



Congreso Internacional del Movimiento Anti Nuclear  
Internationaler Kongres der Radikalen Anti-AKW-Bewegung  
Internationaal Kongres Radikale Anti-Kernenergie Beweging  
Congrès International du Mouvement Radical Anti-Nucléaire  
International Congress Radical Anti-Nuclear Power Movement



A network round uraniumwinning, a short start of the discussion

During the congress we, one of the small groups round this theme, have talked shortly about a network round uraniumwinning, with both indigeneous people, their supportgroups and radical anti-nuclear power groups. After the congress I often thought about the way you can build up such a network and I roughly came to two possibilities:

1. first build up a national network in every country with supportgroups and radical anti-nuclear power groups;
2. start international and hope that everyone has contacts and will help to build up a network.

The second possibility has, according to me, the great advantage that there could be contact with people in countries, in which it would be impossible to build up a national network.

The second point is of course the purpose of the network. here can be different purposes as well:

- a. exchange of information;
- b. tell each other actionpoints and -moment with the information belonging to it.
- c. support each other by giving more, different, information with it or do actions at the same time or round the same theme.

The last purpose is the most intensive and I think if we would build up a network like this we should try to build up one round the last purpose. Otherwise it'll remain too free and end soon.

The subgroup on the congress made a list of persons who were in that group interested in a network. I've send them this in the beginning of June with the question to react, with other ideas, additions and so on for the network.

I hope there'll be more about this in this or in the next newsletter.

If you would like to react, please write us,  
Carla  
international newsletter ANPM  
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Nederland

Anti-nuclear energy-activists in jail

In the european Newsletter we will start a column inwhich anti-nuclear energy activists in jail are named, so everybody can send letters to them to show our solidarity. Our request to you, is also to send us the names and adresses from such people.

CONGRESS ANM  
POSTBUS 8094  
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NETHERLANDS

COLOFON

International Newsletter nr.2- sept.'89

It took a long time, but here is the second European Newsletter. It took so much time because:

- few people worked at it;
- sometimes translating takes much time;
- in fact 5 newsletters were made! (English, Dutch, French, German and Spanish);
- we made a choice for using computers, while these are not always available for anyone;

This is why we think about publishing the next newsletter only in English. We decided not to restrict to the use of computers.

Enough about problems of the redaction. From you we desire articles for the newsletter. For example it is time to think and write about the next congress (in Sweden). Articles we prefer to receive typed with a 18 cm broad text and interline distance 1. The newsletter costs a lot of money, we urgently need gifts! Pay to:  
giro 5780453, St. LARA, Ede,  
The Netherlands.

## Dutch visit to Valencia and Bilbao

In the beginning of June a group of 28 people from the Netherlands made contact with action-groups in Valencia and Bilbao. The dutch group existed of people who are active at various subjects: squatting, homosexuality, anarchism, anti-nuclear-power, anti-militarism, free radio, third world, environment. The journey to the Spanish state (= Basque country + Catalonia + Galicia + Castile + Andalusia) was done by a bus of the project 'De nieuwe vooruit-gang' (The new advancement). This project aims at doing journeys of people in resistance.

The motive for the journey was an environmental manifestation during the beginning of June in Valencia. Valencia and surroundings is the most polluted area in the Spanish state. The environmental legislation in the Spanish state is so bad that companies from Germany and France sometimes settle here to carry out their dirty practices easier. The integration of the EEC-countries will even make this more flexible. During the manifestation in Valencia a visit of the EEC environmental ministers was going to be a climax. But in the end of May it was known that the visit of the ministers had been cancelled. For the people in Valencia who organized the actions this was tiresome because their action-program and publicity was upset.

From 1th to 4th of June there were meetings in Valencia about theme's like environment, consequences of the EEC, environmental alternatives. The dutch group went only through few parts of these meetings. Maybe someone from Valencia can write something about this?

Besides of the meetings different small actions were made. The most spectacular action was the proletarian shopping by a group of young people in a large supermarket, aimed at customers who are car owners and with bad labour conditions. The yield would be given to a number of poor families in the town. In spite of hard pushing the well-filled trolleys could not pass the cashes because security guards and employees baricaded it quickly.

### Nuclear power and repression

Tudela (Basque country), 3th of June 1979. During a nonviolent sitting-blockade against the nuclear plant Lemoniz and the national energy plan Gladys del Estal was shot dead from short distance by the Guardia Civil. To never forget this murder the 3th of June is every year anti-nuclear power day. The police organisation Guardia Civil is standing for extreme violent repression. If the activists in Valencia were frightened of any escalation, they feared it from the sight of the Guardia.

Against the nuclear plant of Lemoniz in the Basque country heavy resistance is made during many years. The plant is finished, but has never worked, because no uranium is installed. The surroundings of the plant are designed as a military zone. It is allowed to drive by car along the road that is going through the area. But it is forbidden to get out on that road; the army may shoot!

In connection with the Spanish membership of the EEC the Spanish state has joined Euratom (an EEC organisation that stimulates nuclear energy and nuclear research). The Spanish socialistic government has not developed plans for new nuclear plants until now. But joining Euratom might stimulate the plans for new nuclear plants.

### Action army-objectors

Since a short period the Spanish state has a law which makes it possible not to do military service and to do substitutional service. But substitutional service is considered to be an extension piece of military service by many. The first Basque army-objectors were jailed for a long time. Powerful protest from the people led to the release of these objectors after 3 months. Afterwards objectors were jailed for some weeks, some days or not arrested at all. It is clear that the objectors are a difficult problem to the state.

At the 8th of June 70 objectors in different parts of the Spanish state visited the army to tell that they are not going to do military or substitutional service. In Basque country there were 45 objectors, of which 12 in Bilbao. The dutch group was witness of the action in Bilbao. In demonstration we walked to the barracks with in our front a yellow banner saying; INSUMISIOA (refuse, disobey). The objectors went in the barracks one by one and they also went out all. So no arrests in Bilbao. In Vitoria (also in Basque country) there were problems; one of the objectors was arrested and the police had acted brutish.

### 1992

This number has a special meaning in EEC countries. In the Spanish state this year will even be treble important. Besides the EEC integration two other things are going to happen. In 1992 olympic games are held in Barcelona. And in addition it will be 500 years ago that Columbus crossed the ocean. The Spanish government will therefore like to have a lot of parties. All this will ask many energy of the alternative movements in the Spanish state to make critical sounds. So far some impressions of Valencia and Bilbao through Dutch eyes.

Contacts were very inspiring!

Any amplifications from the Spanish state are welcome!

DODEWAARD, CLOSE!!

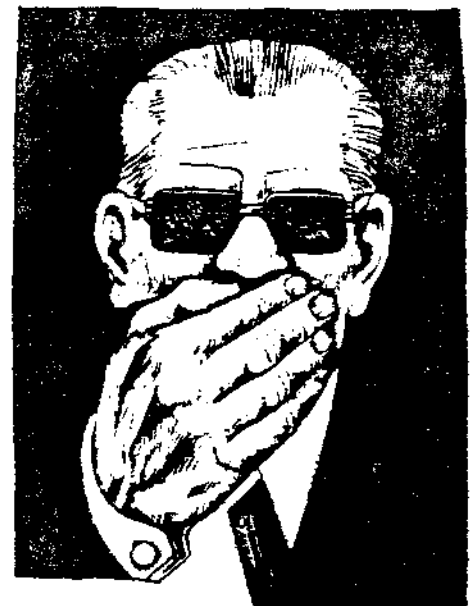
April 26th. Three years ago, the Russian nuclear power reactor at Chernobyl exploded. Radioactive clouds drifted over Europe. The result was enormous: three days after, more than 100,000 persons had to be evacuated from near surroundings of the plant. In February this year, 20 villages farther from Chernobyl were also evacuated. After a few weeks, 32 persons had been killed. The estimations for persons who will die from cancer variate from 15,000 (in the Sowjet-Union) to 1,000,000 in the whole of Europe. Europe was hard hit by radioactive pollution. Holland didn't know the biggest problems; however, cows were placed in the sheds again and spinach had to be destroyed. In West-Germany sports were cancelled, children were forbidden to play in sand, etc. In the Scandinavian countries thousands of deer had to be killed what destroyed also the life of the Samen-people. From Turkey significant growth of special misbirths were reported (brains not in skull e.g.). This summation is still not complete. Last weeks/months big growth of misshapen cattle and doubling of cancer-cases were reported in a distance of 30 miles from the reactor.

In order not to (let) forget, we demonstrated in front of the Dodewaard nuclear power plant on April 26th. Due to the short preparation time and some important seeming soccer match on the same evening, we expected some 30 persons and we even hoped for some 40 or 50. It was very amazing that more than 80 persons came to demonstrate! For some other anti-nuclear action masks had been made which could be used this evening

(yellow reflectating skull with black background). Everyone had been asked to bring a candle and carton boxes as many as possible. At 20.30 we started making noise and building a wall with the boxes. When we placed the wall near the gate on the bridge, the police tried to hinder it. But as everyone brought his or her box right to the gate the police gave in. The amount of boxes was enormous and the wall was about 2.5 meters in highth. When we lighted the candles (it darkened) the plant's firemen came with powder-extinguishers on the bridge. The plant's director, who'd also come, didn't like our action. He refused to lay down the first box for the wall: "you'll understand I do not agree with this demonstration".

At 21.30 we tried to set fire to the wall (a burning barricade is even more beautiful than a carton wall). Police-officers pulled down the wall. There was no wall any longer but there were still carton boxes. When these fired the firmen came with their little powder-extinguishers. The extinguishing wasn't very good (how in case of a real fire) but in the end they succeeded. For us, of course, no reason to give up. A very beautiful fire, farther from the bridge, was our result and the end of a successful demonstration.

Succesful because of the many persons; the big amount of candles and boxes; the positive reactions from persons from Dodewaard (even persons from this village had come to demonstrate); the positive reactions from press and because of the fact that everybody went homewards satisfied. The message "Chernobyl, Never Again! Stop Nuclear Energy!" has become very clear.



## Criminalisation in West-Germany

Monday, April 24th this year Heike Hebel was arrested in Oldenburg on the street and was prisoned in Lübeck the same day. Heike Hebel lives in Oldenburg and had been in the resistance movement for some years. For example, with other people she flied balloons against low-flying airforce planes and in the autumn of 1987 she took part in a nuclear-waste transport blockade. Many people came to this blockade but only four persons were judged by the Court of Justice: Andreas from Münster, Cheesy and Ute from Osnabrück and Heike from Oldenburg. Cheesy was judged to 4 months prison and 3 years in case of a new action and her drivers licence was withdrawn for 3 months. Until this moment two times a proces against Heike was organised. The first was cancelled because of sickness and the second because of the fact that Heike decided not to come to the proces. She gave the next explanation: "There were a lot of people at the blockade. The fact that only 4 persons were judged was no coincidence but it was planned. Those persons had been active in the resistance movement for a long time. With those processes and prisonings they were forced to stop their activities. These processes and prisonings must also scare other activists. It is important to see that these processes are organised by the ruling power (government). This power rules day and night the norms of injustice for everyone. Those rules don't have any relation to necessities of life and our own practice. In our daily life we want selfdetermination. We want to have responsibility for our own life. Why should we go to a proces which is organised by an elite, who has norms we don't approve with?"

After the proces (2-3-'89), an arrest-order was given. Heike lived in Oldenburg, where she picked up her normal activities again. On April 24th she was arrested, when she came from the Labour Office. It seems that this arrest was very good organised, especi-



ally the fact that Heike reacted on a, seemingly fake, call to appear on the office. The employer she had to go to was on holiday. With her in the hall of the office, was a police officer, not dressed in uniform, who left the office with her. Outside the office a second plain-clothes policeman jumped on her, she was pushed in a car and driven to the police station. After that she was transported to Lübeck with 2 (!!) police cars.

The day after activistes from Bremen and Oldenburg went to the prison to read a solidarity-resolution and letters and greetings from Münster, Leer, Emden, Bremen, Hamburg and especially from her mother. Also the demonstrators gave greetings and showed solidarity with women in the prison who were in hunger-strike. On the way to and during the demonstration they were watched by the police.

The arrest of Heike could be connected with the planned, then forbidden, demonstration for the hungerstrikers in prison in Bonn April 29th. Five days before also somebody from the movement was arrested. This seems to be organised to mislead activities in the city from the planned demonstration on April 29th.

Finally: actually we're only dealing with a simple blockade-action...

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## BLOCKADE AT HINKLEY POINT NUKILLER POWER STATIONS, SOMERSET, ENGLAND, 24 JUNE 1989

A blockade was held at the main gate leading to Hinkley A and B nukiller power stations on Saturday 24th June. The blockade was organised by a group called BLAH (Blockade Against Hinkley), a loose coalition of anti-nukiller power groups, and attracted 80 activists from throughout Britain & Europe. The day before the blockade, a group of activists wearing radiation suits and gasmasks disrupted the Public Inquiry into "Hinkley C" at Carrington, by chanting and holding up a banner.

The blockade was inevitably more symbolic than anything, as the C.E.G.B. brought its first morning shiftworkers inside before the 10am start, then locked the gates. The public information centre on site closed because of the action though, and the massive police presence and roadblock must have deterred anybody apart from activists and the media from visiting Hinkley that day. Nevertheless, people did sit down several times in front of both in and outcoming traffic, until being moved by police. No arrests were made, obviously because the police thought the blockade had achieved enough publicity already!

The Inquiry into Hinkley C is rapidly drawing to an end, yet despite it's outcome, the final decision on go-ahead still rests with the Minister of Energy. Stop Hinkley Expansion (S.H.E.), the main organisation opposing Hinkley C, has to date spent thousands of pounds taking part in this Inquiry, but has yet to organise or openly support a campaign of non-violent direct action and civil disobedience against Hinkley C. Many contracts have already been let for construction of the PWR station at Hinkley, just as they were during the Sizewell B Inquiry, and it seems that many establishment opposition groups have yet to learn from the Sizewell and other experiences.

Direct action is obviously a tactic the nuker state and many people are afraid of these days, however, as the police presence and local reaction to this blockade indicated. Numerous unfounded rumours about the nature of the action were in wide circulation for weeks beforehand (one wonders who started them!), and many farmers blocked the entrance to fields nearby with farm machinery. Instead of an invasion of "hippies" and

"troublemakers", however, all the locals were subjected to was a huge influx of police riot and control vans, and the relatively small but diverse group of "well-behaved" demonstrators. Hopefully next time the rumours will get less credibility, and more of the locals will give support. Hopefully also, organisations such as S.H.E., with far better resources and finances than BLAH organisers had, will at last see good reason to support if not to organise such direct actions themselves, in the near future.

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Brislington  
BRISTOL BS4  
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Woodgreen  
London N22  
England

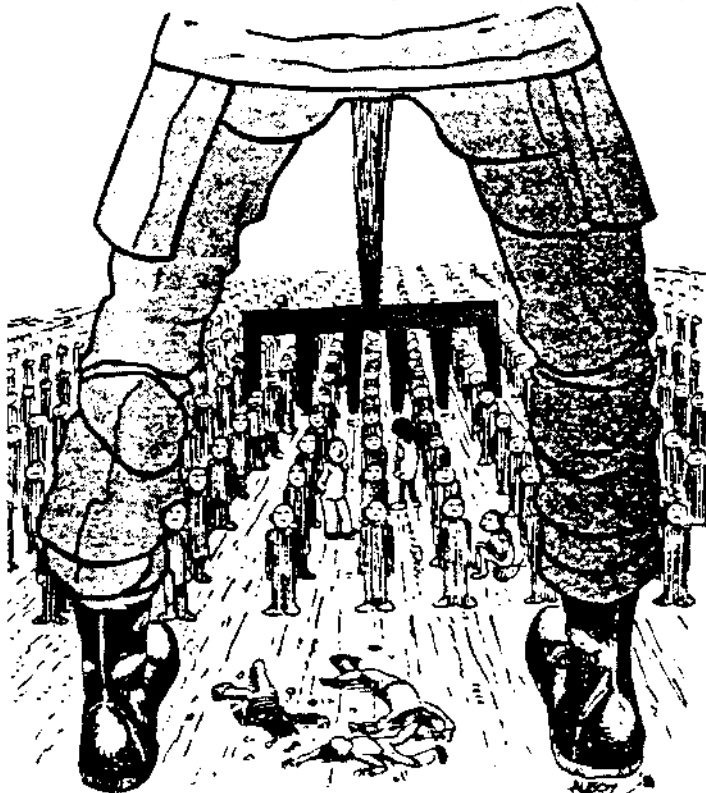
#### Repression in Holland: Article 140.

In Holland again on appeal people are convicted on grounds of article 140. Article 140 is a "criminal organisation". This time it were people holding actions against the military system under the name "Mobile Peace Action Camp" (MPAC). This group is an ever changing group of people;

everyone can join is, with openly announced action camps, from which military objects are attacked; painting slogans, cutting fences, destroying vehicles, etc. In november '88, 43 people were arrested during a police raid at the action camp. In the court case that followed soon only 7 people had to appear. Article 140 was rejected, because there was insufficient proof of the fact that it was an organisation with the aim: committing criminal acts. A number of people were convicted of demolition. At the end of may in higher court the MPAC was labeled a "criminal organisation" and the 7 were not convicted on grounds of what they had been charged with individually, but because they would be "members" of this organisation.

This is the second time that this article 140 has been used against political activists.

The first time it was because of the eviction of a squatted building, where activists resisted fierce, and building burning barricades with the interior of a nearby bank (they came in through the wall). The law wanted the people behind the screens, because they could hardly make any arrests, and started a large investigation with the help of (attempts to) infiltrations, intelligence services, etc, etc. A few months later 6 people were arrested. Again here at first no convictions on grounds of article 140, but again on appeal; yes. Coincidentally (?) at the same court as the second time.



Why is article 140 so threatening?

It is absolutely unclear when somebody is committing an offence. People have been convicted because they made coffee (and because of that are "member") and because they gave interviews (and so are "member") and because they were together with other people at a certain place (and "thus"belonged). Individual offences need not to be committed anymore, to be convicted.

According to the law it is as follows: people who support such a group (a criminal organisation), f.i. transferring money, can be convicted. It is possible that at big public actions, where individuals wreck something or have fights, the press-group (that has to work the most openly) will be convicted for that.

The result is that less and less people want to organise things, that groups have to make an effort to remain unknown. In the past there used to be no reason for that.

Result is also that "public" illegal actions (occupation of buildings/sites, blockades) with a lot of people, in Holland an often used method, is getting more and more difficult. This in-between method (in between legal actions and small underground operating groups) is getting more and more difficult and maybe impossible. Especially the anti-nuclear power movement had build up a tradition of those kind of actions the last 10 years. The only groups that don't seem to suffer from article 140 are small (isolated) groups committing attacks.

Because untill now few answers have been found for this new repression measure, many people will stop holding more extreme actions (it is, already now noticable, very paralysing) and a small part will organize themselves more underground.

And wheter that is much a favorable development?

