

**The University of San Francisco submits the following report on behalf of Human Rights Advocates, a NGO with category II consulting status, and Natural Heritage Institute documenting three cases of the transboundary movement of toxic and dangerous products and wastes.**

**As a result of this illicit traffic, humans have been exposed to great health risks and basic human rights have been threatened.** The UN Human Rights Commission has expressed a desire to investigate issues of this kind in resolutions 1995/81 and 1998/12, and the Special Rapporteur on Toxics, Madame Ksentini, should encourage further investigations of the following cases.

### **Toxic wastes from abroad dumped in Lebanon**

In 1987, during Lebanon's civil war, approximately 15,800 barrels and 20 containers of highly toxic waste were transported from Italy and disposed in Lebanon. An Italian company, Jelly Wax, was responsible for the generation and transport of the wastes that were permitted into Lebanon under the false pretense of "raw materials" to be used for industrial and agricultural production.<sup>i</sup>

In 1988, Lebanon chose a committee of scientists to sample a limited number of barrels that had been shipped from Italy to determine the contents of these wastes. One of the doctors, Dr. Malychef, reported that the barrels had labels indicating "waste," "danger" and "do not swallow." The doctors determined that the wastes were 100% toxic. The wastes they identified were outdated solvents and medications, chemical lab wastes, carcinogenic hydrocarbons, pesticides, heavy metal cyanides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxin. The doctors reported to the Lebanese Health Minister that these wastes were highly toxic and could not be used under any circumstances and recommended that the barrels be sent back to Italy.<sup>ii</sup>

Originally, the toxic waste barrels from Italy were stored at one quarry, but were later dispersed and used by people throughout Lebanon.<sup>iii</sup> Some barrels were sold as raw materials to be used as fertilizers, pesticides and paint additives.<sup>iv</sup> Because most of these materials did not meet peoples' expectations, they were dumped in households dumps or burned in the open air.<sup>v</sup> Other barrels were emptied and painted so that the labels could not be detected.<sup>vi</sup> They were then sold for storage of food or water. In the city of Tripoli, emptied barrels were sold as pickling containers.<sup>vii</sup> Doctors in the area claimed that these barrels were the sources of local sicknesses similar to food poisoning.<sup>viii</sup> Methyl isocyanate compounds, found in some barrels, were used to produce perfumes.<sup>ix</sup> These compounds are poisons and can cause extremely high levels of hypertension when inhaled.<sup>x</sup> The same poison killed thousands of people when it leaked from Union Carbide's cooling vat in Bhopal, India.<sup>xi</sup>

One of the committee scientists, Dr. Malychef, experienced serious health problems while conducting tests on the barrels of toxic waste. In 1988, while taking samples, several drops of a pesticide mixture containing dioxin dropped on his neck. Within six weeks, Dr. Malychef had developed skin cancer in the area where the drops had touched his skin.<sup>xii</sup> In another instance, he was hospitalized for week after a barrel he was testing had exploded.<sup>xiii</sup>

One Lebanese man died from physically handling the contents of several barrels. With the assurance from militia officials that the contents of the barrels were safe to use, the gentleman used one of the barrel's contents as shampoo and the other barrel's contents as insect repellant. Within six months, the man's hair fell out and he died from cancer.<sup>xiv</sup>

In the summer of 1988, Italy and Lebanon made a limited attempt to remove the Italian barrels of waste from Lebanon by shipping some of the toxic barrels back to Italy. However, of the original 20 containers and 15,800 barrels that were sent to Lebanon in 1987, only 5,500 barrels were removed. Even this effort resulted in the additional dumping of wastes at sea. Although four ships had been loaded in Lebanon with 9,500 repacked barrels of Italian toxic waste, only one ship arrived in Italy's port carrying 2,000 barrels. A Lebanese Army report stated that one of the ships containing toxic barrels was probably blown up at sea. During the transport of these wastes, a radio journalist in Cyprus intercepted a radio conversation between two of the ships discussing the best place to dump wastes between Lebanon and Cyprus. Mysteriously, barrels of toxic wastes were found along the shores of Lebanon during this time period. The toxic barrels found along the Lebanese shores contained toxins similar to the Italian wastes originally dumped in Lebanon.<sup>xv</sup>

The barrels of toxic waste dumped along Lebanon's shore impacted the health and livelihoods of people. People who had been swimming in the ocean suffered burns to their skin. Private beaches were forced to close due to the human health hazards, and as a result, local businesses and beaches lost money.<sup>xvi</sup>

With the removal of only 5,500 barrels of Italy's toxic wastes in 1988, a significant amount of toxic wastes remained in Lebanon's soil. Despite claims by both Italy and Lebanon that all the Italian toxic wastes had been

removed, Lebanese authorities reluctantly admitted to secretly shipping an additional 77 tons of these toxic wastes to France for disposal in 1996. The Lebanese minister for the environment said Italy would not be charged for the removal costs because the European Union and Italy had provided Lebanon with a lot of grant and aid money and therefore, it would be inappropriate to embarrass Italy with the toxic waste issue.<sup>xvii</sup>

In spite of the two toxic waste removal efforts and the pledges of Lebanon's Ministry of the Environment to decontaminate the sites where the barrels have been dumped, the sites remain highly toxic and as a result, threaten human health. Greenpeace tests administered in 1997 have proven that at least five sites, where barrels have been buried, remain highly toxic: the Shnanir Quarry, Tripoli, Halat, Zelahmaya and the KISRwan Mountains.<sup>xviii</sup> Independent tests administered in 1997 by a British waste management company, Eurotech, corroborate the Greenpeace tests indicating that sites remain contaminated by the Italian toxic wastes and may still contain toxic waste barrels.<sup>xix</sup> A hydrology professor at Beirut's St. Joseph College tested soils in a mountain area where the barrels had been dumped and found that the soil is toxic and threatens the groundwater.<sup>xx</sup> The quarry containing many of these toxic wastes, which was inactive for several years, has recently started operating again. As a result, quarry workers are exposing themselves to these toxins and to potentially severe health hazards.<sup>xxi</sup>

According to Fouad Hamdan, Greenpeace's Lebanon Campaigner and Media Coordinator, Lebanese citizens are afraid to speak out about the toxic pollution and its health impacts. Dr. Malychef was detained by authorities for a week in 1995 and was beaten by unknown assailants for stating that many people had died from the toxic exposure. No autopsies were performed on the few people suspected of dying as a result of exposure to the Italian toxic wastes. The Lebanese authorities have been systematically trying to cover up this story to protect Lebanon's international image and those that facilitated the toxic disposal.<sup>xxii</sup>

### **The environmental health hazards of shipbreaking**

Shipbreaking is the process of tearing down ships, namely tankers and warships, into its components. The process of breaking down the ship is done manually, and in many cases, it is done with just a blowtorch and a crow bar. The majority of the ships destined for shipbreaking are old, and as a result, contain highly toxic substances that are harmful to human health and safety upon direct exposure.<sup>xxiii</sup> These retired ships generally come from developed countries and are transported to the shipbreaking yards of less developed countries. Although the components of these ships contain toxic materials and are theoretically subject to the Basel Convention, ships are not considered toxic substances under the Convention.<sup>xxiv</sup> Consequently, the shipbreaking industry involves the transboundary movement of toxic wastes and substances, but it is not subject to international regulation.

The shipbreaking industry is most popular among developing countries. Compared to the more developed countries, the less developed countries have weaker environmental, health and safety regulations and cheaper labor costs. As a result, developed countries such as the United States, Norway, Japan, Greece and Russia find these countries more economically attractive and send their old ships abroad. They avert the high costs and regulations of shipbreaking in their own country by sending their ships to countries like Pakistan, Mexico, India, the Philippines, China, Liberia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Western Samar and Taiwan. Even among the less developed countries, those with more stringent regulations receive less business than the ones with weaker regulations such as Bangladesh, Pakistan and Vietnam.<sup>xxv</sup>

The laborers who break down these ships are exposed to many health hazards. The physical nature of shipbreaking consistently exposes workers to toxins through skin contact and inhalation.<sup>xxvi</sup> Almost all of the ships retired to shipbreaking yards contain toxic materials that can be found in all parts of the ship.<sup>xxvii</sup> These materials include lead, asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) which are toxins commonly known to cause certain types of cancer, asbestosis and birth defects. In fact, the first cases of asbestosis in Taiwan and Korea were found in men who had worked as shipbreakers.<sup>xxviii</sup>

Explosions and fires aboard the ships are also potential threats to the lives of workers. These occur when gases, emitted by chemical residues in a ship's tank, mix with other gases. They also occur when a spark of a crow bar or the flame of a blowtorch ignites gases or residues. In Taiwan, 16 workers died from a ship explosion caused by

a shipbreaker's blowtorch igniting the residue left in a ship's tank.<sup>xxx</sup> These health hazards, when combined with weak health and safety laws and environmental laws, violate a worker's rights to health, life, information and a safe work environment.

### The Case of India:

Alang, located in India, is one of the most popular shipbreaking yards in the world. It is a six-mile stretch of beach housing approximately 40,000 laborers.<sup>xxx</sup> Wages range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day with the average workday lasting over twelve hours<sup>xxxi</sup> and workweek consisting of six days.<sup>xxxii</sup>

Death and sickness as a result of shipbreaking labor are common and expected. It is estimated that one worker dies each day at Alang.<sup>xxxiii</sup> In 1988, a fire aboard a cargo ship killed 40 men.<sup>xxxiv</sup> During the summer of 1995, approximately 12 workers died from asphyxiation caused by leaking ammonia from a Russian fish-processing ship.<sup>xxxv</sup> In 1997, 3 men died when falling 40 feet with a section of a ship; they were not wearing hard hats.<sup>xxxvi</sup> That same year, 40 laborers died when an oil tanker exploded due to a leaking gas cylinder that had burst when the gas came in contact with a welder's spark.<sup>xxxvii</sup> Investigations conducted by journalists for the *Baltimore Sun* in 1997 revealed that workers in Alang used no precautions in handling asbestos or PCBs when removing the substances from ships.<sup>xxxviii</sup> No one wore respirators, hard hats or safety harnesses during the course of their work.<sup>xxxix</sup> Death certificates are not issued in Alang, so causes of death are often not known.<sup>xl</sup>

At a local orthopedic doctor's clinic, approximately 10 new patients arrive each month.<sup>xli</sup> The most common sicknesses are anemia, alcoholism, skin problems, gastroenteritis, and tuberculosis.<sup>xlii</sup> Broken ankles, severed fingers and smashed skulls are also common occurrences.<sup>xliii</sup>

Aside from the local orthopedic doctor, there is very little medical help available for the workers at Alang. There is one Red Cross clinic on the beach, but the clinic employees rarely appear for work.<sup>xliv</sup> In the case of an emergency, there is only one ambulance available for the entire population at Alang, and the closest hospital is 40 miles away.<sup>xlv</sup>

Although Indian law requires shipyard owners to compensate workers and their families in the case of injury or death, there has been little legal enforcement. The labor court designated to hear the grievances of Alang workers has one judge and a backlog of 10,000 cases. Reporters investigating complaints since 1989 discovered that the state Labor Commission has never convicted a shipyard owner despite the Commission's professions that no accident goes unpunished.<sup>xlvi</sup>

### **The export of radioactive dairy products following the Chernobyl disaster of 1986**

The Chernobyl disaster of 1986 led to the production of radioactive dairy products in the neighboring countries of the former Soviet Union. Cows grazed on land that had been contaminated with the cesium fallout produced by Chernobyl's leaking nuclear reactor which led to the production of radioactive milk, cheese, butter, yogurt and beef.<sup>xlvii</sup> Despite increased measures to prevent the export of these radioactive products by countries, enormous quantities were shipped to countries throughout the world and were consumed by people worldwide. Consumers were exposed to serious health risks and as a result, human rights to life, health and information were violated.

When ingested, cesium may cause severe illness or death. Cesium emits beta rays that accumulate in human bones, tissue and organs and may cause leukemia and other types of cancer.<sup>xlviii</sup> Consumption of radioactive milk food may lead to birth defects and skin cancer in children.<sup>xlix</sup> The effects of cesium exposure are sometimes difficult to measure because incubation periods may last as long as forty years.<sup>l</sup>

At the time of the Chernobyl disaster, permissible radiation levels of food fit for human consumption were unclear. The European Union had set permissible radiation levels for human consumption at 370 becquerels per kilogram (becquerels per kilogram is equivalent to the release of one radioactive particle each second).<sup>li</sup> However, experts deemed the European Community standards to be too high.<sup>lii</sup> In addition, it should be noted that the standards set by the European Union only apply to transactions between EU members, and EU members are not obligated to

follow the same standards when exporting to non-EU members.<sup>liii</sup> The following list demonstrates the extensive export and health risks that resulted from the export of radioactive food products following the Chernobyl disaster.

### Mexico

From 1986 to 1987, Mexico's Secretary of Health purchased up to 50,000 tons of radioactive powdered milk from Ireland to be distributed to the Mexican population.<sup>liv</sup> Some of this milk powder had already been rejected by the World Health Organization for exhibiting too much radioactivity for human consumption. It is alleged that the former director of Conasupo, Mexico's government agency in charge of distributing food to low income families, knowingly purchased this radioactive milk.<sup>lv</sup>

The Mexican government has been inconsistent in explaining what has happened to this milk, but there is evidence that it reached Mexican consumers. Conasupo claimed it buried 47 tons of radioactive milk, but the agency has not disclosed where the powdered milk was buried.<sup>lvi</sup> Other bureaucrats claim that the milk powder was not buried.<sup>lvii</sup> Two government officials claim that the milk was sold, but that the radioactivity levels were within internationally accepted levels.<sup>lviii</sup> One vice admiral was removed from his post and sent to the island of Colima after discovering and testing a tainted shipment of milk.<sup>lix</sup> One ship was supposed to return some radioactive milk to Ireland, but instead, it was found in the port of Tampico where the milk was sold at very low prices.<sup>lx</sup> In 1996, the government launched a ten-month investigation into the illegal practices of Conasupo, but provided no new evidence on the whereabouts or health effects of this radioactive milk.<sup>lxi</sup>

### Brazil

On January 7, 1987, the Brazil Federal Court disclosed that Brazilians had been eating radioactive food and drinking radioactive milk imported from West Germany, France, Italy and several other European countries. The food and milk had radioactive levels that were up to 10 times the acceptable level that could be sold in Europe. In the city of Sao Paulo, Brazilian authorities pulled 70 tons of affected food off grocery shelves. Subsequently, Brazil turned away a 5,000-ton shipment of food from West Germany.<sup>lxii</sup>

### Bangladesh

Bangladesh repeatedly found shipments of radioactive milk in its ports and markets between 1987 and 1994. In April of 1987, 70,000 bags of radioactive milk powder were pulled from the shelves of markets. Apparently, the milk had been sent from Poland and Czechoslovakia.<sup>lxiii</sup> An additional 1600 tons of powdered milk from Poland was confiscated the same year for being highly radioactive.<sup>lxiv</sup>

In 1993, 100 tons of milk powder, exceeding 5 times the legal limit set for human consumption, were seized at Bangladesh's port. The bags were of Dutch origin, but it was believed that the powder was from Eastern Europe. Dutch customs data indicated that no Dutch-produced milk powder had been shipped to Bangladesh that year. It is possible that the powder came from Eastern Europe and was re-packed in Holland. Consignments from non-EC countries transshipped through Holland do not have to clear Dutch customs regulations.<sup>lxv</sup>

Again, radioactive milk, labeled as baby food, was confiscated at a Bangladesh port in 1994. A local baby food manufacturer had imported the shipment from Estonia.<sup>lxvi</sup> Approximately 5,000 bags of this "baby food" had already been placed on market shelves by the time authorities had discovered that the milk was radioactive.<sup>lxvii</sup> During the same year, the United Nations agency for refugees (UNHCR) was donated powdered milk to be distributed to the Burmese refugees in Bangladesh.<sup>lxviii</sup> This milk was also found to be radioactive and was confiscated by authorities.<sup>lxix</sup>

### Egypt

The Egyptian community may have consumed radioactive milk. At the port of Alexandria, Egyptian officials refused to accept 61 tons of powdered milk from a Holland registered ship with Holland registered cargo.<sup>lxx</sup> The powdered milk was found to be radioactive and was not permitted into the country.<sup>lxxi</sup> Other evidence suggested that significant quantities of radioactive milk powder had already entered Egypt through the port of Alexandria. West

German officials warned Egypt that they had evidence that radioactive dairy products had been sent to Egypt, but Egypt denied receiving any shipments.<sup>lxxii</sup>

### West Germany

West Germany prohibited the export of a 3,000-ton shipment of radioactive milk powder it discovered in two of its ports.<sup>lxxiii</sup> The milk powder was destined for Egypt and Nigeria.<sup>lxxiv</sup> The shipments exhibited radioactive levels that were 10 times greater than acceptable levels for human consumption.<sup>lxxv</sup> This highly radioactive shipment had originated in Bavaria and was sold to a bankrupt export corporation in West Germany called Lopex.<sup>lxxvi</sup>

West Germany was successful in preventing an additional 2,000-ton shipment of highly radioactive powdered milk from leaving Bavaria.<sup>lxxvii</sup> Despite the success in preventing a total of 5,000 tons of radioactive milk from reaching consumer markets, a report indicated that an additional 8,000 tons of milk powder produced in Bavaria in 1986 might have been exported to consumer markets.<sup>lxxviii</sup>

### Other countries:

Despite widespread acknowledgment that radioactive dairy products were being produced from the regions affected by the Chernobyl disaster, radioactive products were shipped worldwide. Large quantities of radioactive milk powder were shipped from Austria to the Canary Islands.<sup>lxxix</sup> Austria also shipped contaminated milk powder and other dairy products to Venezuela.<sup>lxxx</sup> As late as 1993, Sri Lanka received radioactive milk powder, allegedly from Poland, exhibiting twice the acceptable amount of radioactivity.<sup>lxxxi</sup> Pakistan received 140 tons of radioactive milk powder.<sup>lxxxii</sup> Though a Dutch company was responsible for shipping the powder, the company claimed that the radioactive powder was the fault of the European Community.<sup>lxxxiii</sup> Three months after the Chernobyl accident, highly radioactive dairy products rejected by other countries were found on supermarket shelves in Spain.<sup>lxxxiv</sup> In Italy, butter and milk from Eastern Europe were found to be radioactive and were being sold to the public at reduced prices.<sup>lxxxv</sup> Ghana refused a shipment of powdered milk from Czechoslovakia and the European community because the milk showed radioactive levels almost 15 times greater than the international standard.<sup>lxxxvi</sup> Abu Dhabi of the United Arab Emirates rejected milk from Belgium because the shipment exceeded permissible radioactive levels.<sup>lxxxvii</sup> Jamaica received 500 tons of contaminated milk powder it had received from the European Community.<sup>lxxxviii</sup>

## **Recommendations**

In light of the continuing human rights abuses that are occurring as a result of the illicit transfer and mishandling of toxic and dangerous products, the University of San Francisco on behalf of Human Rights Advocates and Natural Heritage Institute recommend the following actions:

- A. The Special Rapporteur on Toxics, Madame Ksentini, conduct further investigations of the waste sites in Lebanon that remain highly toxic despite allegations that all wastes shipped from Italy in 1987 have been removed from Lebanon.
  1. Recommend soil testing of the five sites identified by Greenpeace as containing highly toxic substances that endanger the health of people living/working near the contaminated sites: Zelahmaya, Halat, Tripoli, the KISRwan Mountains and the Shnanir Quarry.
    - a. Corroborate earlier tests, administered by Greenpeace and Eurotech, linking Italy's waste to the continued toxicity of the five waste sites in Lebanon.
    - b. Recommend further clean up measures to decontaminate soil at these five sites at the expense of the responsible parties.
  2. Recommend the testing of groundwater and aquifers near the toxic sites to determine whether drinking water has been affected or is threatened by toxic waste contamination.

3. Investigate and identify detrimental health effects suffered by Lebanese people exposed to the toxic wastes that came from Italy.
    - a. Recommend remedial measures to compensate victims who have been harmed due to exposure to the toxic wastes.
  4. Recommend campaign to educate Lebanese people of the continued health threats presented by the remaining toxic wastes.
  5. Encourage the adoption of the 1995 Basel Convention amendment banning the export of hazardous wastes from OECD to non-OECD countries.
- B. The Special Rapporteur on Toxics, Madame Ksentini, conduct further investigations concerning the health and safety problems suffered by workers in the shipbreaking industry, particularly in developing countries.
1. In addition to India, investigate the health and safety hazards suffered by shipbreakers in other developing countries: Pakistan, Mexico, the Philippines, China, Liberia, Bangladesh, Taiwan, Vietnam and Western Samar.
    - a. Investigate existing environmental, health and safety regulations in these countries that protect shipbreakers.
    - b. Identify the regulations needed in these countries in order to protect shipbreakers from the inherent harms of the shipbreaking industry.
    - c. To the extent possible, collaborate with the World Health Organization and International Labor Organization to investigate health and safety hazards. and develop universal standards for the shipbreaking industry.
  2. Investigate and identify the countries responsible for exporting ships that contain toxic materials for shipbreaking.
    - a. Investigate the regulations affecting the shipbreaking industry of the exporting countries (eg. the domestic environmental, health and safety regulations and costs that would apply to shipbreaking industry within the exporting country).
    - b. Investigate precautionary regulations of exporting countries (eg. whether regulations require certain toxics to be removed before exporting to a country for the purposes of shipbreaking).
    - c. Recommend minimum precautionary measures/regulations that exporting countries may adopt to mitigate health and environmental hazards of shipbreaking in importing countries (eg. warning labels on hazardous materials).
  3. Recommend to the Secretariat for the Basel Convention that “toxic” ships (ships containing hazardous or toxic substances) be included as “toxic wastes” subject to the Basel Convention regulations.
  4. Facilitate a campaign to educate both workers and countries involved in the shipbreaking industry of potential health and environmental hazards associated with shipbreaking and recommend actions that countries and workers may take to mitigate these hazards.
  5. Investigate potential remedies to compensate injured laborers in the shipbreaking industry.
- C. The Special Rapporteur on Toxics, Madame Ksentini, conduct further investigations of the human rights abuses that have occurred and continue to occur as a result of the transfer of radioactive dairy products produced in the regions affected by the Chernobyl disaster of 1986.
1. Investigate reports of the transport or sale of toxic milk following the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.

2. Collaborate with the World Health Organization to initiate the study of traceable health harms resulting from the illicit transport and consumption of radioactive food and milk following the 1986 Chernobyl disaster
3. Investigate how radioactive products affected by Chernobyl managed to be exported to countries around the world despite increased safety measures to prevent the transport of such products.
4. Identify the parties responsible for the illicit export of radioactive products following the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.
5. Encourage the development and adoption of universal standards limiting the export of radioactive foods and establishing maximum acceptable levels of radioactivity in food fit for human consumption.

---

<sup>i</sup> Fouad Hamdan, *Waste Trade in the Mediterranean: Toxic Attack Against Lebanon – Case One: Toxics from Italy*, GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN, August 1996

<sup>ii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>iii</sup> Reese Erlich, *Beirut Wrestles with Civil War's Ugly Environmental Legacy*, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, September 30, 1998 at A10

<sup>iv</sup> Fouad Hamdan, *Waste Trade in the Mediterranean: Toxic Attack Against Lebanon – Case One: Toxics from Italy*, GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN, August 1996

<sup>v</sup> *Id.*

<sup>vi</sup> *Id.*

<sup>vii</sup> Shyam Bhatia, *Toxic Shock: Lebanon's Grand Development Plan Stumbles Upon Deadly Waste*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, March 12, 1995 at 71

<sup>viii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>ix</sup> Fouad Hamdan, *Waste Trade in the Mediterranean: Toxic Attack Against Lebanon – Case One: Toxics from Italy*, GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN, August 1996

<sup>x</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xi</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xiii</sup> Reese Erlich, *Beirut Wrestles with Civil War's Ugly Environmental Legacy*, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, September 30, 1998 at A10

<sup>xiv</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xv</sup> Fouad Hamdan, *Waste Trade in the Mediterranean: Toxic Attack Against Lebanon – Case One: Toxics from Italy*, GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN, August 1996

<sup>xvi</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xvii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xviii</sup> Fouad Hamdan, *Greenpeace Calls on Italian President Scalfaro to Help Lebanon on Toxic Waste Issue*, GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN, November 6, 1997

<sup>xix</sup> *Id.*

<sup>xx</sup> Reese Erlich, *Beirut Wrestles with Civil War's Ugly Environmental Legacy*, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, September 30, 1998 at A10

<sup>xxi</sup> Fouad Hamdan, *Lebanese Quarry Contaminated by Toxic Waste is Reactivated*, GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN, January 13, 1998

<sup>xxii</sup> Electronic mail interview with Fouad Hamdan, Greenpeace Campaigner and Media Coordinator in Lebanon, October 7, 1998

<sup>xxiii</sup> Will Englund and Gary Cohn, *A Third World Dump for America's Ships?*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, December 9, 1997 <[http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs\\_auth?](http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs_auth?) (Sun Archives 1990- present)

<sup>xxiv</sup> Marcelo Furtado, *IPS on India Shipbreaking*, GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL TOXICS CAMPAIGN, August 18, 1998 <[http://www.ban.org/ban\\_news/ips\\_on\\_breaking.html](http://www.ban.org/ban_news/ips_on_breaking.html)

- <sup>xxv</sup> John F. Burns, *On An Indian Shore Where Ships Go to Die, Profit is Law*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, August 9, 1998, section 1 at 3
- <sup>xxvi</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xxvii</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Furuya Sugio, *Japanese Shipbreaking Breaks Workers in the Philippines*, JOSHRC NEWSLETTER, No. 14, March 1998 <[http://www.ban.org/ban\\_news/ips\\_on\\_breaking.html](http://www.ban.org/ban_news/ips_on_breaking.html)
- <sup>xxix</sup> Kim Tzou, *New Rules Plague Taiwan Breaking Regulations Imposed After Explosion Add to Woes of Uncertain Industry*, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, October 23, 1986
- <sup>xxx</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xxxi</sup> John Zubrzycki, *Recycling the World's Once-Mighty Ships: at India's Alang Ship-breaking Yard, Workers Scurry Like Ants Over Vessels, Tearing Out Anything of Value as Scrap*, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, June 26, 1998 <[http://www.ban.org/ban\\_news/recycling\\_ships.html](http://www.ban.org/ban_news/recycling_ships.html)
- <sup>xxxii</sup> John F. Burns, *On An Indian Shore Where Ships Go to Die, Profit is Law*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, August 9, 1998, section 1 at 3
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> Will Englund and Gary Cohn, *A Third World Dump for America's Ships?*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, December 9, 1997 <[http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs\\_auth?](http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs_auth?) (Sun Archives 1990- present)
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xxxv</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> John Zubrzycki, *Recycling the World's Once-Mighty Ships: at India's Alang Ship-breaking Yard, Workers Scurry Like Ants Over Vessels, Tearing Out Anything of Value as Scrap*, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, June 26, 1998 <[http://www.ban.org/ban\\_news/recycling\\_ships.html](http://www.ban.org/ban_news/recycling_ships.html)
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> Will Englund and Gary Cohn, *A Third World Dump for America's Ships?*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, December 9, 1997 <[http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs\\_auth?](http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs_auth?) (Sun Archives 1990- present)
- <sup>xxxix</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xl</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xli</sup> Will Englund and Gary Cohn, *A Third World Dump for America's Ships?*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, December 9, 1997 <[http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs\\_auth?](http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs_auth?) (Sun Archives 1990- present)
- <sup>xlii</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xliii</sup> John Zubrzycki, *Recycling the World's Once-Mighty Ships: at India's Alang Ship-breaking Yard, Workers Scurry Like Ants Over Vessels, Tearing Out Anything of Value as Scrap*, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, June 26, 1998 <[http://www.ban.org/ban\\_news/recycling\\_ships.html](http://www.ban.org/ban_news/recycling_ships.html)
- <sup>xliv</sup> Will Englund and Gary Cohn, *A Third World Dump for America's Ships?*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, December 9, 1997 <[http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs\\_auth?](http://newslibrary.krmediastream.com/cgi-bin/d.../bs_auth?) (Sun Archives 1990- present)
- <sup>xlv</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xlvi</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>xlvii</sup> *Summing Up the Consequences of the Accident*, International Conference: One Decade After Chernobyl, Vienna, Austria, April 8-12, 1996 at 6
- <sup>xlviii</sup> Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- <sup>xlix</sup> *Sri Lanka Orders Nestle to Return Radioactive Milk*, THE REUTER LIBRARY REPORT, November 28, 1993, available in LEXIS News Library
- <sup>i</sup> Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- <sup>ii</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>iii</sup> GUILLERMO ZAMORA, CASO CONASUPO: LA LECHE RADIATIVA 58 (1997)
- <sup>iiii</sup> Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- <sup>liv</sup> *Mexican Congress to Probe Radioactive Milk*, REUTERS NORTH AMERICAN WIRE, April 27, 1996, available in LEXIS News Library
- <sup>lv</sup> Helena Oliviero, *Conasupo Knew Milk Was Bad Charges Report*, THE NEWS, August 20, 1996, available in LEXIS News Library
- <sup>lvi</sup> GUILLERMO ZAMORA, CASO CONASUPO: LA LECHE RADIATIVA 74 (1997)
- <sup>lvii</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>lviii</sup> *Id.* at 81



- 
- lix *Id.* at 82,83
- lx *Id.* at 84
- lxi *Outraged Deputies Protest Probe Findings*, THE NEWS, September 26, 1996, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxii Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- lxiii Tabibul Islam, *Bangladesh: Radioactive Milk Scare Boosts Dairy Industry*, INTER PRESS SERVICE, October 21, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxiv Anis Ahmed, *Bangladesh May Legislate Against Radioactive Milk Powder*, REUTERS NORTH EUROPEAN SERVICE, April 10, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxv *Bangladesh: Radioactive Milk Not Produced in Holland*, FINANCIELE DAGBLAD, August 11, 1993, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxvi *Bangla Customs Detect Radioactive Milk from Europe*, DEUTSCHE PRESSE-AGENTUR, January 13, 1995, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxvii *Id.*
- lxviii *Id.*
- lxix *Id.*
- lxx *Egypt Returns Radioactive Milk to Exporting Country*, THE XINHUA GENERAL OVERSEAS NEWS SERVICE, February 28, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxi *Id.*
- lxxii John Rogers, *Egypt on Alert Over German Radioactive Milk Powder*, REUTERS NORTH EUROPEAN SERVICE, February 4, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxiii Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- lxxiv GUILLERMO ZAMORA, CASO CONASUPO: LA LECHE RADIATIVA 55, 56 (1997)
- lxxv Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- lxxvi *Bonn to Destroy Radioactive Milk at Centre of Scandal*, REUTERS NORTH EUROPEAN SERVICE, February 4, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxvii *Id.*
- lxxviii Daniel Egger, *West Germany Pours Hot Milk; Chernobyl's Cup Runneth Over*, THE NATION, March 28, 1987, Vol. 44 at 392
- lxxix GUILLERMO ZAMORA, CASO CONASUPO: LA LECHE RADIATIVA 57 (1997)
- lxxx *Contaminated Austrian Milk Powder to Be Shipped to Venezuela*, REUTERS LIMITED, May 11, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxxi *Nestle Ordered to Return Radioactive Milk*, REUTERS NORTH AMERICAN WIRE, November 27, 1993, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxxii *Pakistan: Authorities Reject Radioactive Milk Powder*, REUTER TEXTLINE/NRC HANDELSBLAD, September 20, 1989, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxxiii *Id.*
- lxxxiv GUILLERMO ZAMORA, CASO CONASUPO: LA LECHE RADIATIVA 53, 54 (1997)
- lxxxv *Id.*
- lxxxvi *EC Says Ghana Radioactive Milk Complaint Proves Groundless*, THE REUTER LIBRARY REPORT, October 29, 1987, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxxvii *Abu Dhabi Destroys Radioactive Milk from Belgium*, REUTERS NORTH EUROPEAN SERVICE, May 28, 1986, *available in* LEXIS News Library
- lxxxviii *Poisoned Food and World Hunger: The Poor Are Feeding the Rich* (speech from World Food Day Seminar in Dublin Ireland, October 16, 1990) <http://www2.hawaii.edu/uhip/food.txt>