

war resisters' international
internationale des résistants à la guerre
internationale der kriegsdienstgegner
internacio de militrezistantoj
internacional de refractarios a la guerra



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WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL

WOMEN'S GATHERING ON FEMINISM AND NONVIOLENCE

War Resisters' International is sponsoring this women-only gathering, which will take place between 26 July and 2 August 1987 in Ireland. The venue will be the Glenree Centre for Reconciliation, a farm in the mountains 11 miles from Dublin city. Women who are concerned about feminism and nonviolence are invited to participate: it is not necessary to belong to a WRI group.

AGENDA:

the gathering will aim to:

- * cover both antimilitarism and violence against women, and examine the connections between these;
- * be an opportunity for women from different countries to compare their situations and develop international co-operation;
- * develop feminist strategies for demilitarisation;
- * expand awareness in the international war resistance movement that work against sexism is crucial to work against war. In this context, we hope that the ideas generated at the gathering will enhance the work of WRI.

Women are invited to send suggestions for the agenda before 13 March. Please send them to the WRI women's working group (address below). And consult your friends: contributions (e.g. ideas for the agenda, written material) are welcome also from women who can't come to the gathering themselves.

REGISTRATIONS:

Registrations will be accepted until the end of April. About 100 women are expected to take part - a maximum has been set of 10 women from any one country. If you are interested in attending the gathering, contact the co-ordinator in your country:

Send agenda suggestions, and write for further information to:

WRI WOMEN'S WORKING GROUP, 55 Dawes Street, London SE17 1EL, Britain.
Tel: 01-703 7189.

CHAIRPERSON: David McReynolds. TREASURER: Myrtle Solomon (GIRO ACCOUNT: War Resisters International 585204004)
STAFF: Howard Clark, Veronica Kelly, William Todd.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

■ NATIONAL OFFICE:
339 LAFAYETTE STREET • NEW YORK, NEW YORK • 10012 • (212) 228-0450

■ AFFILIATED WITH:
WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL AND
THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU

■ REGIONAL OFFICES:
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June 4, 1987

Dear Adele,

I am writing you a bit belatedly, a few days after Laurie's departure from the U.S. as my own work gets a bit under control and I can concentrate on the WRI Women's Conference in July. Now it is just over seven weeks away and that leaves very little time for you to get the word out to ECC and other groups, and very little time for me to fundraise to enable at least one and hopefully two other women from the movement inside South Africa to go.

But I feel confident that we can make it happen, and I continue to feel that it is important for the women war resisters at the conference to grasp what is happening inside South Africa, to challenge and strengthen the international network of women war resisters -- and that it could be important for ECC as well.

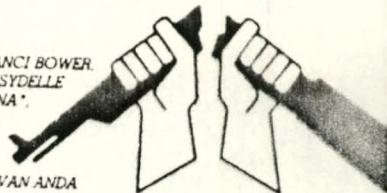
One possible advantage to attending the conference would be a speaking tour for the person who goes. Ireland has a strong and feisty anti-apartheid movement, and CIIR might be able to help arrange a speaking tour after the conference is over. I don't know yet whether WRI women would be interested in, or rather capable of, setting up speaking engagements for her in England as well: right now Veronica (WRI staffperson) seems swamped and overwhelmed with her responsibilities for the conference. But that is worth exploring as well.

You raised the question of whether ECC can spare someone for this conference. In considering that, please take into account the particular nature of this conference: while it is an important beginning for a constantly communicating network of women war resisters, it is not yet truly international in scope and the women there will tend to be energetic and fairly sophisticated organizers -- but not necessarily at a high level in their own organizations. It is not necessary for ECC to send a high-level, high-profile organizer at all; it would be perfectly appropriate to send a student, or grassroots organizer on one of the committees of one of your branches. What is necessary is conviction, both about war resistance and about feminism; energy, and the ability and desire to make connections with people at the conference which will last beyond those 6 days.

I will begin to work on fundraising from U.S. and British sources so please let me know if at any point the ECC decides not to go ahead with trying to send someone to the conference. Meanwhile, to facilitate my efforts, what I need from you is a statement about ECC's objectives in having someone attend the conference --

■ NATIONAL COMMITTEE: NANCY ALACH, NORMA BECKER, KAREN BEETLE, MAVIS BELISLE, TONY BELL, RICK BICKHART, RILEY BOSTROM, NANCY BOWER, OLIVE BOWERS, ANNE L. BRANCH, LINNEA CAPPS, JACK CAROLI, SYBIL CLAIBORNE, JON COHEN, SUSAN DAVIDOFF, RUTH DEAR, SAM DIENER, SYDELLE FREED, LARRY GARA, DONNA GOULD, RUSSELL HERMAN, CAROL JAHNKOW, CECILIA KIRKMAN, JOEL KOVEL, STEVE LEEDS, JUDITH MALINA, KAREN MALPEDE, MATT MEYER, ESTHER PANK, SUSAN PINES, MURRAY ROSENBLITH, VICKI ROVERE, CHARLES SCHEINER, VICTOR D. SCHUMACHER, REVA SEYBOLT, CRAIG SIMPSON, VERA WILLIAMS, DORIE WILSNACK, AND ONE MEMBER FROM EACH WRL LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

■ STAFF: KARL BISSINGER, IRIS MARIE BLOOM, DAVID CHROTEAU, RALPH DIGIA, JUDY KOWALOK, DAVID MCREYNOLDS, IGAL ROODENKO, ACKIE VAN ANDA



I can then enclose that statement in any proposals and letters I send to possible funders.

Possible funders at this point include: Humanitas (U.S.); the Quaker Peace and Service Group in London; and the New York Friends. There are more distant possibilities but these are the most likely.

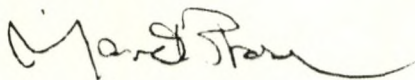
As we mentioned on the phone, it would be very important to enable a woman of color to attend the conference. My hope is that ECC, Black Sash and other organizations could find someone from the democratic resistance with the time, energy, conviction and desire to go. The WRI conference organizers encourage individuals with pacifist convictions; however, any woman with an interest in nonviolence and who understands the value of dialogue with the nonviolence movement should be encouraged to go and will be made very welcome. Again, it would be helpful for me to have a statement from anyone intending to go, about her objectives in attending the conference, to help with fundraising -- but I understand this may not be possible due to time.

Adele, I realize that this is asking a lot of an already incredibly hardworking organizer. (I also must do this work in my "personal time", whatever that is, since it is not a WRL project). But to get in on the ground floor of this organizing effort which we expect to increase in strength and international scope over the next few years and beyond -- should be well worth the effort.

An added note -- I spoke to Laurie since I first began this letter, and he said that both CIIR and WRI would be keen to organize a speaking tour in Ireland for a woman from ECC who attends the conference, and that she would be "kept busy" in London as well. So that's more good news.

In signing off I'd like to thank you for all your work -- not just you but the organization -- and particularly for enabling Laurie to come on this tour, which has been invaluable for us. The tour met its initial political objectives and went beyond that to include challenging observations by Laurie about our organizing, which left us with a lot to think about. But right now we are thinking about hoping he gets back in safely; looking forward to working with you and determined to give you all the support we can.

In solidarity,



Marie Bloom
wrl national staff



BELAU: VICTORY IN COURT

Judge Robert Hefner ruled in Belau on April 23 that the Constitutional Amendment referendum from August last year was invalid. Thus the referendum approving a Compact of Free Association between Belau and the United States failed to be approved since it did not receive the necessary 75% voter approval. Belau's nuclear-free Constitution therefore remains in full legal effect.

The legal case was refiled March 31 by 22 women plaintiffs whose earlier case on the same issue had been withdrawn last September following the murder of Bedor Bins, father of attorney Roman Bedor and plaintiff Bernie Keldermans, and several firebombings and threats against plaintiffs' homes and families.

Judge Hefner heard arguments on April 21. He ruled in his 32-page opinion, that there was no legal "inconsistency" between the Constitution and the Compact and thus the amendment was invalid. It would have reduced the required percentage of voters to 50%. Amending the law has to go through normal ratification, including a referendum during a Presidential election, as will occur this November.

The court did not rule on issues of voter harassment and intimidation, on the illegal use of government funds to campaign the Compact, or the argument that the nuclear-free provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed except by the 75% voter approval process.

The Government of Palau has appealed the ruling. Their appeal, which is expected to fail, will be heard by a Belauan three-judge panel in late June or July. A combined Constitutional Amendment and Compact ratification plebiscite could be held simultaneously with the November election.

An earlier Compact referendum could be called if President Salli thinks he can get 75% - this may be possible if he carries out his threatened Government employee dismissal in July or if violence and tension continues. However, for the first time in several years, President Salli has publicly acknowledged that Belau's courts have a valid part to play in this process.

The level of overt violence has subsided somewhat, but fear and tensions lurk just beneath the surface. The plaintiffs refrained from celebrating after their court victory in order not to provoke violent reaction. Although there has been one trial and conviction for last September's shooting into the home of House Speaker Santos Olikong, no charges have been brought for the murder of Bedor Bins or the numerous other shootings.

Pressure mounts on Greek Government

Thanassis Makris: five years for CO

In a shock ruling, Thanassis Makris was sentenced to five years in prison on May 26 - even though the Greek Government says it will soon introduce legislation to recognise CO.

Thanassis was tried before a military court and it seems that the military wish to show what they think of the proposed recognition of CO. The prosecutor - a colonel - called for a sentence of seven years.

■ 12 April - Greek Easter - Thanassis Makris, visiting his parents in Kavalla, is arrested and begins a hunger strike.

■ 26 April - Michalis Maragakis, on hunger strike since 22 February, is reported to be dangerously weak and is taken into military hospital. His pulse rate has fallen dramatically and he has lost 30 kg in weight.

■ 30 April - The son of Prime Minister Papandreu, himself a member of parliament, visits Michalis in hospital.

■ 1 May - Greek government promises to introduce new legislation recognising CO. Michalis and Thanassis end hunger strike. The Government announces that Michalis is to be released.

■ 10 May - As provisions of the promised law are still not public, Thanassis resumes hunger strike in Kavalla Military Prison.

■ 26 May - Thanassis sentenced to five years, a longer sentence than that imposed on any of the 300 or so COs now in prison. Michalis still in prison, regaining strength but likely to resume hunger strike in support of Thanassis.

The Ministry of Defence, it seems, is willing to release Michalis and Thanassis on health grounds, but not on political grounds.

NEW LAW IN JUNE?

The Greek CO Committee expects the new law to be passed by the end of June. In July Greece will take over the chair in the EEC and socialist Members of European Parliament have widely protested against Greece's maltreatment of COs. Greece is the only member of the EEC which does not recognise CO. The Greek

attitude. Now the heads of these two states are however sitting on a treaty of friendship.

WRI has heard that the Greek military is putting severe pressure on the government, demanding that alternative service should only be allowed after two month's conscription and it should be twice the length of military service which now is 28 months.

Conditions in the Greek army are very bad - many suicides are committed yearly within it and it is common for young men to get killed in "accidents". During Michalis' hunger strike the Greek press started taking a more positive attitude towards COs and this has also changed public opinion.

ECOLOGISTS AND ANARCHISTS IN OPPOSITION

The Greek CO Committee, consisting of 19 COs, will not accept an alternative which would be more than one and a half times as long as military service. At the moment the Committee knows of two total resisters in the country.

Babis Bikos (28) from Thessaloniki, Greece's third political CO and first total resister, refused call-up to the (military) Engineers' Education Centre in Nafplio on 7 March. He declared to the Athens newspaper 'Elefcerotipia': "I won't report for service, nor will I write a letter giving my reasons for refusing military service..." He is not asking for CO status as: "I do not intend to ask for confirmation of what is my natural right".

Babis is supported by the libertarian group "Anarchist proposal". This was the first Greek group to declare itself against conscription in a solidarity manifesto when Michalis Maragakis first took a public stand as a CO. Babis says: "I do not accept this society which doesn't integrate everybody equally and marginalises everyone who has personality of their own. It is an exploitative society."

Thanassis Makris (22) is a student from Athens and an activist in the ecological



MICHALIS' APPEAL

As Michalis Maragakis is the first political CO in Greece and has even endangered his life for this cause, his personal input in the campaign for alternative service has been enormous. To give an idea about him and his demands, WRI Newsletter publishes here extracts of a letter which he wrote in April to his friends.

"Dear friends,

"My only "mistake" is that I believed in establishing real peace by way of personal participation and that I love everybody irrespective of racial and national origin and I want to contribute to the people's needs in my country without contradicting my conscience.

"My only persistent claim is my release and recognition of my imprisonment as part of my service and that I be allowed to do the rest of it in civilian service outside the military.

"Indeed in agreement with the town Mayor of Mytilini in the island of Lesbos in the Aegean Sea by the Turkish shore, I have offered to serve within the various municipal sectors to benefit the social welfare of the isolated and deprived population of the island. Our radical propositions and our acts are those that will bring a just solution to our case. This is what I wish.

"Dear friends at this difficult moment I want you to help me by letting the people, the pacifist groups or organisations know about my struggle. It will be quite helpful if protest campaigns or happenings take place in Greek embassies in European countries and if people write articles and protest letters to the press.

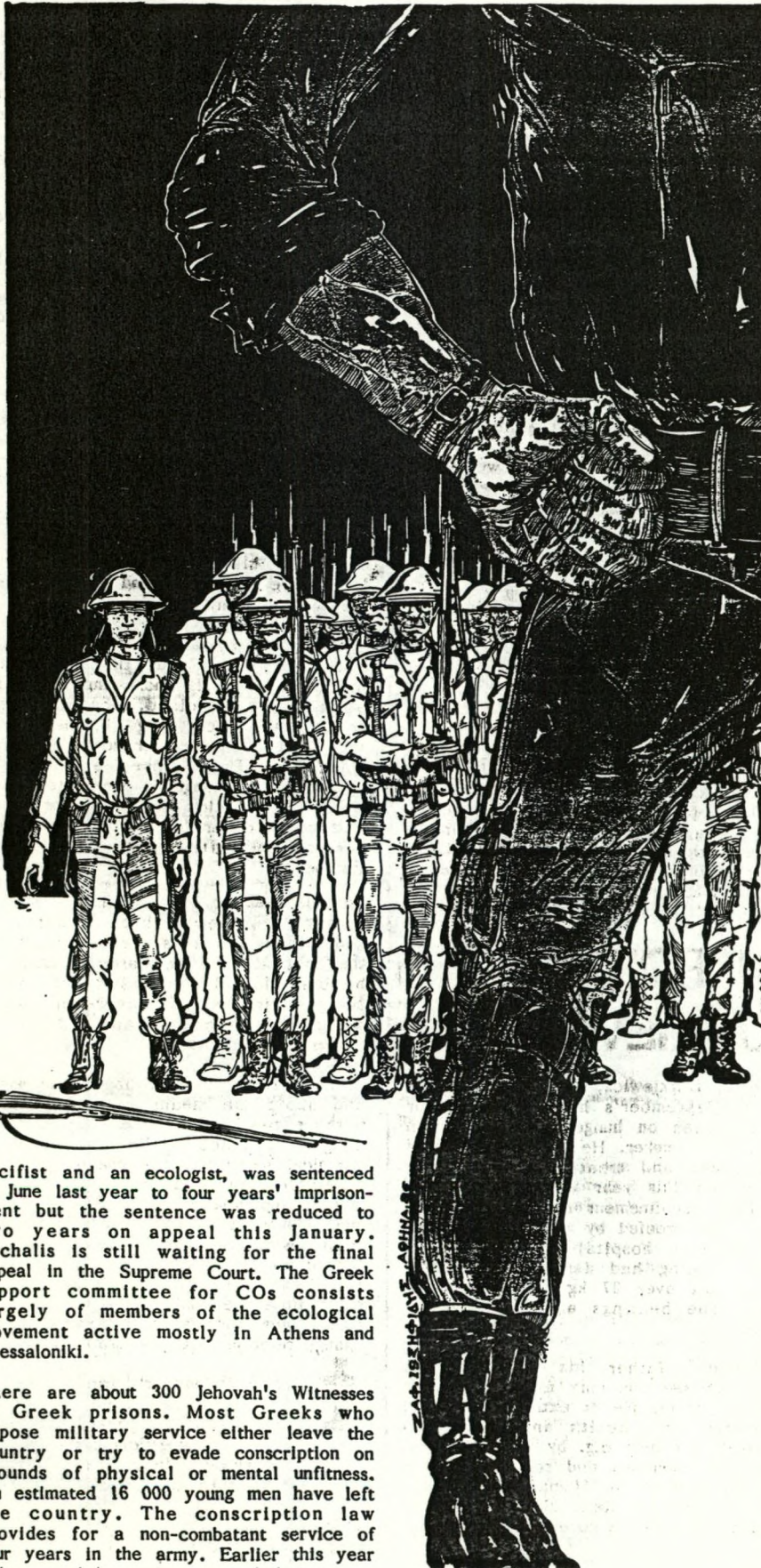
"It is true that there is a lot of people in Greece who love this great cause. Unfortunately however the historical experience of the Turkish occupation in the past combined with the recent provocations against Greece and the unacceptable barbaric occupation of a part of the Cypriot country have created a climate, a view that hinders an anti-war, anti-militaristic perspective to develop. This perspective is heavily fostered by the military, political and religious circles for their own benefit. National "pride" and readiness to wage wars are regarded as factors of security."

Michalis Maragakis
Avlona Military Prison
STG 902 D Attiki 19011

Thanassis Makris
Kavalla Military Prison
65110 Kavalla

Info from EKO
Issavron 10, Dafnomilli
Athens 11471
Tel +30 1 364 1268

Protests to



pacifist and an ecologist, was sentenced in June last year to four years' imprisonment but the sentence was reduced to two years on appeal this January. Michalis is still waiting for the final appeal in the Supreme Court. The Greek support committee for COs consists largely of members of the ecological movement active mostly in Athens and Thessaloniki.

There are about 300 Jehovah's Witnesses in Greek prisons. Most Greeks who oppose military service either leave the country or try to evade conscription on grounds of physical or mental unfitness. An estimated 16 000 young men have left the country. The conscription law provides for a non-combatant service of four years in the army. Earlier this year



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WRI NEWSLETTER

INSIDE: PRISONERS FOR PEACE
POLAND · PLOWSHARES



**The Land of Santa Claus
Proudly Presents
the 1988 WRI Triennial**

See p.4



Arrests at Pine Gap

Canberra WRL member Margaret Clark was one of 293 people arrested at Pine Gap during a week of action from October 13-19. Pine Gap is a major US base situated 19kms from Alice Springs in the desert centre of Australia. The week of action marked the expiry of a 10-year-agreement between the US and Australian governments - either party now has the opportunity to end the agreement with one year's notice.

Pine Gap was set up in 1966-67 and is run by the CIA. It functions as a ground station for satellites and is regarded as the most important US satellite ground station outside the US itself.

Senator Jo Vallentine, who was also arrested, intends to cite the Nuremberg Principles in her defence.

The Australian Anti-Bases Campaign Coalition will now focus on the US naval communications station at North West Cape in Western Australia, where the current agreement expires in June 1988, followed by a campaign to stop nuclear warships taking part in the Tall Ships Fleet Assembly in Sydney Harbour in October 1988, part of the commemorations for the Bicentennial of European settlement in Australia.

Peter D Jones



Getting to know Fiji

Although little can be done from outside Fiji to counter the two military coups of May and September, anyone wanting more information on the situation can get in touch with Movement for Democracy in Fiji: Eddie Powell, 81 Jersey Road, Woollahra, NSW 2025, Australia, or subscribe to Fiji Voice, produced by the Fiji Independent News Service, PO Box 106, Roseville, NSW 2069, Australia.

Messages of support can also be sent direct to the Fiji Anti-Nuclear Group (FANG) at PO Box 853, Suva, Fiji. If FANG-member Clair Slatter can get funding, she hopes to come to the WRI Triennial in Åland, Finland, next June. Offers of financial support to Peter Jones and Margaret Clark, 27 Scrivener St, O'Connor, ACT 2601, Australia.■

Malaysia: Internment hits Eco Groups

On October 27, the Malaysian Government began a campaign of repression against all opposition. Claiming it was acting to prevent race riots, it detained 106 people - many from social and environmental groups - under the Internal Security Act (ISA). The ISA allows for two years detention without trial. As of December 1, only 26 had been released. The Government has also banned three national newspapers and is introducing harsher press and police legislation.

The detainees represent a cross-section of the opposition to the Mahathir government, including prominent activists on a range of issues - human rights, the environment, education, race and language - as well as party politicians. Groups hardhit include Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM - Friends of the Earth), the Consumers Association of Penang (CAP), the Environmental Protection Society of Malaysia (EPSM) and the Perak Anti-Radioactive Committee.

Meenakshi Ramana - detained on October 27 - is a lawyer and Council member of both CAP and SAM. She has been representing the citizens of Bukit Merah in their case against the illegal dumping of radioactive waste in ponds and on road sides by the town.

Harrison Ngau - also detained on October 27 - works for Sarawak SAM. A Kayan, he has been working with Sarawak natives in a seven-month blockade to halt logging operations on their ancestral lands. Many of the timber concessions are owned by politicians or their nominees. In a parallel series of arrests, 48 Dayaks - from the Iban, Kayan, Kenyah and Penan tribes - were detained. They were charged with obstructing logging and released.

Arokia Das - detained on October 27 - is a trade union organiser who campaigns

for better working conditions for both agricultural and factory workers. He has fought for adequate compensation for unfair dismissal, industrial accidents and exposure to dangerous pollutants. He, too, is a Council Member of SAM.

Cecilia Ng Choon Sim - detained on November 14 - is a founding member of the Women's Development Collective and is the SE Asian representative for the Asian Women's Research Network (AWRAN). Some of the groups attacked have been active in exposing governmental corruption and in opposing the model of "development" being inflicted on Malaysia - criticising the proposed pan-Malaysian Highway and Bakun Dam, the devastation of forests by logging companies, the pollution from toxic chemicals and pesticides and the exploitation of workers including children.

Malaysia is in economic crisis following the fall in prices for its main exports - tin, rubber, palm oil, crude oil. In addition, the Mahathir government's racial and linguistic policies - for instance, recently appointing non-Mandarin-speaking teachers to senior posts in Chinese schools - are exacerbating racial divisions within the country.

Messages of support to:
SAM, 37 Lorong Birch, Penang.
CAP, 87 Cantonment Rd, 10250 Penang.
EPSM, PO Box 382m 46740 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.
ALIRAN, PO Box 1049, 10830 Penang.

Protests to:
Dr Mahathir Mohammed, The Minister of Home Affairs, Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur 50480, Malaysia. Telex: MA33099 PERMA. (Mahathir is both Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs.) Or to the embassy in your country.■

Massive Demos on UN Week

The INF Agreements will not mean the end of the Western anti-nuclear weapons movements, just as they will not mean the end of Western nuclear weapons.

In Western Europe, there was a massive international demonstration in Brussels on October 25, calling for "Disarmament Now" and raising global issues such as poverty. The same weekend and again in November, thousands of people throughout Spain have demonstrated against the US bases, putting pressure on Prime Minister Gonzalez to act on the second part of his NATO referendum commitment - that if Spain joined NATO, he would reduce the US presence.

In the USA, the October 24 weekend demonstrations were used to mark not just the UN Day of Disarmament but the 25th

anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis. There were protest actions at eight nuclear-related bases and facilities, plus a 23-person trespass into "Bullfrog County" - part of the Nevada Test Site.

In New England, the Electric Boat - part of General Dynamics - was the target. 750 people rallied at the Quonset Point plant where the hulls are manufactured for Trident submarines, followed by a 200-strong blockade of the company's Groton shipyard. 83 people were charged with disorderly conduct, and one demonstrator was charged with trespass for padding a kayak up the river into the Shipyard security zone.

Mobilization for Survival, 853 Broadway, Rm 418, New York, NY 1003, USA (212-995 8787).■



...WRI GROUP IN POLAND: PEACE TALKS INTERRUPTED...

Five members of a WRI group visiting Wroclaw, Poland, were arrested and had their visas annulled on November 12. They were taking part in a WRI project to draw up person-to-person peace treaties with members of Wolność i Pokój (WiP - Freedom and Peace).

The idea was for each of the visiting pacifists to stay in the home of their peace treaty partner, spending some time in meetings with the whole group and some time just talking with their partner and getting to know Wroclaw. Then each pair would draft their own treaty, a commitment to each other and to a common struggle for freedom and peace. Finally, we were to join WiP activists from all over Poland at the tomb of Otto Schimek, an Austrian conscripted into the Wehrmacht and executed for refusing to shoot at Poles.

Even though the project was disrupted, we gained a taste of the potential for this work, a real excitement as we met some of the people whose open actions have changed the climate of Polish opposition politics and, on the Polish side, a hunger for information on an incredible variety of matters. There were eight visitors - from Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, the US, Yugoslavia and West Germany.

Wroclaw WiP is an especially lively group - the Polish pioneers of the sit-down demonstration and the first Polish group to demonstrate about Chernobyl. It campaigns on a range of issues. Conscientious objection, naturally, and while we were there for the first time two women students refused military lectures, offering an alternative instead. Ecology too, asbestos and acid rain and a campaign to shut down the Siechnice steel mill - the local authority agreed to shut down the mill but this seems to be merely a paper decision as the central government wishes to keep it open. Nuclear power: Poland does not exploit its renewable resources but instead depends largely on coal-power and is now embarking on a nuclear power programme. Ethnic minorities, and in particular Poland's historic anti-semitism: in 1986 and again this year Wroclaw WiP members went to Kielce to commemorate the 1946 pogrom when Polish civilians massacred 60 Jews. Human rights: WiP takes part in Amnesty International's Prisoner of the Month and, by republishing material from Amnesty, try to show that the violation of human rights is a world-wide phenomenon.

Our visiting group had still to hear about feminism, peace education and Wroclaw's "Orange Alternative Movement" (a kind of Dadaist group which stages "happenings") when we broke up on the first evening. Unfortunately, for five of us, our visit was interrupted before we could reconvene.

The five - Alekos Georgopoulos from Arnoumai in Greece, Bram van der Lek from the Dutch Pacifist Socialist Party, Virginia Baron from the US Fellowship of Reconciliation, Igal Roodenko from the US War Resisters' League, and me - were arrested the next day as we walked away from a factory where some WiP members had been taking part in a Solidarnosc leafletting action against the referendum. Together with three Poles, we were taken to the police station and - once they had found an interpreter - questioned. They already knew that we were involved in WRI and that we planned to go to Otto Schimek's grave.

The three visitors who were not arrested all drew up person-to-person treaties and went to Machowa to join about 60 WiP activists from 10 cities at Otto Schimek's grave. About 15-16 police were also there, but this time there were no arrests.

Early in 1988, WRI plans to publish a pamphlet of personal peace treaties early in 1988 - in English, Polish, French and German - and we are discussing organising a similar visit to Poland (but perhaps to a different city) before the Triennial.

Howard Clark



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pokoju

The police became quite civil once they learnt that Bram is a Member of the European Parliament; they even laughed when - asked why she'd come to Poland, Virginia replied: "I've spent a lot of time in the Soviet Union recently, and I wanted to see how glasnost works here. Now that I know I'd rather go home!" But still they wouldn't let us contact our consulates.

After four hours, our visas were annulled on grounds of our contact with illegal groups (the police would not say who). We had to leave the country by midnight the next day. The three Poles were released two hours later.

After phoning Reuters and Associated Press with our story, the group reconvened to draft a statement of protest and a group peace treaty with three main points: refusing military service and engagement in war preparations; helping to return the planet to a healthier state; developing non-lethal processes for resolving conflicts.

A variation of the main treaty was signed by a sub-group, including a contentious commitment to "lower our standard of living", and two of us who were expelled have concluded treaties by mail.

HANDS OFF AFGHANISTAN!

Women members of the "Perestroika" and "Obschina" clubs in Moscow have handed out a leaflet on Arbat Street, Moscow, calling for "an end to the shameful intervention in Afghanistan". The leaflet, published in November's Express-Hronika (a samizdat journal), says "we do not want our children, brothers and husbands to die or to become crippled just because the USSR has occupied Afghanistan after supposedly being 'invited' by the government to bring in order. The Afghans should solve their own problems... It is a crime against humanity to sow death and disorder in a country which does not threaten us in any way".

Opposition to the war in Afghanistan is now becoming increasingly outspoken - partly as a result of glasnost, partly perhaps from a sense that Gorbachev himself wants to end the war. On October 24, the Trust Groups in Moscow, Leningrad and Lvov (in the Ukraine) handed out leaflets calling for Soviet withdrawal and for the recognition of conscientious objection.

On October 7, Orthodox Deacon Viktor Prussky from Novogopolovka in the Ukraine began a hunger strike against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. In a letter to Gorbachev, published by the (unofficial) Glasnost-Press Club in Moscow, he argues, "it would be better to use the funds allocated for Afghanistan to relieve the distress of our pensioners".

The experience of conscripts in Afghanistan has fuelled opposition to the war, especially in the Ukraine. The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine is the only USSR samizdat publication to provide casualty figures for the war; these tend to confirm that a disproportionate number of Soviet conscripts come from the Ukraine.

For further information, the Ukrainian Peace Committee, 168/10 King St, London W6 0QU, England (tel: 1-221 0533).



PEOPLE'S POWER: changing the world without weapons

The sight of an unarmed crowd standing firm in the face of armed soldiers and tanks is only the most graphic example of people's power, a force capable of overthrowing Marcos in the Philippines and of bringing elections in South Korea.

People's power takes many forms. It is most obvious as a form of resistance-people nonviolently confronting entrenched power. Resistance by groups to their own oppression; resistance also against the threats to survival itself. But it also takes the form of constructive activity as people try to build the kind of communities they want.

People's power is to be found in collective action, but it is also there in what Czechoslovak writer Vaclav Havel has called "the power of the powerless", the power "to live in the truth".

People's power begins with the knowledge that our actions make a difference. This leads us to demand a voice in deciding our own future, and to begin here and now seeking to create that future by our own efforts.

War Resisters' International has always been an organisation committed to people's power. Not content to refuse war, we seek by people's power to remove the causes of war. Not content to petition the existing hierarchies, we seek to empower people to take responsibility for their own actions.

This will be reflected in both the content and the structure of our Triennial conference. People will come together to discuss their different situations, their

perspectives and their visions, to see how they can co-operate and help each other to be more effective, to play a part in mapping out the WRI's programme of activities for the next three years.



From around the world, we will have participants with something to say about people's power and nonviolent struggle in their own situations - our last Triennial had participants from 32 countries, we expect even more this time. They will include war resisters and anti-militarists in many situations, but they will also include people struggling nonviolently against oppression, for ecology, for human rights, for the creation of a civil society.

At the opening session, we hope to have speakers from Guatemala and from Freedom and Peace in Poland; at the closing session, a speaker from Chile.

There will be four other sessions where we gather to hear people talk about:

- * organising nonviolent resistance including speakers from the Philippines and South Africa
- * strategies for demilitarisation with speakers from Thailand, the US, Scandinavia and West Germany
- * building a civil society: speakers should include independent activists from Slovenia, a Warsaw Pact country, Western Europe, and a research institute in the Soviet bloc
- * building a transnational peace movement and the role of pacifists.

Most of the time, however, the conference will involve working in participatory groups: Commissions where the same people will meet every morning to pursue their discussion in depth - from analysis to proposals for action; workshops in the afternoons where people can exchange information and experience and stimulate new areas of interest. An afternoon of the conference is being set aside for those who wish it to experience how nonviolence training is used in different cultures.

A WRI Triennial is a place where several different networks connect - COs, peace educators, feminism and nonviolence, Gandhians, peace brigades, anti-war toys, ecologists - all sharing a commitment to nonviolence and to creating a world without war and oppression.

All supporters and sympathisers of WRI are welcome to attend and submit working papers. If you want to be put on the mailing list for information, please write to: WRI, 55 Dawes St, London SE17 1EL.

REMEMBER AND DISARM



As the official Remembrance Day in the UK is a parade glorifying militarism, the Peace Pledge Union (PPU) has launched an alternative campaign with the slogan Remember and Disarm.

Remembrance Sunday - this year November 8 - was established after World War I in memory of the dead. But it has never been a day to remember all the civilians that have died in war, let alone non-British victims. And the officials do not, of course, want to remember those who are dying now because of British arms sales.

The Royal British Legion, the main veterans' organisation, promotes 'Red Poppies' (flower-shaped badges) for Remembrance Sunday. To question the military nature of this whole festival, the Peace Pledge Union revived the 'White Poppy' from the 1930s to symbolise all victims of war, to denounce the legitimacy of armies and arms export, and to call for an end to war.

NEW SYMBOL, NEW THINKING

Officials in the UK have been appalled. Such typical comments as "this is a scandal and an outrage" by eg the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Iron Lady have in fact guaranteed the market for White Poppies.

The PPU, however, has not been satisfied with selling White Poppies (30,000 this year) - its Peace Education Project has taken the issue to schools by producing an education pack containing more than 50 activities for groupwork on issues around Alternative Remembrance.

Most schools sell Red Poppies automatically. Now the PPU has presented them with material for new thinking: the first edition has sold out and a second ordered.

PPU Peace Education Project, 6 Endsleigh Street, London WC 1.

PRISONERS FOR PEACE 1987

PRISONNIERS POUR LA PAIX

GEFANGENE FÜR DEN FRIEDEN



HONOUR ROLL - EHRENLISTE - LISTE D'HONNEUR

December 1
 Prisoners For Peace Day

PRISONERS FOR PEACE

■ The repression and harassment of pacifists, anti-militarists and those seeking nonviolent solutions to conflicts take differing but often strikingly harsh forms around the world. December 1 is Prisoners for Peace Day - the day in a year devoted to all those who have been imprisoned because of their commitment to the cause of peace and determination to oppose war and war preparations.

■ This is the 32nd year that the War Resisters' International has prepared this Honour Roll to help everyone who wants to support peace prisoners. The Honour Roll no doubt has omissions (indeed, some prisoners prefer not to be listed) but every year the WRI tries to make the list as full as possible.

■ And by peace prisoners we don't only mean those who refuse armed military service but also those who oppose other kinds of war preparations. Of these people the American Plowshares are a good example. The WRI hopes that the importance of December 1 will grow every year as a reminder of the rough situation of our friends - but that we also remember these friends at other times, and not just on this particular day.



UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VOTES FOR CO

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights passed a motion last March which recognises CO as a human right. The motion appeals to States to recognise CO to military service as a legitimate exercise of the right of freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

The Commission also recommended States to consider various forms of alternative service for COs which are compatible with the reasons for CO.

This resolution is a significant step forward for COs, but it does not have the authority of a General Assembly resolution and should not be interpreted as incorporating the right to CO into the UN Charter of Human Rights. By the end of 1988 the Commission should have produced a follow-up report to the Eide-Chipoya report on CO, and it will again debate CO in its 1989 Session. Only when this resolution has much more solid backing in the Human Rights Commission will it be taken to the General Assembly. ■

FACED WITH PRISON

Ivan Toms - one of the 23 call-up refusers in Cape Town - was called up to serve in the SADF on November 12. He went to the local military headquarters to announce that he refuses to serve in an army that defends apartheid, rather than the whole nation of South Africa. Toms was then taken to a magistrate's court in Cape Town. His trial will be on November 30. If he is charged with refusing to serve in the army, he will face a 3 year jail sentence. The vice-chair of Cape Town ECC and a doctor by profession, Toms has already served two years in the SADF as a non-combatant doctor.

In an unprecedented act of collective defiance, 23 white South Africans announced on August 3 - the day of the summer call-up - that they refuse to serve in the SADF.

The 23 come from both the English and Afrikaans communities, including the grandson of a former Afrikaans Cabinet Minister. Their ages range from 20 to 35. Ten have already completed their initial two years' service in the SADF and now face "camps" (periods of active duty,

often in the townships or Namibia); the others face up to six years in prison. Some of the 23 are willing to go to jail, others would choose exile.

The group stressed that they were acting independently of any organisation, although some are known activists in the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

About half of the other 22 refusers expect to face call-up in February.

Letters of protest can be sent to the following:
Minister of Defence Magnus Malan
Armcor Building
Visagie Street, Pretoria 0001

Chief of the SADF Jannie Geldenhuys
Defence Headquarters
Potgieter Street, Pretoria 0001 ■



GREEK CO GETS FOUR YEARS

After a 10-hour trial on October 13, the Greek CO Michalis Maragakis was sentenced to four years in military prison for "disobedience" for refusing military service a second time.

Michalis was mysteriously released in August and immediately served with new call-up papers, apparently because of a mix-up between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice.

Following Michalis' example, several more Greeks have announced that they will refuse to do military service, but so far none have been brought to trial.

There are more than 300 Jehovah's Witnesses imprisoned in Greece at the moment.

The Greek Government has already received a huge pile of letters in Michalis' support but more can be sent. On July 17 a new conscription law was proposed: ideological objectors would have an option to do 48 months unarmed military service. The length of this is twice as long as military service.

Michalis Maragakis
Avlona Military Prison
Near Athens.

Letters of protest to:
Minister of National Defence
Yannis Charalambopoulos
Holargos, Athens.

Minister for Justice
Apostolos Kaklamanis
Sokratous and Zinonos 2, 10431 Athens. ■

PRISONERS FOR PEACE

HONOUR ROLL 1987

AUSTRIA

Wolfgang Happenhofer was given 8 months which he began serving in August. He was sentenced for "evading" military call-up. Wolfgang had been refused alternative service three times previously. He was originally given a suspended 4 months' sentence and then, after refusing the call-up, was given another 4 months. Wolfgang was on a hunger strike at the beginning of his imprisonment. After serving his eight months he can be called up again.
Landesgericht Graz,
C.V. Hotzendorfstr.,
A-8010 Graz.

Peter Dworak has been imprisoned since April 1987 and is still awaiting a trial. Landesgericht 2 in Wien,
Hernalser Gürtel 6-12,
A-1080 Wien.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Jens Björnson, Bundeswehrarrest, Kaserne Itzehoe, 2251 Seeth. Sentenced for disobedience for an unknown period.

Jens Grünberg will be sentenced in an appeal trial on 3 December.
Bahnhofstr. 41,
2350 Neumünster.

Frank Deutsch has been sentenced to 9 months and is awaiting imprisonment.
Lohrweg 140,
2241 Lohse.

Thorsten Mai, sentence unknown.
JVA Lingen/Ems,
Kaiserstrasse,
4450 Lingen/Ems.

Thomas Pfeiffer,
JVA Neumünster,
Boostedterstr 30,
2350 Neumünster.
16 months from 10 February 1987.

FINLAND

Due to a new CO law prolonging alternative service from 12 to 16 months and connecting the service to the overall national defence system, the number of total objectors in Finland is increasing.

At the moment there are at least ten COs in prison. A further 21 COs have been sentenced to prison because their applications for civilian service were rejected. According to the new law they may apply anew and there would be no examination process anymore. However, many of these COs cannot accept the new alternative service and will thus be imprisoned (like Kai Hovivuori, see below).

So far 40 COs have informed the Union of COs that they either will refuse civilian service or have already done so. Many of these will be imprisoned in the near future and Amnesty International has already adopted three COs as prisoners of conscience.



desin raja de Norvee.

Two of the imprisoned COs are listed here. Others in prison have not given permission to publish their names.

Kai Olavi Hovivuori applied for civilian service but was rejected and sentenced to 9 months for refusing army service. According to the new law he would be accepted for civilian service but, because he objects to the new law, he has decided to stay in prison instead. He is thus in fact a total objector and has been adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty. He was imprisoned in March 1987.
Hämeenlinnan keskus- ja lääninvankila,
Toijalan osasto,
SF-37800 Toijala.

Tom Lindahl was sentenced to 9 months in prison for refusing civilian service. Tom, the chair of the Union of COs in Finland, was imprisoned in September 1987.
Hämeenlinnan keskus- ja lääninvankila,
Toijalan osasto,
SF-37800 Toijala.

SOME IDEAS FOR GROUP ACTION IN SUPPORT OF PRISONERS FOR PEACE

- * Set up a stall beside a shopping center and ask people to sign pre-addressed postcards and protest letters
- * Stage a vigil with prisoners' names on placards, wear handcuffs, prison clothing etc., and why not build a symbolic prison to attract attention
- * Organise a meeting on December 1 with a speaker and/or a film, or hold an event such as a concert
- * Have a card sending party
- * Contact the local media and let them know what you are doing and why

FRANCE

Eric Hébert has been imprisoned since 10 April. In his appeal trial in October he was again sentenced to 14 months. Eric is a member of WRI French section UPF. Cellule 338 B - Ecron 121 73, Maison d'arrêt de Douai, 505 rue de Quincy, 59500 Douai.

Hervé Ballester awaits a trial. Maison d'arrêt de Montluc, 1 rue Jean Hachette, B.P. 3001, 69391 Lyon.

The following total resisters have been sentenced and are appealing: **Philippe Aizpurua** (6 months), **Frédéric Arenou** (1 year), **Francis Dugay**, **Pierre Fréoux**, **Jehan Guy**, **Jean Kopp** (8 months suspended), **Christophe Pottier** (6 months, CO status withdrawn), **Laurent Tammam** (1 year).

The following have had their sentences quashed on appeal and are due for retrial: **Franck Degré**, **Laurent Morel** and **Jean-Paul Sultot**. **Dominique Delpoux** was tried in his absence last December, but the court decided on a new trial.

GREECE

Michalis Maragakis
Avlona Military Prison
Near Athens
a pacifist, sentenced in October 87 to 4 years for CO. An estimated 300 JW's are serving sentences of a similar length.

HUNGARY

Zsolt Keszthelyi is serving his 3 years doing farm work 12 hours a day. Zsolt objects to serving in an army which is not democratically controlled and can be used against social movements in other Warsaw Pact countries.

Zsolt is a 23-year-old English teacher and editor of samizdat publications. He told the court: "there is only one chance for peace: if strategically important countries make alternative civilian service legally permissible for their citizens."
Allampuszta M-10 B-13,
3627 Hungary.

WHEN WRITING AND SENDING CARDS

- * If you don't know a prisoner's address, send the card c/o the relevant embassy in your country and ask them to forward it;
- * Write names and addresses clearly and in capital letters on envelopes;
- * Include your own name and address;
- * Send your card in an envelope;
- * Don't add extra messages on cards going to Eastern Europe or South Africa but just sign them;
- * If a card is returned, please do not send it to the WRI but to the relevant Ambassador with a request that he/she forward it.

PRISONERS FOR PEACE

Hungary's first Catholic CO, **Karoly Kiszely**, now in Vienna, reports that about 20 Jehovah's Witnesses (JWs) arrested at the end of August have been sentenced to 30-36 months imprisonment. They were tried in Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged, Miskolc, Győr and Kaposvár.

There are about 150 religious COs in Hungary. Most COs are held in Baracska Prison near Budapest. The following names of imprisoned COs are known:

Josze Katona (Catholic), sentenced in 1986 to 31 months.
György Hegyi (Catholic), sentenced in 1985 to 34 months.
Barna Csontos (Catholic), sentenced in 1986 for unknown period.
Josze Peller (Catholic), sentenced in 1986 to 36 months.
Imre Szalai (Catholic), sentenced in 1986 to 24 months.
Peter Orban (Catholic), sentenced in 1985 to 34 months.
Geza Uzsak (Catholic), sentenced in 1985 to 32 months.
Andras Kozak (Jehovah's Witness) sentenced in 1987 to 30-36 months.
Zoltan Schneller (Jehovah's Witness) sentenced in 1987 to 30-36 months.
Erno Toth (Adventist) sentenced in 1987 to 30-36 months.
 Baracksai Fogház es Borton Baracksa, Pf 2, 2471.

ITALY

Giuseppe Toffoli, since 24 February. A nonviolent doctor, has been refusing call-up and dealing with bureaucracy since May 1982.
 Carcere di Forte Boccea, Roma.

13 COs are fighting for their right (confirmed by the parliamentary defence commission) to do alternative service (a.s.) with sympathetic groups. Last spring, several COs were told to do their a.s. in office administration. 13 of them, however, as usual in Italy, had already begun working (for peace and socially useful organisations), and they decided to continue. This "autotrasferimento" (self-transfer) is civil disobedience, and in April 1987, the ministry for defence withdrew CO status from nine of them and sent them military call-up papers. All refused. Ermanno Cova and Marco Rulli were tried and found not guilty of refusal to perform military service, but the public prosecutor is appealing. Angelo Viti was arrested and released after four days. The other six are waiting to see what happens.

CO in Italy seems to be not a right but a concession.

The 13 COs are:
Marco Antonini, via Giovanni Della Corte 22, 37100 Verona VR;
Marco Baino, via Fiammiferi 9, 14100 Asti AT;
Giovanni Barin, via B D'Acqui 1/b, 37100 Verona VR;
Mauro Capurro, via Belvedere 32, 16038 Santa Margherita Ligure GE;

Massimo Cerani, via Brescia 2, 25050 Sellero BS;
Ermanno Cova, via Briante 31, 21019 Somma Lombardo VA;
Fulvio Ichino, via Europa 139, 10133 Torino TO;
Antonio Pappalardo, via Torino 36, 95128 Catania CT;
Antonio Rocca, via Vittorio Veneto 6, 21028 Travedona Monate VA;
Marco Rulli, via Veneziana 10, 20133 Milano MI;
Adriano Sensale, via degli Oleandri 1, 61032 Fano PS;
Giovanni Turini, via Don Minzoni 7, 10017 Montanaro TO;
Angelo Viti, via XXV Aprile 18, 24020 Scanzorosciate BG.

KANAKY/NEW CALEDONIA

Didier Tiavouane was sentenced to 1 year in prison on 15 June as the first Kanak total resister. The same day 12 deserters were sentenced, making a total of about 80 conscripts tried since last December. Five Kanaks have been recognised as COs. Camp Est, Noumea, New Caledonia.

NETHERLANDS

Dutch total resisters sentenced to 12 months but expecting to be released after 8 if they behave themselves:
Sjaak Koster, HvB, Kousteensdijk 2, 4331 JE Middelburg.
Harry Welch, HvB De Koebel, Naussausingel 26, 4811 DC Breda

NORWAY

Lars Aasen (28), had applied for exemption from military service, but this was rejected by the Ministry of Justice and the court. In 1986, he was sentenced to 95 days imprisonment for refusal to perform of military service. He was imprisoned on 12 Oct. Eidsberg hjeipefengsel, Boks 12, 1851 Mysen.

Jan Olsen performed 3 months of military training and 4 periods of repetition training before he applied for CO status and was exempted from military service. He then refused to perform civilian service. The court decided that he should be obliged to do civilian service were and the Ministry of Justice that he should do it in jail. This was formally not considered to be a punishment. Olsen was imprisoned in June and will be released on 15 December. Arendal kretsfengsel, Boks 85, 4801 Arendal.

WRI NEWS SERVICES

Every two months WRI Newsletter carries news of prisoners for peace. A shorter newsheet in French, German and English is produced in alternate months - *Le Fusil Brisé / Das Zerbrochene Gewehr / The Broken Rifle*. Subscriptions: Newsletter £5 per year, Newsheet £2 per year. If you want a sample copy, write to the WRI office.

WRI NEWSLINE is a telephone service with recorded news flashes in English, French and German - dial (1) 708 2545.

POLAND

For background information, please see the Campaign Pack.

Jacek Borcz was arrested on 5 Oct and will be tried on 18 November. Home address: Złota 1/30, Kolobrzeg.

Piotr Bednaz from Gdansk is in prison awaiting trial.

Oskar Kasperek refused the military oath in the reserve-officers school; he was reduced in rank and transferred to a military construction-unit where he began a hunger strike and refused to carry out orders. He was accused of not carrying out military duties and sentenced to two years in prison on August 7.

Marek Mazurek, from Koszalin, and **Wojciech Niksinski** and **Wiesław Soliwodzki**, both from Przasnysz, are in prison awaiting trial. Home address: Marek Mazurek, ul Szopena 38, Koszalin, Poland.

Piotr Rozycki from Bydgoszcz applied for alternative service and was directed to a civil-defence unit. When he refused to register, he was charged with evasion of military service and sentenced on July 23 to 2 years in prison.



PRISONERS FOR PEACE

Freedom and Peace cannot judge how many JWs are in prison. The following are JWs from the Gdansk area who in 1985 were sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment: Zenon Boruszewski, Tadeusz Gorczynski, Zenon Katulski, Jaroslaw Kozior, Andrzej Kubinski, Grzegorz Kuczynski, Mariusz Malinski, Wojciech Mirowski, Mirosław Piotrowski, Jaroslaw Sielski, Marek Swarc, Pawel Tatarczuk.

SPAIN

24,059 COs have been recognised under the CO law of 26 December 1984, the first since the post-Franco constitution allowed for the right to CO.

On 30 October this year, the Constitutional Court ruled, against an appeal by the ombudsman, that the law is constitutional. It will come into effect in January 1988.

The Movimiento de Objeción de Conciencia (MOC) has been campaigning against this law with its tribunal to judge consciences, civilian service twice as long as military service, COs subjected to the same kind of disciplinary regulations as soldiers, and no possibility of CO in times of war or emergency - nor once a conscript has started military service. At least 8 COs are in this position and now risk prison sentences of between 1 and 6 years, including **Francesc Alexandri, José Carlos Sánchez Lauz-erika, Manuel María Odrizola, Xavier Roca and Manuel Rodríguez**, who were already imprisoned for this, and **Vicente de la Calle, José María Cortázar, and Enrique Jiménez**, who is "publicly" in hiding, supported by the MOC. About 20 soldiers claim they should be recognised as they declared their CO before the law came into effect. Altogether 988 reservists who applied for CO status have been refused.

MOC (which most COs belong to) is preparing a massive campaign of non-co-operation, partly because of the punitive provisions of the law, and partly because they don't recognise the state's right to conscript them at all. They expect 90% of COs to boycott the law, under the slogan: "Civil disobedience and total resistance against the militaristic CO law". They are also calling on progressive organisations not to employ COs in alternative service until the law has been changed.

The government may offer an amnesty to the backlog of COs, as a way of quietening those with long experience of the struggle, leaving only next year's fresh recruits. But in this case, the COs will boycott the amnesty too!

MOC is calling for solidarity: questions in the European Parliament; protest letters against the imprisonment of COs, against the CO law and supporting MOC; direct actions at embassies etc.

MOC, calle San Cosme y San Damian 24 2', 28012 Madrid.

THE HONOUR ROLL AND CAMPAIGN PACK ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.

SOUTH AFRICA

Sue Lund was detained under the Emergency Regulations on 22 November 1986, and re-detained on 11 June this year. Following the release of Janet Cherry, she is now the only white woman and End Conscription Campaign activist in detention. Formerly the publicity secretary for Grahamstown ECC, Sue worked for Grahamstown Rural Committee, a Black Sash project opposing forced removals. North End Prison, Private Bag X-2950, Pört Elizabeth 6001.

SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland COs have no right to an alternative service and they are imprisoned usually for 3-9 months.

Markus Bachman, mid April 1987 to mid January 1988. Strafanstalt Gmünden, 9052 Niederteufen.

Thomas Facchinetti, Prisons, Jeanne-de-Hochberg 3, 2000 Neuchâtel.

Jean-Daniel Forestier, c/o Centre M.L.King, Avenue Béthusy 56, 1012 Lausanne.

Jürgen Störke (since 6 Nov) Prison Centrale, 1700 Fribourg.

Doka Tibor, Strafanstalt Gmünden, 9052 Niederteufen. Mid April 1987 to mid January 1988.



Arthur Theodor Wenger (since 26 Oct) Witzwil, 3236 Gampelen.

Names of other imprisoned COs are not known but you can write to them to the prison **addresses:**
Aux Objecteurs emprisonnés, Pénitencier de Crételongue, 3957 Granges.
Aux Objecteurs emprisonnés, Pénitencier de Bellechasse, 1786 Sugiez.

USA

Rev Roy Bourgeois is serving a nine-month sentence for trespassing on a military base. He was pleased to learn that President Ortega of Nicaragua told the hostile Senator Dole that he would gladly release two opposition lawyers "in exchange for the liberty of the Catholic priest who has been jailed for protesting against US policy in Central America".
Rev Roy Bourgeois 01579-017
F.D.C.,
Box 5000,
Oakdale,
LA 71463.



WRI gotta MODEM

Instant international communication at a low cost is essential for an organisation like the WRI. And so we have now moved even further into the realms of high technology by acquiring a **MODEM** - a device which connects computers by phone.

This gives us a new **telex** number: **933524 box GEO2:WAR.RESISTERS.** And an electronic mailbox (Emailbox): **GEO2:WAR.RESISTERS.**

PLEASE TRY TO SEND A DONATION TO THE WRI TO HELP COVER THE COSTS OF COMPILING AND CIRCULATING THE HONOUR ROLL.



PRISONERS FOR PEACE

Other Plowshares-disarmament prisoners:

Helen Woodson is serving a 12 years long sentence for disarming a missile silo.
Helen Woodson 141-242
Federal Women's Prison at Alderson,
West Virginia.

Jean Gump is serving an 8 year long sentence for disarming a Minuteman Missile Silo using a hammer and a cutter.
Jean Gump 03789-045
Cottage 17,
Box A,
Alderson,
WV 24910.

Joe Gump, Jean's husband has been found guilty of a similar act which he committed last August, on the Hiroshima day. Joe and his fellow "criminal" **Jerry Ebner** are expecting the sentencing any day now.

Carl Kabat is serving an 18 year sentence.
Carl Kabat 03230-045
FCI,
Box 1000,
Milan MI 48160.

Richard Miller is serving a 4-year sentence for Pantex disarmament action.
Richard Miller 15249-077
c/o Kindred Community,
1337 6th Ave,
Des Moines,
IA 50314.

Larry Morlan is serving an 8 years sentence.
Larry Morlan 03788-045
FPC,
Box 1000,
Marion IL 62959.

The following six anti-nuclear protesters from Nevada Test Site action will be going to jail for six months starting in January:

Trish Wilson (29), **Donna Hickey (28)**, **Donna Diamond (23)**, **Laura Larson (23)**, **Nancy Scialla (24)** and **Paula Zoller (25)**. They will be in county jails which means that their addresses will be changing during their stay and that they will probably be split up. All mail to them can be sent to
Rocky Mountain Peace Center,
P.O.Box 1156,
Boulder,
CO 80306-1156.

USSR

Oleg Balak (22), a Pentecostalist, has already served a 30-month labour camp sentence. He has been told by the military authorities that he will be called up again and risk another prison sentence if he refuses. His family has been trying to emigrate to Britain since 1978, and two besides Oleg have served labour camp sentences.

Martin Bariss, a Latvian human rights activist was recently unexpectedly called up for military service. He refused, and is now doing compulsory labour in the Latvian town of Daugavpils, unloading trains.

Linards Grantins, a member of the Helsinki-86 group, had been declared medically unfit for military duty. But he was called up five days before a Latvian nationalist demonstration. After refusing, he was tried on June 22 and sentenced to 6 months in labour camp for "refusal to respond to reserve duty call-up".

Mikhail Kopot (26) co-founder along with 13 others of the Christian Independent Movement for Peace, and a member of the independent peace group in the Soviet Union, The Group to Establish Trust Between East and West, is now facing 3 years for draft resisting. Kopot was summonsed for active military duty which he refused. He claims that this action was intended to prevent him from being active in the peace movement and to serve as warning to the others. Mikhail Kopot,
USSR Ukrainian SSR,
Lvovskaya oblast,
292980,
Pustomyty,
Ulitsa Sadovaya 28.

Lev Krichevsky (26), has been forced into the Soviet army although virtually blind in one eye. His family doesn't know what's happened to him since he was drugged and made to sign military papers.

Mikhail Rasskazov, a native of Perm, was arrested in 1984 or 1985 and sentenced to 10 years' strict regime camp for "treason", after deserting from the army and trying to enter the embassy of the Netherlands in Moscow. He is serving his sentence in Perm camp no. 35.

In late 1985/early 1986 a group of JW COs from Talgar in Kazakhstan were sentenced together: **S Fishchukov**, **N Get**, **V Khrun**, **A Laubach** and **A Ventzel**. Others are: **Yevgeni Gette (21)** from Kirghizia, sentenced early in 1986; **Vasili Lunich (22)** from Ukraine, arrested in 1985, now in a labour camp in Volnyansk, near Zaporozhye.

Sergei Migachov (20), a Pentecostalist from near Krasnoyarsk, was arrested in November or December 1985 and sentenced for "evasion of military service". Sentence unknown.

Ivan Neifeld was sentenced on 25 February 1987 to 3 years 6 months strict regime labour camp at Ust-Labinsk near Krasnodar. He already served 2 years for CO, from 1984-86.

Jakob Schmal (21), JW, is since April 1987 serving a 3-year sentence in a labour camp in Zhanatas, near Dzhambul, where he's reported to have been beaten. He was convicted of "evading regular call-up to active military service".

Alexander Stepanov (22) was called up despite a congenital heart deficiency, spent time in a psychiatric hospital, and was sentenced in 1985 to 2 years in ordinary regime camp. He is now in a labour camp in Dzerzhincts in the Far East.

Albert Strebel (21), sentenced in March 1987, is serving 3 years in a labour camp in Zhanatan where he is reported to have been badly beaten. His brother Leo has already served 3 years for CO.

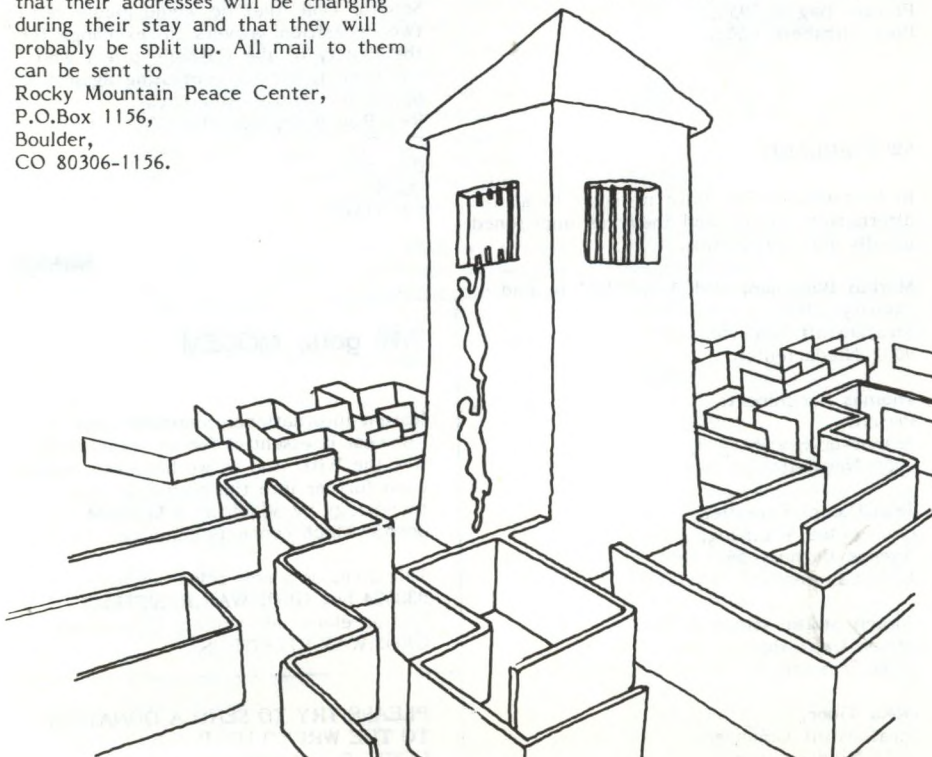
Eugen Vogel (24) from Kazakhstan was sentenced in September 1983 to 3 years' strict regime labour camp - his second sentence.

YUGOSLAVIA

Joze Raguza (26) from Gornja Radgona was sentenced in July and is now serving a 3-year sentence in Zagreb, having already served a 2-year sentence. Three JWs who have all served 4-year sentences have now received second sentences.

Janko Cehtel and **Anton Bergaver** to 1 year, although the public prosecutor asked for more, and **Rajko Valenta** to 30 months. It is not known if they are in prison yet.

THE PRISONERS FOR PEACE HONOUR ROLL IS COMPILED WITH THE HELP OF WRI SECTIONS AND ASSOCIATES, CO SUPPORT GROUPS, EXILED MEMBERS OF SOME CAMPAIGNS, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND KESTON COLLEGE. THE WRI WANTS TO THANK ALL THOSE WHO HELPED TO COMPILE THE HONOUR ROLL 1987, PIPPA FOR THE COVER DESIGN AND OUR LOYAL TRANSLATORS.



PRISONERS FOR PEACE

POLAND: NO ALTERNATIVE

Since the 1986 amnesty, Poland has had few political prisoners. Most of these are conscientious objectors. There are seven members of Wolność i Pokój (WiP - Freedom and Peace) in prison for refusing military service - two have been sentenced, five are awaiting trial. In addition, WiP has a register of about 100 people who have returned their military papers to the authorities: the first people to do this were military oath refusers (there are now about 40). Increasingly, however, the tendency has been to refuse all military service and, in many cases, to demand an alternative civilian service (about 60 people are known to have returned their papers on these grounds).

There is no reliable estimate for the number of Jehovah's Witnesses currently in prison for CO.

CONSCRIPTION

Men between the ages of 18 and 50 are called-up for 24 months in the army or 36 months in the navy and airforce, followed by periodic 2-3 month "refresher" camps. Men also have to carry military identity papers. Women between 18 and 40 may be called to do auxiliary service.

Failure to report for military duty can be punished by between one and eight years in prison - the longest sentence WRI has recorded in recent years is 3 years.

College students - women and men - have to undergo compulsory military training, which is treated as an essential academic subject. In 1986 Marek Krukowski of Wrocław WiP lost his place on a medical course for refusing to do the military component. In November 1987, two women members of Wrocław WiP refused military studies and offered an alternative service within their college.

ALTERNATIVE SERVICE

In January 1987, General Lesław Wojtasik declared that people "whose physical and psychological predispositions are somehow restricted or who have not reached the required level of education are conscripted into civil defence units or other alternative services". This "alternative service" lasts 24 months, like military service, and conscripts who "cannot" do military service may be assigned by the military recruitment commander to one of the alternatives.

Unfortunately, the definition of people who "cannot" do military service does not include COs. Since December 1985, when Gdansk WiP member Wojciech Jankowski was refused military service "because he was not sick" and imprisoned, several other WiP members who have requested "alternative service" have been refused.

As Piotr Niemczyk of Warsaw WiP has written, anyone applying for alternative service finds it "totally unpredictable whether he will be granted permission, whether he will nevertheless be conscripted to a regular army unit, or whether his request will be treated as a



Demonstration for release of objectors

refusal to do his service altogether and the case be brought to court (in which case he may be sentenced to up to 8 years' imprisonment)". Each Provincial Military HQ has its own ceiling for the maximum number of conscripts it can transfer to "alternative service".

Some forms of "alternative service" are completely unacceptable to COs. Civil Defence units, writes Piotr Niemczyk, "are uniformed, military formations, quartered in barracks and subordinate to the Minister of Defence. All those conscripted to civil defence are subject to military jurisdiction and are obliged to take an oath (equivalent to the one required in the regular military service). What is more, they have to carry arms, too."

Even work in social institutions (such as the health service or environmental protection) involves living in military barracks.

DEMANDS FOR RECOGNITION

In 1981, shortly after the imposition of martial law, Solidarność called for the recognition of the right to CO and the provision of alternative civilian service. In the same year in Krakow, the Committee Against Repression for Objectors to Military Service was set up. But the issue really came to life when conscripts began to refuse their military oath.

Each conscript is obliged to swear this oath after completing his basic training and before beginning active military duty. The oath's wording was changed in 1976 to include the statement "to safeguard peace in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army and other allied armies".

The first oath refusers were not punished, but in October 1984 the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court ruled that oath refusal "is synonymous with a refusal to carry out duties arising from military service". And, in December 1984, oath refuser Marek Adamkiewicz was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

In May 1985 a hunger strike in solidarity with Adamkiewicz led to the formation of Wolność i Pokój, and in September 1985, 28 WiP members of WiP returned their military papers. Eighteen of them were taken to court, most being offered the alternative of a fine or prison.

Since then, WiP has consistently championed the cause of CO - contacting CO groups in other countries, East and West, and campaigning within Poland for the recognition of the right to CO and the extension of civilian service to COs.

The Catholic hierarchy in Poland has not taken a position on CO, but some priests have spoken out in favour of recognition. Fr Jacek Salij presented a detailed paper to WiP's May 1987 international seminar documenting the deliberations which led to Vatican II's recognition of the right to CO. At the suggestion of some members of the Catholic discussion club KIK, the Polish Peace Committee held a seminar on CO in 1986 with a range of contributions, including some from the military which indicated some accommodation might be found for COs. General Jaruzelski, however, in his speech to the 1987 Communist Party Congress, went out of his way to say that, whatever other relaxation there might be, unpatriotic groups such as COs could not be tolerated. ■

ADDRESSES FOR PROTEST

General Armii Wojciech Jaruzelski
Pierwszy Sekretarz
Komitetu Centralnego
Polskiej Zjednoczonej Partii Robotniczej
ul Nowy Świat 8 00-497 Warszawa
Telexes: 813446 urmpl / 812753 urmpl / 815376 urmpl.

Minister Obrony Narodowej
ob Florian Siwicki
Urząd Rady Ministrów
Al Ujazdowskie 1/3
Warszawa

PRISONERS FOR PEACE

Heavy Sentences for Plowshares

The fourth trial of the Epiphany Plowshares ended in Philadelphia on 25 September. The jury of the federal court convicted Greg Boertje, an ex officer and Lin Romano, an advocate for the poor. Their sentencing was set for 17 November.

Boertje and Romano had hammered and then poured their own blood on a Navy P-3 Orion anti-submarine plane and two helicopters of the types used for third world intervention. They had done this at Willow Grove Naval Air Station on January 6.

Both these Plowshares activists were found guilty of conspiracy, damaging government property and trespassing. Two other members of the Epiphany Plowshares are serving 100 day sentences in a federal prison. These two, both priests, formed one group in the same action.

"Resonating closely with this spirit of nonviolent direct disarmament, other people, though not seeing their action arising out of the Biblical prophesy of Isaiah and Micah, have been compelled by their conscience to nonviolently disarm components of the nuclear arsenal. Through their disarmament actions they have extended the community of individuals who are prepared to take serious personal risks to say that we must disarm now", reads the Plowshares' historical pamphlet.

In most of the trials the judge has ruled that there must be no mention of international law, which in the opinion of many experts renders the production and deployment of nuclear weapons illegal. Most of the defence testimony has been permitted only insofar as it has shed light on the defendants' state of mind and intent. This happened for example in the Silo Plowshares' trial in 1986, despite them having a professor of history, a weapons consultant, a doctor and a child psychologist testifying to the nuclear horror. The Plowshares' trials have now become a focus of attention for lawyers.

In the fourth trial Judge Broderick was forced to keep the courtroom open, but when the defendants tried to bring issues such as nuclear weapons, U.S. foreign policy, Central America, God's law and international law before the jury, the judge found them in contempt and refused to allow them to speak on their own behalf.

Jurors were shuffled in and out of the courtroom as spectators attempted to say what the defendants were prohibited from saying. Spectators were again removed from the courtroom.

The day before the trial, five supporters had unfurled a banner two stories long from a courthouse window on the Market Street side, quoting Dorothy Day: "If they come for the innocent without crossing over our bodies, cursed be our religion and our lives."

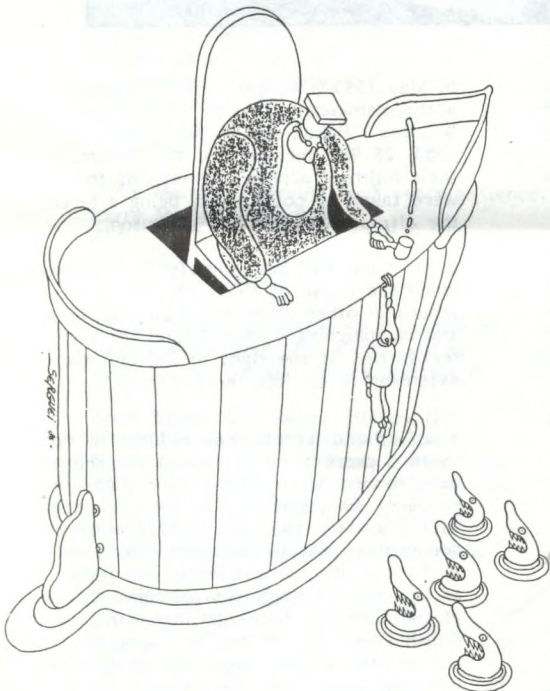
This Epiphany Plowshares action was far from the first or the last Plowshares action. "Their hammer blows recall the words of the prophet Isaiah: 'They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks', as one of their documents states.

The first of Plowshares' actions was called "Plowshares eight". This happened on 9 September 1980. On that day eight people entered a General Electric plant in Pennsylvania where the nose cones for the Mark 12A nuclear warheads were manufactured. With hammers and blood they enacted the Biblical prophecies to "beat swords into plowshares".

Since 1980 there have already been more than 20 Plowshares' direct disarmament actions. In these, people have symbolically yet concretely disarmed components of strategic nuclear weapons: the first-strike MX, Pershing II, Cruise, Minuteman ICBM's and Trident II missiles, as well as the Trident Submarine. These actions have involved about one hundred people. Two of the actions took place in the Federal Republic of Germany.

During these four trials Boertje and Romano have received substantial support from their friends. In March 1987 they underwent a week-long trial in which they were prevented from presenting a defence based on crime prevention and necessity - the trial ended in a hung jury and a mistrial. In the second trial their testimony was even more severely restricted. In the third trial again the same happened and Greg was found in contempt of court and sentenced to 20 days in jail.

As the defendants were unable to say anything in the court, their friends and supporters began to speak. 25 people were removed from the courtroom, and on the third day the judge declared yet another mistrial because the jury had been "hopelessly contaminated". And the judge said he would take no more comments from spectators.



(Compiled with the help of Plowshares' documents, The Nuclear Resister, Catholic Worker, The Peacemaker and Martin Holladay of Plowshares Number Twelve.) ■

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SYMBOL OF ANTI-MILITARISM



THE BROKEN RIFLE BADGE

is one of WRI's main sources of income. For about five years, the price has remained the same in £ sterling - which means that for most of Western Europe it has gone down!

New price: £45 per 100 plus £1 p & p
 Single badge: £1 including postage

Order from WRI, 55 Dawes St, London SE17 1EL - Giro Account No 58 520 4004.



December 1 Prisoners For Peace Day

Honour Roll UPDATE

BELGIUM

Koen Huysmans, a total resister, was sentenced to two years in prison on March 27. He may be arrested any day now.
Hadelin de Beer was to be tried for desertion on December 2. A CO, he applied to do his alternative service at a school for young immigrants - instead the post was given to a CO who had not asked for it and Hadelin was told to be a taxi-driver for senior citizens. After two months, he quit in protest at the stupidity of this arbitrary allocation of COs and went to work at the school.
Hadelin de Beer
rue de la Baraque 128 b
1348 Louvain La Neuve.

BRITAIN

Hans Guyt was sentenced to three months for defying a court order not to interfere with nuclear waste discharges at Windscale/Sellafield. He was imprisoned on his return to Britain on November 30.
Hans Guyt
c/o Nuclear Unit
Greenpeace
30-31 Islington Green
London N1.

FINLAND

Ahti Nio, a total resister, began a 9-month sentence on December 1. Amnesty has adopted him as a prisoner of conscience.
Ahti Nio
Suomenlinnan työsiirtola C86
00190 Helsinki.

Tero Laine, a total resister, began a 10-month sentence on December 7.
Tero Laine
PL 181
13101 Hämeenlinna.

FRANCE

Dominique Delpoux and **Pierre Serres** were to be sentenced on December 1. More information from:
Comité de soutien aux insoumis
c/o Collectif des Objecteurs Tarnais
B.P. 229
81006 ALBI cedex.

ISRAEL

Mordechai Vanunu is in prison for revealing to the Sunday Times Israel's nuclear weapons' stockpile. Vanunu "disappeared" after this article. Since then, he has been jailed and kept in solitary confinement. Even his family can only see him once a fortnight for half an hour.
Mordechai Vanunu
Ashkelon Prison
POB 17
Ashkelon.

ITALY

Giuseppe Toffoli was released after his wife had a baby.

POLAND

Jacek Borcz was sentenced to three years in prison on November 18.
Wojciech Wosnack from Szczecin was arrested on November 19 and is now in detention awaiting trial for CO.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ivan Toms - who returned his military uniform in November - has been remanded for trial on February 29.

SWITZERLAND

Jean-Stéphane Clerc, CO, was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment which he began serving on October 28.
Jean-Stéphane Clerc
Pénitencier de Bellechasse
1786 Sugiez.



USA

Helen Woodson has sent the WRI a letter saying that her sentence is 17 years, not 12. She has completed her first 3 years and so is due out on November 11, 2001.
Jean Gump has also refused all co-operation with the system and will serve an 11 years' sentence.
Helen Woodson 03231-045
c/o Greenhouse
622 Water Street
Ashland, Wisc 54806.

Lin Romano, of the Epiphany Plowshares, was sentenced on November 17 to two years for damaging government property and to 100 days for trespass. She was also sentenced to one year suspended for conspiracy.

Greg Boertje, of the Epiphany Plowshares, has gone underground and did not turn up for his sentencing. He has made a statement saying that although resistance can continue in prison, going underground is a way of saying no to the criminal courts.

USSR

Jacob Schmal's and **Eugen Vogel's** sentences have been reduced to two years.

Mikhail Debich of Vilnius in Lithuania was arrested in 1986 for refusing military service and given a 3-year conditional sentence with compulsory allocation to labour, which he began serving in the village of Chudovo near Novgorod.

Pyotr Gavlo (23), JW from near Lvov in the Ukraine, was arrested in 1986 and sentenced for refusing military service to 3 years in strict regime labour camps, which he is serving in Vadino, near Smolensk. Gavlo has already served a 3-year sentence on the same charges in ordinary regime camps from 1982-85.
Pyotr Gavlo
Smolenskaya Oblast
Safonovsky Raion
Pos. Vadino, Ya S - 100/2-3.

Mikhail Kopot has now arrived in the West.

Yaroslav Zazhitsky (18), JW from the village of Sukhovolva, near Lvov, was arrested in June 1987 for refusing military service. He was tried in September, but the trial had to be adjourned and Zazhitsky was immediately sent to the prison infirmary. The doctor told his parents that he needed treatment, but would not specify what kind of treatment. Appeals made by his parents to the authorities, both local and in Moscow, have yielded no results. His home address:
USSR
Lvovskaya Oblast
Sokalsky Raion
s. Sikhovolya.

POLITICAL ASYLUM FOR EL SALVADOR CO

A CO from El Salvador has won the right to political asylum in the US. The US Immigration and Naturalization Service has decided not to appeal against a court ruling granting asylum to Jose Marcotalio Nunez.

Nunez fled El Salvador in 1984. He had narrowly escaped being forcibly recruited in 1982 when soldiers stopped a bus on which he was travelling. The soldiers let him go because he was looking after a 10-year-old boy.

Source: Fellowship

BRIAN WILLSON: CAMPAIGNING AGAIN

Brian Willson is learning to walk again with artificial lower legs. On September 1, Willson lost both legs and suffered a serious head injury when he was run over by a train carrying munitions to El Salvador from Concord Naval Weapons station, California. His statement from hospital asked "what is standing in the way of the journey to liberation with the people of the earth? We of the first world need to learn the lessons of the third world - that justice is the foundation for peace". He called for a nonviolent revolution in the first world - a revolution of lifestyles, attitudes and values - "so we can join the third world revolution for justice and stop the madness, greed and war which comes out of the first world".

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END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

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