were arrested for trespass. On Good Friday, one week later, another 34 were arrested, bringing the total number arrested during the 47-day vigil to 46. Sentences have been getting generally harsher, and currently are \$150 fine or six days in jail for a first conviction; second timers get 2½ days in jail plus \$50 fine or two more days in jail. Third timers spend five days in jail plus a \$75 fine or eight days total jail time.

Sue Ann O'Neill, who had crossed the line twice on February 21, the first day of the 1986 Lenten arrests, was denied her request for a jury trial. She was convicted for this, her fourth test site arrest, by Nye County Judge Bill Sullivan, and sentenced to 20 days in jail plus \$100 fine. She served 24 days rather than pay the fine. Frank Carver also served 24 days in jail for a fourth conviction and a contempt of court citation.

Responding to the first U.S. nuclear weapons test of 1986, code-named "Glencoe", eight people were arrested at the test site front gate March 22.

In anticipation of the next test, scheduled for April 8, activists from several different groups converged on Las Vegas, the test site gate, and the back-country desert terrain of the test site itself.

During the last day of March and first days of April, Greenpeace, the Southern California Nuclear Freeze and the First Strike Prevention Project initiated a series of site walk-ons, travelling by night and resting by day to establish a route and stash food and water for future actions. Sunday, April 6, a Greenpeace photographer walked out of the site alone with photos confirming the presence of several people on the test site.

The next day, the Department of Energy (DOE) sent out helicopters to search for the infiltrators, and announced their intention to file federal charges for "invasion of a nuclear weapons test site". Previous arrests had been handled by local courts.

Just before dark on April 7, Mike Roselle, Steve Rohl, Sebia Hawkins, Eric Fersht, David Rapaport and Margaret Stevenson were arrested as helicopters blew off their sagebrush cover. They were taken to jail in Beatty, Nevada, and charged just after midnight with violation of Nevada's trespass law.

Later that morning, they bailed out and word of their arrest drew more attention to the test site. At the front gate, over 200 people gathered and 82 were arrested crossing the cattle guard that is the boundary to the test site. All but a few of those arrested were walkers from the Great Peace March.

Meanwhile, Jim Puckett, Steve Loper, Jeff Barrett-Howard, Daniel Ellsberg, Irish peace activist Maggie Murphy and Peter Lumsdaine drove a jeep cross-country onto the site, approaching it from an Air Force bombing range on the north. The DOE announced that "Mighty Oak" had been cancelled for the day as the six infiltrators were caught and arrested. Steve Loper evaded arrest until about 10:00 a.m., when he was apprehended about three miles from ground zero.

On Wednesday, April 9, three more people entered the back-country before dawn. Again, close to 200 people greeted test site workers that morning at the gate, and two were arrested. In the back-country, Pamela Gerke and Andrea Alieakovich were arrested on state charges while the third person walked off the site undetected. For a second day, the test was postponed.

The next morning, "Mighty Oak" exploded at 6:00 a.m., an hour before the customary call to the DOE about the presence of opponents on the test site, and two hours before the usual test time of about 8:00 a.m. At the front gate, 125 people gathered and five were arrested.

Of the people arrested in the back-country, most paid a \$500 fine. Andrea Alieakovich served 20 days in jail, getting out May 15, and Maggie Murphy and Peter Lumsdaine pled no contest on June 26 and served 20 days in jail.

On April 20, "Mogollon", an unannounced test, took place. The next test, "Jefferson", went off on April 22, the day before its announced schedule. Three people were arrested at the gate that day and one person the following day.

May 20, the day before the next announced test, a contingent from the Rocky Mountain Peace Center in Boulder, Colorado, was arrested.

BLOOD POURED AT REMCO

In Willits, California, on Good Friday, Sunshine Appleby walked into the offices of Remco Hydraulics, a major employer in the rural Mendocino County community. She gave the receptionist a letter for the plant's general manager, and an indictment on charges of violating international law and U.S. laws in the production of hydraulic components for the MX missile system and Trident nuclear submarines. After asking the woman not to take her witness personally, Sunshine poured her own blood from a baby bottle onto a wall plaque honoring Remco's work for Martin-Marietta Corporation on the MX missile system. From the plaque, she trailed the blood across a map of the earth she'd placed on the floor, and then to the door. Dipping her hands in the blood, she then left two handprints on the office wall.

Outside, five supporters unfurled a banner, "Peace in the world, or the world in pieces".

She told police, when they arrived, that they should arrest the plant's general manager for the crimes against humanity, but instead they hauled her away on charges of trespass. Sunshine refused a release on her own recognition, and was jailed for three days before

ed in the back-country and also charged by the state with trespass. Paul Crosson, Michele Keranen, Larry Tasaday, Michael Terry and Jimmy Walker were released later in the day and are awaiting a trial date. On May 21, "Panamint" rattled the Great Plateau.



Ten days later, the American Peace Test demonstration brought nearly 800 people to the test site for a rally in 100° heat. Two days later, June 2, 149 people were arrested crossing the line. Forty-seven were released on citation at the site, and 102 taken to Beatty for processing and release. All were charged with trespass, and some who refused to walk with their arresting officer were also charged with resisting arrest.

Sentencing of those who have so far pled guilty, no contest or been convicted has been similar to that of participants in the Nevada Desert Experience action.

Activists who couldn't make the trip to the test site participated in numerous legal vigils and demonstrations between March 24 and June 2. In New York, ten people were arrested March 24 during a protest at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. Charges were later dismissed.

For more information on U.S. testing and action to halt it, contact the American Peace Test; Box 26725; Las Vegas, NV 89126; (702) 363-7880 or the APT Clearing House; 333 State St.; Salem, OR 97301; (503) 371-8002.

For information on religious resistance this summer in Nevada, contact the Nevada Desert Experience; Box 4487; Las Vegas, NV 89127; (702) 646-4814.

Greenpeace activists in Las Vegas have formed the Nevada Test Site Guide Collective, and will guide any responsible groups with the intent to go to ground zero onto the test site. The American Peace Test has also endorsed the back-country actions, and will assist with logistical and media support work for such actions. For more information, contact Nevada Test Site Guide Collective; c/o Steve Rohl; 2840 Constantine; Las Vegas, NV 89101; (702) 649-0508, or the American Peace Test in Las Vegas.



graphic by Chester Collins

pleading not guilty and being released pending a bench trial on June 5.

At trial, the judge refused to consider a defense of necessity, and would not take the testimony of civil libertarian Ann Ginger, and former Trident designer-turned-resister Robert Aldridge. Appleby was found guilty and sentenced to 15 days suspended, two years probation, a \$255 fine or community service, and ordered to pay restitution of \$172.18. Appleby told the court she could not and would not pay, not "put her conscience on ice for 24 months or 20 seconds". Consequently, she was sentenced to three months in jail, and ordered to still pay the restitution.

Sunshine is out of jail while appealing her conviction.

For more information, contact the Coalition for Peace on Earth; 1155 S. Dora #B; Ukiah, CA 95482.

NO BUSINESS AS USUAL

The No Business As Usual network demonstrated in many cities and towns across the country on April 21, expressing opposition to star wars and related preparations for W.W.III.

In New York City, numerous actions were met with police brutality, resulting in the arrest of at least 24 people for disorderly conduct, and two for resisting arrest.

At Riverside Research Institute, police attempted to prevent a lunch-hour demonstration by charging about 30 protesters, swinging billy clubs until two people holding a banner created for last year's NBAU protest found themselves between the demonstrators and the police, one of whom got caught up in the banner. The two people holding the banner were thrown into a paddy wagon, which then chased the rest of the crowd through the streets, onto the sidewalks, and almost collided with a transit bus. A teacher who was leafletting and did not run away from police was an easy catch for police, as was a young draft registration resister who refused to let go of a bullhorn he had until police beat him.

Police later cornered demonstrators and pedestrians at the Times Square recruiting station, where those already in the paddy wagon were joined first by a pair of broken glasses, followed shortly by a Vietnam veteran who entered head first with his hands cuffed behind his back.

At the High School of the Humanities, police charged a crowd of striking students demonstrating just before school was out, in an attempt to prevent other students from joining the strikers. Several juveniles were beaten and arrested, and the parents of some are planning to file suit against the police.

At Trinity Church, a popular tourist site, a "post-nuclear holocaust Nuclear Family Wedding" was postponed when police arrested the bride beforehand.

The women arrested were held overnight, and the men released later in the same day or that night. While in custody, activists were questioned about their political beliefs and associations. A few of those arrested were arraigned the same day and pled guilty to \$25-\$45 fines, and in May, 16 people had charges dismissed at arraignment on the grounds that their constitutional rights were violated.

Save Easter Island From the Space Shuttle

The third anniversary of Reagan's star wars speech provided an opportunity for San Francisco Bay area activists to draw public attention to the links between star wars, the space shuttle, and the destruction of life, sacred traditions and self-determination for native peoples, in this case the traditional inhabitants of Easter Island.

March 22 began with a rally at the Sunnyvale, California Civic Center, followed by a march through three miles of the highly militarized Silicon Valley. The day culminated in nonviolent direct action at the Blue Cube, the command and control center for all U.S. military satellites. In addition to the Blue Cube, the action drew attention to the huge Lockheed complex nearby, where Trident nuclear missiles are designed, and to the NASA Ames Research Center, where work on the military space shuttle missions is done.

The Easter Island connection concerns U.S. desires to enlarge a runway there for use as an emergency landing strip for future military space shuttles which will be launched on polar orbits from Vandenberg Air Force Base. Chile claims sovereignty over the isolated Pacific Island, where huge stone icons indicate an advanced ancient civilization, traces of which survive in the small native population today, despite over a century of British

FOCUS: STAR WARS



On April 18, three days earlier, about 600 people protested at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where Ronald Reagan was giving a speech about Libya, Angola and star wars. Several dozen NBAU activists staged repeated die-ins, and police responded not with arrests, but by picking up people and throwing them onto the sidewalks and into the crowd of demonstrators. As the demonstration broke up, police followed activists from the site and arrested one anarchist for disorderly conduct as he yelled back at shouting Reagan supporters. Another activist was then arrested for jaywalking when he went into the street to question police about the arrest of the first man. Because of a large group of other activists looking after those arrested, the two were later released with only a summons.

In Sunnyvale, California, NBAU activists disrupted morning traffic leading to the Lockheed Corporation Space Center. About sixty people, mostly youth, diverted from a planned march route by snaking through traffic, leaving a trail of "space shuttle parts"—old tires, electrical parts, dummies, etc.—behind. Police eventually cornered the roving protest

and seized a transit bus for use as a temporary paddy wagon, rounding up and arresting seven juveniles and 14 adults. Charges included obstruction, trespass and that people "did, with one or more other persons, assemble together to do an unlawful act, and do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous and tumultuous manner". Some charges have been dismissed. One person plea-bargained for a five-day sentence in jail, and 12 await trial.

In Cleveland, the day's demonstrations focused on NASA's Lewis Research Center, where critical star wars work is being carried out. As a result of the blockades and leafletting of traffic, six arrests were made. Charges against two juveniles were soon dropped, and the four adults plea-bargained for a \$25 fine each.

In Houston, no one was arrested on NBAU Day itself as a very young group of demonstrators roamed the central business district of "Space City", conducting die-ins and provoking pedestrians and drivers with street theatre and leafletting. Several arrests had occurred in the weeks preceding April 21, however, as young people leafletting public events were harassed by police and some were arrested.

Only one arrest was reported during April 21 actions in Chicago, a juvenile charged with damaging property for allegedly posting an NBAU sticker on a stop sign during the roving demonstrations. On Armed Forces Day in May, however, four people were arrested in Daley Plaza. One person was arrested without warning and charged with disorderly conduct, and three others were charged with mob action when they demanded to know why the first person was arrested. In all the Chicago cases, sentences of three to six months probation have been imposed.

For more information, contact the No Business As Usual National Office; 3309 1/2 Mission St. #127; San Francisco, CA 94110; (415)549-3077 (11-2, M-F).

USS MISSOURI

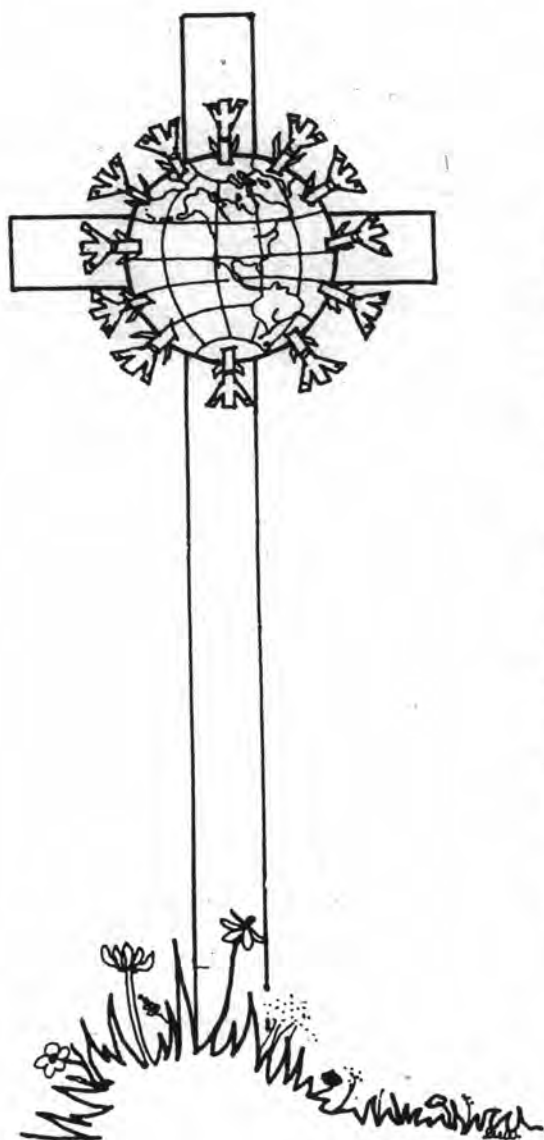
A Pledge of Resistance action in San Francisco on June 28 brought about 3,000 people out to the largest pier in the bay, where the USS Missouri arrived in preparation for 4th of July festivities. The warship was followed into the bay by the largest Peace Navy flotilla yet assembled, as part of the "Disarm the Seas" demonstrations occurring around the globe that weekend.

The demonstration at the pier was called in opposition to the recently passed contra aid bill, but protesters also decried the planned homeporting of the Missouri in San Francisco. From San Francisco, the Missouri would be among the first ships called into service off the coasts of Nicaragua and El Salvador, should the U.S. step up intervention in that region.

One hundred and fifty people were arrested at the demonstration. One women's affinity group unexpectedly brought a fence down as they attempted to scale it. Forty people were jailed for four days before being released on time served. About ten expect to take their case to trial, and the others had charges lowered to an infraction and were offered the choice of a \$200 fine or 16 hours community service.



GOOD FRIDAY & EASTER



Faith & Resistance II

The second in a continuing series of "Faith and Resistance" retreats drew over 200 people to Warrensburg, Missouri, April 3-5. As with the first Faith and Resistance retreat held in Iowa in February, 1985, participants gathered during mid-week so that clergy and laypersons could attend without neglecting their Sunday church responsibilities at home.

Following two days of small and large group discussion stimulated by such notable speakers as Bishop Thomas Gumbleton, Shelley Douglass, John Howard Yoder and Tom Cordaro, the retreat concluded with nonviolent direct action at nearby Whiteman Air Force Base on April 5. Whiteman Air Force Base is the command post for about 150 Minuteman missile silos that blight the fertile Missouri farmland for miles around.

Seventy-eight persons crossed the line at the base and were arrested. All were released the same day. Most were given ban and bar letters. Two, who had previously trespassed at the site, were charged with re-entry. Prosecution of the repeaters is pending.

For more information, contact Faith and Resistance II; c/o Catholics for Justice; 3125 Chesnut; Kansas City, MO 64128.

A 72-page paperback, "Faith and Resistance", incorporating major presentations given at the first Faith and Resistance retreat, along with photos and the reflections of many retreat participants, is available for \$6 from Abbe Creek Press, 1560 Old Highway 30 W.; Mt. Vernon, IA 52314.

Malmstrom Air Force Base

In Great Falls, Montana, about 100 people gathered the morning of March 30, for the 8th Easter Peace Action at Malmstrom Air Force Base, the local Minuteman missile command post. After some singing, bell ringing and prayer, children and adults decorated the white line with colored chalk. Tim Kearney then stepped across the line at Malmstrom's front gate. Rancher John McNamer, a long-time MX foe, followed Tim across the line, carrying his infant daughter Simone. The two men were arrested for trespass.

McNamer pleaded guilty that evening before a federal magistrate, and was sentenced to one month in jail, suspended if he served five days and paid \$125. McNamer refused to pay, but an anonymous donor did, and McNamer was released after five days. Tim Kearney was held in jail until the next day, when he pled not guilty before Federal Judge Paul Hatfield. He was jailed until trial April 11, when Judge Hatfield told him International Law and the Nuremberg Principles did not apply in his court, and found Kearney guilty. He was released pending sentencing May 23, when a \$500 fine and five years probation were imposed.

Father Joe Tobin, arrested at Malmstrom two years earlier, returned to Montana from his new parish in San Francisco in April, and served a ten day sentence. He recently lost an appeal based on the unconstitutionality of the War Powers Act of 1973. Joe expresses gladness that with his sentence served he is now free for other actions.

For more information, contact Save All Living Things; Box 810; Great Falls, MT 59403.

G.E. Space Center

A two-day walk of conscience and nonviolent resistance from the General Electric plant in Philadelphia (MX and Trident II component production) to their Valley Forge Space Division headquarters (nuclear command satellites and star wars work), concluded on Good Friday with a rally of over 200 people. As part of the witness, 42 people walked on to G.E. property and were cited for trespass, and then released.

Brandywine Peace Community, going on eight years of persistent witness and resistance to G.E.'s part in preparations for nuclear war, has produced a 40-page booklet, "Bulbs to Bombs: G.E. and the Permanent War Economy". The booklet is a valuable educational aid to promote the General Electric boycott being coordinated now by INFAC. INFAC is the group who helped us successfully challenge Nestle's immoral and deceptive marketing of infant formula in the Third World. The booklet is \$2.50 + 80¢ shipping from Brandywine Peace Community; P.O. Box 81; Swarthmore, PA 19081.

Livermore

About 500 people turned out for Good Friday services at Livermore nuclear weapons laboratory. Following the services, a group of 11 juveniles led civil disobedients to a blockade of the lab's south gate. A total of 62 people were arrested, including the juveniles, and all but three women who remained in jail for the weekend were released on citation. Although those arrested were given court dates, no charges were ever formally filed.

Attending the demonstration were a number of homeless people from the Oakland area, who have recently been supported by anti-nuclear activists in their nonviolent campaign for adequate shelter. That campaign has included several civil disobedience actions.

For more information, contact the Non-violent Action Project/Livermore Action Group; 3126 Shattuck Ave.; Berkeley, CA 94705; (415) 644-3031.

Honeywell

Twenty people were arrested for trespass following the Good Friday service at the corporate headquarters of Honeywell in Minneapolis. Bob Brannonier, released from jail the day before after serving a two-day sentence for a December 20 action at Honeywell, pled guilty and spent the next 20 days in jail.

Mary Lou Ott also pled guilty in June and was sentenced to ten days in jail, plus 30 days suspended. Rita Foster had charges dismissed, and Pat Powers was sentenced on conviction to one-day community service. Other trials are pending October 20. For more information, see the contact address in separate Honeywell story, page 11.

Riverside

As part of the fourth annual Good Friday stations of the cross peace march, sponsored by Pax Christi, 75 persons were arrested at Riverside Research Institute, the nuclear war think-tank in mid-town Manhattan. This was the largest single arrest action at the site, and included members of several Pax Christi chapters, Emmaus House, the Dwelling Place, Covenant House, the Catholic Worker, and many other churches and organizations.

This year Riverside was the fourteenth, and last, station of the cross. People willing to engage in nonviolent civil disobedience lined up on the north side of 42nd Street, then marched west to 9th Avenue, crossed the street and came back east to 330 W. 42nd, and entered the building. There they met a dozen or so of their brothers and sisters who had already seated themselves on the steps. So many people were risking arrest that together with their supporters the entire lobby of the building was packed.

Those arrested were cited and released.

During the regular Friday vigil and leaf-letting at Riverside on June 20, a door-sized indictment was placed over the entire entrance. The indictment announced that Riverside was "closed by law-abiding citizens" because of its complicity in crimes against humanity in its work on first-strike and star wars weapons systems. Nineteen people were arrested for blocking the entrance, including actor Martin Sheen.

All were released the same day, pending a court appearance on July 18.

For more information, contact Kairos Community; 225 Lafayette St., Suite 207; New York, NY 10012.

Electric Boat/Groton

A "Pilgrimage for Peace" along a 50-mile route from New Haven to Groton, Connecticut, ended on Good Friday when the eight marchers were joined by about 100 others for services outside the gates of the Electric Boat shipyards where Trident submarines are built. Following the service, ten people knelt in front of the gates and refused to leave. They were arrested for "creating a public disturbance". Three of the group refused release on citation and were held in jail until the following Monday. All charges were eventually dismissed.

Vandenberg Air Force Base

Activists in southern California continue to assert First Amendment rights to picket in an area of the Vandenberg Air Force Base that is regularly accessible to the public. On Easter, about 30 people marched along a road which cuts through the base, and 12 people were issued ban and bar letters and released after they crossed the boundary claimed by the Air Force.

Nancy Lynch, arrested last August at the same site, is not expected to face prosecution now, due to the recent acquittal of three others arrested at the same time. Because their acquittal did not clearly establish whether protest at the site is protected by the Constitution, the demonstrations continue with more arrests expected in August.

Heartland Peace Pilgrimage

Coming from Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma and places in between, hundreds of peacemakers converged in Omaha, Nebraska over the Fourth of July weekend for the Heartland Peace Pilgrimage. Women from the twenty-six religious orders sponsoring the events were among at least four small groups that made the pilgrimage on foot. Departing in June, they converged on Omaha from the four compass points, meeting the Great Peace March as it arrived in Omaha for a rally of over 700 people on July 4.

Others participated in the pilgrimage in the form of a Faith and Resistance retreat which began July 3 and continued through Sunday, July 6. Following a walk to Offut Air Force Base that day, 244 people from ten states were arrested as they crossed the line. The target of protest there is the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command (SAC), where decisions are made about the targeting of U.S. nuclear weapons.

It was the largest number ever arrested in a single action at SAC. All but three of those arrested were released the same day with ban and bar letters, including at least 16 who had previously been barred from the base and face possible prosecution for re-entry trespass.

The three who refused to cooperate and were jailed overnight were among many Great Peace Marchers who participated in the action. They were arraigned Monday morning and pled to a sentence of three months in jail, suspended, and one-year probation.

For more information, contact the Heartland Peace Pilgrimage; Sisters of Mercy; 1801 S. 72nd St.; Omaha, NE 68124.

WOMEN CELEBRATE INTERDEPENDENCE DAY

Women from across the country came together the weekend of July 4-6 at the Seneca Peace Encampment in Romulus, New York, to make a Declaration of Interdependence, in solidarity with all people's struggles for autonomy. The weekend celebrations and community outreach also marked the beginning of the fourth year of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice. The Peace Encampment is located alongside the Seneca Army Depot, a major transshipment point for nuclear and conventional weapons to Europe.

After a day of leafletting and street theatre in surrounding communities, about 100 women returned to the gates of the Army Depot the evening of July 5 for a vigil, speak-out

and balloon release. Thirteen women were arrested after crossing under the fence. Twelve were released with ban and bar letters, and Jean Grossholts was charged with re-entry trespass. On Monday, Grossholts pled guilty and was sentenced to one-year probation and \$25 court costs.

After the week of focus planned at Seneca for July 25-August 1 (see future actions, page 15), many women will be heading down to New York City to participate in the "Take Back Liberty Action" at the Statue of Liberty on August 3. Women interested in participating in civil disobedience at the Statue of Liberty should contact the Seneca Women's Encampment; 5440 Rt. 96; Romulus, NY 14542; (607)869-5825.

Cruise Missile Crashes in Canada

On February 28, the day that the sixth cruise missile test over Canada ended with the missile crashing short of its target, three



women from the ACT for Disarmament Coalition entered the Toronto offices of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party. While others demonstrated outside, the three awaited a response to four questions they had for Mulroney concerning cruise testing, the NORAD agreements between the U.S. and Canada coming up for renewal, and the extent to which the government had considered the expressed concerns of high school students over nuclear policies that affect their future.

After enduring "somewhat sickening" superficial cordiality ("Would you like some coffee? Do you have everything you need?") "Except what we came for." "Right. You're welcome to come back tomorrow. Our answering machine will be on to accept any reply."), the three were arrested for trespass when at the end of the day they chose to wait in the office for their reply. Their questions were never answered, the new NORAD agreement was signed, and the women face trial in early August.

On April 22, two ACT members were charged with illegal posting--a bylaws infraction frequently employed to harass Toronto peace activists. Trial is set for August 11.

Contact ACT for Disarmament Coalition; 139 Robert St.; Toronto, Ontario M5S 2K6; CANADA; (416)960-2228, for more information.

URANIUM MINING COMPANY BLOCKADED IN TORONTO

The Rio Algom Mining Company holds a 10% share in Rio Tinto Zinc's Rossing mine in Namibia, which pillages ore from the largest operating open pit uranium mine in the world. Black South Africans are employed as virtual slaves in the toxic mining operation, and uranium from the mine is destined for, among other places, the Maine and Vermont Yankee nuclear power plants.

In Toronto on March 31, 11 people were arrested for trespass at the building where Rio Algom's Canadian offices are located. Eight of those arrested had blockaded the

building, and three others were arrested by police who pulled them back into the building as they attempted to leave, in accord with the order given before the arrests began. During the arrest of the white Canadians, some ignorant office workers expressed anger that Namibians should protest and prevent their going to work.

All 11 were released the same day and face trial September 19. For more information, contact the Center for Nonviolence; 9 Melbourne St.; Toronto, Ontario M6K 1K1; CANADA.

Arrests at Honeywell Mark Shareholder's Annual Meeting

On April 17, the morning of the Honeywell Corporation's annual shareholders meeting in Minneapolis, about 600 people organized by the Honeywell Project gathered to encircle the defense contractor's headquarters there. Voices of protest were raised not only about Honeywell's nuclear weapons and star wars related work, but also about the use of their infamous cluster bombs and other weapons hardware during the raids on Libya, about Honeywell's involvement against the people of Central America and South Africa, and the need for peace conversion without loss of jobs for Honeywell employees.

As in the past, Honeywell erected special fences and gates to contain their offices from the peaceful protest. Most of the 150 people arrested that morning climbed over the fence on a hinged ladder suited for the occasion. About 20 people blocked the doors and another dozen were arrested when they entered the parking ramp used by employees. Fourteen juveniles, some as young as 12, were among those arrested. They were released to their parents.

A handful of people who carried no identification were held for the day before being released, nine of them pleading guilty and receiving a sentence of one day community service. All others were given trial dates spread out through the summer and fall.

Later in the day, the site of the shareholder's meeting was leafletted while inside Honeywell Project members with proxies spoke out about the darker side of the corporation's work and gave an annual report on the activities of the Honeywell Project.

A first trial group of ten people were convicted June 10, and given a choice of 100 hours community service, \$100 fine or 100 hours in jail. Most chose the community service. At a second trial June 17, one person chose a sentence of two days in jail, and three elected to serve 30-35 hours community service. On June 24, six more people were convicted and sentenced to 60 hours community service.

SOME HONEYWELL UPDATES:

Several groups have faced trial for arrests that took place at Honeywell last August 9, November 4 and December 20. A jury and a judge have each handed down an acquittal in separate cases. Some charges have been dismissed, and some people have been convicted and sentenced to community service or 20 days in jail. Two people chose 20 days in jail. A few others have entered guilty pleas and been sentenced to community service or suspended fines, depending on the judge and the circumstances.

For more information, contact the Honeywell Project; 1519 E. Franklin Ave.; Minneapolis, MN 55404; (612)871-3753.

Stop the Testing Campaign in Madison Concludes

Friends of Peace and Justice continued their regular vigils and protests in Madison, Wisconsin, through the month of March. Bart Kinnely, Chuck Schobert, Will Hayes, James Simonds and Gail Byers joined their names to the list of local activists arrested during protests at the Federal Building calling for an end to U.S. nuclear weapons testing. Also in March, small groups of people occupied the local offices of Wisconsin Senators William Proxmire and Robert Kasten, and Representatives Robert Kastenmeier and Les Aspin, demanding that they each do more to halt nuclear testing. Eleven arrests were made at three of the offices; at Aspin's office, the protesters were just hauled out.

At trial, those arrested were convicted and sentenced in most cases to 4-12 hours of community service, which could include leafletting and other work with anti-nuclear and peace organizations.

On June 2, a plant-in at the federal courthouse ended with no arrests and authorities disposing of the new indoor garden after the demonstrators departed.

For more information, contact Nukewatch; 315 W. Gorham; Madison, WI 53703; (608)256-4146.

Lenten Resistance in D.C.

Through the month of March, the Community for Creative Nonviolence (CCNV) in Washington, D.C., continued their Lenten actions of resistance to the inequities of the Reagan budget priorities.

On March 14, Peter Young and John Landry were arrested holding a banner on the White House lawn that noted "\$100 million for the contras, \$0 million for the homeless". The action was in conjunction with the second fast by several CCNV members to gain release of \$5 million promised by the Reagan administration to renovate a shelter for the Capitol's homeless that CCNV operates. Young and Landry were arrested and released, and face trial in late July. On March 16, the 33-day fast ended when the White House once again promised to transfer title of the building to the District of Columbia and release the funds necessary to begin renovation.

On June 1, CCNV members began a third fast, this time taking neither food nor water, because the White House had still not fulfilled its promise of March 16. After four days of considerable public and congressional pressure, \$1 million was released to begin the renovation and the fast ended.

On March 20, a "corn not contras" action asked the question, "What about our Central America?" as Cliff Newman, Kathy Halvorson and Tyrone Permenter took rototillers to the U.S. Capitol lawn to plant a cornfield. The three face trial July 7.

On Good Friday, people participating in the Jonah House sponsored Holy Week demonstrations in Washington, D.C. joined with CCNV in prayer on the White House lawn, on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House and in the Capitol rotunda. About 60 arrests were made at the Capitol, with 20 receiving sentences of six months probation and a \$25 fine, and the other ten awaiting trial or sentencing.

Updating previously reported arrests in the CCNV campaign, blood pourings February 14 at the Capitol and White House earned Sharon Winget probation, and work release sentences for Lin Romano (45 days) and Harold Moss (30 days). Probation and suspended jail sentences were given to people acting at the White House February 28. Rick Langelo was also sentenced to \$25 fine and 100 hours community service outside of CCNV, a sentence he is not cooperating with. Four people arrested at the office of Senator Phil Gramm were given six months probation and time served (one night in jail).

For more information, contact the Community for Creative Nonviolence; 1345 Euclid St. NW; Washington, D.C. 20009; (202)332-4332.



Armed Forces Day in N.Y.C.

For many years, the annual Armed Forces Day Parade in New York City has been disrupted by protests and a regular sit-in along the route sponsored by the War Resisters League. In 1985, the protests and declining attendance at the parade in Manhattan resulted in the parade being moved to Brooklyn. In 1986, the May 17 celebrations didn't even include a parade, and focused instead on a celebration at the restored aircraft carrier-cum-"Sea, Air, Space Museum", the *USS Intrepid*, permanently docked on the Hudson River.

While about 150 activists demonstrated outside the ship, six made their way on board and left bloodied handprints all over the guns, planes and audio-visual displays. After being dragged from the ship, they were released with minor summons.

Draper As Auschwitz

On June 6, 1986, Mary Jane Rosati and Deirdre Doran were found guilty of trespass at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge, which does research on guidance systems for first-strike nuclear weapons. In a bench trial marked by an atmosphere of respectful attention from both judge and prosecutor, Mary Jane and Deirdre were allowed to testify as to the message they sought to bring to Draper workers on April 22, 1986, summed up in the banner they unfurled from the parking garage--"Trident II = American Auschwitz".

The security guard from Draper testified that Mary Jane and Deirdre had refused to leave the courtyard where they were distributing leaflets after their banner was confiscated. He agreed that they had been peaceful and hadn't obstructed workers. The defendants called one eye witness, Gordon Bugbee, who described seeing the two women unfurl their banner and overhearing a passing worker comment, "What was so bad about Auschwitz, anyway?" The judge allowed this remark to stay on the record despite the prosecutor's objection.

Mary Jane and Deirdre, representing themselves, told of their work at Haley House, the Catholic Worker soup kitchen in Boston's South End, which serves meals to homeless men and elderly women and men. Deirdre testified that her work also involves doing peace work and that she participates in a group called "Ailanthus: a nonviolent witness for peace", which has been vigiling at Draper for over seven years. She described how, after reading about the \$21 million contract given Draper by the Defense Department for the Trident II, she and Mary Jane decided to bring the information about its first-strike capability and destabilizing nature to the workers. Moved by the film *Shoah*, which documents some of the experiences of survivors and participants of the Nazi concentration camps, she stated that the connections between the cooperation or lack of protest at the time of the Holocaust, and similar complicity in the construction of nuclear weapons compelled them to take action. The judge and prosecutor both asked for and read copies of the leaflet Mary Jane and Deirdre distributed, elaborating on this theme.

Mary Jane testified about her 16 years working as a registered nurse and her increasing awareness of the drain of resources from human services towards weapons construction. She described how they had unfurled the banner and read from a Christian prayerbook, from which she quoted, "Christ's peace must reign in your hearts, since as members of the one body you have been called to that peace...In wisdom made perfect, instruct and admonish



one another." (Colossians 3:15-17) Mary Jane stated that they had offered leaflets to Draper employees leaving work, and remarked on the accessibility and personal contact made possible in this location, as opposed to the sidewalk and driveway out front.

The judge found Mary Jane and Deirdre guilty, but both he and the prosecutor commented on the "laudable" motives of these "committed" individuals. The defendants refused the community service offered to them, stating that they considered this action a form of community service and that their work consisted in large part of such service. The judge then imposed fines, which Mary Jane and Deirdre said they would not pay. A hearing is scheduled for July 18, and the two women hope to communicate with the judge regarding some creative alternatives to payment of the fines.

For more information, contact Ailanthus; 23 Dartmouth St.; Boston, MA 02116; (617)262-2940.

(Thanks to Mary Jane and Deirdre for this story.)

AIR FORCE CHALLENGES FIRST AMENDMENT

In Michigan, the First Amendment is being challenged again, this time outside the gates of Wurtsmith Air Force Base, near Oscoda. For two years, on the second Sunday of each month, activists have publicly vigiled and leafletted from the sidewalk along the road just outside the base gate. In 1985, the base commander decided that he would no longer permit such leafletting, even though the vigilers have no intention of entering the base, nor do they interfere with traffic going in or out.

To challenge this decision, the Peacemakers of the Tri-Counties have for several months held their vigil and prayer service across the road from the contested site, and then those willing to risk arrest have crossed the street and begun leafletting.

In a letter to the base commander February 16, before the present nonviolent confrontations began, the peacemakers wrote, "If you would allow us to work with you, we would present only two persons who would cross the street during the vigil, announce themselves to military personnel and who would leaflet only during the vigil from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. on the second Sunday of each month or at other pre-arranged times". No response has been received.

On March 9, Sisters Ardeth Platte and Carol Gilbert, O.P., and Joan McCoy were arrested for trespass and released. A month later, on April 13, Sr. Platte, Barbara Jackson and Br. David Siegworth, O.F.M. were arrested and released.

The second Sunday in May being Mother's Day, the group drew on the theme of the original Mother's Peace Day, proclaimed by femi-

nist Julia Ward Howe in 1870. (Four years after Howe's death in 1910, the word "peace" was dropped and the day became known nationally as simply Mother's Day.) In preparation for the day, base security for the first time drew a line where they considered their jurisdiction to begin. Not crossing the line, however, would leave leafletters too near other traffic to safely leaflet. Arrested for crossing the line on May 11 were Sisters Platte and Gilbert, Joan McCoy, Theresa Burkey, Judy Sarmiento, Marietta Jaeger and Sister Elizabeth Walters, I.H.M. All were then released.

On June 8, McCoy and Sisters Platte and Gilbert were again arrested, along with Matt Goodheart. This time, Oscoda city police told them that where they stood to leaflet was not on Wurtsmith property, but when they began leafletting, military police again made arrests, issued citations and released the four.

On July 13, Helen Casey was arrested leafletting at the entrance of the base, after crossing the white line to speak with the base commander regarding protests planned for August 6. She was charged with re-entry and released.

In the first trial stemming from the actions, Barbara Jackson and Sr. Elizabeth Walters pled "guilty of the gospel" and were convicted by the judge. They await sentencing.

A second trial for McCoy, Platte and Gilbert is set for August 11. The three face a total of ten charges.

For more information, contact Peacemakers of the Tri-Counties; c/o 126 N. Weadock; Saginaw, MI 48607; (517)754-0015.

MX PLOWSHARES SERVE LIGHT SENTENCE

After postponing their April 28 sentencing date to May 1, Golden, Colorado District Court Judge Henry Nieto surprised everyone with a sentence of sixty days in jail for Sr. Marie Nord, Mary Sprunger-Froese and Al Zook. Calling themselves the Martin-Marietta MX Plowshares, the three religious activists had entered Martin-Marietta's sprawling facilities south of Golden on September 27, intent on disarming MX missile components tested at the site. Unable to gain complete access, the three poured blood on large windows overlooking the MX workroom and unfurled a peace banner.

The judge refused the prosecutor's request that the three pay restitution, and although he spoke strongly about the unlawfulness of destroying property and stated he felt their energies could more productively be used to change structures, he did commend them for their singlemindedness in pursuit of peace.

As the three were led away to jail, a packed courtroom applauded and serenaded them with the song "Peace is Flowing Like a River".

With credit for over one month served in jail following the action, the three were released in late May.

The day after sentencing, May 2, six more people entered the Martin-Marietta plant, where they hung pillowcase banners proclaiming their own messages of peace. Bob Brown, Patrick Buckley, Sr. Mary Ann Cunningham, S.L., Julie Duffy, Sr. Cecily Jones, S.L. and Shirley White-side were arrested for trespass and disturbance "with intent to annoy", and released pending trial in October.

For more information, contact Peace House; 431 S. Weber; Colorado Springs, CO 80903; (303)473-4160.

Public Leafletting Criminalized; Albertini Jailed

In Hawaii, Jim Albertini was sentenced April 5 to three months in jail, following the U.S. Supreme Court reversal of his successful appeal in the Ninth Circuit of a conviction of trespass at Hickam Air Force Base in 1981.

The denial of this appeal, which argued for first amendment rights to leaflet on military bases in places and at times open to the general public, paved the way for the government to further prosecute Albertini on similar charges of trespass at Pearl Harbor Naval Base during the three "open houses" there in 1984 (see NR #37, p. 1).

At the time of the 1984 arrests, Albertini believed that he was acting in a constitutionally protected manner, especially in light of the appeals court ruling in his favor. But after the government successfully appealed to the Supreme Court, steps were taken to begin prosecuting Albertini on the 1984 Pearl Harbor charges as well.

From his jail cell, Albertini asked for the opportunity to enter a plea of no contest to the 1984 charges. He did not want to be part of an unconstitutional charade in which his prosecution was delayed while the government sought a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court on his 1981 conviction. A hearing date of June 13 was set.

"By entering a plea of no contest," he planned to tell the judge, "I admit no guilt or complicity in a criminal act. On the contrary, my intent in leafletting was a very modest expression of First Amendment rights to protest the destruction of humanity."

Once in court, however, the judge refused to enter the courtroom, and sent a note out saying the hearing was called off. To the bewilderment of Albertini and his friends in court, he was chained again and taken back to prison.

From his statement pleading no contest:

"I enter a plea of 'no contest' because to do otherwise would give the impression of a fair trial when the right of free speech has been decided against me by the U.S. Supreme Court. The government is dealing with a stacked deck: A two-year delayed trial to await reversal of the Ninth Circuit Court decision; the use of a 'made-for-the-occasion' Navy bar letter to circumvent the First Amendment; denial of all defense pre-trial motions in a highly one-sided court opinion based more on fiction than fact; and finally, high-handed Navy police-state tactics such as confiscating leaflets from people attending the open house, threatening leafletters on a public sidewalk with arrest, and after arrest, releasing me miles from the Pearl Harbor main gate by dragging me out of the police car onto the ground.

"This case is another moral defeat for the spirit and letter of the law. When our society arrests people for quietly handing out leaflets on a sidewalk outside the main gate of a military base during an open house, it exposes that 'military defense' is not really interested in protecting the freedom and rights of all.

"Frederick Douglass, a black abolitionist, spoke to the heart of the matter when he said, 'Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are people who want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the roar of its many waters'.



"Today the law and the courts are being used by the military to silence dissent and legitimize the nuclear race to oblivion. In the 1930's and 40's, the law and courts in Germany were used to silence dissent and legitimize mass murder. Hitler did not act alone. The levels of complicity ran deep. Are things really any different in the U.S.A. of the 1980's? The research, development, testing, production, stockpiling, deployment and, yes indeed, even the intended use of nuclear weapons is all legal, while peaceful dissent is increasingly declared illegal.

"These actions and this plea of 'no contest' reaffirm my responsibility to continue to struggle for the Kingdom of God, a Kingdom of social justice and peace here on earth. Thus my commitment to nonviolence as a way of life to achieve that goal remains firm and full of hope. This is my faith and the ground upon which I stand."

Just prior to his release from jail on July 14, Albertini was taken into federal court to be tried on the charges he tried to plead no contest to. As in a previous trial, a visiting judge from the U.S. mainland presided.

Minutes before trial began, the judge granted a government motion to prohibit any testimony about the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision, nuclear weapons, etc. Albertini was convicted July 10 by the jury, and will be sentenced on July 21, just before the visiting judge returns to the mainland.

Letters of support can be sent to Jim Albertini at his home, Malu 'Aina, P.O. Box AB, Kurtistown, HI 96760.

Women Weave Around G.W.E.N. Tower

At 4:00 a.m., Saturday, July 12, a group of women approached the Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) site in Mequon, Wisconsin. GWEN is a communications system designed for surviving the first strike and waging a protracted nuclear war. A series of 240 tower sites, each consisting of both above-ground antennas and buried copper screen antennas, are intended to transmit messages between command posts and land-based nuclear forces. The Air Force plans to have 56 sites completed by the end of this year, and 127 towers finished by the end of 1989.

In the early morning fog, the women scaled the outer fence and set up four tents as part of their peace camp. In high spirits, they transformed the fence by weaving webs with yarn and ribbon and hanging banners. The fog re-

White House Vigil Continues Despite Free Speech Ban

On April 4, 1986, the National Park Service began enforcement of a new regulation against the historic anti-nuclear vigils across the street from the White House in Peace (Lafayette) Park. Although the Park Service destroyed the large, effective signs which had become a landmark for millions of visitors to the nation's capitol and a constant irritant to the inhabitants of the White House, the handful of seasoned vigilers remain undaunted beside their regulation 4' by 4' signs. A wary truce with the Park Service has been established, and vigilers remain provided they do not stray more than the regulation three feet from their regulation two signs per person.

Full-time vigilers William and Ellen Thomas and Conception Picciotto were joined on Easter Sunday, March 30, by anti-nuclear physicist Dr. Charles Hyder. Hyder, 56-years-old and the father of five, conducted research in the 1970's that helped convince the government of the folly of storing radioactive waste in underground salt formations in New Mexico and elsewhere. In addition to Hyder's full-time presence, other part-time vigilers continue to join the group, and since the Chernobyl catastrophe they have added to their peace message a call to shut down all nuclear reactors.

William Thomas' suit against the federal government, challenging the constitutionality of several Park Service regulations specifically aimed at limiting free speech in front of the White House, continues in the pre-trial stage. In May, Federal Judge Louis Oberdorfer stayed execution of Thomas' six-month prison sentence for a December, 1983 arrest, one of 25 he has endured over five years of vigiling.

For more information and to express support, contact the White House Anti-nuclear Vigil; Box 27217; Washington, D.C. 20038; (202)462-3542.

APPEALS DENIED

Two Activists Jailed

Activists from Missouri and Toronto were recently sent to prison when their convictions were upheld on appeal.

On March 20, Sam Deiner was told to report to jail within a few hours, to serve a 100 day sentence for trespassing during a November 10, 1983 sit-in at the headquarters of General Dynamics in St. Louis. The order had not been expected for several more days, and disrupted plans for a support rally and press conference set for March 24.

Sam wrote from jail, "I feel if I hadn't sat in at GD, or defended myself, etc., that I would be imprisoning myself. That would be much worse than being imprisoned by the state. Paradoxically, I have gained a powerful sense of my own freedom..."

Sam was released on June 27.

Also in March, in Toronto, Ken Deyarmand began serving a six-month sentence. He'd lost an appeal of a conviction on assault. During Margaret Thatcher's visit to Canada in September, 1983, a protest of her support for American military policies was disrupted when two police officers pushed Deyarmand to the ground, landed on top of him and then charged him with assault. Toronto activists recall the incident as one of the most brutal instances of police provocation they'd seen. Ken was released on June 20, after serving four months.

mained, as the women continued their work through the morning.

When police finally arrived at 9:45 a.m., they advised the protesters that they were trespassing, and gave them ten minutes to leave. Supporters climbed back over the fence at that time. Fourteen women, many of them first-time civil disobedients, remained. Police, who could not unlock the gate, were forced to cut the fence in order to arrest the women. Those arrested were booked on state trespassing charges and released later that day.

For more information, contact Nukewatch; 315 W. Gorham; Madison, WI 53703; (608)256-4146. For more information about GWEN sites near you, contact the GWEN Project; P.O. Box 135; Amherst, MA 01004; (413)253-2939.

PELTIER STILL AWAITING APPEAL DECISION



graphic by Whitefeather
(Larry Cloud-Morgan)

It has been nine months since the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments on behalf of American Indian Movement activist Leonard Peltier's bid for a new trial. The court has never taken this long to rule on such an appeal, and Peltier and his attorneys are reported hopeful that the lengthy consideration given to the case indicates that a new trial will be ordered.

Still, supporters are urged to continue writing to the three judge panel, letting them know that the numerous questions raised during the hearings last October warrant a new trial being granted so that a full examination of the facts in question can take place.

Readers unfamiliar with the case of Leonard Peltier are encouraged to contact the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee; Box 6455; Kansas City, KS 66106; (816)531-5774. The June, 1986 edition of their support newsletter, Crazy Horse Spirit, contains a brief, factual, up-to-date synopsis of the case of Peltier.

Letters supporting his bid for a new trial should be sent to the Honorable Judges Donald Ross, Gerald Heaney and John Gibson; Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals; 1114 Market St.; St. Louis, MO 63101.

Leonard's current prison address is listed on page 3.

Update Files

WILLIAMS INTERNATIONAL: Mary Girard was released on April 23 after spending 92 days in jail on civil contempt charges. The week before Girard had had a \$105 fine (for cutting through a gate during the January 17 action) changed to 50 hours of community service. Williams' attorney cited the community service sentence in asking that Girard be released, believing that because of the sentence, Girard was not an immediate threat to the cruise missile engine manufacturer. Girard had consistently refused to promise not to protest at Williams as a condition of release. Jean Ann Campana, Girard's partner in the action, was convicted of malicious destruction on April 17 and sentenced to one year probation, \$50 fine and probation costs.

The last group of people arrested during a week of resistance at Williams in December, 1983, finally went to trial in March. The Grand Rapids, Michigan group was found guilty of conspiracy and given a sentence of one year probation plus court costs.

Peter Dougherty and Jacquie and Jeff Schoonover-Higgins were summoned to court on charges stemming from an April, 1985 action on the roof of Williams International. Peter and Jacquie have reported to court and face a pre-trial hearing July 1; Jeff chose to continue his resistance by not reporting to the court.

Many Williams resisters are out of jail while appealing the indefinite jail sentences for civil contempt. The Michigan Court of Appeals recently upheld the sentences, and a further appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court is being made. Additionally, a bill is pending in the Michigan legislature to limit civil contempt sentences to 90 days...

PERSHING PLOWSHARES: Tim Leitzke is due to complete his sentence in mid-July. Todd Kaplan was transferred to a half-way house in early May, and will be released mid-July. Sr. Anne Montgomery was transferred to a half-way house in New York City, where she'll complete her sentence also...

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL: Brad McAllen, also known as Brent Fuller, was acquitted March 27 of a felony--attempting to disarm a police officer during the Shut Down the Arsenal demonstration last October 21. He was found guilty of two misdemeanors, resisting arrest and battery, and is awaiting a sentencing date. Kelley Odenar, charged with misdemeanor battery of a police officer, pled guilty to the charge, because she felt in court it would only be her word against the officer's. She was sentenced to one year's supervision...

G.S. PRECISION: Renard Thompson, the last of a group arrested in 1985 at this Vermont nukemaker to face trial, has had his charges dismissed...

DAVIS MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE: The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has overruled Federal Judge Bilby's intent to hear a defense of necessity in the case of Meg Fox and Sally Manshardt, who danced on the roof of the cruise missile crew training center in Tucson last year. A trial date of August 1 has been set.

Brian Flagg, who has refused to pay a fine imposed for his actions at Davis Monthan, was taken into custody in June as he joined homeless Tucsonians at a Salvation Army free meal distribution site downtown. Flagg, an advocate for the homeless who directs operations of the Casa Maria Catholic Worker soup kitchen in Tucson, was later released after a date to appear in court had been set. In court, an agreement was reached to suspend the fine...



SITE 300: Eldred Schneider has served 20 hours community service for a December 13 trespass at the Livermore Lab testing site...

GRIFFISS PLOWSHARES: Elizabeth McAlister and Karl Smith will both "max out" their sentence in mid-July...

USS PROVIDENCE: Joyce Katzberg and Renard Thompson were sentenced April 10 to 21 days in jail, for their protest on August 9, 1985, during a visit of the USS Providence nuclear-capable fast-attack submarine to Newport, Rhode Island. Both were given the option of paying a \$100 fine plus court costs, which they refused. Court costs were reduced to \$1, which the prosecutor paid, and the two served their time...

VANCOUVER FIVE: On March 18, the British Columbia Court of Appeals rejected pleas for a sentence reduction by Ann Hansen and Brent Taylor, while reducing the sentence of Julie Belmas from 20 to 15 years. Belmas previously had renounced guerilla politics and testified against her former friends...

NO BUSINESS AS USUAL: An Ohio appeals court upheld the conviction but struck down a 30-day, \$100 fine sentence for two Cleveland residents arrested during a die-in on April 29, 1985 in downtown Cleveland. Peace poet Daniel Thompson and Michael Egeland will be re-sentenced. The appeals court noted that "the maximum jail sentence exceeded reasonable limits in light of the defendants' motivations". Also noted was the prejudicial and unfair nature of the prosecutor's closing remarks to the jury that if they found the two not guilty, they and other residents of the community could expect nuclear protesters to be lying in their driveways the following morning...

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE: Rev. Bill Cuddy, John Mahoney and Jerry Berrigan were sentenced to six months probation for their Thanksgiving Day, 1985 arrest, and ordered by the court to write essays on such subjects as "legal non-violent demonstrations"...

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE/NEBRASKA: Sara Pahl pled guilty April 10 to two counts of re-entry at Offutt Air Force Base, following the court's denial of her motions for disclosure of evidence regarding strategic nuclear targeting decisions made at the base and the Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) antenna there. GWEN antennas are under construction all across the country and facing opposition in many areas because of their intended role in preserving military communications during a nuclear war. The court had also granted a prosecution motion to prohibit reference to a necessity defense. Pahl was sentenced May 23 to one year in prison, suspended, plus two years probation and 200 hours community service. She was also prohibited to leave Douglas County (where she lives) during her probation without permission from the court. Offutt Air Force Base is located in Sarpy County.

Jean Peterson, 72, and Beth Preheim, 23, celebrated their May birthdays by crossing the line at the base on May 17. Both have been previously barred from Offutt, Peterson at least 20 times, but again, both were only given another ban and bar letter and released...

WEINBERGER'S ARREST: After winning the right to present testimony concerning Cap Weinberger's war crimes, defendants Nancy Weliver, Sherry Studley, Janet Moore and Kathy Mechling were surprised to receive a directed verdict of acquittal before they could present their case. The judge ruled that the prosecution's witnesses had failed to provide evidence the women were guilty of trespass resulting in "willful disruption of a lawful business" when they attempted to arrest international outlaw Weinberger when he visited Sacramento last July...

WINCON: Seven people who cited out rather than serve an immediate sentence following last February's protest at this annual arms bazaar in southern California, have received sentences of 20 hours community service...

If you are in need of more information or a contact address regarding the actions updated on these pages, please write to us and we will provide what we can.

FUTURE ACTIONS

seneca army depot

"Dancing in the Face of Despair", July 25 - August 1, a week of focus at the Seneca Army Depot. Sponsored by the Seneca Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice; 5440 Route 96; Romulus, NY 14541; (607)869-5825. This is a "bring your own actions" event, and workshops are also encouraged. Affinity groups will also be formed to participate in the Liberty Action, a women's action at the Statue of Liberty on August 3.

grand forks a.f.b.

Bemidji, Minnesota Friends for a Nonviolent World will undertake their fourth annual 140 mile walk to the Grand Forks Air Force Base beginning August 23 in Bemidji. Participants are invited to join the walk for any length of time, which will conclude at the base August 30 with a legal presence and civil disobedience. Grand Forks Air Force Base commands 30 cruise-capable B-52's and 150 Minuteman missiles. For more information, contact Bemidji Friends for a Nonviolent World; 1517 America Ave.; Bemidji, MN 56601; (218)759-1481.

mx off the range

Western Solidarity is sponsoring a rally in Cheyenne, Wyoming on August 31, followed by a funeral procession to one of the first MX missile silos nearby. An MX pork barrel roast and nonviolent direct action are also planned for the day. For more information, contact Western Solidarity; 2239 E. Colfax #204; Denver, CO 80206; (303)355-5124. Activists who can get to Reno, Nevada, can join carpools going to the actions from there. Contact Grace Bukowski; c/o Citizens Alert; Box 5391; Reno, NV 89513; (702)827-4200.

honeywell

The Honeywell Project will celebrate the 117th birthday of Mohandas Gandhi with civil disobedience at Honeywell corporate headquarters on October 2. For more information, contact the Honeywell Project; 1519 E. Franklin Ave.; Minneapolis, MN 55404; (612)871-3753.

no business as usual

The No Business As Usual network, continuing their focus on star wars and plans for World War III, will sponsor four regional actions on October 20, 1986. Western states action to Lock Down Lockheed in Sunnyvale, California; East coast at the Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization; Midwest at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland; South at Georgia Tech in Atlanta. For more information, contact NBAU; 3309 1/2 Mission St. #127; San Francisco, CA 94110; (415)550-8506 (leave message).

uss nevada

Civil disobedience will be part of protests planned at the commissioning of the USS Nevada Trident submarine, tentatively scheduled for August, and at the launch of the USS Tennessee, the first Trident to be outfitted with the first-strike D-5 missile. That launch is set for November 15. For more information, contact the Coalition to Stop Trident; Box 411; New Haven, CT 06502; (203)562-7935.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

...September 13-14 in San Francisco, the Mobilization for Survival is sponsoring the National Weapons Facilities Organizers Conference. Join activists from across the nation who are focusing their work on those corporate and military installations which perpetuate the arms race. Help plan strategy, share experiences and build an ongoing national network. For more information, contact Mobilization for Survival; 853 Broadway, Suite 418; New York, NY 10003; (212) 533-0008.

...Too Long Silent--Japanese Americans Speak Out is a collection of first-hand accounts of American citizens of Japanese ancestry detained in concentration camps in the United States during World War II. Roger Axford, himself imprisoned during the war for refusing to take up arms against Japanese and German people, conducted the interviews that form the basis of this book. \$16.95 hardback (tax and shipping included) from Media Publishing and Marketing, Inc.; 2440 "O" St., Ste. 202; Lincoln, NE 68510.

...Activists and researchers from countries facing the North Atlantic, Baltic and Norwegian Seas will come together in New York on August 22-24, for the fourth annual conference of the North Atlantic Network. Registration for North Americans is limited so as not to crowd the conference. Please inquire now if you'd like to attend. NAN is one of the initiators of the Disarm the Seas actions June 27-29. For more information on the conference, contact NAN Conference; 853 Broadway #418; New York, NY 10003; (212)533-0008.

...The second Southern Life Communities gathering is set for October 3-5 at Camp Villa Maria in Savannah, Georgia. Families are encouraged to attend. Contact Helen O'Brien; 9305 Whitefield; Savannah, GA 31406 or Sr. Gail Hegarty; 360 N. Ridgewood Ave.; Daytona Beach, FL 32014.

HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI DAYS



august desert witness II

The Nevada Desert Experience will sponsor their second faith-based vigil and resistance at the Nevada nuclear weapons test site on August 4-6. Civil disobedience is planned for August 6, the day the Soviet's one year unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing is expected to end. For more information, contact Nevada Desert Experience; Box 4487; Las Vegas, NV 89127; (702)646-4814.

hanford

A regional coalition is making plans for Hanford Action Week, August 2-9, 1986. A peace camp, canvassing, leafletting, public symposia, rally, concert, memorial service for Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims and civil disobedience (on August 6) are among the events planned. For more information, contact the Seattle Nonviolent Action Group; c/o 3631 Greenwood Ave. N.; Seattle, WA 98103; (206) 526-0968 or 547-0952.

rockwell/rocketdyne

August 6--Benedictines for Peace/San Fernando Valley Chapter, plans for divine obedience/civil disobedience at the Rockwell/Rocketdyne plant in Canoga Park, California. BFP has sponsored eight months of weekly vigils at the plant. Contact Bryan or Liza Apper; 13371 Pinney St.; Pacoima, CA 91331; (818)899-5498.

pentagon

To help galvanize resistance to nuclear madness and to speak out in a faithful and prophetic affirmation of life, Jonah House will sponsor a series of demonstrations at the Pentagon, White House, Air and Space Museum, etc., beginning on Tuesday, August 5 and continuing through Saturday, August 9. A 6:00 p.m. supper at St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church, (202)232-0900 at 16th & Newton Streets NW in Washington, D.C., will begin the gathering. For more information, contact Jonah House; 1933 Park Av.; Baltimore, MD 21217; (301)669-6265.

cape canaveral/

trident test

Mobilization for Survival, Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice and the Coalition Against the Lockheed D-5 have called for a national demonstration and nonviolent disruption of the first planned test of the Trident D-5 missile, scheduled for January, 1987 in Florida. For more information, contact Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice; Box 2486; Orlando, FL 32802; (305)422-3479.

michigan

faith & resistance

Michigan Faith and Resistance Retreat-- August 3-6, Saginaw, Michigan, concluding with nonviolent direct action and prayer vigil at Wurtsmith Air Force Base. Retreat endorsed by the local Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic bishops. For more information, contact Michigan Faith & Resistance Retreat; 126 N. Weadock; Saginaw, MI 48607; (517)754-0015.

pantex

Nonviolent civil disobedience will be a part of a peace camp and other activities being sponsored by the Red River Peace Network (RRPN) at Pantex, August 8-10. Bicycle pilgrimages from several directions will converge on Pantex, and a Nukewatch Truck Vigil begins August 4. Also, workshops, activities and camping for families. For more information, contact RRPN; Box 1398; Amarillo, TX 79101; (806)381-9287.

vandenberg a.f.b.

Demonstrations being planned to mark Hiroshima and Nagasaki Days at Vandenberg AFB will include billboarding along a public road claimed by the base. Arrests are likely for those choosing to cross the line claimed by the base. For more information, contact Bud Boothe; P.O. Box 464; Los Olivos, CA 93441.

g.e. space center

August 6--walk-on property of G.E. Space Division Headquarters, and presentation of thousands of paper cranes to those who work there. If you can't attend, you are invited to send paper cranes to the organizers, Brandywine Peace Community; P.O. Box 81; Swarthmore, PA 19081; (215)544-1818.

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Attention Friends and Supporters of the Nuclear Resister, Historians, Libraries, Archives, Collectors
Alternative Press, Movement Junkies...

We now have available back issues of the Nuclear Resister and its predecessor, the NNNPSC Newsletter.

Available in sets or individually, this is the most complete chronicle of anti-nuclear civil disobedience in the United States available. Specify the issue #s and/or dates when ordering. Original editions unless noted by *, which indicates a photocopied facsimile.

Order from the Nuclear Resister, P.O. Box 43383, Tucson, AZ 85733.

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Issue #18 and subsequent issues printed in newsprint tabloid format.

Book Review

The visionaries surveyed focus the bulk of their attention on the actions and interactions of nations, major social groups and institutions. Most say nothing at all about the collective contribution that individuals acting in accord with their conscience can have on the larger system. A few, for example Elise and Ken Boulding, Gene Sharp and Patricia and Gerald Mische, acknowledge only in passing that such individual contributions could be leaven in the recipe for future peace.

It is from the ground of personal responsibility and individual acts of conscience that much, probably most, contemporary resistance arises. The resisters themselves are people who, as the Mische's would say, are "world order actors (because they) believe that they can be shapers of history". (p. 46) This is especially important in an era when most citizens seem mired in hopelessness, despair and denial. Because resisters believe in themselves and that their lives can possibly make a difference, their actions should no longer be ignored.

Sommer notes in his concluding chapter that "we will need somehow to harness events and trends already present in the culture in order to gain sufficient momentum for a transformation". The increasing incidence of non-violent resistance--from war tax refusal, to persistent vigiling and civil disobedience, to the physical task of hammering swords into plowshares--are much more significant as events and present trends in our culture than the visionaries in this book recognize. We need not only visionary ideas but also nonviolent direct action to inspire hope and motivate citizens and policy makers in the search for a way out of "the rubble of our shattered illusions and broken dreams". (Sommer, p. viii)

As Helen Woodson reminds us, if 100,000 mothers did it (direct disarmament actions), they would not be sent to jail, and we would disarm the country.

Available from The Talman Company, Inc.; 150 Fifth Avenue Room 514; New York, NY 10011; \$7.95 + \$1.50 UPS/handling.

reviewed by Jack Cohen-Joppa

BEYOND THE BOMB
--Living Without Nuclear Weapons
by Mark Sommer

Billed as "A Field Guide to Alternative Strategies for Building a Stable Peace", this easily read volume is a remarkable survey of academic and independent research in a wide scope of disciplines, among which we find hints of what the world order might be as we progress beyond the bomb.

This is an important book for the ground it covers, surveying alternative defense and security strategies, disarmament proposals as yet unconsidered by the nuclear powers, economic conversion, negotiation, game theory, civilian based defense, etc. But the ground not covered reveals much about the state of appreciation among academics and peace researchers for the potential of nonviolent direct action and civil disobedience as agents of change in the world.

The Nuclear Resister is published about every six weeks to help support jailed and imprisoned anti-nuclear activists. Since 1980, the Nuclear Resister has strived to provide a comprehensive chronicle of anti-nuclear civil disobedience in the United States and Canada. The Nuclear Resister networks this nonviolent resistance movement and is recognized as a clearing-house for information related to contemporary nonviolent resistance to the nuclear threat.

He believes that in any significant movement for social change, many committed individuals are imprisoned. Behind bars, they are physically isolated from their supporters and their own resistance activity is limited. Broader awareness of and support for the imprisoned activist is essential to the success of the movement for a nuclear-free future.

With each issue we provide the most complete listing available of currently imprisoned North American anti-nuclear activists. Readers are encouraged to provide active support by writing letters of support to those behind bars and acting in other ways as conscience demands.

Additionally, the Nuclear Resister seeks to build links between the anti-nuclear movement and the movement for prison abolition by educating anti-nuclear activists about the daily destruction of lives in the prisons of this country.

Our information comes from a variety of sources - local activists, the resisters themselves, and other movement publications. We are deeply indebted to all who send us information. We are supported solely by subscriptions and the generosity of our readers. Please subscribe if you have not already, and encourage others to do so. Additional contributions are always welcome and greatly appreciated.

Published by the National No-Nukes Prison Support Collective
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No. 39 & 40

July 18, 1986

the Nuclear Resister

"A Chronicle of Hope"

ISSN #0883-9875