

wise

World Information Service on Energy



Green lists — Atom state Australia — Brunsbüttel

Soft energy round-up — Philippines —

About WISE

WISE – World Information Service on Energy – was set up at a meeting in Amsterdam of over 150 people from all parts of the anti-nuclear and soft energy movement, world-wide.

The aim is to be at the service of the movement throughout the world, providing action-oriented information, not only for the anti-nuclear struggle but about all forms of energy. Printed below is the declaration of intent approved in Amsterdam.

WISE will not only produce a regular newspaper but act as a switchboard for information that can help the movement over-

come barriers and be more effective. It is currently in a preparatory stage, building up contacts, and producing the WISE paper when resources allow (2 now, 3 or 4 in the autumn, we hope). The long-term target is a basic three-language staff in Amsterdam. As of now, there is one person working part-time in a small WISE office in Amsterdam, and another part-time looking after production of the paper in Brussels. For the rest, we rely on the work and support of active members and others in the movement.

Declaration of intent

Reasons for an information service

Opposition to nuclear energy is becoming a world-wide trans-national movement. It is the most advanced manifestation so far of a broad movement of opinion against a technocratic, centralised, authoritarian, undemocratic form of society. Its strength and originality lies in the direct involvement of citizens, many previously uncritical or inactive, in deciding about things that affect them.

But the forces behind the nuclear option already operate at the international level (industry and governments). It is therefore high time for the movement to organise a flow of information and experience that can enable its action to be more effective and better coordinated. This is also needed for the development of the positive side of the movement; the elaboration and promotion of viable alternatives (renewable energy sources, other patterns of energy consumption).

Functions of the service

To **serve** the movement, in particular by the transmission of information and the promotion of direct contact within the movement.

For reasons of effectiveness (concentration of limited resources) and clarity, its field of action is limited to **energy**, taken in the broadest sense (e.g. activities and methods of the anti-nuclear movement, implications for employment of different patterns of energy production and consumption, world wide activities of the nuclear industry ...).

The prime aim is to ensure the flow of information that is **relevant to action** (e.g. material for legal and political presentation of the anti-nuclear case; practical experience of alternative energies; information on impact, dangers, problems, etc. of the nuclear industry ...).

Information will be made available both in response to specific requests and in the form of a regular publication available to all.

It shall be a ruling principle of the service to avoid any monopoly or centralisation of infor-

mation. Thus it will seek to promote and facilitate direct contacts and information exchange within the movement, across all barriers (geographical, linguistic, political, etc.), and not to centralise or canalise contacts.

The service must be flexible to respond to the immediate priorities of the movement (e.g. contacts, international press coverage, in liaison with the preparation and follow up of an international demonstration) but never at the expense of its obligation to serve the movement as a whole throughout the world.

The service will require a permanent team able to ensure communication in the widest possible range of languages (in particular English, French, German). The statute of the service must ensure its independence from all political or ideological allegiance, inside or outside the movement.

(signed in Brussels, November 1977
annexed to the statutes of WISE,
February 1978)

BE WISE, HELP WISE

The information needs of the anti-nuclear movement world-wide are vast. How much WISE can do to meet them will depend on the support of the movement itself.

Costs so far – a small office, producing the first two issues of this paper – have been met from the Smiling Sun Foundation (which receives 3 or 10% on sales of articles with the Smiling Sun emblem); from members contributions; and from first subscriptions.

To operate effectively, WISE will need funds for communications, for a minimum staff (to communicate in several languages), and for regular publishing. Above all, it will need your practical help.

These are some of the ways you can help

1. Become an ACTIVE MEMBER and

- help spread information within the movement;
- gather and send news for the WISE paper;
- share in editing the paper (at editorial sessions, or by post);

- translate material;
- distribute the paper;
- recruit new members and supporters;
- if possible, pay a regular monthly contribution.

Everyone can become an active member: fee on joining, 15 guilders or equivalent. Active members have the vote at WISE meetings.

2. Become a SUPPORTING MEMBER and pay a regular contribution of at least 15 guilders / 3.50 pounds / \$6.00 per month.

3. Subscribe and recruit subscribers

WISE cannot hope (or even try) to reach all individuals in the soft energy and anti-nuclear movement. We have sent WISE 1 and 2 to as many **groups** as possible. What you can do is:

- take a block subscription for a group (reduced rate);
- buy a block at cost price for sale to group members and others;
- reproduce WISE for your organisation (if it makes sense, we can supply films for printing, as was done with a US edition).

4. Help with WISE special projects

(e.g. on uranium mining, women's activities in the movement, trade unions and nukes nuclear energy in Eastern Europe, etc.)

By establishing contacts, taking responsibility for coordinating information, preparing and translating files of background information, ...

5. Help with fund-raising

Contact people, groups, institutions, foundations... that could help WISE; or put us in touch with them

6. Sell the Smiling Sun emblem

This helps the movement, by spreading the message; it helps WISE, which gets a percentage; it can help your group, which can keep the margin it gets on sales.

**BE WISE, HELP WISE
USE THE REPLY FORM
ON THE BACK PAGE**

This second issue of WISE was edited by Norbert Bambach, Eddie Cautaeers, John Lambert, Melissa Lovell, Frank van Zaanen, using material supplied by active members and correspondents. Many other members helped with translation and distribution. Copyright WISE 1978.

Editeur responsable (Belgian law): John Lambert, 13 Hobbemastraat, 1040 Brussel.

Print run: English, French, German editions printed in Brussels: 7000, 4000, 2500 respectively. US edition: 10,000



Can you help?

To make the paper easier to read, we need illustrations. In particular a set of clear drawings/symbols to put at the start of the sections (repression, mining, etc.).

Contact WISE c/o agenor, 13 Hobbemastraat Brussel 1040 – Belgium – phone 32-2-7330415

The World-Wide Dimension

Much of the news in this second issue of WISE shows that the threat from the nuclear industry is world-wide. It is not just a threat to health and even survival, but also increasingly a threat to civil and political liberties.

Look at what is happening in Australia, usually counted as a «democratic» country. The Australian government has forced through legislation forbidding free speech about nuclear issues, and imposing severe penalties for any protest action or boycott, including trade union action, against any aspect of the nuclear industry. Information to the general public about the industry is subject to official secrecy.

The reason is clear. Australia has 70% of the uranium resources available on the world market, vital to the development of the nuclear industry world-wide. Ordinary citizens and workers, aware of the threat to world peace from the proliferation of nuclear weapons, had begun to oppose the mining and export of Australia's uranium. But Australia's clients must be supplied: not just western European countries, but Iran, Brazil, South Africa, the Philippines. Democracy counts for little when uranium supplies are at stake. So do the rights of native peoples in Australia, Canada and the USA.

The expansion of uranium mining in Australia, Canada and elsewhere, has coincided with pressure to develop uranium enrichment capacity, without which the uranium is no use to the industry. Australia itself, jointly with Japan, is planning to start enriching.

URENCO, the Dutch-German-British company enriching at Capenhurst and Almelo, is a key link in the chain. In Holland, where there is a broad popular movement against expanding Almelo, and parliamentary pressure for watertight anti-weapon guarantees on enriched uranium for Brazil the government has come under irresistible international pressure to export virtually without guarantees.

Right through the fuel cycle the pattern is the same: **the more vital a link is to nuclear industry, the greater the disrespect for democratic rights.** Thus fast breeders are seen as a way of avoiding dependence on uranium suppliers: hence the brutal repression at Malville, the display of police force at Kalkar.

Re-processing is needed to produce the plutonium for the fast breeders – and as a «solution» to the waste problem, without which there will be growing pressure to block all reactor development. Hence the limitations on the right to strike at La Hague and Windscale, and the police-state pattern of repression round the Gorleben site.

But the world-wide complexity of the nuclear monster is also its greatest weakness. It is vulnerable at every stage of the fuel cycle. And because the industry's only basic motivation is profits (though for governments, prestige or a justification for repression may count), anything that sends costs up is a major blow. An effective boycott of Australian uranium exports (in Australia or at ports everywhere) would send uranium prices rocketing. Delays to enrichment plans can play havoc with operating costs. Every successful move against a reactor project (by direct action or legal tactics) undermines profit margins on investment.

But the industry is also subject to the pressures of public opinion, at least in countries with parliamentary democracy. Every bit of news that travels – about accidents that were hushed up (Tihange, Brunsbüttel), about the dangers from waste, about moratoriums (Luxembourg), or referendums (Basle) – can build up this pressure. Of course, this is a two-edged weapon: a pro-nuclear referendum result can give the industry respite.

This all means that whatever is achieved locally by anti-nuke action **anywhere** helps the movement everywhere, precisely **because** the struggle is world-wide. But there is one condition for exploiting this potential strength of the movement: **INFORMATION.** The clearer the world picture is, the easier it will be for citizen action groups, or individuals, to see the relevance of their action – and decide how best to cooperate with others. Information about what others are doing; about new methods and forms of action; about the complex links in the fuel cycle pattern; about facts and experiences that prove the viability of soft-energy paths – all this can help. **Making a contribution to this vital flow of information is what WISE is about.**

Leakages

Who pays for pulling out?

Getting public funds to cover the high costs of de-commissioning ageing, dangerous or obsolescent reactors looks like becoming a major concern of the nuclear lobby. The Con Edison power company has applied to the New York public power utility for a grant of \$3.4. m/ year for 30 years (1979-2009) to cover the cost of de-commissioning the two power reactors Indian Point One and Two. Anti-nuke groups will campaign against using public funds for this. There is talk of de-commissioning Australia's only reactor. The US Department of Energy is studying de-commissioning problems. The European Commission has proposed to do the same. Used nukes are one bit of the waste problem – and dealing with them is part in the costing of nuclear energy.

IAEA control inadequate

Effective control over what happens in plants handling large quantities of nuclear material (en-

richment or re-processing) is not possible without permanent on the spot inspectors. Controls are inadequate in Magnox and CANDU reactor types where the fuel is replenished. Control of stored fissionable material can be impossible when inspectors cannot enter the facilities... All this is in a secret report from the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), the world control and inspection agency, to its own board of governors. The report has been leaked in the Netherlands (where enriched uranium is to be delivered to Brazil on the basis of international controls!) by the National Energy Committee.
Contact: LEK, 2e Weteringplantsoen 9 – Amsterdam
Tel. 31-20-221366

«Jet for Malville» deal?

It seems that Britain got the JET (Joint European Taurus) nuclear fusion research project from EEC, in return for agreement to let all EEC funds for fast breeders go to Malville and Kalkar. Britain's National Electricity Generating Board has taken a 2% share in Malville.

Waste into glass doesn't go

French experiments on vitrification of nuclear waste are rumoured to have proved a failure. Bad news for countries who have done re-processing deals with La Hague, and will get their waste residues returned in a less «safe» package...

Sun-power for farmers

The 300,000 houses in the south of Italy that are still without electricity are to be supplied with solar generating technology, not cable. This has been decided by the semi-state electricity board (ENEL) under pressure from the trade unions.

Emergency plan!

Anti-nuclear groups in the Bremen area have obtained and published the emergency plan for what would happen if there were a nuclear accident. This was «top secret».
BBA, Fedelhöfen 14, Bremen
Phone 49-421-327530

Pro-nuke «movement»

A «European nuclear action group» has been set up in Gorleben (of all places), with its headquarters in Denmark (!!) and an office in Brussels. It claims 32,000 members (already!) and will seek to «counter one-sided information given to the public by anti-nuclear groups». Draw your own conclusions! (Report on Dutch radio from the ANP agency)

Back from Gorleben?

Lower Saxony's prime minister Ernst Albrecht may be looking for a way out of the Gorleben waste-and-reprocessing complex, with its potential for political trouble. He has appointed a commission of enquiry, with a generous budget, and included on it such persuasive sceptics as Amory Lovins, Walt Patterson, and Dean Abramson.



Eco in German politics

Ecological parties appeared on the Federal German political scene for the first time in June 1978, taking part in the elections to regional parliaments in Hamburg and Lower Saxony. As in France, there was a split between those who put ecology before traditional political divergences, and those who see themselves as part of the left, and the anti-nuclear struggle as one part of the overall political battle.

In Lower Saxony a «green list» (GLU) won 3.9% of the vote. It was backed by all the moderate citizen action groups in small towns, and saw itself as opposing the «coalition» of major political parties. Its programme covered environmental and social issues. In the district where site of the planned Gorleben re-processing plant is situated, it won 17%.

In Hamburg a «multi-coloured list» with the «Defend Yourselves» slogan of the opposition to the Brokdorf nuke (**Bunte Liste – Wehrt Euch**) won 3.5%. It was made up of a range of citizen action groups: parent-run infant schools, women's groups, tenants' associations, homosexual groups and of course anti-nuke groups. Though actively and openly backed by the marxist-leninist Communist League (KB), which provides a lot of the organisational drive behind the anti-nuke movement in the Hamburg area, the **Bunte Liste** had a non-marxist left-wing stance. The political colour of the multi-coloured list provoked the emergence of a «green list», with a clear right-wing conservative position, which won 0.8% of the vote.



The ecological groups thus failed at the 5% hurdle needed to get any seats in the regional parliaments, but helped oust the Liberals (FDP) who dropped under 5%. The electoral exercise has aroused divi-

ded reactions in the anti-nuke movement it was criticised (as in France) for absorbing all the groups' energies. The German press concentrated almost exclusively on the impact on the traditional party scene, ignoring the basic issues raised. The big parties did not take up eco-issues. However, both green and coloured lists are being planned for up-coming regional elections.

Contact / Bunte Liste – Wehrt Euch c/o R. Trampert, Fruchttalallee 9 / 2000 Hamburg 19.

Grüne Liste Umweltschutz Niedersachsen: 40 M. Mommbauer D-3139 Görhde 2.

Critical report in «Atomexpress». Postfach 45 3400 Göttingen.

Referendum in Austria

Austria is to hold a referendum on November 9 on whether to go nuclear or not.

This is the first national referendum in Europe on the nuclear issue, and the outcome will be important for the movement in many other countries (for instance, there is talk of a referendum in Denmark). The decision was taken by Austria's Social Democratic chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, to get out of a difficult political spot. Austria's first reactor, at Zwentendorf, only 35km west of Vienna, is virtually ready to come into operation. In mid-June the Austrian parliament was due to debate and approve the decision. The ruling Social-Democratic party (SPO) favours both operating Zwentendorf and developing an Austrian nuclear programme (two other reactors planned).

The conservative opposition (OVP) favours the programme, but wanted to leave the Social-Democrats solely responsible for starting up Zwentendorf. (The small extreme right «freedom party» FPÖ, is anti-nuke for opportunist reasons).

The Austrian referendum campaign threatens to be a model for other countries. Virtually the whole Austrian «establishment», including industry and the trade union leadership, is pro-nuke, and the government will throw its full weight into winning. It can count on support from outside. The director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, with its HQ in Vienna, Ulf Lanzke, has been quoted as saying that Austria does not need a nuclear power reactor, but that «if a country like Austria, perhaps rightly, were to decide to do without atomic energy because coal, gas or HEP offer an alternative, it would have a very bad effect on opinion in countries like Japan, Germany, Spain or Italy, which do not have such alternatives.»

On our side, Austria has a disparate anti-nuclear movement, grouped under a national coordination committee. Opposition among farmers round the Zwentendorf site started very late. Within the movement, the KB (Communist League – marxist-leninist) had been pushing the idea of a referendum. The movement is going to need massive international support, above all to get across to Austrian public opinion how strong and serious the opposition to nukes is in neighbouring countries.

For information, or if you can help at all (speakers, information, funds), contact /

- Stefan Micko, Bund für Volksgesundheit / A-1238 Wien – Drillgasse 17 43-222-88.21.73
- Uli Ostheim, A-1050 Wien, Rüdigerstrasse 10/4 43-222-57.78.363
- Gewerkschaftler gegen AKWs 1010 Wien, Schottenring 35/1 43-22-34.26.93

Will Denmark go nuclear?

Whether Denmark goes nuclear will be decided this year by the government and parliament – or possibly by referendum. Choices are to be made about public investment policy over the next 20 years: whether to bridge the Storebaelt gap between western and eastern Denmark and whether to develop and distribute Denmark's natural gas reserves in the North Sea or have an atomic power programme (or a combination of these). Negotiations are going on between political parties, but the choice lies with the Social-Democratic minority government, thought to favour the nuke option. But, like Kreisky, the social-democrats could dodge the issue with a referendum.

Contact / OOA – Skindergade 26 DK-1159 Kobenhavn (45-1-110673)

Basle says «No» to nukes...

In Switzerland the referendum is more than just a gimmick for politicians in a tight corner: it is an instrument of genuine democratic expression. On May 26-28 the people of the region round Basle said «Yes» by a majority of 2 to 1 to a referendum on «protection» of citizens against nuclear reactors. The regional authorities are now obliged to use all legal and political means to prevent the construction of nuclear power plants in the region. An earlier vote in the city of Basle went the same way.

The referendum was the result of an initiative by anti-nuclear citizen action groups, launched in 1975. A special committee advising the regional government noted that the whole nuke debate had

«raised new broad issues about democracy. The Kaiseraugst occupation and events around nuclear energy inside and outside Switzerland must be seen as the expression of a feeling on the part of a broad group of people of legally imposed helplessness».

Contact (also for full information on all Swiss local referenda so far about nuke issues) / Nordwestschweizer Aktionskomitee gegen Atomkraftwerke (NWA)
Postfach 50, 4004 Basel 4
61-252262



... What about Switzerland?

Switzerland is also to have a nationwide referendum on the nuclear issue. The initiative was taken by the anti-nuclear movement. Voters will be asked to say «Yes» to a text defining in more detail the provisions of the Swiss constitution, under which a power plant can only be built if the protection of the population is ensured. In particular, it would require: an authorisation voted by the parliament (and subject to recall if safety conditions cease to be met); approval in a referendum of all citizens residing within a 30 km. radius from the site; and a no-cessing insurance on the plant. Although referendum successes are rare (less than 10 in 100 years) this one could have a chance. In June both chambers of the Swiss parliament voted to recommend to the population to vote against. Also, revised nuclear legislation, with slightly tighter conditions, is currently before parliament, and is also likely to be subject to a referendum. The Swiss government seems determined to let the two things run in parallel, in an attempt to split potential the anti-nuke vote. It has now postponed the nuclear referendum to Feb 1978.

Contact/ as above

EEC anti-summit

Protest against the European Community's pro-nuke policies was organised in Bremen on July 4-5. On the eve of a «summit» meeting of heads of government of the EEC Nine, the Federal German anti-nuke movement held a round table on EEC, the plutonium society, and know-how exports to Brazil. A big demo was held the day the EEC meeting started.

Contact / Peter Willers - Bürgeraktion Küste (and BRU) - Bremen, Bückeburgerstrasse 50
49-421-493106

URENCO wins out

An intensive political debate ended in the closing days of June with parliamentary approval for a Dutch government decision to supply Brazil with enriched uranium from the URENCO plant at Almelo. The decision was taken with the government under intense pressure from Federal Germany and Britain (partners in URENCO) and from Brazil.

Widespread popular opposition to the enlargement of the URENCO plant was reflected in a demo. in March organised by the extra-parliamentary opposition. Just before the parliamentary debate, on June 24, there was a further demo., at URENCO's Hague HQ, with a real smoke-screen to symbolise the undemocratic decision-making process. The same day there was a demo. at the twin URENCO plant in Britain.

The parliamentary debate centred on whether to supply enriched uranium to Brazil, knowing that Federal Germany is to supply all the rest of the fuel-cycle installations, including a re-processing plant. Expansion of the Almelo enrichment plant as such was never queried. Thus deliveries of enriched uranium are bound to start in 1981. The only «guarantee» the Dutch government got is that there will be a plutonium storage régime under international control before Brazil starts re-processing (and thus producing plutonium) in 1986. The main factor at the parliamentary level was the determination to maintain the minority right-wing government in power: the issue itself, about which played only a minor role. The game had already been played out in months of secret international negotiations, about which the parliament knew little.

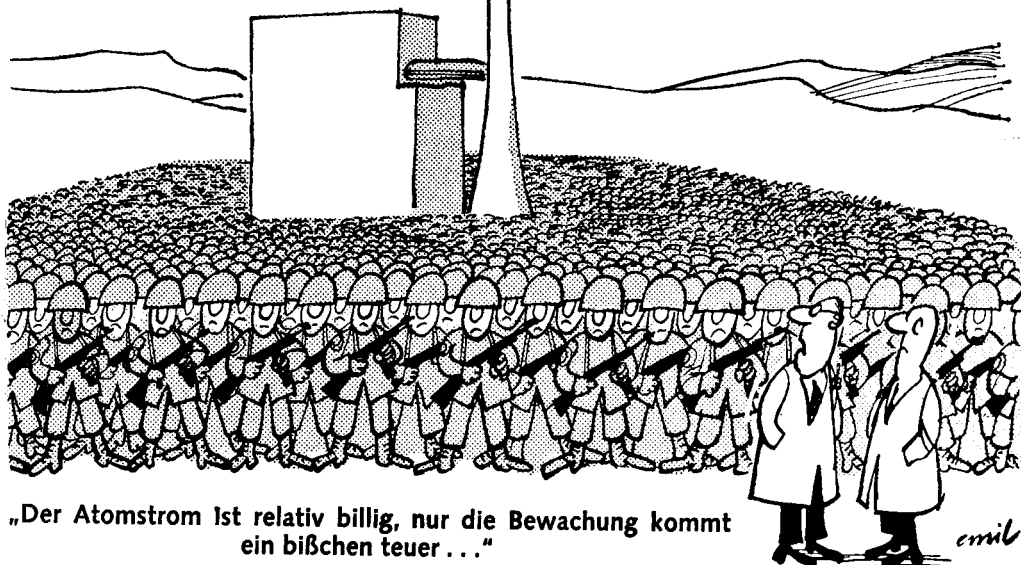
Contact / Landelijk Energie Komitee
2e Weteringplantsoen 9 - Amsterdam

Repression

Australia towards the atomic state

Legislation that turns Australia into a police state, as far as opposition to the nuclear industry is concerned, was forced through in June by the Fraser conservative government. A package of six bills, including the Environmental Protection (Nuclear Codes) Bill (!) restrict civil liberties, impose secrecy regulations, and erode the land rights of the Aborigines, on whose land most uranium is located. But they make inadequate provision for waste disposal and safeguards.

Uranium mining has now been brought under an amended Atomic Energy Act 1953, which is a piece of repressive defence legislation dating from the Cold War period. It means that trade unionists or environmentalists will be liable to 12 months in prison or fines of 10,000 Australian dollars for demonstrating or even speaking against the Ranger mining project. The Nuclear Code bill covering all aspects of the nuclear industry officially regulates environmental, health and safety aspects. But it enables the Governor-general (representative of the British crown, and aligned with conservative interests) to give sweeping powers ministers to deal with emergency situations.



„Der Atomstrom Ist relativ billig, nur die Bewachung kommt ein bißchen teuer . . .“

«Atomic energy is relatively cheap, only the security costs rather a lot...»

Anti-nuke lawyers have shown this will mean serious erosion of basic civil liberties. The legislation also imposes strict secrecy rules, with heavy penalties, for nuclear information. The Northern Lands Council, which represents Aboriginal interests, is forbidden to diffuse information about the uranium mining industry affecting the Aboriginal people. One of the bills concerns the planned Kakadu national park, the boundaries of which have been established not to protect Aboriginal lands but to serve commercial and mining interests. The new legislation will enable mining to take place without the consent of the Aboriginal landowners through the Northern Land Council.

Australian news media have consistently ignored opposition to the new legislation and its implications for civil rights and liberties.

Contacts / Movement against uranium mining
277 Brunswick St. - Fitzroy 3066 - Australia
Tel. 3-4191457

or Peter D. Jones - Friends of the Earth
232 Castlereagh St. - Sydney - NSW2000, Austr.

Heavy sentences in Grohnde

The first series of parallel trials of participants in the demo at the Grohnde reactor site on March 19 1977 ended in Hannover with prison sentences of 11, 12 and 13 months, and a suspended sentence of nine months. A second series has begun.

As reported in WISE n°1, the authorities were aiming to set an example and deter demonstrators. One of the accused was freed because of obvious contradictions in police evidence. A police witness admitted beating up another of the accused after his arrest. Police witnesses for the second trial are better prepared: they described the situation differently from the way they did in the first trial, but all in identical terms.

On June 10, 5,000 anti-nuke demonstrators, protesting against the trial, maintained discipline in the face of heavy police provocation with cudgels and chemical mace.

Contact for material about the trial
Ermittlungsausschuss Hannover, Anti-Atom
Zentrum - Kornstr. 3 - Hannover - BRD

Gorleben: the atomic state has begun

In Gorleben, in Lower Saxony, where the Federal German «problem removal centre» is to be built - a combination of re-processing and waste disposal facilities - the atomic state is already in action.

Opponents of nuclear power in the district are subject to double surveillance: since last year by the «constitutional security police» (Verfassungsschutz), and since this spring by detectives from a private agency working for the company set up to build the re-processing plant (DWK). Farmers whose land the DWK wants to buy up for the site are spied upon. The DWK offers them a high price, and says if they do not sell they will be expropriated and get only a quarter: in fact, expropriation is only possible in the Federal Republic for a public institution. So far 50 farmers have sold out, but the rest, who own 80% of the planned site, have confirmed they will not sell.

Test boring for the under-ground waste storage is expected to begin soon, now that the regional elections are over (see p. 4). The citizen action group of the Lüchow-Dannenberg district has called for de-centralised protest action through the Federal Republic when they start. It will try to stop the work with non-violent action. Other action planned includes a summer camp in July.

Four hundred police are going to be stationed permanently in the area; there is already a policy tactical planning HQ, with full details on every move of anti-nuclear groups and activists.

Contact and further info:
Bl Lüchow-Dannenberg. Drawehnerstr. 3, 3130 Lü
BUU Hamburg. Fruchttalée 9, 2000 Hamburg 19
BBU. Schliffkopfweg 31a, 7500 Karlsruhe

Fighting back

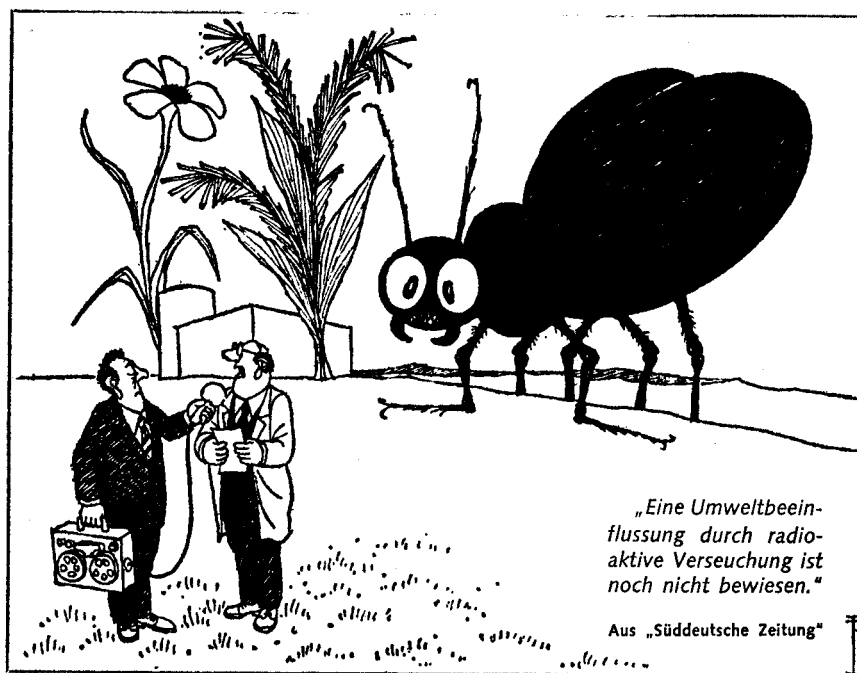
The American Friends Service Committee and 6 other American citizen organisations have filed a joint suit against a government-owned utility and a private

Support Jens Scheer

On July 25 a German court will give a final ruling on the decision taken in 1974 to sack Jens Scheer from his job as professor at the university of Bremen. The sacking, an application of the Berufsverbot (professional ban) is based formally on Scheer's membership of the (marxist-leninist) KPD (communist party of Germany). But it is clearly aimed at the anti-nuclear movement. Jens Scheer was one of the first scientists to criticise the German nuclear programme, and is active in the anti-nuke movement. You can help. Messages of protest against the sacking to: Disziplinarhof des Verwaltungsgerichte, Bremen with copy to Komitee Jens Scheer muss Hochschullehrer bleiben, c/o Dipl. Ing. Rainhard Bartolles, Hochschule für Technik, Langemarckstr., Bremen.

corporation in the Pennsylvania area, accusing them of monitoring and surveillance of anti-nuclear activities in a way contrary to citizen rights guaranteed under the American constitution. Many of those arrested in anti-nuke and anti-bomb demos in recent months intend to turn the case, arguing that the threats resulting from nuclear activities oblige them to take action. One part of the strategy behind mass arrests (See also: Arms) is to impose heavy burdens and costs on the judicial system.

Contact / American Friends Service Committee
1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa 19102, USA



«There is no evidence yet of environmental damage from radio-activity...»

Sweden: victory for wind and bio-mass

In May the Swedish parliament adopted a three-year research programme that is a victory for the anti-nuclear movement.

The total sum to be spent, around US \$ 200 million (842 million Swedish crowns), is more than double the amount spent in the past three years. The breakthrough is that nuclear research (even hidden away as «advanced energy technologies») will be getting less money than wind-power, bio-mass conversion («indigenous fuels») or energy use in buildings.

Since it developed in 1973 the Swedish anti-nuclear movement has pressed for more research on wind-power, solar heating and fuels from organic waste. It has argued for a shift from energy production to conserving energy by more efficient use, and by collective systems. The new programme, though falling short of a total halt to nuclear research, is a step in the right direction.

In 1975, under movement pressure, the political parties cut back the nuke programme and postponed the long-term energy choices, whilst intensifying research on other sources and conservation. As a result many researchers switched to alternative energy, and have shown the potential of the alternative path, thus changing the balance of pressures: the activist groups have been reinforced by a new group of professionals. Their joint pressures have yielded the new programme. In it, spending on nukes is set for only one year in the 3-year programme.

The full proposal (1977/78: 110) plus the report on it by the industry committee and the parliamentary decision are available (in Swedish) from: Riksdagenstryckeri - S-10012 Stockholm, Sweden.

Jobs and energy

«Jobs and energy» was the theme of a transnational working session held near Köln on July 7-9 by the **agenor** group, together with progressive political groups in the Netherlands, Federal Republic, and UK. Participants (over 50) came from trade unions, progressive parties and eco-groups from many western European countries.

Report (later) from:
**agenor - hobbemastraat 13
brussels 1040 (tel. 32-2-733 04 15)**

Lucas workers' plan

Several years ago, shop stewards at the big UK firm Lucas Aerospace worked out an «alternative corporate plan», the aim of which was to switch the company's production from technology for military and space research uses to «socially useful products». The company seems to prefer sacking several thousand workers to accepting the corporate plan. Practical development of some of the projects is now being undertaken by a new Centre for Alternative Industrial and Technological Systems. Several of the projects are relevant to energy use: a **universal power pack** (a multi-purpose diesel engine taking a variety of fuels), a **road-rail vehicle transport system** (cutting track-laying costs), a **hybrid power pack, heat-pumps** for housing, etc. Anyone able to give technical advice or suggest possible cooperative / local authority users, please contact:

Mike George, CAITS, Longbridge Rd., Dagenham, Essex RM 8 2 AS, United Kingdom
Phone 44-1-597-4630

More information in «Lucas: an alternative plan», Institute for Workers' Control pamphlet n° 54 from IWC, Bertrand Russell House, Gamble Str. Nottingham 7, UK (send 30 p. + postage).

Wind power on the Larzac

The Larzac is the plateau in southern France where, for seven years, a hundred farmers have been resisting extension of an army camp and training ground. Around the hamlet of Les Homps, families are moving in to farm deserted land. To provide them with electricity there is a plan to build a windmill, coupled with a solar waterheater. The budget will be 40,000 French francs. The scheme will help publicise wind energy possibilities in France.

Contributions to Amis de la Terre, 117 Av. de Choisy, 75013 Paris, indicating «subscriptions éolienne sur le Larzac».

If you can help with technical experience, contact via the Larzac paper, «Gardarem lo Larzac», Potensac, 12 100 Millau, France.

Unionists and nukes

The Austrian group «trade unionists against atomic power plants» has published a simple collection of material (quotations, facts, reports, figures) to help colleagues in discussions at the work-place, in school, in the street, etc.

«Gewerkschaftler zur Atom-Energie»
from Gewerkschaftler gegen AKW
Schottenring 35/1 - 1010 Wien - Austria
Phone 43-222-342693

German government gets the wind up

The Federal German research ministry is to be 150 m. high, and produce 2000-3000 KW. The ministry will spend DM 8 test the use of wind power as an energy source. The chosen site is ... Brunsbüttel on the Lower Elbe, site of the nuke where there has been a steady succession of accidents (See: reactors). The Growian is to be 100 m. high, and produce 2000-3000 KW. The ministry will spend DM 8 mi. on research, and DM 30 mi. on building and follow-up.

The project is a reminder that wind energy is not the property of the movement: it is to be developed by the Hamburg electricity company, which runs the Brunsbüttel nuke. The ministry has also given DM 1.3 mi. to the «Hamburg company for application of nuclear energy in ship-building» to develop five smaller windmill projects on the German coast. Contact / Volker Hauff, Research ministry, Bonn

Clippers ahoy?

Rising oil prices look like bringing back the age of the sailing ship. Windrose Ships Ltd., Southampton, is reported to be planning to build 5-masted clippers, with 10,000 ton deadweight, 150 meters long, capable of sailing at 11 knots. They would have two supplementary motors, but would use only a tenth of the normal fuel consumption.

(From «Was Tun» n°215. No contact address).

Soft energy at ... Malville

The administrative buildings of the Creys-Malville fast-breeder reactor are to be heated using ... solar energy! (Official information). At the same time, waste heat from the fast breeder will raise the temperature of the Rhone.

Kite-power

With kite-flying rapidly becoming a major grown-up's sport in the UK, awareness of the energy-potential of kites is growing. A recent article in «New Scientist» said that small turbo-generators (windmills) suspended from big high-flying kites are a technical possibility. A major oil company is reported to be exploring energy potential from kites towed behind ships. For practical enquiries about what is going on in the field of wind energy via kites, try contacting «Kite Workshop».

69 Neal St., London WC 2 H9 PJ
Phone 44-1-836-1666

Soft energy in Denmark

A full list of Danish literature on alternative technology, and organisations working on alternative technology in Denmark is available from:

Udlandsgruppen, OOA-Energiøkonomi
Norregade 17 - DK 8000 Århus C - Denmark

«Soft energy paths»

«Soft Energy Notes: access to tools for soft energy paths studies» is a newsletter published occasionally by, and distributed to the network of, the International Project for Soft Energy Paths (IPSEP), which is run by the Friends of the Earth Foundation and financed by the Max and Anna Levinson Foundation.

The June 1978 issue gives the IPSEP contact list and invites additions. Contents include: «Solar could supply 36% of industrial process heat by 2000», «A Solar Sweden by 2015», «Chinese Biogas report», and reports on low US energy efficiency, cheap wind machine, Swedish low-energy steel-making, etc.

Solar energy timetable

A practical, credible time-table for arriving at a «solar-powered world» by the year 2025 is given in the latest Worldwatch paper by Denis Hayes. Of today, he says «solar technologies can now provide energy for many purposes at no higher cost than new investments in conventional energy sources».

Worldwatch Paper 19: The Solar Energy Timetable, by Denis Hayes, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington D.C. 20036 USA (Sub. to all Worldwatch publications: \$ 25 p.a.)

Wind power sources

Two sources on wind power:

1. A WISE correspondent, who is operating a wind-powered wood- and metal- workings shop on Rhode Island: William W. Smith III, PO Box 281, Jamestown, R.I. 02835, USA
2. A publication recommended as «the best source of current information on wind-power»: Windpower Digest, 54468 CR 31, Bristol, Indiana 46507, USA (Subscriptions: \$ 6 US, \$ 16 world).

Solar panels offer

Building your own solar water-heater? Flat radiators for solar collectors, 1 m X 2 m, painted black, at a price of 400 French francs each for a block order of 10.

Contact / G. David - Le Poulet - 01680 Lhuis

Solar energy course

A practical course on solar energy, from August 14 to 19, at Manosque, organised by the association «Ecologie et Artisanat» (ecology and crafts). There will be a practical study group on solar water-heaters and architecture.

Contact / Ecologie et Artisanat
La Thomassine à F-04100 Manosque

Energy addiction and alternatives

A seminar on the implications of energy patterns for the kind of society we have will be run on July 28-30 1978 by Synopsis Alternative Research Institute, under the title «Energy Addiction and Alternatives».

Contact / Michael Grupp, Synopsis
Route d'Olmet - 34700 Lodève (Hérault)

People's energy

The «Centro Mazziano» at Verona has published a collection of texts under the heading «Simple Technologies for People's Energy» (Tecnologie Semplici per un'Energia Popolare). After short political introductions it gives a practical guide to a wide range of techniques for using solar energy (thermal conversion, heat pumps, heat collectors, etc), wind energy (mills and motors) and methane. In Italian.

From: Centro Mazziano Studi e Ricerche
V.S. Carlo 5, 37 100 Verona, Italy
or Movimento Nonviolento, V. Filippini 25 / a
37 100 Verona

Film on little-known soft energies

The centre «Space» at Pessac in France (Secteur Pessacaise pour l'Avancement des Connaissances de l'Environnement), specialises in biological agriculture and natural energy. The centre is making a film on «Free Energy for the Year 2000», covering the use of atmospheric electricity; self-contained geo-solar heating systems; nuclear fission of light elements; aero-generators.

Contact / SPACE 2, rue des Bouvreuils 17 à
33600 Pessac - France (T. 56.86.13.12)

Muscle power

On May 27 twelve thousand cyclists liberated Amsterdam for one afternoon from the reign of terror of the automobile. The rally, the 7th in four years, came 3 days before municipal elections.

Contact / Amsterdam fietst, O.Z. Voorburgwal 80, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Uranium Mining

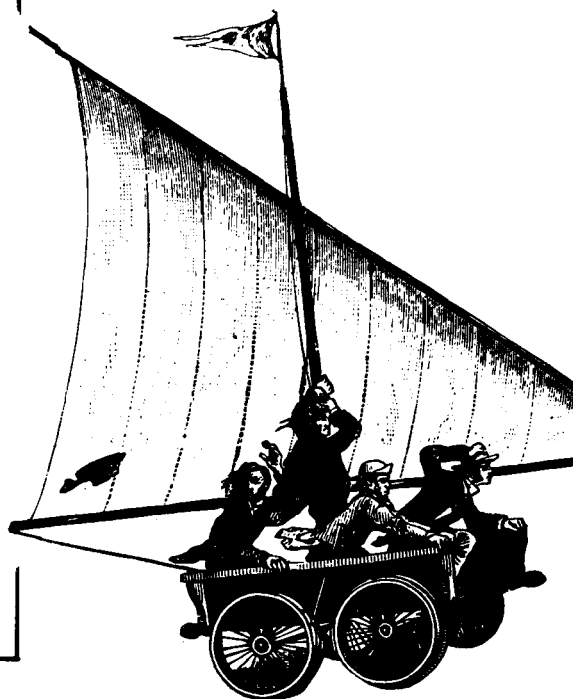
Keep it in the ground!

In WISE 1 we appealed for information about uranium mining all over the world, as a way of helping the groups fighting mining projects to be more effective, and to work together. Here we give the guts of what we have found out about what is going on, thanks to the response from the movement.

It is a black picture that emerges: to get a uranium so-called democratic governments are over-riding the rights of native peoples (in Canada, Australia, the USA). To stifle opposition, the Australian government has resorted to outright repression and abuse of basic democratic rights. This is in addition to the dangers from mining: radiation risks for miners, long-term dangers from tailings, and of course the contribution to the proliferation of weapons through the spread of nuclear technology generally.

As part of this WISE project, we are sending the groups directly involved in the anti-mining struggle a full file of all the information received. This is only the start of the «Keep in the ground» project: information is still needed about mining in Spain, Namibia, South Africa, Zaïre, Gabon, Niger, Brazil, Portugal and the eastern European countries. We need news too of contacts with seamen's and docker's trade unions; and documentation on working and safety conditions in the mining industry everywhere.

Contact / Keep in the ground
c/o Lindy Pugh - WISE
2de Weteringplantsoen 9 - Amsterdam - NL



Green light for yellow cake

With strong legislation to protect itself against the opposition of unionists and environmentalists, the Australian government has given the green light for large-scale uranium mining. Australia has 20% of the world's known uranium reserves, but 70% of the «uncommitted» reserves (not due to be used within a country, or already sold under contract). It is thus the largest supplier on the world market.

Over the past two years, Australian delegations have been negotiating with the UK, Federal Germany, Finland, Japan, USA, France, Brazil, the Philippines, and the Anglo-German-Dutch URENCO enrichment company. Deals were clinched recently to export uranium valued at \$600 mi. to Finland and the UK. The go-ahead for mining in Australia (and in Canada), and the planned expansion of URENCO facilities, look like part of coherent plan.

The Australian Labour Party has made it clear that if it came back to power it would cancel any new export contacts for Australian uranium. ALP leader Hayden recently visited the Philippines, and confirmed that any deal done for supplying Australian yellow-cake under a 30-year contract for the Philippines 620 MW Westinghouse reactor would not be honoured by the ALP. Doubts about Australia's long-run reliability as a supplier may send dictator Marcos and Westinghouse to South Africa for their supplies.

Contact / Movement Against Uranium Mining
277 Brunswick St., Fitzroy 3065, Australia
Tel. 3-41-91457

Support the Aborigines

The Northern Land Council appeals for messages of solidarity from the anti-nuclear movement world-wide. The Council, representing the Aboriginal peoples living in the Northern Territory of Australia, has to negotiate with the uranium mining companies about land rights. Under the new legislation just passed, the Council's power to stop mining has been removed. July 28 is the date set for miners to move in the isolated Oenpelli area. Although now illegal, resistance to the mining plans continues, and activists have said they will occupy the site.

Messages to Northern Land Council
P.O. Box 3046, Darwin 5794, Australia

Slides on uranium mining

A set of 65 slides showing the Northern Territory, where mining is planned, and what the companies have already done. For \$40 (with tape) from Neil Barrett.

FoE, 59 Nicholson St., Carlton, Victoria 3053

TAKE A STAND AUSTRALIA.



Canada give go-ahead

Uranium mining is to be allowed in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan «at a planned and measured pace». This decision was announced by the provincial prime minister within days of the publication of the Cluff Lake Enquiry report, 1050 pages long, which took 18 months. The Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation has said that the enquiry board «astonishingly not only gave carte blanche to uranium development but also announced that the «morality» of the issue was of no concern to them because this province has no nuclear reactors, and because our contribution to the nuclear stockpile is insignificant in world affairs»!

Last October, chiefs of the Indian tribes in northern Saskatchewan unanimously decided to boycott the Cluff Lake enquiry, saying it was not asking whether mining should be expanded, but how. Indian tribes have a Treaty right to select certain areas (which could be those with uranium). They want their hunting, fishing, trapping and other rights guaranteed, and time to examine the questions related to the uranium industry. One chief announced his tribe's determination to fight uranium mining.

It is a French uranium mining company, Amok Ltd., that has got the go-ahead at Cluff Lake, but a «uranium rush» is now likely, concentrating on the Athabasca region, with the most promising deposits.

Two of Canada's five uranium companies already have mines in Saskatchewan: Eldorado Nuclear, and the partnership of Gulf Minerals with the German Uranerz-bergbau.

Opposition to more uranium mining in north Saskatchewan has been mobilised by the Saskatoon Environmental Society: it comes from the Human Rights Association, Catholic Women's League, Catholic Bishops and the United Church.

Contact / Saskatoon Environmental Society
Box 1372 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
S7K 3N9 (phone 306-665-6655)
AMNSIS, N°2 1846 Scarth St.
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2G3
CIMRA 5 Caledonian Rd.,
London N1 (phone 44-1-263-253)

US: threat to Indian land

About one half of the uranium produced in the United States since the 1950s has come from New Mexico where it is mined by Grants Mineral Belt. But 47% of the land mined in New Mexico is owned by American Indian tribes and 15% is Grant Land owned by the Chicano people living in the area.

Profits from the mines go to the many mining companies, including Kerr-McGee, United Nuclear and Homestake Partners, Gulf Oil (General Atomic Corp.), Exxon, Conoco (Continental Oil), among others. Some of them are actually drilling into Mount Taylor, regarded as a sacred mountain by the Navajos and certain Pueblo tribes.

Recently, the Dalton Chapter of the Navajo reservation voted against mining in the area. It is the first tribe to take action against the mining companies. Many miners and residents in the Ship Rock area have reportedly died of lung cancer and the companies held responsible are being sued.

Citizens Against Nuclear Threats (CANT)
106 Girard SE, Room 121 C
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106, USA

EEC bids for Greenland's uranium

Recent discoveries of uranium in Greenland have whetted appetites in Brussels. Proven reserves at Kvanefjeld (east of Frederikshaab) are now 27,000 tons, estimated reserves 16,000 t.

Greenland has to decide soon whether to remain inside the EEC (it joined when dependent on Denmark). The Community has granted 5 mi. units of account for uranium prospecting, and has made other grants. Commission president Roy Jenkins visited Greenland. It is denied in Brussels that EEC wants to keep Greenland because of its uranium!

Contact : WISE - Hobbemastraat 13
1040 Brussel - Belgium

Swedish town says no...

On May 26 the Swedish parliament - by a very small majority - decided to allow prospecting of planned uranium mine areas in Ranstad.

Sweden has the largest known uranium deposits in Europe, but the concentration is very low (between 50 and 300 grams with an average of 150 grams per ton).

The mining area has high quality farming land, and there are also natural sanctuaries. In Ranstad the communal authorities have vetoed the decision; at the other sites the question is still unsettled.

... French town too

The small French town of Ille-sur-Têt, near Perpignan in the Pyrénées, held a referendum on May 28 on the question «Are you in favour of uranium prospecting and mining?». The result: yes, 65; No, 2195. The French company Minatome has been prospecting in the area for several years (without a permit). The local action committee says the prospecting is bound to affect the watertable, which provides drinking water for the whole region. Minatome is reported to have found uranium.. at Ille-sur-Têt.

Source : «Le Canard enchaîné»
Contact : Comité d'information. Mairie d'Ille-sur-Têt (Perpignan).

US: tailings threat

In Colorado State, Homestake is developing a mine located in the Gunnison National Forest.

The pit from just 1 mine will be a mile long, up to 700 feet deep and 1800 feet wide. Mining caused leaking of radio active material into Indian Creek which is now so radioactive that the Colorado Dept. of Health has posted radiation hazard signs on nearby trees. Some water from the creek is eventually used for agriculture. Homestake is trying to obtain a license for a 600 ton per day uranium mill, also to be located in the Gunnison National Forest. Since the company will obtain only a pound or two of uranium oxide per ton of ore, the mill will produce essentially

Transport

How to embarrass a waste ship!

During June, Dutch environmental organisations went into action against the loading of a shipment of nuclear waste for dumping in the Atlantic. The movement got inside information that a shipment of radio-active waste from various parts of Europe was to be loaded at the port of Ijmuiden, near Amsterdam. Background information on the proven dangers involved was collected and edited for distribution.

The loading was due to take place on June 5-6 on the MS Makiri Smits in the private harbour of the Dutch state-owned steel works. On June 4 there was a protest march, with recorded funeral bells, that collected 400-500 people. Five barrels painted «radio-active» were thrown in the water and retrieved. While the ship was loaded, under police and army protection, a picket line kept public attention concentrated. The action prevented the «cover-up» loading of over 100 barrels of waste from Switzerland, supposed to stand water pressure at 4500 metres, which had started to leak at sea-level pressure on the train to Amsterdam. The Dutch waste was found to have a surface radiation level five times the official maximum of 200 millirems / hour. Investigations revealed that Dutch law makes only formal requirements for granting a disposal permit, and there is no provision for appeal. But a way was found to protest - too late to stop the ship leaving. Now the case is being taken further: the Minister of Health is accused of violating international obligations about sea pollution. Dutch police, traditionally tolerant, were out in force for the occasion. Many plain-clothes police, pistols visible, were present among demons-

600 tons of radioactive waste a day.

These «tailings», 85% as radioactive as the ore which entered the mill, will be dumped into a scenic valley. The tailings contain thorium 230 (half-life of 80,000 yrs; decay products include radium and radon) and will be hazardous essentially forever.

The federal 1872 Mining Act established the legality of destruction of public property by mining interests. Later laws dealing specifically with national forests have given mineral development priority over other uses and have guaranteed that water within forest boundaries may be used for mines and mills.

Contact / Bruce von Zellen. 136 Ileshamwood.
Dekalb. Illinois 60115 (Tel. 815-756-2801)

trators. When police failed to dislodge 50 demonstrators occupying the lock-gates in order to stop the ship leaving, the gates were opened at risk to human life.

Contact / Stroomgroep IJmond Kennemerland
Uranusstraat 16 (Tel. 31-2550-30840)

Action proposal

Since the waste for these annual shipments comes from Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands and other countries (probably UK), the Dutch groups propose a boycott of all institutions actively or passively cooperating in the transport and disposal operation. Those interested in cooperating should contact Ton Brans, Laurierstraat 36, NL-3319 Dordrecht, Nederland

People against the power line

Construction of a 765,000 volt electric power line through the North Country - in St Lawrence County, the far north of New York State - is being slowed down by a protest movement which has lots of lessons in it for anti-nuclear campaigners. Eleven such lines were planned. Officially they were to bring Canadian hydro-electric power to New York City (from the St James' Bay project which destroyed the way of life of thousands of Indians). But opponents think it is for electricity from nuclear power plants (no less than 66 are planned) on the US and Canadian sides of the St. Lawrence river.

The North River campaign has brought together people - farmers, intellectuals, hippies, students, townspeople, and Indians whose land is to be desecrated. There has been grass-roots campaigning, by the North Country Defense Committee, direct action (lying in front of bulldozers, climbing pylons), and legal action

by UPSET (Upstate People for Sage Energy Technology), and local community organising. So far, they have

- 1) forced cancellation of plans for further power lines;
- 2) made work on the one line fall far behind schedule;
- 3) caused plans for nuclear plants in the area to be shelved for at least five years;
- 4) got the route of the power-line changed.

The struggle goes on: the aim is still to stop the line.

Contact / North Country Defense Committee
24 Pleasant St., Potsdam, N.Y. 13676, USA

Enrichment

Japan and Australia plan enrichment

Australia and Japan are discussing a joint project for uranium enrichment. This is a logical step for Australia, with its key position as world supplier. But it needs help with the heavy cost of an enrichment plant. Japan, totally dependent on outside supplies, is the obvious partner. The most likely technique is the centrifuge, and URENCO (them again!) have offered their help with building it. Delegations from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission and the Japanese government and Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. met on April 19 for talks. They set the second half of the '80s as a target date.

Source / MAUM - 277 Brunswick St., Fitzroy

URENCO battle spreads to Britain

On June 24, 400 people took part in a first demonstration against the URENCO centrifugal enrichment plant at Capenhurst. This was the outcome of a determined effort to spread opposition to the British-Dutch-German project.

Capenhurst (Cheshire) is a twin plant to the one at Almelo, expansion of which was decided at the end of June (See Politics) despite major Dutch opposition. It is feared that some or all of URENCO's commitment to supply enriched uranium to Brazil could be met from Capenhurst. The British partner in URENCO has been pushing for its share of the deal - despite the lack of guarantees that Brazil will not make weapons.

Some 60 Dutch and British activists got together during the demo. against the Torness reactor, in May, and the «Stop URENCO Alliance» was formed, made up

of Greenpeace, CIMRA, FoE local groups, SCRAM (opposition to Torness), SERA, and anarchist groups. The Capenhurst demo. is the first stage in a campaign to inform UK opinion. (In a recent parliamentary debate, the UK foreign secretary muddled enrichment and re-processing, and no-one reacted!). The

Torness and Capenhurst demo's also mark the start of a new readiness in the UK anti-nuke movement to use direct action.

Contact / Stop URENCO Alliance
c/o 6 Endsleigh Rd. - London W.C. 1
Tel. 44-1-3875370 Greenpeace
44-1-4393749 (SERA)
44-1-2630253 (CIMRA)



**l'energia
nuclear
mata**

Reactors

A model reactor in the Philippines!

At Morong, in Bataan Province, Philippines, Westinghouse is building a 620 MWe nuclear power plant that is a model of how to sell nukes to the third world. Thus:

- 1) It is unrelated to local needs: the electricity will go to a nearby «free trade industrial zone» for export industry, 70% of it foreign-owned, with repatriation of all profits allowed;
- 2) The contract was acquired via political corruption: Westinghouse had the services of Herminio Disini, a close relative of the wife of Marcos, the Philippine dictator. Disini now owns Asia Industries, the sub-contractor, plus three other firms profiting from the deal
- 3) Of the \$ 1.1 billion cost, \$ 644 mi. is met by loans and guarantees from the Exim-Bank.

Westinghouse and Marcos are totally cynical about safety. Thus:

- 1) 11,000 people live near the site
- 2) The site is nine miles from an active volcano, with three others within 90 miles.
- 3) Within six miles is the US naval base of Subic Bay, with vast stocks of diesel

and jet fuel, ammunition, two carriers, 200 aircraft.

- 4) There are no facilities, or plans, for disposal of radio-active waste.
- 5) Reactor building work has reduced the fish catch by 95%, farmers have been expelled, and others had land flooded.

The Morong plant fits into the world nuclear pattern. Enriched uranium for it is due to come from South Africa (where all publications about nuclear energy are forbidden) and probably Australia (where opposition has now been gagged).

In the Bataan province, 25,000 people signed a petition against the plant, but martial law under the Marcos dictatorship prevents effective opposition.

On April 27 1978 there was an international day of protest against the Philippine reactor, with demos in San Francisco, New York, Tokyo, and in the Netherlands.

Contacts / Philippine Movement for Environmental Protection c/o National Secretariat for Social Action, 2655 F.B. Harrison, Pasay City, Metro Manila
Friends of the Filipino People
475 Riverside Drive, room 824, NY 10027, USA
Filippijengroep Nederland
van Lidth de Jeudestraat 26 - Utrecht - Nederland
Tel. 31-30-31 93 23

Seabrook: work halted

Work on the controversial nuclear power plant at Seabrook has been halted, as from July 21, by a 2-1 vote in the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Building, which is only 15% completed, can only be resumed once the Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the plant's proposed cooling system (using

sea-water), and the NRC itself has looked at alternative sites. The ruling came a week after the 15,000 strong demo. and occupation at the Seabrook site, and a few days after several hundred other Seabrook opponents demonstrated outside the NRC (and got arrested).

Contact / Clamshell Alliance
62 Congress St., Portsmouth N.H., USA 03801

Kashiwazaki hearing disrupted

Hearings about the proposed Kashiwazaki nuclear power plant, near Tokyo, were disrupted on March 29 by 200 opponents who stormed into the hall. Local residents due to speak boycotted the hearings. The action was provoked when authorities allowed only 70 opponents into the hearings. Of 3000 opponents who submitted statements, only 43 were asked to speak.

From: Newsletter 24, May 78
PRIIE People's Research Institute on Energy and Environment, B. Kaikan, Nishi Okubo 2 - 350 Chinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan



Switch-off campaign

On June 25, the Sunflower Alliance, in Kansas, USA, held a rally against the Wolf Creek nuke, now being built. The local reservoir is due to be used for cooling water for the plant. The alliance has launched a «switch-off campaign», with people switching off all their electricity from 9.0 to 9.05 every Sunday evening.

Contact / Mary Ellen Salava (WCNO1)
RR 1, Box 56, Burlington, Ks. 66839
Tel. 1 - 316 - 2918

Tractors against Torness

On May 6 and 7 in Torness, Scotland, 30 kms from Edinburgh, the proposed site for Britain's next nuclear plant was symbolically occupied. The demo, which lasted the whole weekend, was organised by the Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace (SCRAM). The two days passed with discussions about campaigning methods and information exchange about the situation in Britain and elsewhere in Europe. There was a large international participation.

The demo marked the start of greater awareness in Britain of the nuclear issue, with groups talking an all-out anti-nuclear stand, for the first time. Until now, opposition tended to be limited to fast breeders and reprocessing plants (Wind-scale).

As a result of the Torness demo, many nuclear groups have been formed throughout the UK.

June 20 saw a tractor demonstration from the site at Torness to Edinburgh, spontaneously organised by local people The South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB), which is supposed to run the Torness plant, announced they would counter anti nuclear activities with publicity campaigns and exhibitions. They first have to find some 100 million pounds to fix a water leak which occurred last year at their nuclear power station at Hunterston.

Ikata plant given clearance

The Matsuyama district court has turned down the suit filed by local opponents against the building licence for the Ikata power plant. With the weight of evidence clearly against the plant, the state intervened in March 1977, changing the presiding judge and putting in a notorious anti-eco reactionary. This is the first court ruling on a safety suit. The judge concluded that the safety of the reactor had been «fully ensured». The court ruling also covers the full range of problems, including waste disposal, anti-disaster measures and siting. The ruling will be taken by the Japanese Government as a green light for pressing on with its nuke programme.

From: PRIIE - B. Kaikan, Nishi Okubo 2 - 350 Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

Three against Cattenom

Cattenom is in an outlying corner of France, near Thionville in northern Lorraine, conveniently on the Moselle river for cooling. The French electricity company (EDF) has chosen it as the site for a group of four reactors, each of 1300 MW. But Cattenom is also near the frontier with both the Federal German Republic and Luxembourg. A three-country coordinating committee has grown up to fight the project. Some 4000 people took part in a first protest demo at the site on June 4. Numbers of demonstrators from Germany were turned back at the frontier. All those coming from Luxembourg underwent detailed identity checks.

From: ATOMIX (the Luxembourg anti-nuke paper) c/o J.M. Geisbusch, 79 rue Emile Metz Luxembourg, Grand Duchy

One accident leads to another

A major accident on June 19 confirmed the belief that the boiling-water reactor at Brunsbüttel, 60 kms from Hamburg, produces about as many accidents as it does kilowatts. A joint on the steam circuit for the turbine burst, and hit the roof of the pump room. As the reactor was not closed down – the security system either failed to work or was put out of operation manually – at least 100 tons of radio-active steam escaped. The ventilation valves of the pump room failed to shut again – a source of concern since key valves on the emergency cooling system are made the same way.

This was the eighth time there had been trouble with the steam pumps. On one occasion, one pump fell apart, damaging another ...

News of the accident got out through an anonymous phone-call. The authorities first denied there was any danger, claiming only ordinary steam had escaped, but later had to admit it was radio-active. But for the phone call the accident would have been kept secret: meters in the chimney were turned off while steam was escaping! Anti-nuke groups have since made measurements that show an escape of some 4000 curies of radioactive inert gases (against a yearly authorised level of 3500).

The Lower Elbe citizen action groups (BUU) held a silent protest march to the site, with 1000 taking part.

Detailed information from:

- BUU Hamburg, 4 Hamburg 13 –Schlüterstr. 4
- AK Politische Ökologie
2 Hamburg 19 – Lutterothstr. 33

Tihange again!

There was an accident in mid-June at the PWR reactor at Tihange, Belgium – scene of a double accident in January (Cf. WISE 1). This time a joint gave way on the primary cooling circuit, releasing radio-active steam. (This was very similar to the Brunsbüttel accident). Workers in protective clothing tried for several days to stop the breach. Finally French specialists were brought in. The news got out through an anonymous phone call to the Belgian Friends of the Earth. The reactor authorities denied there had been «an explosion».

Luxembourg: no nukes!

Plans for a 1200 MW nuclear reactor at Remerschen, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, have been definitively dropped.

This was announced in June by Luxembourg national action committee for a

moratorium (CNAM), set up to stop the country going nuclear. The reasons for the decision have mainly to do with electoral tactics. But Energy minister Barthel admitted that Luxembourg does not have the police resources to cope with foreseeable protests, and would have to call in German police – which he, as a former resistance member could not do. The CNAM will now fight Luxembourg's participation in reactor plans in France (Cattenom), and Belgium.

Contact / Bürgerinitiativ Museldall
BP 2265 Letzebürg, Grand Duchy
or CNAM c/o N. Stemp - 3, rue L. Deny
Luxembourg

Irish anti-nuke show

An anti-nuke show will be held on August 18-20 at Carnsore planned site of Ireland's first power plant. A local farmer had made land available. There will be a weekend of practical work-shops and education on nuclear power, «plus enjoyment». An Irish decision on whether to go nuclear is still pending. It has now come out that the Irish electricity board plans a battery of four reactors at Carnsore, total capacity 3000 MW (as compared with present total Irish electricity generating capacity of 2540 MW!!). The Irish trade union organisation has now taken a stand against the Carnsore project.

Contact / Mary Phelan, 168 Rathgar Rd., Dublin 6
or David Nolan, Nuclear Safety Association,
Strand Road, Rosslare, Co. Wexford, Ireland.

Fast breeders

Kalkar: no stop

Efforts to put an immediate stop to the building of a fast breeder reactor at Kalkar have failed. The request for a legal injunction against the project, submitted by a local farmer and supported by German and Dutch anti-nuclear action groups, was turned down by the courts. The decision came as a complete surprise to the activists who had prepared their case thoroughly.

The court ruling was based on formal arguments concerning jurisdiction over the fast breeder. A hearing on whether the breeder is permitted within the terms of German legislation on the use of atomic power is scheduled for September.

Contacts /

- BI Stop Kalkar, 419 Kieve, Haus am Bamm
IG gegen rad. Verseuchung, 4192 Kalkar
- Rechtswegforderkreis, Initiative Biologische
Sicherheit, K. Fiedler, Bodekerstrasse 61,
3 Hannover (FRG).

Strike blocks Malville

Work on the Malville fast breeder has been stopped by a strike of 500 workers,



Reactors go to town

The regional authority of the Essonne area, near Paris, has agreed to the construction of a prototype «Thermos» mini-reactor, to be used for urban heating in towns of 30,000 inhabitants. There was no debate about such problems as low-level radiation, dangers from fuel transport, possible proliferation of such mini-reactors.

Contact / Coordination des Comités anti-nucléaires de la région Ile-de-France – 27 avenue Bertholet – 92 500 Reuil-Malmaison

A full (and frightening) analysis of the background and techniques of the «Thermos» mini-reactor and its implications, not least for military proliferation, is given in «Thermos: le nucléaire dans les villes», available for 5 F from: Agence de Presse Ecologie (APRE) – BP 2 – 45 220 Château-Renard (tel. 33-38-95 33 03)

which started on May 8 and was continuing at the end of June. The workers, mostly migrants, employed by the Fougere construction company, were protesting against bad working conditions. Their action was in no way linked to opposition to nuclear energy. On May 22 the «CRS» riot police (the same ones who used violence against demonstrators in July 1977) attacked the strike pickets. The Malville anti-nuclear committees are supporting the strikers.

For information on working conditions:

La Gueule Ouverte, BP 26, 71 800 La Clayette
(Tel. 33-85-280024)

Financial support to the strikers:

José Luis Jao Pinto, rue des Juifs, 01150 Lagnieu
José Da Silva Grosso, Route de Cozance, Trept,
38 460 Cremieu, France

Malville: two fast breeders

Information found in a French atomic energy commission publication confirms without doubt that the authorities plan a second fast-breeder at Creys-Malville, coupled with the first and using some joint installations.

From «Super-Pholix» n°20 – Georges David
Hameau Le Poulet – 01680 Lhuis (France)
Subscription (outside France): 30 FF

West Valley : world waste dump ?

The so-called «nuclear service centre» at West Valley, New York State, is one of the hottest problems in the US. This is a spent fuel storage pool, once owned by a subsidiary of Getty Oil, now by State of New York's Energy Research and Development Agency. It holds 600,000 tons of boiling hot radio-active wastes. Four options for it are being considered : making it a dump for high-level radioactive waste; developing multi- and international management (making it a world waste dump!); making it a low-level waste burial ground; setting up a re-processing plant.

None of this sounds good to the local population. Four hundred people attended a Department of Energy hearing in May to call for dismantling, and removal of the waste.

Contact / Connie Hogarth - 234 Mountain Rd. Pleasantville - NY 10570

The German «temporary dump» trick

The Federal German nuclear industry thinks it has found the answer to the radio-active waste disposal problem, which is bugging reactor operators all over the world. It is known as the «central temporary dump» (Zentrale Zwischenlager). For some time, the German industry relied on sending its waste (burned out fuel elements) abroad, to France or Britain, to be treated or dumped. But no re-processing plant is capable of handling

high-level radio-active waste. And in any case, what is left after re-processing (also radio-active) is sent back to the operators. But the dual waste dump and reprocessing centre in Gorleben will not be ready before the late 1980's or early 1990's - if it works!

Meanwhile, the waste piles up, escaping into the atmosphere and irradiating workers. The problem with a «central temporary dump», where waste would be left to await a final solution, is that it would fill up in two years and another one would have to be built. Besides, if Gorleben does not work, the temporary dumps become de facto permanent ones.

So far, licences have been applied for in Germany for 6 sites for such dumps : the most likely are Ahaus, Borcken and Meppen. Although the threat to the safety of the population is at least as great as with a nuclear power plant, German nuclear law makes no provision for information or consultations procedures. By 1982, in 4 years time, there must be dumping capacity, or many power stations will have to be shut down - as has already happened in the USA.

From a BBU pamphlet «Das Zentrale Brennelement : Zwischenlager keine Lösung des Atom-müll Problems», for DM 3.50 from Mechthild Bill, Postkontor 112004890, Sparkasse Darmstadt.

Canadian waste go-ahead

A «waste management» programme in the Canadian province of Ontario has been accepted by the government of the province. It will be a joint programme with the Canadian federal government. Geological evaluation of several hundred

sites is due to start in 1979, followed by two years of test drilling, and 2-3 years to construct demonstration facilities for «immobilisation» and storage. The plan is to use a vitrification technique, with interim storage in concrete above ground, and then deep burial in inactive pluton rock. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. is to spend a cool \$90 mi. on a waste management research programme. The goal is to handle 100,000 metric tons of waste by the year 2000 ...

Opposition is not lacking. In north-west Ontario, 15,000 people have called for open public hearings. The Ontario Citizens Committee Studying Nuclear Waste says the Canadian and Ontario governments have failed to solve existing problems, including radioactive slag and tailings from mining.

Contact / CCSNW, 214 Arthur St., 12, Thunder Bay «P», Canada
345-9092 : 623-4501

Salting down US waste

The United States departments of Energy and of Defense both want to bury nuclear waste near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Although 74% of the State population is opposed to the burial plans, Carlsbad continues to be pushed as the most important waste-disposal site in the US. Under the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP), the Carter administration believes it has found the «solution» to the radioactive waste problem in the salt domes outside the city.

Contact / Citizens Against the Nuclear Threat (CANT) - 106 Girard SE, Room 121 C Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106, USA

US campaign gathers momentum

Mobilization for Survival's dual campaign against nuclear weaponry and civil atomic power is gathering momentum in the United States. At **Rocky Flats** on April 29 6,000 demonstrated against the «nuclear triggers» plant, the heart of the weapons complex, and 75 were arrested. Since then, rail tracks into the plant have been picketed non-stop. At **Hollywood** (California) on May 21 12,000 attended an anti-arms anti-nukes rally. On May 27 there were 4,000 demonstrators against the Trident missile base at **Seattle** and 300 arrested, and 20,000 at a rally for nuclear disarmament and against «peaceful» nukes in New York. On June 12 400 people demonstrated outside the US mission to the United Nations, in connection with the UN disarmament conference.

Towards a worldwide demo

The coordination committee which links over 50 Swiss anti-nuclear groups has taken the initiative to coordinate activities at the transnational level. A first meeting took place in Basel on June 24-25, with about 40 people present from movements in France, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg.

The Swiss proposal was to aim at demonstrations everywhere on the same day, with the same theme : a halt to all work on nuclear installations. This was a tactical target, aimed at recruiting the support of the undecided : the final goal remains to end all nuclear activity.

Participants pointed out that the aims would have to be adapted to fit national or regional circumstances.

There was general agreement to aim at an international day of demonstrations at Whitsun, **June 3-4 1979**. A network of contact-people was established; those who are interested can get the lists of others interested, to whom to send suggestions. A further meeting will be held on December 2-3 to take a firm decision on the date.

Contact : André Froidevaux, Burgunderstr. 4 CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland (tel. 42-61-229601)

Sweden : The Storm Project Nuclear power as theatre

Nuclear power is the subject of a major theatrical production by the Royal Dramatic Theatre of Sweden, on September 1-10.

The play is to be accompanied by an exhibition of projects and material created by anti-nuclear action groups all over the world.

The Swedish Theatre programme will look at the issue of nuclear power from the standpoint of three basic principles or themes - ecology, democracy and humanity as a whole. The aims of the performance-display in Stockholm are to provide both information and a critical evaluation of the future prospects for nuclear power; to work towards a more democratic society and equality on a global scale; to encourage the development and use of soft-energy resources and an ecological way of living; to stimulate wider public thinking and debate.

Send all material - posters, periodicals, postcards - to «The Royal Dramatic Theatre», The Storm Project, Jan Öqvist Fack, 103 80 Stockholm, Sweden

Women fighting nuclear energy

We live in a society where the basis of government and capital power is oppression. On this strength the nuclear industry proceeds, completely ignoring the demands of the people. But for women, as for gay people, ethnic minorities and children this oppression is too often built into the anti-nuclear movement. Awareness of this is growing: in Australia this year a motion was passed requesting all groups to eliminate



Conferences

- July 29-30. Bradford University, England. «Women and Nuclear Power». Contact: Sheryl Crown, 25 Northdale Rd., Frizinghall Bradford 9 - W. Yorks. - England

attitudes and actions which are oppressive. Many women choose to work in feminist anti-nuclear groups, fighting for a non-nuclear society, and one in which they will not be oppressed. These groups publish, hold workshops and conferences and work in the movements from a feminist perspective. WISE can help the information flow between these groups, by providing contact addresses.

Publications

- «Feminism, Ecology, Revolution» by Françoise d'Eaubonne, available from her at 26 rue Lecluse, F-75017 Paris 17e (in French).
- «Women against Nuclear Energy». Original in German, by the Frauenarbeitskreis der B.I. Hamburg. Dutch translation by Nijmegen Stroomgroep, 6 Vondelstraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- Feminist editions of «Chain Reaction», FOE, 51 Nicholson St., Carlton 3054, Victoria, Australia.
- Feminist editions of «Undercurrents» 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC 1 ROAT 44-1-2537303
- Feminist editions of «Forum Europa», JEF, 25 Arndtstr., Bonn, BRD
- A nuclear edition of «Shrew» from Feminism and Non-violence Study Group, Some Friends Community, 128 Bethnal Green Rd, London E 2, England
- August. Melbourne, Australia. «Women and Uranium». Contact: Penny Farrar, 90 Greeves St., Fitzroy 3065, Victoria, Austr.

Hot Summer ?

Marches for Peace, August 1978

The second half of August sees the Third Non-Violent Anti-Militarist International March for Demilitarisation (!). It will be two parts: first in Catalonia (July 16-23) then in Sardinia (July 27-August 10). The main theme of both marches is international solidarity with peoples struggling for their own rights and identity. Catalonia has regained a certain very limited autonomy, but repression of many kinds remains strong. Sardinia, too, where there is a vast military manoeuvre area for NATO troops, is subject to military and police repression. In Catalonia one form the repression takes is the presence of US military bases with nuclear weapons, and growing numbers of nuclear power plants. Sardinia is used for stock-piling US nuclear weapons.

**Contact: International coordination - Avenue Mirabel 79 - 55100 Verdun - France
Tel. 33-29-862046**

Hiroshima Day, August 9

Plans are going ahead in the movement in many parts of the world for activities on and around August 9, anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. In Japan, Gensuikin is organising an **international conference** in Tokyo, and there will, as every year, be nation-wide demonstrations. The slogan is: ban nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants. In the United States, Mobilization for Survival organisations will engage in multiple actions on August 6-9 (from vigils to formal planting of spiderwort). Countrywide activities are also planned in Australia, Denmark, the Federal German Republic, Italy.

Contacts /

- **Japan.** Gensuikin, 4th floor, Akimoto Bldg. 2-19 Tsukasa-cho, kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- **USA.** Mobilization for Survival, 1213 Race Street Philadelphia, PA 19107 (tel. 1-215-563-1512)
- **Australia.** MAUM - 277 Brunswick St., Fitzroy 3065 (tel. 3-4191457)
- **Denmark.** OOA - Skindergade 26 DK-1159 Kobenhavn (tel. 45-1-110673)

Scans on the move, August 25-7

Two big anti-nuke marches will be held in Denmark at the end of August to demonstrate the strength of opposition to nuclear power, and mobilize opinion. A decision on whether Denmark should go nuclear is due soon (See p. 4). The marches start from the sites planned for Denmark's first two nuclear power plants. One is from the Stevns site near Højstrup (on the east coast) to Copenhagen (Aug. 25-7), the other from Gyllingnaes to Arhus (Aug. 26-7). There will be simultaneous demonstrations elsewhere in Scandinavia, including reactor sites in Sweden.

**Contacts: OOA - Skindergade 26
DK-1159 Kobenhavn
OOA - Norregade 17, 8000 Arhus C
Tel. 45-6-124544**



Fall-out

Transnational nukes

The Transnational Institute (Amsterdam branch of the Institute of Policy Studies, Washington) is launching, with WISE cooperation, a study of the transnational character of the nuclear industry. Contact: Basker Vashee, TNI, Paulus Potterstr. 20 Amsterdam

Unions and eco-groups

Jörg Hallerbach has edited a book on the clash between trade unions and citizen action groups, called «The real split about the atom» (Die eigentliche Kernspaltung). A collection of political texts, several of which would be of major interest also outside Germany (e.g. attitudes of workers inside the nuke industry). Who is interested in translating some chapters into French, English, Dutch, etc., contact Jörg Hallerbach, 6100 Darmstadt, Röderweg 13

Film

«Living with nuclear power» is a broad-ranging, scientifically-documented film produced by the civic anti-nuclear movement of Lucerne, Switzerland. Covers radiation, fuel cycle management, nuke strategy to the year 2030... In German (and French if ordered). From: UEBA Luzern, Postfach 745, 6002 Luzern, Switzerland

Book list

The May 1978 edition of «Gesundes Leben aus Österreich» provides an extensive annotated list of reading on environmental and above all nuclear issues. Contact: Hermann Soyka, Ulmengasse 14, A-260a Sollenau, Austria

Plutonium, sodium

The Malville Committees have devoted three issues of their paper «Super-Pholix» to key energy issues: fast breeders (n°4), plutonium & sodium (n°20); and high tension cables (special issue). Available in French, clearly written, low price. Orders to Georges David, Le Boulet, 01680 Lhuis

Nukes and civil liberties

Bibliographical references on atomic power and civil liberties are sought by: Mark Reader, Dept of Political Science, Arizona State Univ., Tempe, Arizona 85281

USA information network

Nuclear Information and Resources Service (NIRS) aims to ease the flow of information between, and for, citizen action groups against nukes in the USA. Its approach has parallels with WISE. Contact: John Birger, NIRS, 225 Fourth Street Washington DC 20002

Energy for consumers

Under the title «In the sun in the year 2000: can nuclear energy be stopped?», the French consumer magazine has published a presentation of energy policy facts and options aimed specifically at consumers. It is written by the economic correspondent of the left-wing weekly «Nouvel Observateur». One of the most complete and best-argued cases yet. Worth translating (but many of the figures are French). «Au soleil de l'an 2000», numéro spécial from «Que choisir?», 7 rue Léonce-Reynaud 75781 Paris Cedex 16



Name _____
 Group _____
 Address _____

 Phone _____

1. Membership of WISE

A. Active membership

Active members help in practical ways with the work of WISE (see p.2 and below). They have voting rights at meetings.

Enrol me as an active member

- I pay herewith the initial fee of US \$ 5.00 / 3 pounds / 15 guilders or equivalent
 - I pay a subscription to n° 1-6 (see below)
 - I will also make a monthly contribution of (optional)
- I/we can help in the following ways
- as WISE correspondent
 - with translations
 - with illustrations, lay-out
 - by selling the paper
 - by working on a specific project :
 uranium mining / trade union contacts / nukes in eastern Europe
 soft energy technology / or (suggestions)
 - with fund-raising
 - in other ways

B. Supporting membership

Supporting members are not committed to practical help : they pay a regular contribution equivalent to at least US \$ 5.00 / 3 pounds / 15 guilders monthly. They can attend and speak at meetings

Enrol me as supporting member

- I will pay/month.
- I will pay monthly / quarterly / yearly
- I also pay a subscription to n° 1-6 (see below)

2. Subscriptions



The subscription rate for the movement is worked out to cover basic costs of production and distribution (not staffing). WISE is intended as source material for groups and movement publications. Block subscriptions can help us financially and by simplifying distribution.

- I/we subscribe to WISE n° 1-6 and enclose / are sending US \$ 5 / 3 pounds / 12 guilders
- I/we take a block subscription to WISE n° 1-6 for copies at 50% reduction
- We subscribe to WISE 1-6 at the institutional rate (libraries, organisations) of double the basic rate i.e. US \$ 10 / 6 pounds / 24 guilders

3. Sales

Active members and groups can buy WISE in bulk for sale in the movement (at meetings, demo.s)

- Send us copies in Eng / Deutsch / Franç.

Because of time-lags on international transfers (and to save paper-work on billing) please pay when ordering if possible (receipt on request).

Time-table

for an active summer



- **13/7 - 16/8. Le Pellerin (Britanny).** Camp of regional activists «for a green zone», against planned reactor. All welcome. Contact : Comité de défense de l'Environnement de Le Pellerin-Cheix – BP 16-44-640 Le Pellerin.
- **16/7 - 23/7. Catalonia.** Third International March for Demilitarisation Contact : International coordination – Avenue Mirabel 79 – 55 100 Verdun – France – tel. 33-29-862046
- **27/7 - 10/8. Sardinia.** Theme : regional autonomy, repression, arms, nukes. Contact : International coordination Avenue Mirabel 79 – 55 100 Verdun – France tel. 33-29-862046
- **29/7 - 6/8. Nova Siri (S. Italy).** Week of anti-nuclear action Contact : I Volsci – Via dei Volsci 6 – Roma
- **29-30/7. Bradford, UK.** Women and Nuclear Power. See p. 15
- **30/7 - 1/9. Gorleben (Lower Saxony, BRD).** International Summer Camp (Gartow fair ground, near Gorleben site). Discussion, alternative energy practice. Cost 4 DM/day. Contact via Beate Ruttkowski. Am Wallgraben 3, Düsseldorf
- **6-9/8. USA, Australia, Japan, Federal Germany, Italy, Denmark, ... HIROSHIMA DAY** – World-wide activities for a nuclear moratorium. In the USA, 150-200 local demo.s Occupation of the San Luis Obispo nuke.
- **16-18/8. Carnsore, Wexford (Ireland).** Anti-nuke show. Fair, music, info. against first planned nuke plant. See under «Reactors».
- **16-20/8. Louisville, Kentucky, USA.** National No-Nukes Conference towards a common strategy. Eastern Fed. of Nuclear Opponents and Safe Energy Proponents, 317 Pennsylvania Ave, S.E. Washington D.C.
- **19-20/8. Montalto di Castro (near Rome, Italy).** Meeting against planned nuke stopped last year.
- **25-27/8. Stevens (Zeeland) - Kobenhavn and Gylling (Jutland) - Arhus.** Marches against Danish nuclear plans. At the same time, demo.s at sites in Scandinavia. Contact : OOA – Skindergade 26 – DK 1159 Kobenhavn Denmark
- **16/9. Heysham (near Blackpool), UK.** Demo. against planned nuke site. Friends of the Earth – 9 Poland Street London.
- **15-17/9. Des Moines, Iowa, USA.** Mobilization for Survival Second Conference
- **6-8/10. Washington DC.** Third Critical Mass Conference

4. Smiling Sun emblems

Tell me the name of the agent for Smiling Sun material in (Other Smiling Sun correspondence to S. Christiansen, OOA, Skindergade 26-1, Kobenhavn).

For the moment, payment by cheque saves money on bank charges. WISE accounts will be opened soon in several countries. For payment by giro : Frank van Zaanen, Amrobank 487575865

