INTERSECTIONAL JUSTICE

PSR operates at the intersection of nuclear threat, climate harm, and racial and social justice. We believe the peace and justice community is stronger when united.

Those who insist on maintaining vast nuclear arsenals have insulated and isolated the terms of discussion, defining the nuclear debate into a mere perpetuation of the status quo. Their terms limit the space to challenge core assumptions of the nuclear security complex and often exclude the voices most pertinent to the debate: victims of these weapons of mass horror.

It is time we open up the terms of conversation, challenge core assumptions, and pay attention to the diverse ways nuclear weapons harm communities and causes across the world.

We strongly encourage all those who work in the nuclear field to educate themselves about the disproportionate impacts of nuclear weapons testing and use on women, minorities, and indigenous populations.

We urge all those campaigning for nuclear weapons abolition to consider how the connected issues of environmental degradation and global injustice make our cause stronger, our arguments more convincing, and our rhetoric more urgent.

We hope all those campaigning for peace and justice will unite to fight for a more equitable world, rally against the military-industrial complex, and help forge a world where nuclear weapons cease to exist.
INTERSECTIONS AT A GLANCE

Security: Nuclear weapons pose a constant and existential threat to the safety of humanity.

Environmental Protection: From development to use, nuclear weapons are an environmental catastrophe. The persistent danger of nuclear faming as a result of nuclear weapons use is antithetical to sustainable development.

Indigenous Rights: From its inception, the nuclear weapons industry has disregarded and exploited the land rights and labor of indigenous populations across the world. This exploitation has led to intergenerational health harms.

Neocolonialism: Western corporations continue to make huge profits extracting Uranium from Indigenous lands. They often poison the land and subject domestic laborers to dangerous working conditions.

Misuse of Public Funds: The vast resources syphoned by the military-industrial complex are more than sufficient to reform American healthcare, education, housing policy, transport infrastructure and more.
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Some argue the Holocene epoch ended, and the Anthropocene began, with the Trinity Test. The nuclear age initiated an era defined by humanity's power to destroy itself. Faithful to this description, year after year, the nuclear industry has degraded the environment around us. Ionizing radiation is released throughout the toxic life cycle of nuclear weapons. Through testing and use, uranium and plutonium mining, processing, and storage, the nuclear industry has degraded the environment. Meanwhile, the continued existence of vast nuclear arsenals threatens species extinction and nuclear famine on a daily basis in direct contradiction to the principles and ambitions of sustainable development and environmental conservation.

The Manhattan Project: A Public Health Disaster

On July 16, 1945, the Atomic Age began and everything changed for the people of New Mexico - they were the first test subjects of history's most destructive weapon. Ash came from the sky, containing 10 pounds of plutonium, raining contaminants over 13,000 New Mexicans living within a 50-mile radius of the site. Radiation in this perimeter was 10,000 times higher than the modern acceptable standard. Tina Cordova, Dowswinder and co-founder of the Tulosa Basin Downwinder Consortium, and her family are now in the fifth generation of rare cancers. The test's fallout is now estimated to have reached 46 states, Canada, and Mexico. To learn about and support those poisoned by our government to go Expandreca.org.

Enewetak Atoll, The Marshall Islands

The US government exploited the Pacific Islands throughout the Cold War. Populations were displaced with false promises of adequate resettlement, and information surrounding the environmental destruction they were set to unleash was withheld from the islanders. The 40 islands that make up the Atoll were once an environment of coral reefs, white-sand beaches, and coconut trees. More importantly, they are the generational and spiritual homes of a people with a history dating back to the second millennium BCE. The scene they returned to was an apocalyptic wasteland. 43 bombs were detonated in the area, and it took 4,000 U.S. service members three years to collect 35 Olympic swimming pools worth of highly poisonous waste.

This is not a problem of the past. The waste was dumped into a crater on Runit Island and capped with a concrete dome. "The Tomb," as it is known to locals, is unstable. The dome shows signs of structural weakness; vines snake up the side, pools of contaminated water surround its edge, and its concrete lid rises and falls with the tides - sucking in and flushing out radioactive water every day. The U.S. Government continuously refuses to adequately compensate the Marshallese for the damage it caused.

Hanford Production Site and The Green Run

The Columbia River, downstream from Hanford Nuclear Production Complex, holds the unwanted distinction of America's most radioactive river. For decades, cold water from the river was used by the Hanford plant to cool the extreme temperatures generated in the production of plutonium. The result? Through heat transfer, chemical treatments, and wastewater disposal, the Columbia River became polluted with over 60 radioactive isotopes from the site. Fifty-four million gallons of radioactive sludge were permanently buried in "temporary" underground tanks, poisoning the river and its surrounding ecosystem. Despite this, for 25 years locals - including indigenous populations - used the river for drinking water, fishing, and irrigation. Children of the 1960s recall swimming near the site for its pleasantly warm waters, without realizing this heat was produced by radionuclides. Nearby residents experience thyroid, reproductive, and nervous system tumors linked by researchers to exposure from the site.

The Yakama Nation, an 11,000-member tribe whose ancestral lands include the Hanford Site, was promised in an 1855 Treaty that the Federal Government would ensure the tribe would retain access to healthy hunting and fishing lands for their people. Yet, in 1949, in an experiment whose purpose remains classified, the Atomic Energy Commission released the largest intentional radioactive contamination into the environment in recorded history. Radioactive Iodine-131 was tracked on vegetation in an area spanning forty miles across tracing the river 200 miles downstream into the Pacific Ocean. Samples showed radiation at 1,000 times the acceptable limit. Despite this intentional contamination, the existence of “The Green Run” experiment was not acknowledged until 1986. The attempt to clean up Hanford is still ongoing. ballooning to an estimated $528 billion, officials, scientists, and local activists are at an impasse with the government failing to offer any viable solutions to deal with the highly radioactive waste slowly eroding its waste tanks and threatening more environmental disasters in the future. At present, there is no workable solution to this environmental disaster.

The Mayak Production Plant, Russia

Since 1948, Russia has run the Mayak nuclear processing plant at gross environmental costs. In 1957, an accident led to a storage tank explosion that contaminated 20,000 square kilometers, home to 270,000 people. Ten thousand people were evacuated and have never been able to return to their homes. Despite an initial cover-up, this explosion is now considered a nuclear disaster on a comparable scale to Chernobyl and Fukushima. As recently as 2017, radiation levels across Europe spiked to levels higher than those following the Fukushima disaster. At Lake Karachay, a previously pristine site poisoned by radioactive waste, radiation levels
are so high that it would take less than one hour for an unprotected person standing on the shore to receive a lethal dose of radiation poisoning.

**The Impacts of Chernobyl and Fukushima on Wildlife**

While some studies have observed the regeneration of spiders and large predators in the absence of human predators in the areas surrounding the Chernobyl site, scientific researchers have consistently found increased rates of cancers within the local environment. Researchers Mousseau and Moller found that genetic systems are clearly affected by low levels of ionizing radiation. For example, the sperm of barn swallows exhibited 10 times greater rates of genetic defects while their offspring were 2-10 times more likely to show rare genetic mutations than offspring found in other areas. A further 2015 study estimated 50% of mutations observed in the region can be attributed to the impacts of radiation.

**ECOCIDE**

From its inception, the nuclear weapons complex has wrought destruction on the planet. Yet, nothing compares to the environmental catastrophe that would follow a nuclear war.

Researchers believe that a “limited, regional” nuclear exchange between India and Pakistan would disrupt the global climate and agricultural production so severely that it would send the planet into nuclear winter and threaten over two billion people with famine and mass starvation.

The ash from the detonations and the firestorms that follow would rise high into the earth’s atmosphere, above the height of wind dispersion, and block the sun’s rays. This would lead to a minimum average global temperature drop of 1.3 degrees Celsius, with the most extreme estimates placing this at 7 degrees Celsius. Reduced sunlight and an expected 10-40% decrease in global rainfall would significantly impact agricultural production. Rice production in China would drop 31% across the next decade, and corn production in the U.S. would fall 10%. Scarcity, hoarding, and global unrest would lead to the death of billions while the sudden temperature change would cause incalculable damage to global ecosystems. A general nuclear war between superpowers would have exponentially worse consequences.

**CHURCH ROCK: THE BIGGEST ENVIRONMENTAL SPILL IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

On July 16, 1979, the dam broke on a uranium waste pond at Church Rock, New Mexico. Over 1,000 tons of uranium tailings and millions of gallons of radioactive wastewater spilled into the Rio Puerto, a vital water source for local Navajo Nation citizens and livestock. Radioactivity in the river was measured at 1,000 times the acceptable level for drinking water and yet the media reported “no immediate health hazard” resulted from the spill. Three months later, just one percent of the solid radioactive waste was cleaned up. Today there are more than 500 abandoned uranium mines in the area and the spill has still not been adequately addressed. This was the largest nuclear spill in U.S. history, with three times more radiation being released than the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in Pennsylvania.

Three Mile Island attracted huge media attention, and a Presidential visit and cleanup began almost immediately. Forty years later, Church Rock and the Rio Puerto remain contaminated, the U.S. Government has no plan to clean the river, and its suggestion to relocate the members of the Navajo Nation disregards their historical, familial, and spiritual connection and right to the land. Citizens in the area surrounding Three Mile Island were almost immediately eligible to file a claim for a $25 million compensation fund. Residents at Church Rock received only $2,000 each to mitigate the environmental destruction of their land and the lifelong and generational health impacts it has subsequently produced.

In the words of Esther Yazzie-Lewis, a Navajo activist and author, “They don’t see us like human beings...We’re disposable.”

If we compare the responses to environmental catastrophes in suburban Pennsylvania to indigenous land in New Mexico, it raises key concerns about the priorities of the U.S. Government and who is deserving of justice.
The global nuclear weapons industry was built on colonialism. Throughout its history, and to this day, people and lands have been poisoned, misled, and mistreated while nuclear armed countries have continually escaped criticism by focusing the most adverse impacts of the industry on politically marginalized and socio-economically destitute communities notoriously silenced.

This is not a legacy issue. The United Kingdom has failed to recognize or rectify its treatment of the aboriginal populations of Australia. France continues to exploit mine workers in Niger, and the U.S. Government still refuses to adequately compensate the communities it poisoned with nuclear testing or deal with the environmental devastation it wrought on the Marshall Islands. Further, nuclear weapons support an exclusionary world order that relies on double standards and hypocrisy to gatekeep access to political power.

‘Distant,’ ‘Remote,’ and ‘Uninhabited’: The Myths of Nuclear Test Sites

The Marshall Islands, much like the indigenous lands of New Mexico, were chosen as the proving ground for America’s weapons of mass destruction precisely because colonial narratives portrayed the area as small, ‘remote,’ and unimportant. But the Marshall Islands were of great importance to their people, and the lands of New Mexico were not just “Indian burial grounds” as Cilllian Murphy describes in his portrayal of Oppenheimer. They were both populated and historically important to those communities.

It is clear from the record at the time that these people were viewed as inferior, and therefore the destruction of their land and the exploitation of their people were more conceivable to the official mind. The words of one American official summarize the colonial and racist underpinnings of American policy: “While it is true that these people do not live the way that Westerners do, civilized people, it is nonetheless also true that they are more like us than the mice.”

Given these attitudes, it is of little surprise that the region chosen for the Trinity Test was primarily populated by agricultural farmers of Hispanic and Indigenous origin. Almost all uranium and plutonium mining in the U.S. occurred on or just outside Indigenous reservations. Their populations were heavily recruited for mine work, neither educated nor protected from the risks they faced.

This trend replicates the world over. In Nevada, the Western Shoshone Nation are the most bombed nation on Earth with 874 nuclear tests taking place on their land. In the Soviet Union, the Semipalatinsk region of north-eastern Kazakhstan was chosen for its vast “uninhabited steppe.” Yet, these were pasturelands for thousands of Kazakhs, with the Semipalatinsk being viewed as their cultural center and the birthplace of their most seminal Kazakh writers and intellectuals. So revered is the Kazakh writer Abai, born 30 miles from what became ground zero, that to this day Kazakhs make pilgrimages to his burial site to receive blessings. Half of the Soviet Union’s uranium came from this region, and the weapons testing proved environmentally disastrous for the lands the people relied on for their livelihoods. Such considerations were set aside in a fashion representative of Moscow’s colonial mindset towards its Soviet peripheries and more broadly reflective of the power imbalances and rights exclusions that defined the development of nuclear weapons the world over.

The French Government initially chose to test its nuclear weapons in Algeria. But after Algeria gained independence from its colonial exploiter in 1960, the French relocated their testing to French Polynesia. Many Tahitians and Polynesians fought for France in World War II, and their islands were rewarded with a series of devastating nuclear tests. In the words of Winiki Sage, the president of the Economic, Social and Cultural Committee of French Polynesia: “We didn’t understand what was happening... no one could imagine it was going to be so bad for us. All the Tahitians were led to believe that it would be safe... I can tell you that in the house of my grandmother there was a nice picture of a big nuclear bomb test, and everybody thought it was something nice. We didn’t really know that it was something bad for us.” There are concerns the atolls have been damaged to the point of collapse, an event that would likely cause devastating tidal waves for the surrounding islands. Until 2009, the French Government denied the humanitarian impacts of testing, providing only 19 people with compensation for radiation exposure.

New Mexico, Kazakhstan, Algeria, French Polynesia, Australia, and more were all selected under the auspices of their remoteness. Yet, these lands were inhabited, cultivated, and ancestrally critical. Their use, in spite of continued local opposition, tells the story of the marginalization of populations who were considered politically, racially, and economically expendable, a story that serves as the foundation of the entire nuclear industry.
Lies, False Promises, and Escaping Accountability

A critical facet of nuclear colonialism is a common pattern of escaping accountability for the harm done. The "Tomb" on Runit Island in the Marshall Islands continues to leak environmentally damaging radioactive materials. As sea levels rise there are concerns over its long-term viability. This Tomb contains the waste from America's decimation of the Marshall Islands in addition to 130 tons of nuclear waste shipped from Nevada. The creation of the Tomb, and the clear desire the government had to remove nuclear waste from American soil, is a clear indication of official awareness of the adverse long-term impacts of inadequate storage of this waste. In 2019, the LA Times found that the U.S. government had withheld critical information about the Tomb's contents, its ability to contain radiation, and its long-term viability. Based on this misleading information, the Marshallese signed a compact in 1986 that released the U.S. government from liability for the Tomb's contents. Officials have lobbied the U.S. Government for help dealing with this looming environmental catastrophe and found this disingenuous pact thrown back at them. In the words of Hilda Heine, President of the Marshall Islands 2016-2020:

“We don’t want it. We didn’t build it. The garbage inside is not ours. It’s theirs.”

The Marshallese are attempting to challenge American exploitation. An independent tribunal, jointly established in 1988, concluded the U.S. should pay $4 billion (inflation-adjusted) in healthcare and resettlement costs. But Congress and the Supreme Court have rejected the findings of the commission. In 2023 The Compacts of Free Association - the treaty that defines the relationship between the Marshall Islands and the U.S. - allocated $2.3 billion in economic assistance to the Republic of the Marshall Islands in exchange for a continued “dominant (American) military presence”. The government of the Marshall Islands intends to place $700 million in “trust” to address the needs of those affected by nuclear testing. The U.S. government openly acknowledges the role of the Marshall Islands in “strategic competition” with China. In light of this, the recent increase in financing is far from U.S. acceptance of accountability in the region but rather reflects the neo-colonial manner in which the United States continues to leverage its economic dominance in the region.

The failure to recognize or compensate communities for the harm done by nuclear weapons is common to many of these countries. It was not until 2009 that French President François Hollande recognized the environmental and humanitarian harm done in Tahiti and other French colonies. Similarly, it took the U.S. government until 1992 to recognize and compensate the unknowing, unwilling, victims of the Cold War. The 200 above-ground nuclear tests carried out between 1945 and 1962 exposed service members, Indigenous communities, and many other Americans and Marshallese to toxic radiation that has been directly linked to rare forms of cancer that carry down the genetic line. The U.S. began compensating American victims and uranium miners in 1992 under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA). Yet, there are illogical gaps in coverage that have left many out in the cold; the size of compensation does not adequately cover medical costs, and it is set to expire in 2024. Recently suitable amendments to RECA have been provisionally included in the 2024 National Defense Budget but these could be removed in a process known as conference. Despite the support of 171 states for a UN Resolution “Providing Victim Assistance and Environmental Remediation to Member States Affected by the Use or Testing of Nuclear Weapons,” the nine nuclear-armed countries hold steadfast in their refusal of accountability. Until they do, millions await the compensation and justice they deserve.

Neo-Colonialism in Niger: Present-Day Harms

Niger is one of the poorest countries on the planet, yet France has maintained a close neo-colonial economic relationship with the nation owing to its rare mineral deposits, including uranium. Discovered in the 1960s, the French government, through corporate subsidiaries, began mining uranium and developing two cities - Arlit and Akokan - to house its workers. To work in the mines, workers had to relocate with their families. For the duration of their contracts, this relationship appeared amenable but after the mine closed in 2021 the dependence it created was exposed. The mining city of Akokan is now abandoned after Orano, the French multinational, deemed the Cominak mine unprofitable. A city of 60,000 people was shut down overnight. Orano cut off water and electricity once its contractual obligations expired, and parts of the city were razed to the ground. Its workers have been left in the lurch. While Orano claims 87% of former employees have some sort of offer to continue in fresh employment, the miners tell a different story: “They mustn’t lie to you. There is no retraining. There are projects, papers have been filled in, but no one has been retrained.” One worker asked “Uranium brings a lot of money to Orano. We workers work. What do we earn?”

There are growing concerns over radiation poisoning in the cities. From the working city of Arlit, home to 140,000 workers, the horizon is defined by a mountain of 20 million tons of radioactive waste. Geiger counters show poisonous levels of radiation from the concrete that makes the pavements and homes in the cities, and contaminated scrap metal from the processing factories that is resold informally throughout the city. Orano maintains that in 50 years of operation, they have had no cases of radiation-linked illnesses. With the local doctors employed by Orano, the houses themselves showing dangerous signs of radiation, and extensive evidence of radiation-related illness found by the scientific community and displayed by miners in the U.S., there is significant skepticism over this conclusion.
Nuclear Weapons States: A Closed Club Reliant on Double Standards and Hypocrisy

The 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a central and important legal framework that, to its credit, eased tensions over a global nuclear arms race and remains the only binding treaty the nuclear-armed states have ratified that commits them to nuclear disarmament. Yet, it also codified the ‘legitimacy’ of the three original nuclear weapons states, with the later addition of France and China (1992). In her book ‘Nuclear Desire,’ Shampa Biswas highlights that the global discourse surrounding nuclear responsibility constantly emphasizes that “we are safer in a world where this state does not have nuclear weapons.”

But critically, she asks, “who is this ‘we’ - this mythical international community that speaks of peace and well-being...?” Whose nuclear order are we willing to accept? Who has the power to order? And with what effects?

The historian Timothy Mitchell conceptualizes the power to order the world as a particular type of colonial power. In the contemporary global order, where global dominance is defined by who can annihilate who with nuclear weapons, it is absolutely clear who holds the power and attempts to structure the world to its desires. When this ordering power reaches a global scale, it results in the sort of discourse that has defined rationality, propriety, and civilization as a Western trait in opposition to the barbarism of the ‘other.’ This is a concept reified by the historian Edward Said.

While the U.S. insists on the absolute security imperative of its own nuclear arsenal, it denies the rest of the world this capacity in a way that, to historians, is an absolute mirror of the style with which the empires of the 19th and 20th century espoused the virtues of democracy while insisting their incompatibility with the ‘backwards’ countries that required further moral and intellectual development, i.e. colonialism. China, for example, an established nuclear weapons state with a stated policy of No First Use, is ‘othered’ as ‘irrational’, ‘dangerous’ and ‘revisionist’ for the growth of its nuclear weapons arsenal in spite of it remaining a mere third of America’s present arsenal.

This is not to say that the NPT is without value. The fewer nations possessing nuclear weapons the more safe the world will become. The rapid and opaque development of Iran, North Korea, and China’s nuclear arsenals is a matter of concern. But so is the enormous modernization program the United States is set to embark on, the decision to share nuclear technology with Australia, and the unrecognized development of Israel’s nuclear weapons.

To criticize one without recognizing the hypocrisy and threat of the others is to perpetuate this double standard. The official language of non-proliferation and deterrence cannot go unchallenged, its unspoken assumptions and the order it maintains cannot be taken uncritically. Consider the geographical spread of the two maps below.
In 2020 the pollster Ipsos carried out a survey of 16,000 millennials in 16 countries about their views on war. The survey, taken on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) shows people are quite concerned about nuclear weapons - 54% of respondents indicated their belief that a nuclear attack will occur within the next decade while 82% recognized nuclear weapons as a threat to humanity. However, nuclear weapons were ranked as the least concerning of 12 issues including corruption, unemployment, poverty, terrorism, and war. While disheartening, it is perhaps not surprising; these issues are tangible experiences in the lives of the respondents, whereas nuclear weapons have been intentionally abstracted as distant and unconcerning by those who support them to deflect from the harms they cause, including siphoning much-needed funds away from the American people into the pockets of defense contractors.

But it is unhelpful to take these issues in isolation. Nuclear weapons are part of a military-industrial complex that incentivizes conflict, breeds corruption, and diverts funds away from the urgent environmental crisis, critical humanitarian needs, and ongoing social injustices that pervade the world. To highlight the misaligned priorities, the principal UN body responsible for advancing a nuclear weapons-free world has an annual budget of $10 million, less than the amount spent on nuclear weapons every hour. Global annual expenditure on nuclear weapons is estimated at $105 billion.

Every dollar the military spends is a moral choice, not an unquestionable necessity. The U.S. Department of Defense is fraught with wasteful spending. Almost half of the military budget that keeps growing goes to defense contractors- not toward our security. And the weapons programs they're tasked with completing continuously fall behind schedule, are less reliable, and wind up way over budget- some of which is a result of price-gouging the Pentagon upwards of 4,000%. At present, the United States spends more than the next nine nations combined - including Russia and China. It is possible to maintain a robust military while reforming our priorities, reducing waste, and reinvesting for a sustainable, healthy, equitable world for us all.
In 2021, taxpayers were forced to pay $740 billion for the U.S. military. That number will continue to increase unless we take action.

If we cut the budget by just $100 billion, we could pay for:

- 1.09 million elementary school teachers
- The salaries of 892,745 Registered Nurses
- 579,999 clean energy jobs
- 11.89 million public housing units
- 7.04 million Military Veterans' VA medical care
- 20.24 million adults' low-income healthcare
**FURTHER RESOURCES**

ARTE.tv - Niger: Ghosts of Uranium  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gLqj0b0ro

Hanford - Research on the Health Impacts of the Hanford, Washington, Plutonium Production Site  

Hanford Project - The Columbia River  
https://www.hanfordproject.com/columbia.html

Hanford Project - The Green Run  
https://www.hanfordproject.com/greenrun.html

Horizon 2045: A Framework for Change  
https://www.horizon2045.org/framework-for-change

ICAN - Diversion of Public Resources  
https://www.icanw.org/diversion_of_public_resources

ICAN - No Adequate Response to Nuclear War  
https://www.icanw.org/no_humanitarian_response

ICAN - The Environmental Legacy of Nuclear Weapons Production: Five Case Studies  
https://www.icanw.org/the-environmental_legacy_of_nuclear_production_five_case_studies

ICAN - Wasted: 2022 Global Nuclear Weapons Spending  
https://www.icanw.org/wasted_2022_global_nuclearWeapons_spending

ICAN - What Happens if Nuclear Weapons Are Used?  
https://www.icanw.org/catastrophic_harm#:~:text=The%20existence%20of%20nuclear%20weapons,exacerbated%20effects%20of%20global%20warming

IPPNW - The Nuclear Famine Report  

Ipsos - Millennials Are Against Use of Nuclear Weapons in Any Circumstances  

LA Times - How the U.S. Betrayed the Marshall Islands, Kindling the Next Nuclear Disaster  

Mousseau & Moller - Nuclear Energy and Its Ecological Byproducts: Lessons from Chernobyl and Fukushima  
https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1wsjwjm.17

PSR - Invisible Devastation: The Global Legacy of Uranium  

PSR - The Unequal Impacts of Nuclear Weapons  
https://cdn8a8pro7yxmx.cloudfront.net/oregonprsr.org/pages/24/attachments/original/1567113941/The_Unequal_Impacts_of_Nuclear_Weapons_factsheet%20FINAL%29.pdf?1567113941

PSR - Webinar: What can the nuclear weapons abolition movement learn from other social justice movements?  

Radiation Exposure Compensation Act  
https://www.expandreca.org/

TEDx - I’ve Studied Nuclear War for 35 Years - You Should Be Worried  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gLqj0b0ro

Tolerosa Basin Downwinders Consortium  
https://www.trinitydownwinders.com/

Vox - How America Poisoned the Navajo Nation  
https://youtube/ETP0gLzq08