

# wise



World Information Service on Energy



TORNESS GORLEBEN IS EVERYWHERE

ZWENTENDORF NO-VOTE RANGER DEALS

Number 3, December 1978.

## 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 green 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 switch-board for information that can help the movement overcome barriers and be more effective. It is currently in a preparatory stage, building up contacts, and producing the WISE paper when resources allow. The long term target is a basic three-language staff in Amsterdam. Since the summer we have three workers: Ann Kirschenmann, Frank van Zaanen and Lindy Pugh, all on a part-time basis. We receive a massive and increasing flow of correspondence and information, and do our best to meet action-oriented requests. The methods of disseminating our information are also developing. After our large distribution of WISE I and II we now have 500 individual subscribers, and 600 receive WISE in a block subscription. Many movement magazines use the information, such as UNDERCURRENTS in the UK, TIME AND ENERGY in Australia, GUEULE OUVERTE in France and BIEN in Catalonia. This issue has a print run of 3000 and only in English. French and German versions are being photocopied for subscribers and movement press. An Italian edition with elements from WISE I, II and III is planned for early 1979. Contact Mao Valpiano, Movimento Non-violento, V. Filippini 25/a, 37 100 Verona, Italy. As with the first two, WISE III also has a US printing. The WISE uranium mining material will be completed by the end of the year. The Smiling Sun foundation continues as our major source of income. We are preparing basic material presenting WISE, to be used both in fund raising and recruiting new active and supporter members.*



## 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)

## WISE

WISE III editorial group: Claude Régi, John Lambert, Ulrike Breitschuh, Lindy Pugh, Frank van Zaanen, Heinz Engel, Ann Kirchenmann.  
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Lay-out: Dolf Middelhoff, Lindy Pugh  
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# Referendum

In a referendum on November 9, the people of Austria voted against using the brand new atomic power station built (without parliamentary approval) at Zwentendorf near Vienna. This was good news for Austria, and for the anti-nuclear movement. The Austrians voted 'No' to nuclear power despite a massive and costly campaign, intimidation, and limitations on anti-nuke access to the media. But we should be cautious drawing conclusions: the vote was 50.7% to 49.3% with 64% voting, and it could have gone either way. Many conservative voters, probably undecided about nuclear power, voted 'No' because social-democrat leader Kreisky, relying on a 'Yes', tried to turn the referendum to his party's advantage.

Yet this is not the only referendum that has revealed popular refusal of a nuclear future. Early in 1978, the people of Basel (Switzerland) and the surrounding region voted against nuclear installations (See WISE 2). In October, the people of a small Belgian town voted 84:11 against a planned atomic power station. There is news from the United States of similar votes in Montana and in towns in New York State (see next page). Next February, the Swiss are due to vote in a nation-wide referendum, initiated by the anti-nuclear movement, on a proposal that would make every nuke project subject both to national parliamentary approval and to a vote of the people living within a given radius.

Naturally enough, though, after the Austrian result, the idea of pressing for a referendum is being discussed in the movement in many countries. One is Italy, where the tiny radical party, the only one committed against a nuclear Italy, has successfully used the referendum formula (it needs 500,000 signatures of householders to obtain a referendum) in the past to raise civil rights issues (divorce, abortion). Another is Sweden.

It will be for each local and national group in the soft energy and anti-nuclear movement to decide about referenda in the light of the situation they are in. The pro-nuclear camp will not use the referendum unless it thinks it can win (as in Austria): thus the Danish social-democrats, who might have pushed for a referendum as a way of preventing a split between pro-nuke leadership and anti-nuke grass-roots, has now postponed any decision. Some would argue that the movement should be equally pragmatic, pushing for a referendum where it is sure to yield a clear 'No to Nukes' vote. Others are reluctant about the whole idea of referenda (at least at the national level), seeing them as remote from direct action and individual commitment.

Would nuclear opponents anywhere feel bound to abide by a pro-nuclear referendum result resulting from heavy propaganda used on an ill-informed population (as most people thought would happen in Austria)? Such a vote could be used as a basis for marginalising and 'criminalising' any who went on opposing nuclear power.

With the establishment able to manipulate opinion through the media, and the nuclear industry prepared to spend vast sums, the only way of ensuring that a majority of the population swings against the nuclear option is by a lengthy information effort. This is what the OOA has done for the past four years in Denmark, and the polls there are at last showing a regular anti-nuke majority. At that point, political parties are forced to take account of public opinion — and may prefer a referendum to making a painful and divisive change of policy.

At the local level too, information is the key. The massive anti-nuclear vote in the Belgian town of Ardennes was partly the result of a devoted information effort, over a period of weeks, by a team from the newspaper 'Pour'. It is significant that the people of Zwentendorf who had been pounded for years with official propaganda voted heavily for opening the plant. Also, a finished plant involves vested interests (traders) and local pride.

Direct action and referenda do not necessarily conflict. At Torness (see below) persistent and growing local opposition, plus recent direct action by farmers, has brought a local party to propose a referendum. In the end, two things remain vital: the spread of information about nuclear power (irradiation, waste, accidents, proliferation) and how uneconomic it is (inefficiency, no job creation); and direct action expressing local people's determination to resist it. It is these that will bring us a non-nuclear future; referenda can only confirm that they have worked.

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## Repression

Repression of nuclear power opponents is quickly becoming a popular world wide instrument of the pro-nuclear lobby. In Australia laws have been introduced to repress the vast opposition movement in order to protect the interests of the uranium mining companies and the participating state. In the same country the modest demands of the Aboriginal population are ignored because major uranium reserves happen to be located on their land. Similar conflicts exist in the Southwest of the United States where the Indians try to protect their land and their way of life against the uranium mining companies. In Ottawa, Canada, nuclear opponents were arrested while picketing the Atomic Energy Control Board demanding publication of secret documents regarding the safety of Ontario's nuclear power plants.

At every stage of the nuclear fuel cycle secrecy and suppression of information prevail: accidents are hushed up, negotiations kept secret and research findings which do not support the interests of the nuclear industry are suppressed.

In Brockdorf and Grohnde, in Seabrook and Diablo Canyon, occupations ended up in arrests. Harsh punishments were given with the aim of stressing the illegality of such actions and deterring people from participation in anti-nuclear activities. One of the latest tricks invented in West Germany is to charge occupiers (or simply demonstrators chosen at random) with the cost of police operations, an attempt to ruin them financially.

More and more people are turning to direct non-violent actions, occupying sites, blocking roads, preventing transportation of radioactive material.

Response to such actions had been harsh. Opponents are treated as extremists inclined to terrorism against whom the state has to take action in order to protect the nuclear industry and law and order. By suppressing critical information and with the help of the mass communication media, the general public can be made to believe the fairytale of extremists endangering a bright nuclear future. Having prepared the ground in this way it becomes possible to imprison responsible citizens and sentence them with the approval of the silent majority.

In addition to repression the nuclearized countries try to solve their problems by protecting nuclear installations and transportation with electronic equipment and armed guards and by spying on the anti-nuclear grass roots organisations.

It is becoming clear to both the pro-nuclear lobby and the anti-nuclear movement that more is at stake than stopping nuclear power. On the road toward a non-nuclear society the prevailing power structure is challenged and repression emerges out of the growing tension.

As in the first two issues of WISE, we have arranged out *action-oriented* news not by country, but following the pattern of the nuclear fuel cycle. The aim is to bring out the way the nuclear industry and its opponents are locked in a closely-knit worldwide struggle. We start with news about anti-nuclear and soft-energy tactics which can be of practical value to other people and groups in the movement.

## MONTANA VOTES YES ON NUCLEAR BAN

Anti - nuclear forces in Montana and the rest of the U.S. were jubilant following the approval by Montana voters of a ballot initiative that effectively bans nuclear power from the state.

In the measure, approved Nov.4 by a 60-40 margin, the people of Montana reserve to themselves the exclusive right to determine whether major nuclear facilities are built and operated in their state.

Among the provisions of the act are requirements that the facility owner 1) show there would be 'no reasonable chance' of contaminant escape from the plant, 2) accept full liability in the event of an accident, waiving Price - Anderson coverage, and 3) establish a decommissioning fund equal to 30 percent of the plant's capital cost.

A previous nuclear initiative in Montana failed. Reasons given for this success are that the initiative had large grass-roots support, and that the initiative, rather than banning nuclear power, asked voters if they wanted the right to choose.

Contact: Nuclear Vote, P.O. Box 443, Helena, Montana 59601, or Nuclear Free Zone, P.O. Box 7942, Missoula, Montana 59807.

## NEW YORK STATE REJECTS REACTOR

Voters at Saugerties, New York State, have voted 4:1 against a power reactor. Saugerties is the fourth town on the Hudson River to say no to a plant. This was the last one still planned in New York State.

## BELGIAN VILLAGE VOTES 'NO' TO NUKE

Plans for a nuclear power plant near the village of Ardennes in Southern Belgium have been killed dead by a local referendum. With 75% of the population voting, 84% were against, 11% for and 3% abstained. The private electricity company, Intercom, which had favoured the referendum when local opposition to the reactor plan started up, swung against a few weeks before the vote after a poll showed a 67% 'No' majority. But the local mayor resisted pressure. Though not legally binding, the vote effectively kills the project. It may force the Belgian parliament to hold the debate on nuclear energy which it has so far never held - though Belgium has a nuclear programme with 3 power stations in operation. (Cf news of Tihange accidents, in WISE 1,2).

Contact:  
Inter - environment  
rue d'Arlon, Brussels 1040



## NO NUKES FOR DENMARK

Denmark will not go nuclear for another two years at least - and perhaps not at all. This is partly due to the success of two big marches held on August 26-7 by the OOA (Organisation for Information about Atomic Power). Despite bad weather, over 50,000 people joined in two marches, one on Copenhagen, the other on Arhus, from the sites of the first two planned reactors in a 5-reactor programme. Starting small at the sites, the marches picked up momentum and ended with major rallies in the two cities. Shortly afterwards the social-democrats/conservative-liberal coalition put off for two more years a decision to move into nukes, and made it in any case dependant on a 'solution' to the waste problem. The party leaderships are pro-nuke, but a poll in October, after the postponement showed social-democrats are 3:1 against, and liberals 50:50. The same poll showed 53% of Danes preferring to plan for a non-nuclear future, 38% for a nuclear future and 15% undecided.

Contact: OOA, Skindergade 26,  
DK - 1159 Kobenhavn K,  
Danmark  
Tel 45-1-156332

## AUSTRIAN NO TO ZWENTENDORF

To the astonishment of both sides, the Austrian people voted by a narrow margin on November 5th against the opening of the completed nuclear power reactor at Zwentendorf, outside Vienna. In a 64% poll, 50.4% voted against and 49.3% in favour.

The negative vote came despite massive propaganda from the nuclear lobby, from the ruling social-democratic party (SPO) and from the powerful Austrian trade union movement, and the fact that nuclear opponents were denied full access to the media. Anti-nuke groups within the SPO and the unions were put under pressure to refrain from participating. The 'No' vote clearly included many who had not been directly reached by the anti-nuclear campaign. The highest votes were in the cities, among younger people, and in the countryside. The majority of the 'Yes' votes came from the smaller towns and the industrialised areas. Particularly interesting was the result in the Voralberg area bordering Switzerland, where people are better informed as a result of a successful campaign five years ago against a planned nuke at Ruthi: there, 75.8% voted, and 84.4% opposed the plant. Kreisky's social-democratic government, which had counted on a 'Yes' vote to avoid sole responsibility for opening Zwentendorf, has tabled legislation formally banning use of the plant. But it has not dropped its support for nuclear power. The tactic seems to be to let things ride, and campaign to convince people nuclear power is safe. The immediate aim of the anti-nuke movement will be to press for a clear decision on the Zwentendorf plant: conversion to coal or oil, or demolition. In the longer run, the movement will continue to inform and mobilise, to stop the anti-nuclear option reflected in the 'No' vote to Zwentendorf being got around by the two major parties in a future parliament. One week after the referendum, 600 people from alternative groups of all kinds, who had worked together in the campaign, met in Graz to lay the bases for closer cooperation in the future. Work has also begun on alternative energy policy for Austria, based on recourse to soft energy. Details about the referendum campaign, vote and follow-up from -

- Stefan Micko, Bund fur Volksgesundheit/ A-1238 Wien - Drillgasse 1743-222-88.21.73

- Uli Ostheim, A-1050 Wien, Rudiger-gasse 10/4 43-222-57-78.363

- Gewerkschaftler gegen AKWs  
1010 Wien, Schottenring 35/1  
43-22-34.26.93

## GORLEBEN IS EVERYWHERE

Near Gorleben work on test drillings is due to start between November 1978 and April 1979.

In the area near the East German border a nuclear disposal park costing 10 billion DM is planned.

To be located here are temporary storage of fuel elements in huge water basins, reprocessing facilities, treatment of nuclear waste as well as final storage in salt formations.

The planned police safeguard measures are estimated at 12 million DM. To protect the equipment and the workers the authorities want to chop 40.000 square meters of the forest for every drilling - over a hundred drillings are planned - and to construct fortifications on the work place.

According to Albrecht, children's playgrounds.

Saxony, and Gross, minister of internal affairs, left extremist groups are already now preparing for 'the battle of Gorleben' This refers to environmentalists coming from the region as well as from all over West Germany, working in the area for months on reafforestation, the construction of windmills, biogas installations and the construction of childrens playgrounds.

As a further protective measure against environmentalist actions the police established a permanent central coordination office in the area. License plates of all cars leaving and entering are registered, local people providing sleeping accomodation are listed as suspicious. Although there is still no legal permission, the DWK, the company which would run the installation, pushes forward with its preparations. An old school in the village was bought and transformed into a propaganda center. By using blackmail tactics, most of the land was aquired. However, one big landowner, two churches and 4 smaller landowners refused to sell their land.

The facilities at Gorleben are designed to meet the needs of 50 nuclear power stations. The overcapacity created in this way is needed to guarantee reprocessing and waste disposal facilities to foreign customers. Without these, the entire German nuclear export industry might collapse.

Until 1990 temporary solutions have to be found. Arrangements have been made to reprocess burned out fuel rods from German power stations at La Hague in France. But also at La Hague the construction of a new plant able to handle highly radioactive nuclear waste has still

to begin. Another way out of the dilemma is the projected temporary storage of nuclear waste at Ahaus near the Dutch border.

Under the slogan 'Gorleben is everywhere' supporting committees have been set up all over West Germany. A week of decentralized actions in many towns all over the country took place from October 22nd. till 27th. In some places like West Berlin mass police forces appeared on the scene.

Further actions are being prepared to start at the moment when test drillings begin.

**B.I.Lüchow-Danneberg**  
Waldwinkel 1  
3130 Kolborn  
West Germany tel: (5841) 2386



1 We politicians are willing to consider the needs of the people, but the people cannot articulate their needs!



2 We, the people, demand ...

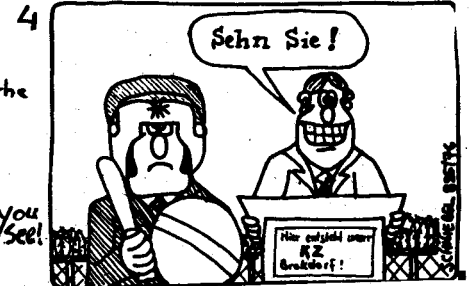
## GROHNDE MAKING DEMONSTRATORS PAY

Federal German authorities are developing a new form of deterrent against demonstrators: 18 people, out of the several thousand who took part in the demo. at the Grohnde reactor site (Lower Saxony) in March 1977 have been summoned to pay DM 200,000 damages. This is to cover medical care for wounded police, sick leave pay, and damage to police material. The 18 include the 10 who were arbitrarily chosen to be tried for their part in the demo., and received heavy sentences, and 2 others whom the courts found not

guilty. The sum of DM 13,000 per head (around 7,000 dollars) set by the district council (not by the court!) is a clear attempt to set an example by ruining a few people selected at random; anyone present at a demo in future runs the same risk.

This was foreshadowed in 1977 when a group who had built an 'anti-atomic village' at the Brokdorf site were told to pay DM 5400 per head..... to cover the cost of the police action needed to expel them. The implication is clear: the right to demonstrate in support of one's opinions is being steadily undermined.

Details from: **BBA, Fedelhoren 14,**  
28 Bremen 1, FRG



## .....AGAINST THE MODEL WEST GERMANY

In the federal Republic, there has been launched a 'Campaign Against the Model West Germany'. The aim is to keep foreign opinion informed about all aspects of repression in the FGR. The group emphasises how repressive measures are given a legal cover, often after the event. It quotes as an example the ban on demonstrations against atomic power stations. No 5 of its publication, dated July 1978, describes in detail the massive police action against the Kalkar demo. and, the manipulation of the press beforehand. It looks at W. German energy policy, developments in the anti-nuke movement, and German industry's international links.

From: **Campaign Against the Model West Germany**  
c/o Evangelische Studentengemeinde (ESG)  
Querenburger Hohe 287,  
4630 BOCHUM 1

## TO STOP SPYING

The Campaign to Stop Government Spying is preparing a guide (8 pages, typeset) for organizing around the issue of nuclear power and civil liberties. Sections will deal with: researching surveillance, etc., activities of local corporations targetting environmentalists and nuclear power opponents; how to determine if your group is being surveilled or infiltrated - and what to do if you discover your are!!; and reaching out to nuclear facility workers regarding their own loss of civil liberties and privacy. The guide should be ready for distribution in early 1979.

Also available from the Campaign to Stop Government Spying: a 'Reading list on Organization Around Nuclear Power and Civil Liberties'; The Intelligence Network, a new halfhour, color documentary film on police and intelligence agencies violations of political rights; Organization Notes, a monthly publication free to people organizing against political harassment.

Contact: Campaign to Stop Government Spying,  
201 Massachusetts Avenue,  
NE, Room 112,  
Washington D.C. 20002



## NEW BILL FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Western Australia state government introduced The Nuclear Activities Regulation Bill into state parliament in November. If passed the Bill will add to the threat to individual freedom already posed by federal atomic energy legislation and the WA Fuel and Energy Act. The new Bill covers '...any operation or activity connected or associated with or incidental to.....' uranium mining, milling, enrichment, transport or the construction or running of a nuclear power plant. Just what 'activities' might constitute a breach of the Bill is left to the discretion of the government. Provisions in the Bill could be used in the case of a Trade Union strike in any part of the nuclear cycle. The Bill also contains strict secrecy clauses. A march for a non-nuclear WA will take place on December 8th.

Contact: Campaign Against Nuclear Energy, C/ - 537 Wellington St,  
Perth, 6000, Western Australia.  
Tel. 321-5942

## CHICAGO: ANTI-NUKE PROTESTORS ARRESTED

Twenty-four demonstrators were arrested on October 7, on criminal trespass charges at the Zion nuclear plant 40 miles north of Chicago. They were picked by police from a group of 200 who marched to the site and blocked all three gates, halting traffic in and out.

Contact: Bailly Alliance,  
711 S. Dearborn, Room 548,  
Chicago Illinois

## POWERLINE PROTESTORS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Participants in a demo. in Minnesota on October 29 against an 800 KW overhead powerline were arrested.

They and supporters went on hunger strike. They argue the line is dangerous, expensive and unnecessary.

Contact: Northern Sun Alliance,  
1513 E. Franklin,  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55404  
612-874-1540



"australia's  
uranium  
will be  
exported  
only with the strictest safeguards"  
malcolm fraser

'Reanalysis of Data Relating to the Hanford Study of the Cancer Risks of Radiation Workers' by George W. Kneale, M.A., Alice M. Stewart, M.D., and Thomas F. Mancuso, M.D., can be obtained by writing Dr. Mancuso, Department of Industrial Environmental Health Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, 130 DeSoto Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15261.

This highly technical study shows that the incidence of cancer among workers exposed to low level radiation is much greater than originally thought and therefore can be used to support the argument that so-called 'permissible' standards of radiation should be altered.

## PLUTONIUM EXCESSES IN ALDERMASTON WORKERS

Aldermaston is the main military nuclear research and weapon centre in Britain. Aldermaston workers have told the British newspaper, THE OBSERVER, that their medical records show high plutonium readings. Some workers, at different times over the past 20 years, have had 2½ times the permitted maximum reading. Not only were their records kept secret, they were never warned of the excesses. According to the UK Defence Ministry, the responsibility is with the workers. They should have discovered the facts, removed themselves from plutonium work etc. Workers have been complaining about safety at the site for years. The Ministry plans to set up an inquiry. The Employment Protection Act and the Health and Safety at Work Act are both ignored for security reasons when necessary. Information has been compiled for use of workers in nuclear facilities by Socialist Environment and Resources Association (SERA), 9 Poland St., London W1V 3DG, phone 439-3749.

## WORKERS AND NUCLEAR ENERGY

The papers from the Irish Transport and General Workers Union sponsored conference on nuclear energy, held in May of this year, are now available in book form.

Contact: John Carroll,  
ITGWU,  
Liberty Hall,  
Dublin 1, Ireland.

## WIND AND SUN IN THE INNER CITY

Energy Task Force, in New York, has two reports on practical experiments on using soft energy in the centre of a big city. 'No heat, no rent' reports on how the group installed solar heating for a commune living in New York's Lower East Side. 'Windmill power for city people' deals in detail with windmills for city roofs.

Free from ETF, 156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, NY 10010  
USA.

## SOLAR ENERGY AND JOBS

In the report 'Jobs from the sun', the California Public Policy Center found that to 'solarise' California would require 103,000 direct jobs for the next ten year period. The Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project publishes the results of its research into solar energy and jobs in: Ploughshare Press, 867 W. Dana, no. 203 Mountain View CA 94041 ph (415) 968-8798.

## CITIZENS' ENERGY PROJECT

Citizens' Energy Project, based in Washington DC, USA, has been working for four years on solar energy, appropriate technology, utilities, conservation, etc. It is non-profit, and now run as a collective. It runs a 20-page monthly newsletter, **People and Energy**. It has a Local Energy Action Program, a Nuclear Power and Civil Liberties Program, and a Native American Energy Surveillance Programme which is researching health effects, government spying, and economic, social and environmental impacts of energy development on coal - and uranium-rich Indian reservation lands. Publications include: Nuclear Power and Civil Liberties - Can we have both?; 99 Ways to a simple life-style; Citizens' Energy Directory; a Solar Resource List; and a series of reports that cover alcohol gas fuel (no. 24), the resurgence of the electric car (no. 36) and hydrogen energy (no.34).

Contact: Citizens' Energy Project  
1413 K Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Tel. (202) 393-6700



People knowing of existing commercial solar produce dryers and about commercial scale solar produce drying. Can you contact the Arizona New Mexico Federation of Cooperatives, Box 383, Arroyo Hondo, New Mexico 87513, USA phone (505) 776 8119.

## FROM TECHNOLOGICAL GAP TO TECHNOLOGICAL TRAP

An 'interdisciplinary group for applied technology' (IPAT in German), which has been working for several years on energy uses in developing areas, has produced a full account of its work under the above title. The group's starting-point is a new concept of technology transfer with the accent on self-reliance and maximal use of natural resources. Work is going on on the following projects:

- wind pumps for artesian water; sun-powered pumps; solar energy for desalinisation of water; storage of solar energy for cooking; bio-gas units; closed bio-gas/ fish tank/ green-house system; use of by-products from sugarcane harvesting.

All these involve using only material available in the country, and systems that can be repaired on the spot.

Full reports on specific projects will be available in the spring of 1979 from

IPAT,  
Lentzeallee,  
1 BERLIN 33  
49-30-3147337

# Movement tactics

## 'SUN DAY' HITS EUROPE

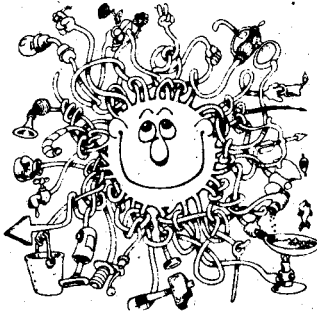
Preparations are going on world-wide for the 1979 'Sun Day'. The American approach of a broad-based coalition of individuals and groups of all kinds has found an echo in France. There too, a coalition has been formed of some who are genuinely committed to a solar future, others who want an alibi, and others again who have a material or commercial interest in solar energy. The initiative was taken by a number of people from ecological organisations and news media. Industry, the government, universities and local authorities are now involved - but so far no parties.

The French are hoping to see similar moves in other European countries. They have chosen a day two weeks after the planned direct elections to the so-called European Parliament - instead of joining the world-wide movement at the start of May. Because the scheme is potentially commercially exploitable, Milieudéfense, the Dutch environmental action organisation, has declined to link up with the French, but will undertake action on the world-wide Sun Day.

Contact: Henry de Cazotte,  
c/o Espaces de Demain,  
7 rue de Laos,  
75015 PARIS 783 48 13

Milieudéfense,  
2 Weteringplantsoen 9,  
Amsterdam

SUN DAY,  
1028 Connecticut Avenue,  
NW, ROOM 1100



## PICKET AGAINST CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Anti-nuke activists picketed the offices of Canada's Atomic Energy Control Board for 13 weeks, starting on July 12. They were from the Ontario Non-Nuclear Network and the Ontario

Public Interest Research Group, and were protesting at AECB's refusal to make public documents about nuclear power plant safety. This information is relevant to key decisions being taken in the state of Ontario about use of public funds to develop nuclear power. Demonstrators, who used banners, pamphlets and a filing box padlocked with 8 meters of chain, were arrested and charged with trespassing.

Information on this action, and on the nuke debate in Ontario, from:

The Birch Bark Alliance,  
OPIRG-Peterborough, c/o Trent University,  
Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7 B8,  
Canada.

## NEW US ANTI-NUKE LOBBY

In the United States, where lobbying elected national representatives about nuclear energy is a more hopeful exercise than in most European countries, a group called CONNECT (Citizens' Outreach for a No-Nukes Education of Congress Today.....!) was set up in June 1978. Its aim is to ensure a flow of information to US Congresspeople and their staffs, and operate as a legislative watchdog; it will also help grass-roots groups with letter-writing campaigns.

Contact: CONNECT,  
4213 Kennedy St.,  
Hyattsville, MD. 20781  
301-699-9438

## MINI-WISE FOR GERMANY

Friends of the Earth in the Federal German Republic plan a decentralized information project.

There is a lack of information in West Germany concerning the development in

other countries. This is especially relevant because alternative news is largely ignored by the established media in West Germany. A decentralized information group could receive, summarize, translate, compose articles, send publishable material to both established and alternative groups and publications, and facilitate communication between groups in different countries working on similar subjects.

In fact a type of organisation like WISE but on the Federal German national level.

Freunde der Erde,  
Witzlebenstrasse 32,  
1 - Berlin 19  
tel. 03 - 322 4279

## DUTCH GROUPS FIGHT NATURAL GAS DANGER

Action groups around the port of Eemshaven in the north of the Netherlands are opposing government plans for a storage depot for liquified natural gas (LNG). The gas is due to be imported under pressure in special tankers from Algeria, stored, and piped partly to Holland, partly to Germany. Opponents are concerned at the risk of massive explosions, through escaping gas, with a possible chain reaction. The Dutch government is claiming it cannot go back on the import contract.

Similar fears have been expressed in Belgium at plans for a vast LNG storage dump in the harbour area of Zeebrugge; but no action groups have taken up the issue.

Contact: Maurits Groen,  
Milieudéfense  
2 Weteringplantsoen 9,  
Amsterdam.

## ELECTRICITY BILL % CAMPAIGNS: UK.....

Gloucester Alternatives to Nuclear Technology (GANT) has started a campaign to pay only 85% of electricity bills and send the 15% (representing the % spent on nuclear power) to UK energy 'decision-makers', asking for it to be used on alternative energy sources.

With it goes a demand for more public information on the UK nuclear industry.

Contact: GANT,  
23 Lower St.,  
Stroud, Gloucester, UK.

## .....AND HAMBURG.....

A campaign to hold back 10% of electricity bills and pay it into a special blocked account continues in Hamburg, with some 400 households currently taking part. A first trial against a commune refusing to pay the 10% resulted in an order to pay over the missing 10%.

Contact: Initiative Stromzahlungsboykott,  
Wolfgang Hertle  
Gr. Schippsee 28  
2100 Hamburg 90, BRD.

## ALTERNATIVES TO 'UNCSTD'

As usual, there will be an effort to voice the views of ordinary citizens and grass-roots groups as an alternative to the latest big United Nations jamboree on a 'world problem': the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in Vienna, Austria, August 20 - 31, 1979. (Cf alternative meetings and publications in Stockholm, Rome, Vancouver).

The 'Community Action' network is aiming to get grass-roots groups working on food, housing, energy, education, communication to Vienna to criticise and put the alternative view. Write to them at Alternative Forum address for contacts in your own country.

The Ecoropa Group is planning to run a daily alternative paper during the Conference.

**Contact: Community Action  
Alternatives Forum,  
Postfach 45,  
1231 WIEN  
Austria.  
43-222-884286**

## DUTCH HELP FOR MALVILLE VICTIMS.

A group in the Netherlands has collected over 7,000 guilders ( dollars) towards the medical and legal costs of victims of police violence at the July 1977 demonstration against the Malville fast breeder. Riot police used explosive grenades against the 60,000 non-violent demonstrators, and one lost a hand, another a foot. (This initiative was undertaken as a result of an appeal published in WISE 1). The collection continues until the end of this year.

**Contact: Mieke Boskman - Maltha,  
Grebbeberglaan 11,  
Eindhoven, Nederland  
Giro account: 3149700 Fonds Slachtoffers Malville, Eindhoven.**

## .....AND JAPAN

Some people in Japan are using the tactic to refuse payment of the entire electricity bill as a means of talking with electricity company employees about the dangers of nuclear energy.

**Contact: Revealing Japan,  
Odhake Foundation,  
Central Building, 9th floor  
1-1-5 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku  
Tokyo, Japan.**

## WOMEN AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY

### Resist the Nukes Come What May Womens Group.

With badges made from beer bottle tops and their own leaflets, anti-nuclear women's liberationists from Osaka, Japan, visited women living in the area of their 'local' nuclear power plant. The result of the 'Lib Leafletting Weekend' was the recognition that before the nuclear plants will be stopped, the oppression of women as house workers must be stopped.

The Women's Group is fighting for control over their bodies and for a voice in the anti-nuclear movement. It was formed in September, and on anti-Nuclear Day, 26 October, held a Women and the Anto-Nuclear Movt. teach-in. They have a Women and Children anti-nuke guerilla theatre, and a pamphlet 'Women against Nukes'.

**Contact: Hirokō Toyama  
Shojaku 3-13-5, Settu-shi  
OSAKA, Japan.**



## SPANISH CAMPAIGN FOR A NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

Groups from several parts of Spain met in Madrid in September to prepare a campaign for a nuclear moratorium. They are calling for a 5-year halt to nuclear developments to make possible the public debate, based on full information, which has not so far been allowed to happen. Currently, Spain has 3 nuclear plants working, 7 being built, and 20 planned (under the present system, they can be arbitrarily authorised, without public debates), a waste dumping site at Cordoba, and a giant uranium mining project. A national energy plan due to be debated in the next session of parliament assumes completing of the 7 plants, and the building of 3 more, though cutting back long term plans.

**Contact: Comite Antinuclear de Catalunya  
Bruc 26  
Barcelona 10, Catalunya  
Spain.**

## JAPANESE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS COOPERATE

On November 19, 1000 activists from the environmental and anti-nuclear movements met together with people involved in the anti-MUTSU campaign, the Minimata campaign and people opposing the new Tokyo International Airport to combine forces and work out ways of working together.

**Contact: Revealing Japan,**

## ADOPT A REACTOR PROGRAM

Campaign on Runaway Reactors is initiating an Amnesty International style 'adoption' program. The program had three goals: 1) public education on international ramifications of nuclear industry 2) getting press coverage for the nuclear exports issue 3) establishing international communications network. There will be two types of 'adoptions': countries already committed to nuclear power (e.g. Philippines) and countries with embryonic nuclear programs (e.g. Ireland). Groups participating will receive adoption packets containing detailed information about country and existing or proposed reactors, plus extensive address lists of authorities, groups and citizens for letter writing campaigns.

**Contact: Campaign on Runaway  
Reactors,  
Center for Development Policy  
225 4th st. NE  
Washington, D.C. 20002,  
USA.**

## FISHING GROUNDS OR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

The fishermans cooperative of Onagawa voted in August to abandon their fishing grounds to be reclaimed as part of the site for a planned atomic power plant. Such a decision is fact requires members written endorsement but the cooperative authority overruled this and put the matter to vote, in an extraordinary general meeting.

The site of the meeting, the Onagawa municipal hall, was heavily guarded by about 700 riot-gearred police. All the windows were sealed, and a three metre plywood barricade was erected in front of the gate.

Y5.5 billion will be paid to the cooperative in compensation.

The LWR, with a capacity of 524 MW will begin construction in December 1978, and will begin operation in March 1983. Tohoku Electric decided to built the plant in 1967

**Contact: REVEALING JAPAN**

# Uranium mining and milling

## URANIUM MINING DEAL FORCED ON ABORIGINES

On November 3, the Australian government forced the Aborigines of the Northern Territory to accept an agreement on the mining of uranium at the Ranger mine.

Under the Lands Rights Act (NT) of 1976 the Aborigines could negotiate only about the terms of the deal, not about the principle. The government dismissed their objections to the start of mining, and subjected them to heavy threats. The Aboriginal communities had no chance to discuss the proposed terms because the draft Agreement was kept secret (until leaked to a national newspaper), and never translated in local languages. Only 4 of the 40 traditional owners attended the meeting at which the decision was taken, many others feeling they were unprepared to make the decision. The terms forced on the Aborigines give them 4,75% of the mining royalties! The Agreement is being challenged, as it does not conform to the Land Rights Act (Section 23-3), and the courts will have to decide if it is binding.

## .....AND NOW THAT RANGER IS DEALT WITH.....

After the Ranger deal was 'agreed to', deputy prime minister Doug Anthony felt that the Queensland Mines project at Narbelek, also in the Northern Territory, signing was a mere formality. Now negotiations between Croker Island aborigines and the mining companies have started up.

The aborigines have again said they want no uranium mining, and will not sign the agreement. The delegates said they want 'no more Ranger Business', and voted at a meeting on November 19 for continuing negotiation.

The papers from the Energy and U strategy conference for the Victorian Movement Against Uranium Mining available from them at  
180 Brunswick St.  
Fitzroy 3065  
Australia

A weekly bulletin clearly detailing the governments methods of negotiating and the aborigines resistance is available from **CAMAL** (Campaign Against Mining Aboriginal Land)

23 Smith St.  
Collingwood, Victoria  
Australia.

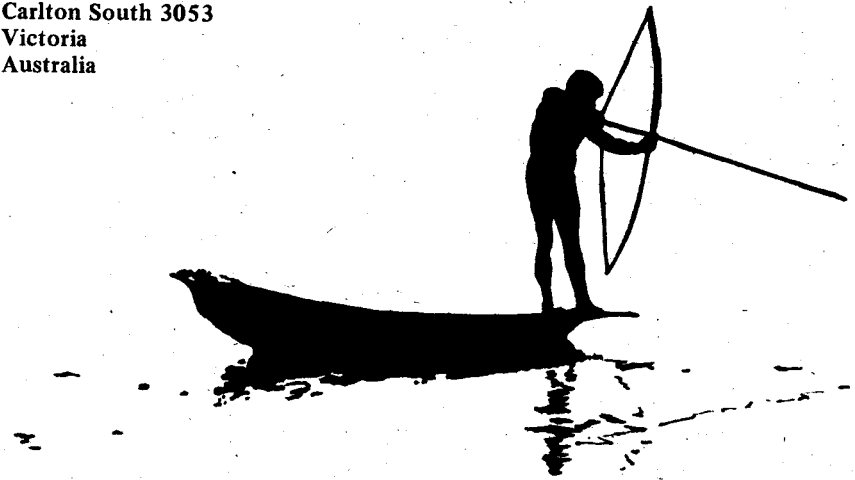
**TIME AND ENERGY** is a comprehensive monthly coverage of the anti-nuclear and alternative energy developments in Australia. Available at  
232 Castlereagh St.  
Sydney 2000 NSW  
Australia

A newspaper covering more in depth discussion of nuclear news in Australia is **JOULES**  
from PO Box 312,  
Carlton South 3053  
Victoria  
Australia

## NATURAL PEOPLES NEWS

Number one November 1978.  
Native peoples liberation bulletin dealing with aborigine land rights in Australia, the struggle of South American Indians, and the struggle of natural peoples in the USA, Canada and Alaska.

Includes extensive information on uranium development.  
Available from **CIMRA**, 5 Caledonian Rd., London N1.  
20 pages, £ 0,40 plus postage.  
Appears 4 time a year.



## RIO GRANDE: INDIANS AGAINST MINING

The Santo Domingo Indians, living in the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico, are opposing plans to start mining and milling of uranium in the valley. The Indians have called on all inhabitants of the State, non-Indians and Indians alike, to join the opposition.

The mining would release radio-activity into the water of the Santa Fe river (used for irrigation) and the Cochiti lake, and contaminate groundwater, as well as releasing radon gas and leaving a legacy of radioactive tailings. The companies involved are Union Carbide and Lone Star. Once again, the Aboriginal concept of living in harmony with the Earth clashes head-on with white industrial interests.

Contact: Santo Domingo Pueblo,  
Government office,  
New Mexico 87052,  
USA.

## FROM MASSACRE TO MINING

The Colonisation of Aboriginal Australia, by Jan Robert.

Published in November, this book is about the struggle of Australian Aborigines against a policy of discrimination, and a willingness of certain State governments to allow multinational companies to carry out mining on Aboriginal reserves. It is the most up-to-date and comprehensive survey of the situation of the Aborigine in Australia today.

Published by War on Want and CIMRA.

From War on Want, 467 Caledonian Rd., London N7 9BE.  
£ 1.99 plus postage.

## AKAWAIO INDIANS THREATENED BY GIANT HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME IN GUYANA

Not only with nukes do big industry and power-hungry governments threaten native peoples. The home of the 5000 Akawaio Indians is threatened by a giant hydro-electric power scheme which the government of Guyana is trying to get financed. The scheme which is due to be in operation by 1982, would mean flooding 1,000 square miles of Akawaio land. It would virtually mean the end of the Akawaio community - as well as imposing an impossible \$ 3,000 mi. on the Guyanan economy. The World Bank has condemned it and refused financing. But a consortium with Yugoslavia is being organised. The government is using unscrupulous tactics to force the Akawaio to move, denying their ancestral rights to the land. The Akawaio territory is a disputed area between Venezuela and Guyana, and the hydro-electric scheme is an attempt to strengthen Guyana's claims pending a Treaty renewal in 1982.

Contact: Survival International,  
36 Craven Street,  
London WC2N 5 NG

### Information in:

The Damned - Plight of the  
Akawaio Indians of Guyana,  
published by Survival  
International.

## OPPOSITION TO URANIUM MILLING PLANT

Local groups at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada are opposing plans for building a second uranium milling plant in the area. The existing Eldorado refinery is responsible for extensive radioactive contamination. This results from careless waste management (spills on roadways) and use of building material reclaimed from a demolished radium refining plant. A school where children were exposed to 10 times permitted levels was closed for two years but recently re-opened; local politicians have refused to let it be torn down.

Contact: Birch Bank Alliance  
c/o Trent University  
Peterborough, Ontario  
K9J 7B8

## BLOCKING THE MINES

The people of the small town of Genelle, British Columbia, are blocking uranium mining in their area with pickets and barricades. All access roads leading to the site are blocked, and the hillside site itself is picketed.

Three people were arrested in August in the attempt to stop uranium exploration by Manny Consultants. Their trial of October 24 was used as a forum by expert witness testifying the dangers posed by uranium development.

For more details contact  
**SASKATOON ENVIRONMENTAL  
SOCIETY,**  
P.O. Box 1372,  
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3B9  
Canada.  
(ph. 306-665-6655)

## URANGESELLSCHAFT IN AUSTRALIA

West German owned URANGESELLSCHAFT Australia PTY Ltd. has leased 6000 square kilometres of rural Victoria for uranium exploration. With CRA and Western Mining exploration leases, three quarters of the proposed National Park in this Alpine region, will be explored. There have been 'positive results' so far. Any uranium mined will fuel West German reactors.

For further information contact  
**Friends of the Earth,**  
366 Smith St.  
Collingwood, Victoria  
Australia

## Transport

### FRENCH TO FIGHT HIGH TENSION CABLES

The CRILAN ecological group, based in Normandy, is examining ways of opposing the construction of a 180 km high-tension overhead electric power line, to take electricity from the automatic power station at Flamanville to Rennes (Britanny) and Caen (Normandy). The estimated cost of the line is 700,000 p. km. CRILAN is concentrating in legal arguments.

Contact: CRILAN,  
B.P. 156  
50104 Cherbourg, Cedex  
France.

In the United Kingdom, a private citizen has brought a court case against the local electricity authorities for damage to health resulting from high-tension overhead power lines, said to include fatigue, headaches, insomnia etc. The court case brought out that the authority had never researched the health effects.

Contact: Friends of the Earth,  
9 Poland Street,  
London WC1

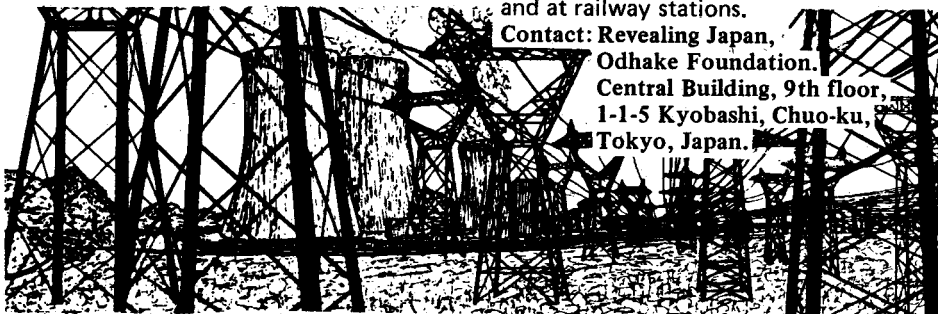
### NUCLEAR REACTOR SHIP PROTESTS STILL ON

On October 16, local people in 50 small boats, and 130 wearing wet-suits set out to stop the nuclear-reactor-powered ship MUTSU entering the port of Sasebo, to be repaired. They were opposed by 4000 police and 38 patrol boats.

In the end, the MUTSU entered the harbour ahead of schedule. Since then, local demonstrations on land have continued, including a snake-dance through Sasebo.

This is the latest stage in a long battle around the lamed nuke-ship. The MUTSU developed a radiation leak during trials late in 1974, and repairs have been prevented by repeated opposition in Japanese ports. The Nagasaki branches of the Socialist party and the General Council of trade unions of Japan made moves to block the ship's entry to Sasebo. Repairs will take 3 years, and 150 people will be employed on 24-hour-a-day guard duty. Throughout the period police will clamp down on the city, with checkpoints on roads and at railway stations.

Contact: Revealing Japan,  
Odhake Foundation,  
Central Building, 9th floor,  
1-1-5 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku,  
Tokyo, Japan.



## HOW TO STOP NUCLEAR TRANSPORT

The National No-Nukes Strategy Conference transportation workshop report contains analysis of transportation issue, concrete action proposals to be implemented at national, regional and local levels, detailed reports on how activities of relatively few people have lead communities to pass ordinances barring transport of nuclear materials, and a list of transport resources. Useful for groups everywhere.

Contact: Nuclear Cargo Task Force,  
Chip Reynolds,  
P.O.Box 2234,  
High Point, N.C. 27261;

or

Critical Mass,  
Rich Pollock,  
P.O.Box 1538,  
Washington D.C.

## HELP MICRONESIANS FIGHT NUCLEAR HORROR COMPLEX

The anti-nuke movement around the Pacific is going to face its biggest challenge so far - making inter-country links vital. The United States and Japanese nuclear authorities are planning a multinational nuclear fuel cycle facility, to be located in the U.S. Trust Territory of Micronesia (so much for trust!). The likely location is the so far unspoiled island of Palau, in the western Pacific. The 'facility' would be under the joint control of the US and Japan, and include uranium enrichment, re-processing and waste disposal. It would enrich Australian uranium for reactors in Japan, South Korea, The Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand and India, reprocess fuel from them, and handle waste (how is not clear). Micronesians are preparing to resist, but their isolation makes them vulnerable. They need support and solidarity, and are asking for contacts and exchange of information with anti-nuke groups.

A Conference on a Nuclear-Free Pacific is planned for February 1979.

Contact: Nautilus Alliance,  
P.O.Box 2324,  
Santa Cruz, Ca 95063  
408-423-1626

Micronesian Support Committee,  
c/o Giff Johnson,  
1212 University Avenue  
Honolulu, Hawai 96826

and

Mike Malone,  
Box 14,  
Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960.

## Reactors

### SCOTTISH FARMERS PLOUGH UP NUCLEAR SITE

On Sunday November 19, farmers from the region of Torness in Scotland ploughed up the site of a planned nuclear power plant. On Monday morning, November 20, three hundred people who had come from all over Britain surrounded bulldozers to prevent them starting work on the site. Police moved in and arrested 50 demonstrators, too many for the local police station to hold. This is the latest of a series of clashes between non-violent protestors from the Torness Alliance and the South Scotland Electricity Board, due to build the plant. On May 6 this year, over 3000 people took part in the first-ever popular demonstration in Britain against a nuclear plant project. In October, protestors occupied and repaired a derelict cottage on the Torness site, to prevent work starting. On November 14, after six weeks, police forcibly removed and arrested the occupiers on charges of trespass or breach of the peace. They were released and will be tried early in 1979. The cottage was bulldozed into the sea, although it was not in the way of construction work.

The Lothian Regional Council is proposing to hold a referendum about the project. The UK Friends of the Earth have appealed to the minister responsible Secretary of State for Scotland Bruce Millan, to delay work on the power station (originally authorised in 1975) until the referendum. They point to growing public opposition and the fact that electricity demand in Scotland has not grown as predicted when the plant was planned. Also, the type of reactor planned (advanced gas - cooled reactor) has run into major problems at other sites.

Contact: SCRAM  
2 Ainslie Place  
Edinburgh  
Scotland.

### TO STOP IRELAND GOING NUCLEAR

Seven thousand people (only 3000 were expected) turned up at Ireland's first anti-nuclear demo. at Carnsore Point, on August 18 - 20. Despite teeming rain all day Saturday, they stayed on to hear a mix of folk-music, committed theatre, and anti-nuke speakers.

On Sunday, those present signed lists as a basis for a country-wide network of regional anti-nuke groups.

At the end, everyone present carried stones to build a symbolic cairn on the planned site, to commemorate nuclear victims and confirm their determination to resist.

The 650 MW Westinghouse reactor would mean Ireland went nuclear. The ESB (Irish Electricity Board) plans a block of four reactors, total capacity 3000 MW, as against total current consumption of 2540 MW. No decision has yet been taken by the Irish government and parliament, but the ESB started buying up land 4 years ago. Opponents argued at the rally that Ireland is ideally placed to meet its needs from its own coal resources and from wind power. The ESB has a contract to 'advise' the Philippine government on the Bataan reactor (a way for Westinghouse to train up ESB staff?) A group in Cork is running an active 'ESB out of the Philippines' campaign, with details of torture and repression under Marcos.

A follow-up meeting on opposition to Carnsore was held in November 25.

Contact: Friends of the Earth,  
17 Arbetus Place,  
South Circular Road,  
Dublin, Ireland

### PROTEST AT BRITTANY NUKE IGNORED

The people of Brittany do not want an atomic power station at Plogoff, one of the wildest and most beautiful sites on the coast. On September 17, 5000 people demonstrated on the site chosen for the plant. A week later, 15,000 marched through the streets of Brest in protest. But on September 25 the Brittany regional council voted the project through by 44 to 21. The project threatens the livelihood of hundreds of fishermen. The vast quantities of heated water from the plant's cooling system (300 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.) will destroy the ecological balance of surrounding waters. Scientists who took part in a study protested publicly when Electricite de France completely distorted their conclusions, to claim that the temperature increase would be only 0.5 degrees.

## OPPOSITION TO A NUCLEAR SOUTH KOREA

Local opposition is beginning, despite the lack of public debate, against the South Korean government's plans for a vast nuclear programme. It has received a US loan of \$ 574 mi. for two Westinghouse plants, and two more may follow. The target is no less than 46 nukes by the year 2000! There are reasons to suspect the South Koreans may have their eye on a bomb-making capacity: they have bought (from France - where else!) laboratory equipment for separating out small quantities of plutonium from used fuel. South Korea is also building CANDU heavy water reactors, from which fuel rods containing bomb-grade plutonium can be extracted without closing the reactor down, thus escaping controls.....

Contact with the anti-nuke movement through: **Quaker International Affairs Program.**  
**East Asia Sendagay Apts.**  
**Room 606**  
**909, Sendagaya I-Chome**  
**Shibuya - Ku, Tokyo 151,**  
**Japan.**

## ENQUIRY IGNORED

At Braud et Saint Louis, near Bordeaux, 8 ecologists stole files on the public/enquiry held about the construction of the future atomic power station. They were protesting at the decision that the plant is 'in the public interest', despite the fact that 25,000 people registered their opposition during the enquiry. The eight were arrested and fined.

Contact: **Mouvement ecologique de Royan-Meschers-Arvert,**  
**42 Boul. Albert I**  
**17200 Royan**  
**33-46-053656**

## ITALIAN REACTOR EMERGENCY PLANS

Emergency plans for existing nuclear power reactors in Italy are totally inadequate, providing for evacuation of the population in a radius of only 1 km or 0,5 km. Many details of the plans, and of accidents in Italian plants, are given in 'Piani di Emergenza delle Centrali Nucleari Italiane: Incompetenze e Irresponsabilita del C.N.E.N.' by Antonio Drago. Only in Italian.

Contact: **Antonino Drago,**  
**Instituto di Fisica Teorica,**  
**Universita di Napoli**  
**Italia.**

## Waste

### GUIDE TO THE WINDSCALE INQUIRY

PERG (Political Economic Research Group) is working on a major report on the public Inquiry which took place in the UK in 1977 into plans for expanding the nuclear fuel re-processing facilities at Windscale. The Inquiry led to an official report giving a green light for the project. PERG will gather and edit the massive volume of evidence that was tendered against the scheme.

Due to be published in the spring of 1979. In August 1978, PERG published its report no. 4, on 'The Windscale Inquiry and Safety Assessment', with key evidence on possible impact of an accident.

From PERG, P.O.Box 14, Oxford, UK.

### 'July 5 to 15'

Film of an attempt by Greenpeace to stop the dumping in the Atlantic of two drums containing used fuel rods from UK reactors. If the material was high-level waste, it would mean the AK Atomic Energy Authority was in breach of the London Convention on marine dumping.

Contact: **Pete,**  
**Greenpeace,**  
**Colombo St.,**  
**Community Centre,**  
**London SE1 8 DP, UK**

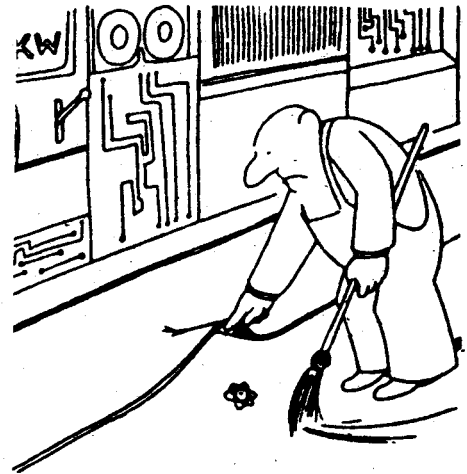
### DANGER FROM RADIO-ACTIVE WASTE WATER

A study from Bremen University, by Klaus Batjer and Eberhard Zamory, about the ecological impact of radio-active waste water from the Esensham atomic power plant. First results from a wider study project on health risks at work and in the Lower Elbe industrial region. Title: **Radiokologische Abwassergutachten zum Atomkraftwerk Esensham.** Information zu Energie und Umwelt Teil A nr. 4

From: **Universitat Bremen, Presse und Informationsdienst, 2800 Bremen,**  
**Postfach 330440**

### OPPOSITION GROWS TO DUTCH WASTE DUMPING PLANS

Local opposition is growing to Dutch government plans to dump radio-active



waste in salt formations in the province of Groningen in the north of the country. A first demo. in February 1977 was followed by a petition. All local and regional elected bodies are now refusing their cooperation with the plans. But the Dutch government (conservative), is determined to press on with test drillings announced for spring of 1979. The pressure is on because the official Dutch position is a halt to building nuclear power reactors until a solution has been found to the waste problem. The results of the test drillings, with a general analysis of risks, are intended to 'obtain acceptance from the general public and local authorities'. The government is currently refusing to make available crucial reports, but action groups have leaked several of them. With the minister concerned, van Aardenne, due to visit the area, opponents have launched a van Aardenne offensive against the drilling. Contact: **Alarmgroep Atoomplanned stad Groningen,**  
**c/o Allard ten Dam,**  
**Fivelstraat 29a,**  
**Groningen.**

### The other world of Jacques Cocteau

Colour film interviewing trade union representatives, local fisherpeople, the Conservation Society and FoE, on dumping nuclear wastes in the ocean and the effect on ocean inhabitants. Contact **FoE, 9 Poland St., London WC1 England.**

## WEST GERMANY/SOUTH AFRICA: NUCLEAR COOPERATION

South Africa is now able to produce its own nuclear weapons - thanks to intensive cooperation with the Federal German Republic, which swops nuclear technology for uranium. This came out at a conference on German-South African nuclear cooperation held in Bonn on November 11 - 12 by the German anti-apartheid movement.

The SPD (the ruling social-democratic party) forbade its members to take part; German journalists were asked by the authorities not to write about the conference, and almost nothing was published.

Facts that emerged were:

- the uranium comes from Namibia, where it is mined by the German Aranggesellschaft, British Nuclear Fuels and two S.A. companies.
- enrichment is at Pelindaba (S.A.) using the German jet-nozzle process plus elements from the ultra-centrifuge process supplied by Urenco.

It was last year that both Russian and American spy satellites recorded preparations for atomic bomb testing in the Kalahari desert.

Namibian uranium is also due to be enriched, from 1980, in the enlarged Urenco plant at Almelo. The Dutch movement is calling for a ban on this enrichment.

Contact: Anti-Apartheid Bewegung  
Blucherstrasse 14  
53 Bonn 1  
ph. 211 13 55

**The Nuclear Axis: Secret Cooperation between West Germany and South Africa**, by Zdenek Cervenka and Barbara Rogers.

First published in 1978, this book examines in detail West German nuclear exports, and it focuses on the secret collaboration with South Africa. In particular, the authors provide documented evidence on the transfer of the West German jet-nozzle uranium enrichment technology to South Africa, which is one of the world's main suppliers of uranium;

Available from:

Julian Friedmann Books Ltd.,  
4 Perrins Lane,  
London NW 3 1 QY  
£ 7.95

## POWER AND THE ARMS TRADE

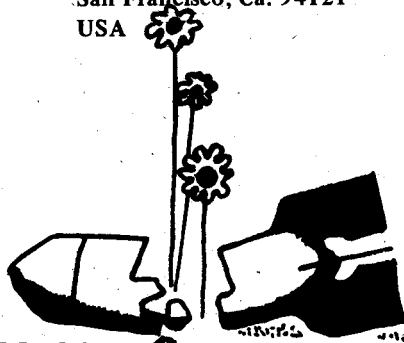
Solar options for military workers.

One of the greatest resources tied up with the arms trade is the workers and their skills.

Recognising that the development of appropriate technology needs the skills of design engineers and workers skilled in this application, a number of studies have been undertaken in the means of matching/converting these skills.

The Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project has available details of the way such shifts have been done in several industries, including ACUREX CORPORATION in California, once 100% devoted to military and space government sales, now diversifying the skills into solar engineering.

Contact: c/- American Friends Service Committee  
2160 Lake St.  
San Francisco, Ca. 94121  
USA



## ECOLOGICAL STREET THEATRE AND BRAZIL ANTI-NUKE RESISTANCE

In 1967 a Street theatre movement (teatro ao Encontro do povo) working among the suburb population for conscientization was set up in Sao Paulo. In the last years their public performances focused on ecological questions and developed into the foundation in 1975 of the movement and its Journal RESISTENCIA ECOLOGICA. The starting point was the concern about the West German Brazilian nuclear deal. They have published a pamphlet alleging that former high ranked German Nazis are leading figures in facilitating the German Brazilian deal and are working in secrecy - cooperation with South Africa - on the nuclear rearmament of the FRG.

Contact: RESISTENCIA ECOLOGICA  
Caixa Postal 12 193  
ZC-07 Rio de Janeiro  
Brasil.

## ROCKY FLATS PROTESTERS WILL NOT BE MOVED.

After more than 220 arrests, the Rocky Flats Truth Force is continuing its occupation of the railroad tracks leading to the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant near Golden, Colorado. Almost all of those arrested have been released on personal recognisance, many with the added condition that they not return to the Rocky Flats area.

Since the occupation began in April, media coverage of nuclear developments in Colorado has increased significantly and more than 3000 visitors have come to the occupation site. Occupiers plan to remain at the scene through the winter, inviting people to join their demonstration. For further information contact:

Evan Freirich,  
Rocky Flats Truth Force,  
ph. 443 - 0887.

This article is taken from Groundswell - see documentation page.

## NETHERLANDS NEW CAMPAIGN; AGAINST THE NEUTRON BOM.

A coalition of Dutch groups 'Stop the neutron bomb - stop the nuclear arms race' announced a new campaign. An international symposium and a cultural manifestation with international participants are in preparation. Both events will be held in Amsterdam, the symposium on December 16 and a cultural manifestation on Jan. 13, the latter under the slogan: 'We: against the neutron bomb'.

Already in March a large manifestation attracted 50.000 people. In October there were again demonstrations in Amsterdam and Groningen with 8000 and 5000 participants respectively. An impulse for the new activities was the decision of the Carter administration to produce parts of the neutron bomb; the N-bomb would be located in Western Europe.

Information:

'Stop the Neutron Bomb'  
c/o N. Schouten,  
3e Hugo de Grootstraat 16  
Amsterdam, Nederland  
tel.: 0031 - 20 - 863988

'The Amsterdam Appeal' 72 pages with photographs in English/French/German/Danish and Dutch version, price 5 guilders plus postage. Address above.

## NON NUCLEAR PERIODICALS WORLDWIDE

### INDIA

#### ENERGY UPDATE

National and international renewable energy developments coverage. The October issue contains articles on bullock cart transportation in India, plans for a tidal power station in Sout Korea, Methane gas developments in Chicago.  
Contact: Tata Energy Research Institute, Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody st. Bombay 400023 India.

### UNITED STATES

#### GROUNDSWELL

The first of the Nuclear Information Resource Service publications. NIRS publishes with the purpose of stimulating communications within the US anti nuclear and safe energy movements. Native American struggle against uranium mining, energy conservation, exports and proliferation were reported on in the September issue. It serves as an excellent introduction to the US energy action scene, providing addresses of grass roots organisations, and references to documentation material.  
Contact: NIRS, 1536 Sixteenth St. N.W. Washington D.C. 20036 USA.

#### CRITICAL MASS JOURNAL

Publication of the Citizen's Movement for Safe and Efficient Energy. US \$ 7,50 per year.  
Contact: P.O.Box 1538, Washington D.C. 20031 USA

### FRANCE/SPAIN

#### LA GUEULLE OUVERTE

A radical political magazine, focusing on environmental questions as well as their social implications. With much news on nuclear power and alternatives in France as well as abroad. Weekly in French.  
Bourg de Saint Laurent en Brionnais 71800 La Clayette France.

#### SUPER PHOLIX

Monthly paper produced by action groups in the Malville region. With news on nuclear power and alternatives generally and the fast breeder under construction at Malville particularly. In French.  
c/o George Dabid Le Poulet 01680 Lhuis France.

### BIEN

A monthly bulletin produced by the Comité Antinuclear de Catalunya. On atomic power and energy politics in the Spanish state with international news. In Spanish.

CANC,  
Bruc 26-B-10  
Barcelona  
Spain.

### CANADA

#### The BIRCH BARK ALLIANCE

Ontario's voice of nuclear concern. No. 1, October 1978, contains information on transportation routes of nuclear radioactive wastes, export of CANDU reactors and nuclear weapons proliferation, uranium refining and waste disposal at Port Hope, and secrecy surrounding the alleged safety of the CANDU reactor.  
Address: OPIRG, c/o Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 7B8 Canada.

#### TRANSITIONS

Provides extensive coverage and analyses of debates around nuclear waste storage and reactor safety, and lists Canadian contacts and other resource materials. Transitions is published by the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (Regroupement pour la Surveillance du Nucleaire), representing more than 100 citizens groups throughout Canada.  
Address: 2010 rue Mackay, Montreal, Quebec H3G 2J1 Canada

### JAPAN

#### REVEALING JAPAN

Monthly reprint of JAPAN TIMES and ASAHI EVENING NEWS articles on nuclear, peace and environmental news. In English.  
Ohdake Foundation, Central Building 9th floor, 1-1-5, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

#### AN OVERVIEW FROM JAPAN

An international perspective on ecological developments in Japan. Number 1 and 2 and August 1978. Nr. 1 covered the struggle against the Narita international airport, Tokyo. In the second issue reprocessing plants, relations with the US nuclear programme, and actions against nuclear power were covered.  
US \$ 6 for four issues. In English.  
Environmental Book Center, 1325 Kamoi-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama, 226 Japan.

### WEST GERMANY/ AUSTRIA LUXEMBURG

#### ANTI-AKW TELEGRAMM

A movement production with detailed information on nuclear power developments in West Germany, with some international news. In German.

Arbeitskreis politische Okologie  
Lutterothstrasse 33  
2 Hamburg 19  
West Germany

#### BBU-AKTUEL

Bi-monthly magazine produced by Bundesverband Burgerinitiative Umweltschutz. In German.  
c/o Roland Vogt  
Lorentzstrasse 16/17  
1000 Berlin 54

#### ARBEITERKAMPF

Newspaper produced by the KB (Kommunistische Bund). By-weekly. With an extensive section on nuclear power - information, analysis, debate - covering events in West Germany but also much international news.  
c/o Lerchenstrasse 75  
2000 Hamburg 50  
West Germany

#### INITIATIV

Published by IOAG (Initiative Osterreichischer Atomkraftwerksgegner). Monthly. In German.  
Postfach 138  
1071 Vienna  
Austria

#### ATOMIX

A fine monthly magazine produced by the anti-nuclear movement in Luxemburg. With a broad international perspective, concentrating on the central European area (north east France, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium and West Germany). Very readable. In German.  
c/o J. M. Geisbusch  
79, Rue Emil Metz  
Luxemburg

### ENGLAND

#### UNDERCURRENTS

A radical magazine published every two months. With alternative news on a broad range of topics, (atomic) energy being one of the major items.  
27 Clerkenwell Close  
London EC1R OAT  
England.

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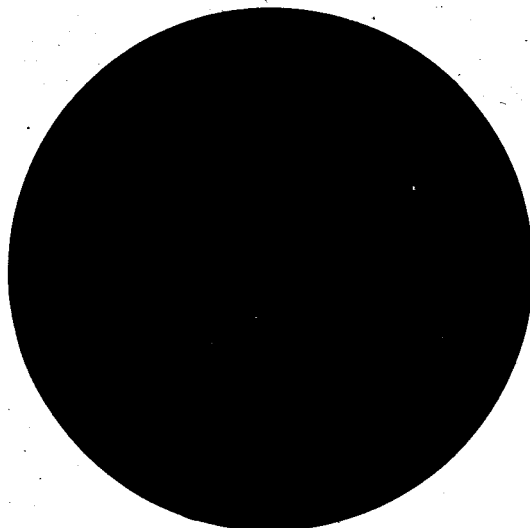
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 - Sozialistisches Osteuropakomitee  
 2000 Hamburg  
 13 Postfach 2648.