

Between the Lines

Nuremberg Actions, P.O.Box 13, Boulder Creek CA 95006 Sept. 1991 #13

DUNCOMBE SERVING 90 DAYS

Rev. David Duncombe was convicted of six misdemeanor counts for blocking munitions trucks at the Concord Naval Weapons Station on August 14th, and sentenced to 90 days on August 23rd. Duncombe has blocked over 60 munitions vehicles at Concord, and this was his third trial. It appears that his dedication, and the fact that he trains other blockers in the safest methods possible, has made him a special target. In a new twist on probation, Duncombe was told that he could not continue to train other blockers, in addition to not blocking himself during the probationary period. Had he accepted this provision for three years, as well as 500 hours of community service, jail time could have been suspended. Duncombe's statement to Judge Simons on Aug. 23rd had this to say:



I've had an opportunity these past few days to do some thinking about what I said during the trial and what I was not allowed to say. Because of what I couldn't say, I'm not sure the jury really understood why I blocked those munitions trucks. But before you impose sentence, I want you to understand. The reason why I blocked those trucks bears upon the kind of sentence I am morally able to accept.

In my opening statement to the jury, I asked them to keep in mind three images during the trial--so they could better understand how I saw things. The first was the image of the munitions trucks coming out of the main gate of Concord Naval Weapons Station loaded with enough explosives to kill hundreds of Third World civilians. I then asked the jury to picture hundreds of innocent men, women and children lying dead because no one had stopped those trucks.

The second image I wanted the jury to keep in mind was that of Brian Willson being run over by the Concord munitions train on Sept. 1, 1987. You didn't allow me to complete this image. It is an important image by which to understand me, because for me it has become the symbol of an insensitive war machine running over and mutilating tens of thousands of Brian Willsons with Spanish and Iraqi surnames. You may know that I was with Brian Willson that day on the tracks; the only reason that my legs weren't cut off too was that I was standing and he was sitting.

The third image through which I wanted the jury to see my actions is the image of the Chinese gentleman standing in front of the line of tanks in Tienanmen Square two years ago. He was just one person standing against the armed might of an entire nation, using only the moral force of his own body to shield those whom the tanks would kill. In years to come, his courage and determination will make him a national symbol of the Chinese people's struggle for freedom. This image I was also unable to get before the jury.

But I am asking you, Your Honor, to see my acts of blocking munitions trucks through these three images, so you will understand why I felt morally compelled to do it, and why I now feel morally compelled to continue.

I have spent these last few days wrestling with myself and my God. I have taken this matter to prayer and have discussed it with my spiritual director and I have taken it back to prayer. I have asked myself if I could really live with the request I made to you in my sentencing brief (for probation) and I've discovered that I cannot.

In these last few days I've rediscovered what it means for me to be a Christian. It means that I must continue to put my body between those explosives and the people they are meant to kill. It means that I must follow the way I see God leading in the life of Jesus. For I have no doubt that if Jesus were here today, he would be blocking munitions trucks at the Concord Naval Weapons Station, and I cannot do less.

In closing, I want to thank you for the courtesies and good will you have extended to me during this trial, and your wish to impose a fair and merciful sentence. But I would be imposing on your respect for me and the law if I did not make clear: that as long as people are being killed by explosives carried by truck or train from Concord Naval Weapons Station and I am free to block them, I have no other moral choice.

OUR BIG GLASS HOUSE

Jennifer Viereck



There are many things that I could write about this month:

In dramatic events in Russia, Boris Yeltsin has successfully derailed a fairly tame coup attempt and sent the country lurching closer to Thatcherism, while the coup plotters, those with their hands deepest in the pockets of the old system, have been sent packing. (Would that we could dispatch the money-lenders from our own temples with such ease. In our own nation, this same element seems so entrenched as to invite total hopelessness.)

The pro-Israeli lobby is laying siege to Congress in the hopes of acquiring \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees, while at least 20% of last year's Israeli housing budget went to build new units in illegal Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

The rain forest continues to be torn down at a hideous rate, to benefit gold mining, cheap timber sales and ranching of beef for fast food franchises, and the US is dispatching

50 military advisors to Peru to ostensibly take on the drug trade. Fifty advisors is supposedly the extent of our involvement in El Salvador as well, and we know where that has gotten us. In addition, both the left-wing resistance and the Peruvian military are deeply immersed in the coca trade, so it may be hard for them to figure out where to start.

Oil wells continue to burn out of control in the Middle East, following a war that was supposedly to keep them out of enemy hands. Iraqi children continue die daily due to disease and malnutrition, but the embargo continues on, as does the surreal discussion of Iraq as a world-threat nuclear power, despite massive evidence to the contrary.

However, what I'm going to talk about is directly related to all these issues and more; I am devoting this issue to ongoing colonialism, economic and environmental exploitation, illegal land seizure, governmental corruption, genocide and other violations of international and US treaty law. This issue is dedicated to the Native Americans, those poor folks who discovered Columbus hunting nutmeg in the Caribbean, looking for the Middle East. (As one Shoshone elder told me, "Thank God he wasn't looking for Turkey. Think what they would have called us then.)

Many of us are quick to speak out against exploitation when we see it, provided that the perpetrator can be easily identified outside ourselves. When it comes to Native Americans, we falter, at best. Peter Matthiessen states in the introduction of In the Spirit of Crazy Horse, "After 400 years of betrayals and excuses, Indians recognize the new fashion in racism, which is to pretend that the real Indians are all gone. We have no wish to be confronted by these 'half-breeds' of today, gone slack after a century of enforced dependence, poverty, bad food, alcohol and despair, because to the degree that these people can be ignored, the shame of our nation can be ignored as well...But the Indians are still among us--"We are your shadows," one man says--and the qualities they were known for in their days of glory still persist among many of these quiet people, of mixed ancestry as well as full-blood, who still abide in the echo of the old way."

THE RICH DRY LAND



Following the gold and silver rushes of the late nineteenth century, and the accompanying massacres and enormous treaty violations all over the west, Indians attempted to survive on the lands that were deemed worthless enough to remain in their hands. Their religious and cultural practices were forbidden, their children taken and raised in sadistic boarding schools that even forbid the native tongue.

Today, 45% of all Native Americans live in poverty and 35% are unemployed. More than 50% do not have telephones and 20% do not have toilets. They are the most economically depressed ethnic group in the country.

And yet, ironically, following World War II, in which plastics were developed and the atomic bomb tried out on human guinea pigs, exploration revealed that many Indian lands lay on the dry crust of the Grants Mineral Belt, which extends from Saskatchewan to New Mexico and Arizona. Twenty

three Indian nations in ten western states hold lands containing 1/3 of the nation's good coal, 2/3 of federal uranium reserves, and much of its oil and gas. (This does not include oil-rich Alaska.) By the mid-70's, Indian lands had produced \$4 billion in oil, gas, coal, uranium, etc., according to the Federal Energy Commission.

However, Indians have been excluded for the most part from the profits on these resources, as well as timber, fishing, ranching and agricultural concerns on Indian land. In addition, water resources are becoming more important all the time, especially since so many of the above-mentioned industries deplete and pollute what water is already there. Disputes which seem to be inter-tribal to outside observers on reservations all over the US, are primarily between mixed-blood Indians looking for a piece of the pie, who are often set up by the government as puppet Tribal Councils, and the traditional Indians who place religious concerns and environmental integrity ahead of personal wealth and do not recognize the puppet governments.

Coal has been stripped in enormous quantities from land belonging to the Northern Cheyenne, Crow, Wind River Shoshone, Arapaho, Navajo, Hopi and others. The Big Mt. dispute in Arizona, where 10,000 Navajo are being shoved off traditional lands, is over vast coal reserves being sought by a British mining firm to sell to the Japanese, as well over as uranium reserves.

The Lakota Sioux supposedly hold the richest 100 square miles in the world, where the Black Hills were valued at \$800 billion. \$1 billion in gold has been removed so far by one company alone, 1/2 of all US gold production. By the time that the American Indian Movement was asked by residents of the Pine Ridge Reservation to help provide some protection from the vicious and unbelievably corrupt Tribal President and the Bureau of Indian Affairs police in the mid-70's, 20 transnational corporations had quietly been given claims for uranium and other valuable minerals in the Black Hills region. Baffled by the enormous FBI and even military response the Indians met at what seemed like more of the same kinds of protests racking the country in the days of the Cambodian war and Watergate, it wasn't until years later that everyone realized what had really been at stake. On June 26, 1975, the very day the shoot-out took place at Pine Ridge for which Leonard Peltier has served fifteen years, The Tribal president Dick Wilson handed over to the government 1/8 of the reservation's coal-rich lands.

However, the same battles continue today, and a number of situations have reached a critical moment which require our understanding and assistance.

THE DANN SISTERS



The case of Mary and Carrie Dann in Nevada is typical. The Dann sisters are members of a Western Shoshone extended family band that survive by ranching cattle and traditionally hunting, harvesting and gardening on about 5,000 acres that is surrounded by mine claims for massive exploitation of gold.

In 1973, the Dann sisters refused to pay grazing fees,

apply for permits and follow herd requirements when ordered to do so by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), because, as Carrie Dann says, they have been "grazing cattle on these lands since we were little girls, just as our grandmother did before us. We have always used our treaty lands without paying fees or getting federal permits. I am grazing livestock on land which the federal government claims, but which we own."

They were subsequently served with trespass notices. This touched off a legal battle symbolic of land rights for all Western Shoshone and Indians in general that has continued for 17 years and gone before the Supreme Court three times. The legal battle ended in early June, when U.S. District Court Judge Thompson, who had ruled in favor of the Danns in 1986, only to be overturned by an appellate court, somewhat reluctantly ordered the BLM to remove the cattle and structures from the land.

Thompson addressed the courtroom on the treatment of America's native people by those who 'discovered' them. "It is a shameful history," he said. "Anyone who has read that history realizes it is a history of broken promises and broken dreams." To the fifty Dann supporters in the courtroom, another notch was carved in history's belt that day.

According to the Western Shoshone, the last legitimate transaction they had with the U.S. government was the signing of the Treaty of Ruby Valley in 1863, which recognizes Shoshone title to an area of land that encompasses most of Nevada and a small portion of Southern California, but gives whites rights to cross that land as they headed for the west coast. As with other bodies of international law such as the Nuremberg Principles, under Article VI, section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, such treaties become the supreme law of the land.²

Since that time, land for six military installations has been seized, (including the Nevada Nuclear Test Site and the Nellis Air Force bombing range), as well as numerous strip mining, water exploration and other corporate and residential sites. With over 900 nuclear tests to date, the Western Shoshone are the most bombed nation on earth. They are also opposing the proposed Yucca Mt. high level nuclear waste dump nearby.

In a pathetic attempt to cover the past and pave the way for the future, described by one Shoshone as taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other, the Indian Claims Commission ordered the U.S. Treasury Dept. to hand over \$26 million to the Dept. of the Interior. They have held it in trust for the Western Shoshone for lands seized (a rate of about \$1.15 an acre) and called it a done deal. The Shoshone still refuse the money, for, as Carrie Dann says, "Western Shoshone land is not for sale. We don't look at this land as a piece of real estate which you can buy. There is no value on this land. You don't ever sell the breast of the Mother that feeds you."

In 1985, the Supreme Court cited this payment as proof of BLM dominion over the land, but suggested that the Danns pursue a 1934 presidential order which would allow them to apply for individual title to the land, on the basis of prior family use. The Danns insist that such a concept violates a most basic tenet of Shoshone law, that all treaty lands are held in common under Western Shoshone legal sovereignty and

call for any further matters to be taken up government to government between the U.S. and the Western Shoshone Nation. Motions to this effect were denied by Judge Thompson.

On June 24, 1991, a federal BLM officer gave the Dann sisters a 15 day warning to remove their livestock from the land or they would be forcibly "impounded and auctioned". Nothing has happened yet.

This case is a vital one for the future of international treaty law, the survival of Native Americans and the honor of any American immigrant whose ancestors weren't brought here by force. The Western Shoshone are asking for help:

***Be available for peaceful nonviolent resistance and support on the basis of 24 hour notice, when the BLM moves against the Dann family.

***Donate money, dry foods, camping equipment, office supplies, etc.

***Get this article or other materials printed and circulated as quickly and widely as possible.

***Write letters to the following:

Senator Daniel Inouye, Chairperson of Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, US Senate, Washington DC 20510
Rep. George Miller, Chairperson of Committee on Insular Affairs, US House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515

For more information, contact the Dann Defense Fund, c/o Western Shoshone National Council, PO Box 69, Duckwater NV 89314 (702) 863-0227

LEONARD PELTIER



The evidentiary hearing in the Leonard Peltier case scheduled for July 29 was postponed only four days prior, greatly disrupting the plans and finances of supporters who had planned to attend. Leonard Peltier is currently serving two consecutive life terms in Leavenworth Prison for the deaths of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation on June 26, 1975. The government's methods to convict and incarcerate Peltier have ranged from illegal extradition from Canada based on fraudulent affidavits to fabricated, suppressed, coerced and perjured evidence, surveillance of defense attorneys and even FBI meetings with Judge Benson outside the courtroom.

Peltier is urging supporters to use the time until the new date, Oct. 2, to organize further, and indeed, world-wide recognition of the merits of his case is definitely growing. Legal efforts continue in many areas: to overturn the fraudulent extradition in Canada, to apply for a reduced sentence, and to seek a new trial on various grounds. Senator Daniel Inouye, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, has pledged his attendance at the trial, and has also said that his committee may hold their own investigation as early as this winter. This would perhaps provide the first venue for some suppressed government documents to

see the light of day.

On June 7, Senator Inouye wrote to President Bush requesting a private meeting about the case. Inouye's letter is accompanied by a very interesting letter from one of the Federal Appellate Judges who has handled Peltier's case, Gerald Heaney. In it he lists a number of things he felt worthy of Presidential consideration toward commuting Peltier's sentence: "the US government over-reacted...Instead of carefully considering the legitimate grievances of the Native Americans, the response was essentially a military one which culminated in a deadly firefight" for which "the US government must share the responsibility with the Native Americans", "that more than one person was involved in the shooting of the FBI agents" and finally, that "the FBI used improper tactics in securing Peltier's extradition from Canada and in otherwise investigating and trying the Peltier case."

Judge Heaney goes on to say, "Leonard Peltier was tried, found guilty, and sentenced. He has now served more than fourteen years in the federal penitentiary. At some point, a healing process must begin. We as a nation must treat Native Americans more fairly. To do so, we must recognize their unique culture and their great contributions to our nation. Favorable action by the President in the Leonard Peltier case would be an important step in this regard."

Peltier is perceived as a political prisoner around the world, as was Nelson Mandela, and over 17 million signatures from Russians alone have been gathered requesting his release. Several documentaries, films and television programs are scheduled for viewing this fall, and all media networks plan to attend the Oct. 2 hearing in Bismark, North Dakota.

The focus of the hearing will be the denial of Peltier's due process of law, through a change in the prosecution's theory. All through the 1977 trial the prosecution held that he was the principle shooter of the FBI agents, but during a 1985 8th Circuit Court of Appeals hearing, they stated that "they do not know, and cannot prove, who actually fired the shots which caused the deaths of Agents Coler and Williams." At that time their approach was that he was an 'aider and abettor' of the killing.

***Peltier's supporters are asking that interested people please write and express their concerns to:
Senator Daniel Inouye, Chairperson Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, US Senate, Washington DC 20510

***or write to the judge, supporting the motion that Peltier's two life sentences be reduced:

Paul Benson, Senior Judge, United District Court for the District of North Dakota, Fargo ND 58108

For more information, contact the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, PO Box 583, Lawrence KS 66044 (913) 842-5774

WOUNDED KNEE II: FEB 1973



At the time of the shooting of two FBI agents in 1975, an unbelievable level of violence had been brewing for years on

the Pine Ridge Reservation. Since 1972, things were run by the Pine Ridge Tribal Council president Dick Wilson, a lackey of big business and government interests and staunch anti-communist supported by the John Birch Society. His El Salvador-style death squads conducted an undisturbed reign of terror, arrogantly taking the name GOONS (Guardians of the Oglala Nation), as they were already being called. Wilson was a heavy drinker and big spender, the source of whose lavish campaign spending has never come to light. Most family members and supporters were on the payroll as well, and it was with this economic wand that he maintained allegiance.

By early 1973, a series of confrontations had taken place between government forces and AIM-organized car caravans, mainly over Indian demands that blatantly senseless and racist killings be investigated and prosecuted. In most cases, police forces brutally overreacted, and escalated tensions even further. On Feb. 28, 1973 a caravan of about 200 traditional Indians and invited AIM activists, entered the historic town of Wounded Knee (where nearly 300 Indians, mainly women and children had been slaughtered after disarming in 1890). They came to stage a protest over the violence, land and mineral rights, and their right to run their own reservation, under the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868.

To keep this event in a national context, it must be remembered that at this time, early 1973, the furor over US involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia had reached an all-time high, college campuses all over the country were on strike or shut down (as was my own), an Arab oil embargo was taking place, and the nation was settling down to watch the Water-gate hearings on TV. The FBI's COINTELPRO tactics had been well-honed against the leaders of black resistance groups.

The following day, Wounded Knee was surrounded by enormous paramilitary forces, in complete violation of US law. According to Steve Talbot's 1981 book, Roots of Oppression, in addition to FBI and BIA forces, "The 82nd Airborne was there in civilian disguise, and the US Army furnished 16 armored personnel carriers (APCs), 200,000 rounds of ammunition, 100 protective vests, a Phantom jet, three helicopters, 120 sniper rifles, 20 grenade launchers, and a host of other equipment. The 200 Indians on the other hand, had fewer than 50 rifles, most of which could not be fired because of their poor condition." The siege lasted 71 days.

A Lakota woman, Madonna Gilbert, described the situation: "What happened there was never expected; we figured we'd be there just two or three days, we were never told to bring food or anything, I just had my jacket and my purse. And my two kids! We didn't realize what was happening until we were surrounded. We never broke the law in any way or did anything wrong; it was the feds who were breaking the law...But the FBI made us out to be the criminals right away, and a lot of the agents they had out there believed all that scare talk themselves! The first time me and Lorelei went out, we ran into a whole army of tribal police, sheriffs, US marshals, FBI, and those guys were scared shitless--you could see it. They handcuffed us, threw us in vans, called us 'gooks' and a lot worse--derogatory dirty stuff, you know, because we were women. And that was America's elite with all their war toys--I mean, helicopters, APCs, the whole Vietnam number, blue jump suits, infrared lights, guns everywhere you looked; it was Wounded Knee and the Seventh Cavalry all over again."

An Indian Vietnam Veteran later testified: "We took more bullets in 71 days than I took in two years in Vietnam. It was horrible. The Army fired at everything that moved." Although there were 562 arrests, there were only 15 convictions, and charges against Dennis Banks and Russell Means, two AIM leaders, were dismissed by the judge because of FBI perjury, altered documents, infiltration of the defense team and more.

In February 1974, Russell Means ran against Dick Wilson without even personally campaigning, and came very close to beating him despite massive fraud. The US Civil Rights Commission eventually declared the election invalid because nearly one third of the votes were tainted. However, like Manuel Noriega and others who continue to deliver the goods, Wilson continued to get US government support, and when the Justice Dept. did nothing about it, Wilson ordered all of Mean's supporters off the reservation. The remaining AIM supporters, family members and traditional Indians were attacked, beaten, shot and run off the road. During Wilson's reign, 342 unsolved deaths and disappearances took place, a rate similar to Pinochet's early rule in Chile. In 1975, the Pine Ridge Reservation had the highest crime rate anywhere in the United States. Finally, in May, the traditional people, those most harassed for their resistance to Wilson's self-serving ways, asked the AIM to send help again.

THE FBI SHOOTOUT: JUNE 26, 1975

Della Star Comes Out, a Community Health representative on the reservation for eight years, described it this way: "For a long time, every time we started having a bingo or something, the goons and the BIA police would start coming around and, you know, start shooting around...They were even shooting at our houses, and there's a lot of kids, you know, in some of these homes...So, finally the traditional, the elderly people, got together and asked, you know, that we'd have our own security around the Oglala area so we can have at least a little protection."

Starting in mid-May, many of the AIM people stayed on the Jumping Bull ranch outside Oglala, at first in a cabin used by Dennis Banks and his wife, and later in a tent camp along the creek. Sweatlodge rituals were held twice a day, and no drinking or drugs were permitted. Many of those present were young teenagers, as young as 11 years old. The Jumping Bulls themselves were around 80, and the cabins on the ranch held families, 8 small children and three pregnant women.

GOON harassment of local people continued almost nightly, but the Jumping Bull ranch was left alone. AIM people combined political discussion with community service in Oglala: bingo and bake sales, chopping firewood, planting trees and a community garden and performing repairs on buildings and cars. Peltier had worked with alcoholics before, and provided much needed counseling to some people.

In the early half of June, many AIM people attended the 8th annual AIM Convention in Farmington, New Mexico, where a show of strength was badly needed. Ten Navajos had died in a series of sickening killings involving torture and sexual mutilation the year before. During the convention, there was

much discussion about legal means to fight for mineral rights. It had barely started when word arrived from the north that Russell Means had been shot in the back by a BIA cop. People were fed up. John Trudell, AIM's national secretary, let people know that AIM people would defend themselves if shot at, even by police.

Apparently, surveillance was good from the beginning, because by June 16, the Rapid City FBI had already asked for reinforcements. (By the end of May, 60 agents had already been posted to the area, as opposed to three, two years before.) A number of new people came back to the Jumping Bull place from the convention, and the AIM camp grew.

On June 25th, two FBI agents came to the first cabin, claiming to look for a young Indian, Jimmy Eagle, over a pair of cowboy boots. Hardly FBI business, since they only have jurisdiction on the reservation over capital crimes.

The FBI story through both trials is that the agents returned the following day, again looking for Eagle, and were fired upon. There is a lot of confusion about red jeeps, trucks and vans, one of which Eagle was supposedly driving.

According to "X", the mystery man who has recently identified himself as the man firing the final close-range shots, the agents followed his red truck well onto the ranch, and immediately opened fire when he got out of the truck holding a rifle. (At no time has the FBI claimed that the agents had warrants, justifying their presence on Indian land.)

By piecing stories together, it seems that Indians starting returning fire from three sides, but the line of retreat was still open. The only reason the agents would not have fled was that they were expecting massive reinforcements in what was clearly a staged confrontation. Indeed, within fifteen minutes and well before the agents' demise, a huge force had gathered outside, but did not enter for hours. According to "X", with both agents obviously injured, and escape routes being quickly cut off, he again approached the agents in his truck, planning on taking them hostage to bargain a way out. When one agent shot at him, he returned fire at close range, killing them both instantly.

Although the area was surrounded with 150-200 armed cops and SWAT Teams, not a single Indian was apprehended at the ranch. Jimmy Zimmerman, aged 11, walked out alone and turned himself in. Joe Killright Stuntz, a shy young Indian, was found shot in Agent Coler's flak jacket.

Apparently 30-40 Indians were present at the shoot-out. Two other AIM leaders, Bob Robideau and Dino Butler, were tried and acquitted in June 1976, and charges against Jimmy Eagle for the killings were dropped. "X" has never been identified. An Indian was also killed, with no apparent investigation at all.

There are a number a resources on these events and their background, but one of the best, Peter Matthiessen's book In the Spirit of Crazy Horse, has been held up in the courts for 8 years. He was sued by the former Governor of South Dakota, and FBI agent David Price (with a legal budget far above his salary). Both suits have been dismissed.

The book is highly recommended reading for anyone interested in the fate of Native Americans, our natural resources and last pristine lands, and our Constitutional rights while the FBI remains at large.

TRACK RECORD:



Sept. 1, 1991 is the 1543rd day of continuous resistance to US war crimes at the Concord Naval Weapon Station, in addition to being the 4th anniversary of the assault of Brian Willson, David Duncombe and Duncan Murphy as they began a 40 day water only fast on the tracks that day. A prayer service and nonviolent direct action will be held at noon on Sunday, Sept. 1 at the tracks.

Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 18, twelve munitions train movements were recorded, with 51 type A boxcars (explodes on impact), 10 type B, (ignites on impact), 5 Dangerous (bullets, landmines, etc.) and 4 Inert (unassembled metal components, etc.) Truck logging was minimal due to lack of person-power, but a number of rocket engines and motors were observed, outbound. On Aug. 1, the commercial vessel Leslie Lykes was seen at Pier 3; on Aug. 24, the Cape Carthage was in the same spot.

Those arrested for blocking weapons shipments this month were: Steve Serak, Greg Getty, Woody Schwartz, Betsy Eberhard, Victor Vasquez and Blue Sky. In addition, Sunshine Appleby and Susan Crane were arrested for watering fruit trees at the nuclear bunker. (Misdemeanor horticulture?) Their letter to the base read, in part:

"We come today to Concord Naval Weapons Station to water the fruit trees that were planted last spring at the beginning of a conversion project, and to pray. We pray that the weapons here at this weapons station be disarmed and that the land and the people find useful work that will benefit humankind. With the cold war ended, there is no possible justification for this arsenal of overkill. Certainly with the enormous needs of people in this country, better uses can be found for the huge amount of resources this weapons station consumes." ★

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FESTIVAL



Northern California's peace, justice and environmental communities unite to celebrate diversity at home and abroad at the International Peace Festival on Saturday, September 21 at Todos Sanchez Plaza in Concord. The multicultural day features an information fair, international music, great food and children's supervised games, raffle and auction.

Dance to the eclectic beat of world music with Vukani Mavathu Choir, Country Joe McDonald, La Pena Community Chorus, the haunting drum beat of Willie Lone Wolf and more.

CALENDAR



AT THE TRACKS:

- 9/1---12:00 noon TRANSFORM CONCORD THROUGH NONVIOLENT LOVE
4TH ANNIVERSARY OF TRAIN ASSAULT ON BRIAN WILLSON
Noon prayer service with direct action to follow. Also sponsored by Bay Area Pax Christi and Bay Area Religious Peace Action. Contact John Dear S.J. 415-655-8933
- 9/10--10:30am-1:00pm Rosh Hashanah Peace Service. Ilana Schatz 415-236-9059. 4th year at the tracks.
- 9/12--9:00am Redwood Friends, Sonoma Co. Taxes for Peace
- 9/15--10:00am Buddhist morning of meditation. Sitting and walking. Rides leave from Berkeley Zen Center.

IN THE BAY AREA:

- 9/14--12noon International Commission of Inquiry Hearing for War Crimes Tribunal Mission High School 415-821-6545
First hand testimony invited, more detail next month.
- 9/21--11:00am International Peace Festival with music, food and booths at Todos Santos Plaza in Concord 415-933-7850
- Weekly vigils:
Thursday at noon: National Campaign for Amnesty for War Resisters, SF War Memorial, VanNess & McAllister
Thursday at noon: Parents Against the War, 14th & Broadway in Oakland. 510-841-8282
Friday at noon: Women in Black, Cody's Books, Haste & Telegraph in Berkeley. 510-644-8021.

AT LARGE:

- 9/7-8--Abalone Alliance 10 Year Reunion at Diablo Canyon Plant Celebration, March and action to commemorate 1981 Blockade. Diablo Project Office 808-543-6614
- 9/14---10:00am Stop the Restart at Rocky Flats, CO Rally at plant to stop restart of plutonium processing operations at Weapons Plant. Rocky Mt. Peace Center 303-444-6981
- 11/9-11---Veterans Day Witness at the Nevada Test Site
3 day camp, celebration, rally and nonviolent action.
All. of Atomic Veterans 602-768-6623, APT 702-386-9834

Admission is free with a can of food (for the Contra Costa Food Bank) or \$3. Todos Santos Plaza is at Willow Pass Rd. and Grant St. in downtown Concord (3 blocks from BART). The festival runs from 11 am to 7 pm. For more information, call the Mt. Diablo Peace Center at 510-933-7850. ★

This newsletter is published 10 times a year and is sent to Nuremberg Actions members who request it. Additional donations make it possible to distribute it more widely for educational purposes.

The goal of the newsletter is to support citizens' rights in calling for just, sustainable non-exploitive policies from business and government alike, through nonviolent, creative and responsible means. Submissions accepted to 20th of month. Editor and publisher: Jennifer Viereck

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