

# SCRAM

## ENERGY BULLETIN



no. 20

30p

THIS IS HOW  
NUCLEAR POWER  
WILL BE STOPPED.

DO IT!

JON JACOBS

Collection Loka foundation

[www.loka.org](http://www.loka.org)  
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## credits

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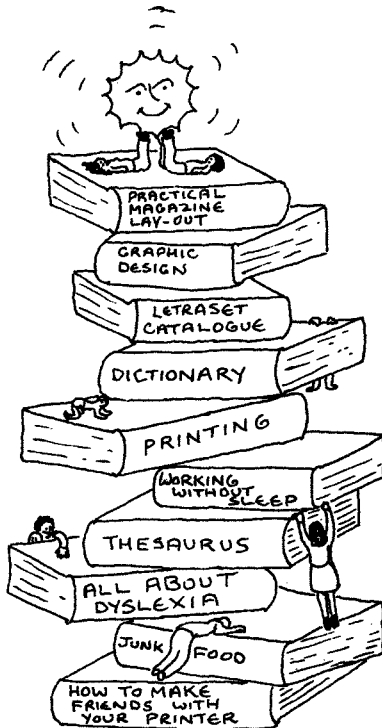
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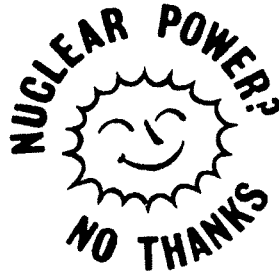
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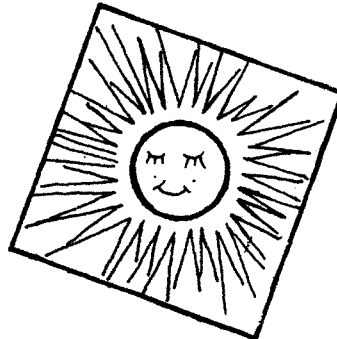
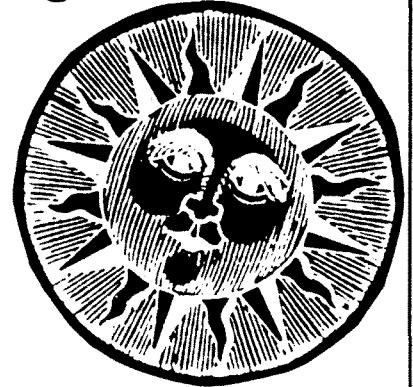
Unfortunately we have had to increase the cost of the SCRAM Energy Bulletin, starting with this issue. This is to cover the extra expenditure of stapling, and rising production costs. Unlike the UKAEA, we do not have £650,000 of the taxpayers money to distribute information about nuclear power.

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## POLICE KIDNAP ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTIVIST



On 26th September Tim Horrell, one of the 27 charged at Torness in May, was arrested in his home town of Reading, flown north, and locked up in Dalkeith Police HQ for three nights. The police tried to justify this kidnapping by claiming that Tim hadn't answered a summons for the Torness charges.

It seems that when the police originally tried to serve a summons on Tim they couldn't find him as he had moved. But around a month ago Tim heard the police were looking for him

and he called in at the local police station and informed them of his current address. He never received a summons and indeed had heard nothing since - until Friday when the police contacted him

### FINED £50

Appearing in Court at Haddington on 29th September, Tim, concerned that he might be held in prison for weeks awaiting trial, pleaded guilty to 'attempting to rescue a prisoner' and was fined £50.

Shortly after his trial leaflets describing Tims arrest, denouncing the police's 'arbitrary and inhuman action', and advocating Bristol-style 'direct action to resist state oppression' appeared on and inside the Haddington Court building and found their way into the hands of passers-by in Haddington town centre.

The urgent need now is for funds to pay Tim's fine (he's unemployed) and to gather money in anticipation of other defendants from Torness in May being fined. Send donations to Box 23, c/o 163 King St., Aberdeen, cheques etc., payable to 'Torness Charges Fund'.

# May Trials

Court cases are imminent as a result of the actions which were taken at Torness in May. Here, one of the defendants gives a personal view of what has been happening, and why:-

## THE CHARGES

People arrested in the attempted occupation of the Torness nuclear site in May go on trial at Haddington, East Lothian on November 20th. 'Attempting to rescue a prisoner' and 'Breach of the peace' are the charges.

meeting in August decided to urge all anti-nuclear and other sympathetic groups and people in Scotland to make for Haddington on November 20th to picket the court and take whatever other action they feel appropriate. Meanwhile on the same date groups in England and Wales are urged to take solidarity actions in their own areas.

## AN INTERESTING CASE

On 15th October, Jonathan Walsh was found "not proven" at Haddington District Court on a charge of "Breach of the Peace" arising from the Torness May action. In court the police witnesses were clearly shown to be lying to cover up an assault on a demonstrator by a Police Inspector.

In the case, Jonathan described how during the melee following the police charge he protested to a Police Inspector about the officer kicking a demonstrator in the ribs as the demonstrator was being dragged away. The Inspector immediately ordered Jonathan's arrest, and a Police Constable seized hold of Jonathan.

## NO INSPECTOR!

In court Police Constables Eadie and Hunter claimed that Jonathan had been shouting, swearing and linking arms with other demonstrators and that they had then arrested him. Jonathan's lawyer asked them if an Inspector had ordered Jonathan's arrest. Both claimed that no Inspector had been involved at any stage.

## POLICE LIES

Lawyer Richard Gardiner then produced a photo which both Constables Eadie and Hunter agreed showed Jonathan being arrested - by Constable Eadie and an unnamed Police Inspector! The Constables were unable to offer any explanation for this total contradiction of their evidence. "I put it to you Constable that your evidence is a pack of lies", was Richard Gardiner's comment to both police witnesses. The verdict of "not proven" rather than "not guilty" was obviously an attempt by the court to avoid totally condemning the police.



Court Evidence

## November 20th 1980 - Trials of Torness May Defendants

Meet at Haddington Sheriff Court, Council Buildings, Haddington, East Lothian at 9.30 a.m. for picket of the Court and other action. For more information contact SCRAM (Edinburgh) or Torness Public Parks Dept., c/o Box 23, 163 King Street, Aberdeen. For information on solidarity actions in the South contact London Region A.N.A., c/o Greenpeace, 6 Endsleigh St., London WC1 or Torness Alliance, c/o Acorn Books, The Emporium, Merchant Place, Reading.

## TORNESS IN MAY

The circumstances from which these charges arise are worth relating - the police operation at Torness in May was significant in its scope. The majority of the 27 arrests occurred after a black round float with attached string 'fuse' and bearing the painted word BOMB soared gracefully over the site's main gate. The police charged to grab the guy who threw the float. Many went to rescue him.

## RESISTANCE

It's important to be clear that the defendants are **not** claiming that we didn't commit the acts with which we are accused. Personally at least, I certainly **did** 'attempt to rescue a prisoner' - and my only regret is that I didn't succeed! I'm pleading not guilty because it offers more resistance to the state than tendering a guilty plea



Torness May, 1980

## DIRECT ACTION

It will be a major defeat if the state's clamp down succeeds in stifling anti-nuclear direct action. Only a widespread determination to physically stop nuclear developments and/or a large scale refusal to work in the nuclear industry has a chance of halting the governments plans for vastly increased reliance on nuclear energy.

Those in power, in the state and in big corporations, have too many interests at stake to be swayed by protests which stay safely within constitutional channels.

## THE IMPLICATIONS

Taking direct action against nuclear power has profound implications. We're taking important decisions about society's development into our own hands. We're asserting that its human needs that should count, not the interests of the state and big business. Direct action against nuclear power can be a step towards totally transforming society so that vital decisions such as on energy policy are made by and for everyone, instead of being the province of an elite.

It's important that the anti-nuclear movement in Britain answers the attack of the state on direct action here with **more** direct action involving **more** people. Widespread and effective actions on the days of the Haddington trials can be part of this process - and I believe that at the same time we should be indicating our determination not to be intimidated by stating that we will be occupying at Torness next May.

# Home



## All I want for Christmas is...

Orkney will have a fully operational wind generator by Christmas. That was the welcome news the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board broke to the island councils who have been fighting the 11% surcharge that was to be imposed on electricity to Orkney, Shetland, the Western Isles, Tiree and Coll.

Scotsman, 23rd September

## Boring News

In the next few weeks the Natural Environment Research Council will be submitting four more applications for test drilling - two in Somerset and two in the Nottinghamshire/Leicestershire area. Each are within a few miles of each other. Two of the locations are Government owned - The Royal Ordnance Factory at Puriton, Somerset and Wymewold Airfield, a former RAF base, in Leicestershire. The others are the Brent Knoll service area on the M5 and Ratcliffe-on-Soar in Nottinghamshire. Further applications for areas in Wales and the Worcester Basin are also to be submitted soon.

Good news has come from Stirling. The NERC planning application for two boreholes has recently been turned down.

## Politics of Energy

The British Society for Social Responsibility in Science (BSSRS) has been active for many years in several fields of the politics of science - from the technology of political control to work hazards, from agricultural to sociobiology. The BSSRS "Politics of Energy Group", composed of people active in many areas of the anti-nuclear movement, has now extended this coverage of science with a pamphlet: "Nuclear Power: The Rigged Debate", and a series of seminars in London this autumn and spring '81. By

presenting a preliminary analysis of the political forces favouring the development of nuclear power (eg. before the various rationalisations now on offer), and the actual and potential role of the anti-nuclear movement in stopping nukes and achieving socially progressive energy technologies, the group hope to spark-off some useful discussions on the best strategy and tactics for the movement. Further details from: BSSRS, P.E.G., Poland St., London W1V.

## Site guard

There will be an increased police presence in the area of Torness and the workcamp, East Lammermuir Community Council was told. This decision was upheld by the Chief Constable of the Lothian and Borders Police.

Berwickshire News and East Lothian Advertiser, 10th September



guarding the site

## HAND's off !

HAND (Hebrides Against Nuclear Dumping) have hit out at the deviousness employed by the UKAEA to keep the dangers and problems of the nuclear industry out of the public eye. HAND are particularly concerned with the shipping of plutonium nitrate through the Minches, the lack of security at Dounreay, and at the UKAEA's deliberate attempts to confuse and pacify the public by sheltering under various aliases including the IGS (Institute of Geological Sciences) and NERC (Natural Environment Research Council).

Stornoway Courier, 13th September

## Who wants a radiation shield?

On April 17th about 500 kg of contaminated sheet lead went missing from a controlled area at Hunterston.

Scotsman, 3rd October



The Dunters (Orkney Environmental Concern Society) have produced a detailed briefing document on Uranium mining in Orkney. Copies are available from Derek McGuire, Vinkvin, New Scapa Rd., Kirkwall, Orkney. Please send two 10p stamps to cover costs.

For up to date information on uranium mining world wide, subscribe to the monthly newsletter **Keep It In The Ground**. Available from CIMRA, 92 Plimsoll Road, London N4. Cost 20p per copy.

## Under the table

Still 3 years to go until 1984, but our civil defence authorities like to keep ahead with the times. In a theoretical nuclear attack on South England, 30 bombs of up to 3 megatons each fell on sites including Molesworth and Greenham Common - proposed cruise missile bases, and Dungeness. Disease raged, food ran low, and thousands were trapped in contaminated areas.



However, it is nice to know that while we are 'protecting and surviving' in our stair cupboards, those of importance will be no better off in their two-storey luxury bunker which leaks and is in the words of one official 'frankly not very good'.

In addition we would like to give our sincere condolences to the Merseyside Civil Defence who locked themselves out of their HQ bunker in the presence of the CND.

Guardian, 24th September

# Abroad

## Plogoff

Activity at Plogoff in Finisterre, Brittany is still at a high pitch although the nature of the campaign is a little less spectacular. Local opposition to the proposed Nuclear Power Station has become even stronger since over 1000 riot police were brought in to protect the touring display which is required by the French inquiry system and Plogoff made international news.

A vigorous public information campaign has carried on - the committee for the defence of Plogoff has organised speakers, films and visits to nuclear stations in Germany and Spain. These have confirmed that the people of Brittany are not just opposed to nuclear power at Plogoff but are opposed to nuclear power anywhere.

The site of the reactor is now owned by over 5000 people to make it more difficult for the Electricity Board to acquire. To house the large flock of sheep which now graze the site, two large barns have been built as a gesture of confidence that the struggle will be won.



Plogoff

In the village of Plogoff itself, every single possible surface is painted with neatly stenciled demands - "Plogoff n'est pas a vendre" "Non au Nuclaire" etc., and a permanent exhibition is on display in the town hall.

Asked about future actions, the committee say that the ball is now in the Government's court and the time has now come for the Government to back down and give in to the massive opposition to their nuclear plans.

## Nuclear state

The French government is meeting large scale opposition as it tries to push through a bill limiting the right of workers in the nuclear installations to strike and hence preventing 'the unions damaging the nation's economy by cutting off energy for essential services.'

The government has also disclosed plans to increase the quasi-military gendarmerie by 20% in the area of a nuclear plant. Additionally, the Interior Ministry will train a series of specialist teams to cope with Three Mile Island type disasters.

This is, after all, what the French fought a revolution for!

New Scientist, 11th August

## Quality not quantity

More than 2,000 mistakes, mechanical failures, technical violations and design defects were reported to the U.S. Government last year by the nuclear industry. This averages out at 34 for each of the country's 68 operating reactors. Commenting on the list drawn up by the Critical Mass Energy Project an official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said 'What counts is the nature of what happened and not necessarily how many times it happened'.

Financial Times, 15th July

## Power politics

The movement against uranium mining in Australia have held a major rally on 3rd October in Melbourne to initiate their election campaign - the federal elections take place at the end of October. They are trying to make the nuclear issue an election issue.

The state Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) is trying to introduce nuclear power to the state by encouraging high energy intensive industries, particularly aluminium smelters and also by committing a large amount of the coal reserves to oil conversion projects in conjunction with German and Japanese industrialists.



## New nukes

The Danish government has recently announced six new sites to be reserved as potential locations for nuclear power stations. Building within 3km of these reserved areas is forbidden. The decision by the government to postpone introducing nuclear power has not stopped planning for the future.

WISE, 28th August

## "Late Call"

The World Council of Churches has called for a five year moratorium on the building of new nuclear power stations.

Many of the objections came from churches in developing countries, who felt that a moratorium would discriminate against non-nuclear power countries.

WISE, 26th August



# perhaps next year?

## NUCLEAR DEBATE

One of the less well reported controversies at the Labour Party's Annual Conference in Blackpool in October was the nuclear power debate. The anti-nuclear lobby lost - but a by a much smaller margin than ever before.

## FOURTEEN MOTIONS

Fourteen motions on energy and nuclear power were submitted for the Conference, twelve of which were urging opposition to nuclear power development; one amendment from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section) supported nuclear expansion. At the pre-Conference compositing meeting, the AUEW delegate, Gavin Laird (a senior member of the TUC) was outmanoeuvred when the motion which he was seeking to amend was withdrawn. The result was a tough anti-nuclear composite motion calling for the "phasing out of the dependence on nuclear power and the development under public ownership and control of an alternative energy strategy involving energy conservation, coal, combined heat and power schemes and a range of alternative energy sources" as nuclear power was "unsafe, uneconomic and... a threat to both trade union rights and civil liberties" and the need for expansion was "unproven".

The motion also called for the immediate banning of both the transport of nuclear waste through large population centres and the importation of uranium from Namibia, and was moved by Edinburgh Central and seconded by Harrow East Constituency Labour Parties. Two M.P.s, Arthur Palmer and Tam Dalyell, as well as Gavin Laird, spoke rather inarticulately against the motion, while Arthur Scargill from the National Union of Mineworkers delivered a passionate speech urging delegates to support the motion "in the name of humanity".

## NEXT YEAR?

The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party asked for the motion to be remitted for further consideration, as they were currently re-evaluating their policy. When this was refused, it was put to a vote and lost by 4.5 million to 2.3 million - a fairly encouraging result in the circumstances. The vast majority of constituency party delegates voted for the motion, as did the NUM, NUPE and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW). If the Transport and General Workers Union and perhaps one or two others can be swung, next year could see the Labour Party adopting a strong anti-nuclear policy.

# Demonstration

## DEMONSTRATE TO END IMPORT OF NAMIBIAN URANIUM

## AND TO HALT NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.

ASSEMBLE: Preston Polytechnic  
Car Park, Fylde Road, Preston.  
12 noon.

MARCH TO BRITISH NUCLEAR  
FUELS LTD. SALWICK, PRESTON,  
followed by RALLY.

Called by North West Trade Union Anti Apartheid Liaison Committee, the Namibia Support Committee, and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

## THESE GROUPS WRITE:

The Campaign to stop the Namibian uranium contracts is a vital act of solidarity with the miners of the Rio Tinto Zinc Rossing mine in Namibia. Their efforts to fight for a living wage, decent housing, and health and safety at work have been ruthlessly repressed by South Africa's 60,000 troops who are illegally occupying the country.

The British Government has recently renewed its commitment to these contracts, which supply almost

half of the uranium for Britain's civil nuclear programme. To stop the use of Rossing Uranium in Britain, we will need a mass campaign. Already a growing number of unions, including ASLEF, the National Union of Seamen, the Scottish TUC and most of the major North West England Trade Union bodies are committed to action against the contract.

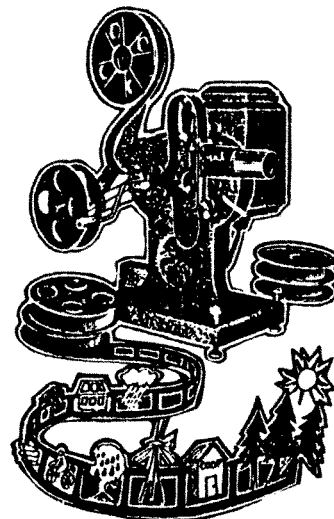
For more information contact Frances Kelly, NWTUAAALC, 59 Tintern Avenue, Manchester. M20 8ND., or (Glasgow area): Sandra Walsh, 26 Montague St., Glasgoow G4 9HX. Tel. 041-339-0187 or (Edinburgh area) Alison McKenzie, 8 Rochester Terrace, Edinburgh. Tel. 031-229-7716.

## Anti-Nuclear films from Scotland

Shoestring Productions was formed by two anti-nuclear activists. We offer a distribution service for anti-nuclear films produced in Scotland. At present we have two films available for hire:

### SCRAM - OPEN DOOR FILM

Produced by Scram and the BBC. Broadcast by BBC2. Uranium mining in Orkney - Torness nuclear power station - waste dumping in Galloway. Local people speak out against nuclear power. Film of the areas of Scotland threatened by the nuclear programme. Length 30 mins. Colour/sound 16mm. £13 hire & postage.



## ON SITE

A film of the Torness Gathering and Occupation. In May 1979, 4,000 people took over the site of Britain's next nuclear power station at Torness. On Site tells the story of the Torness Gathering through speeches, songs, interviews and the actions of the occupiers.

"Excellent campaigning film" - Dave, Open University.

"We stayed up all night talking about issues raised by 'On Site'" - Gillian, Aberdeen.

Length 30 mins. Colour/sound 8mm. £15 hire. Video £10 hire. 16mm version available soon.

Also - "Songs from On Site" - 20 mins. audio cassette of anti-nuclear songs. Make your occupation go with a swing. For sale at £1 each.

More information from and bookings to Mike Sharples, Shoestring Productions, 11 Atholl Terrace, Edinburgh 12. [337-6324].

# TORNESS

# Developments

## Safety

### Consultative Committee to press P.M. on Torness Hazards

At a recent meeting of the Torness Joint Consultative Committee, regional and district councillors decided to press Mrs Thatcher to release more technical information on the proposed nuclear power station. This information was seen as essential for an independent hazards study which the Committee has decided is necessary to reassure the public.

### Meeting

The Committee, composed of councillors from Lothian and Borders Regions, East Lothian and Berwickshire Districts, and Berwick upon Tweed, met on 1st October at the Innerwick workers' camp, now housing around 50 residents although far from complete.

### EEC Approached

The Committee heard how Councillor Hall had approached the EEC, which offered to fund an independent hazards study provided two conditions were met. Firstly, that the station construction be halted for up to 18 months; and secondly, that the request be submitted formally via the British Government. The Committee saw these as "impossible" conditions and decided not to pursue this avenue further. The Scottish Office had also been approached, but Mr. Fletcher had replied that there could be no support from that quarter because the question related to an area of Prime Ministerial responsibility. (It is understood that the Scottish Office does in fact have some responsibility in the matter, but was unwilling to assist).

### SSEB Secrecy

The Joint Consultative Committee, formed as a 'watchdog' body to liaise with the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) on all aspects of the station, heard of a report from the Committee's Safety Group, which had found itself unable to reassure the public that the necessary safety standards would be met. The SSEB came in for severe criticism for their policy of unnecessary secrecy on the Torness reactor safety documents. Attitudes hardened further when Mr. Currie, the SSEB project engineer, informed the Committee that an edited version of the safety study prepared for the Nuclear Inspectorate, promised in October, would now not be forthcoming until "early next year."



Torness Now

### Independent?

The Committee also seemed aware of the question: "How independent is 'independent'?" but had already considered engaging a Professor at Manchester University. Supposing the Government did release sufficient information to a consultant, there could still be a problem in finding the £30,000 estimated cost of the study. Lothian Regional Council will only contribute if all the other represented councils agree to cough up, but Borders Region has already decided not to contribute.

## Licence

On June 23rd the Health and Safety Executive granted a licence to the SSEB to install and operate the AGR nuclear power station at Torness. This will enable the SSEB to start work on the construction and the eventual commissioning of the plant.

The SSEB now hope to commission the first of the twin reactors in 1987, and the second a year later. Latest estimates of the total cost have risen from £742 million in 1978 to £1097 million. To date £35 million has been spent on the preliminary work, including £17 million at the site, the construction village and so on.



"DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT. HERE'S YOUR LICENSE."

## GEC Action

On Friday, September 12th members of anti-nuclear groups from four different regions worked together on an action which effectively disrupted the annual meeting of the General Electric Company (GEC).

With a proxy vote on £400 worth of shares, signed over by a member of the Ecology Party, one person from Bath Anti-Nuclear Group was able to obtain admission, and speak freely about the implications of investing in nuclear power for two minutes before being ejected by security guards.

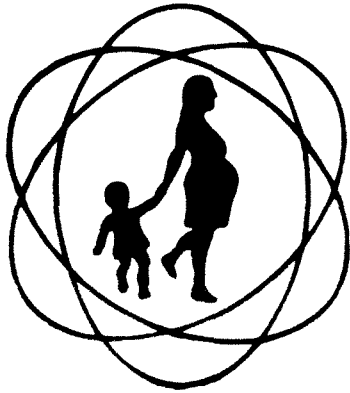
### IMPLICATIONS

The implications of the action are important. Firstly, the construction companies have been proven to be very sensitive. Torness was only ordered because GEC needed the work, not because Scotland needed the energy and construction companies in other parts of the world have been going bankrupt. These companies can be embarrassed by coming under public scrutiny - they have got connections with South Africa, and considerable political leverage in this country.

### POCKETS & MORALS

Secondly, they are vulnerable. It is easy to gain admission to their meetings and a well planned action can seriously hamper their effectiveness. They are dependent upon public goodwill for the sale of their commodities and public pressure, possibly in the form of consumer campaigns could well lead to a significant fall in their profit margins. A double pronged approach that attaches both their pockets and their morals could well take them out of the nuclear construction industry.

Action directly against the construction companies has been successful in the United States, and could well be used in this country. These companies are a weak link in the nuclear industry's armour. For more information contact:- ANC, 265 Battersea Park Road, London SW11, 01-223-9915.



On the 28th June this year officials gave the go ahead for the release of thousands of cubic feet of radioactive gas trapped in the secondary containment at Three Mile Island.

The gas was vented to enable engineers to gain access to the severely damaged reactor which has had no maintenance since the accident. Venting the gas was only one of three options open to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the utility, Metropolitan Edison. The other two methods were the freezing of the gas or absorbing it on to charcoal. One engineer has been quoted as saying that it would have taken 'one third of all the charcoal available in the U.S.' to absorb the gas. The deep freezing method would have added over 1½ years to the timetable for entry into the containment building.

Engineers, concerned that the deteriorating reactor would not remain 'safe' indefinitely, were not prepared to wait that long. In their opinion venting the gas was the only viable option which might avoid much worse releases due to the failure of seals and gaskets in the damaged reactor. The release has done nothing to improve relations between Metropolitan Edison and local residents who took out a series of law suits to try and stop the release occurring.

### MISTRUST

When the venting did take place, a large number of people decided to follow their own judgement of the situation rather than believe the NRC's assurances. As many as 20% of the population within five miles of the plant packed their bags and left the area. Many schools kept children inside rather than allow them access to playgrounds.

Their fears were to some extent justified. When the release started meters in the stack used to vent the gas triggered alarms. They had detected gamma radiation escaping into the air on dust particles that should not have been there. Technicians later declared that the meters had been faulty and the release continued.

# Harrisburg Linger

It is over 18 months since the accident at the Three Mile Island [TMI] nuclear reactor occurred, but the effects are still being felt. Ian Welsh of Lancaster Half-Life reviews what has happened since then.

The mistrust of official statements which led to these people leaving the area started in March 1979 when TMI suffered its partial core meltdown. It was born of increasingly contradictory statements from NRC and Metropolitan Edison officials about the scale of the accident, the size of the radioactive release, the size and scope of evacuation plans thought to be necessary, and whether or not an evacuation should take place.

In response 90% of the population of Goldsboro, the town nearest TMI, evacuated themselves, preferring to leave state, federal and NRC officials to argue about whether it was necessary to do so or not.

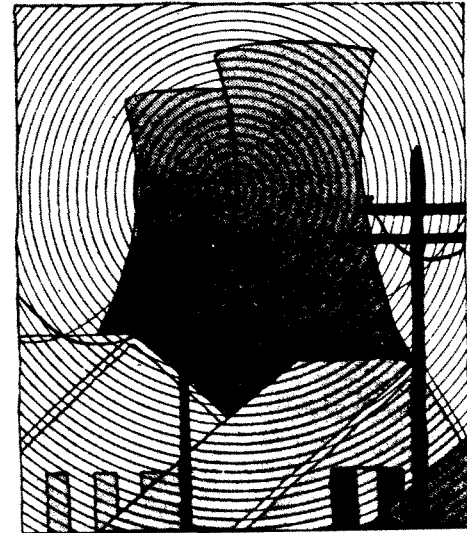
The mistrust and uncertainty produced by conflicting statements was attributed as one of the major causes of the most serious health effect of the accident, as seen by the Kemeny Report - namely serious mental stress. The Kemeny Report also stated that the psychological impact of the accident was 'short-lived', giving the impression that life around TMI returned to normal quickly and smoothly. This is also the impression that Metropolitan Edison and the NRC have desperately tried to give - even going to the extent of lining up wives and children of employees outside the plant during releases to demonstrate how safe it is.

Such public relations exercises prove nothing as radiation effects can take 20-30 years to develop.

### FAULTY RADIATION METERS?

The American paper Village Voice reported that local people around TMI have taken to conducting their own radiation monitoring. The results have been far from reassuring, and do little to affirm confidence in official statements about safety.

On January 6th this year one Victoreen meter recorded a consistent 1.5-2 rem reading for the best part of an hour. (It would appear that the meter operators have converted the readings from rads to rems.) NRC officials were convinced that this meter must have been defective, although when checked, it appeared to be functioning normally. On January



# ers On

16th, five meters were used in the same spot simultaneously. They all registered 0.2 - 0.5 rem for more than an hour. Again officials did not believe the readings, stating that they could be due to 'abnormal weather conditions or a generic defect in the machines'. They concluded that 'you always end up relying on the experience, the expertise, and the bias of the person reading the meter'.

## HEALTH EFFECTS - REAL OR IMAGINARY?

Against the NRC's claim that the accident would give rise to perhaps one additional cancer, must be balanced the claims that it has led to a doubling of infant mortality. There can be little doubt that infant mortality had doubled - the figures come from the Pennsylvania Department of Health - but what part, if any, has TMI played in this increase?

Dr. Gordon Macleod was Pennsylvania's Secretary of Health at the time of the accident, and was of the opinion that 'it is highly unlikely that radiation caused the increase', adding 'but we ought to go looking for the causes'. A contradictory view in the eyes of the establishments radiation experts who are of the opinion that 'medical surveillance has no part to play in confirming the effectiveness of a radiation protection programme' (Annals of the ICRP publication 26).

Dr. Macleod also commented that the noted increase in thyroid disorders in the area could also be related to radiation. Clearly he was prepared to entertain the possibility that the release had caused some health effects instead of relying upon statistical calculations to assert that it could not have done.

**Dr. Macleod was dismissed from his post a year ago by Pennsylvania's Governor, Richard Thornburgh, due to 'differences in institutional style'.**

Leaving aside the battle over statistical interpretations, local doctors in Goldsboro have noted an increase in gastro-intestinal symptoms, boils, skin irritation and rashes. Whilst being cautious, pointing out that the increase is significant without being alarming it is also pointed out that these symptoms can no longer be attributed just to nervousness and mental stress. One doctor is quoted in Village Voice as stating that 'the thing that worries me is that gastro-intestinal symptoms that linger for weeks are one of the earliest forms of radiation sickness'.

## A DIVIDED TOWN

It is not just a case of the possible health effects of what has already happened at TMI causing problems. The possibility of unit one being reopened is also a cause of unrest. Although this reactor was undamaged it is was closed down after the accident at the unit two reactor.

Robert Reid, the mayor of Middletown, commented 'That plant has divided this town between the pro-nukers and the anti-nukers. The tension is there. Sometimes I think there could be a civil war if they reopened unit one'. Mayor Reid estimates that should unit one ever be reopened that Middletown would lose around one fifth of its residents - that is 2,400 people. This would create a financial crisis as municipal income would be cut drastically. 'The only thing that might stop them from leaving is that they have got a lot of money invested in their homes. Who's going to buy their property?'

This would seem quite an accurate appraisal of the situation in which many people find themselves. A good many feel trapped in a set of circumstances not of their own making and from which they can see little possibility of escape. Some estimate that the value of their property has been reduced by as much as 50%, which makes selling up and moving elsewhere impossible.

## PROBLEMS NOT OVER

On July 23rd of this year two engineers entered the containment building at TMI. They remained inside for twenty minutes carrying out radiation monitoring and presumably inspecting the reactor itself. Press statements gave absolutely no indication of what the two men found, either in term of radiation levels or the state of the reactor itself. During a second entry on August 15th two of the engineers complained of heat and physical exhaustion. Officials from Metropolitan Edison have expressed concern that if 20-30 minutes turns out to be the maximum time men can remain inside the containment building, then the clean-up operation will take much longer than the minimum of 200,000 man hours that the NRC have estimated.

One purpose of the August entry was to take radiation readings of the spill of over 2,600 million litres of highly radioactive water which leaked from the reactor during the accident. Leakage from the reactors primary cooling system is thought to be adding 550 litres each day to this spill, and at the end of August the water level was a mere 2.5cm below the electric



A resident of Harrisburg protests at a recent rally near the TMI plant.

**motors on two valves that must remain in operation in order to maintain safe cooling of the reactor.**

The NRC has warned that unless something is done about the water level then the present 'safe' status of the plant may deteriorate.

Metropolitan Edison officials have recently re-estimated the cost of restoration of the plant at \$855 million - double the estimate of a year ago. They have also said that decontamination would take until at least November 1985, which is 2½ years longer than the original estimate. There is, however, one thing of which we can be sure. This is that ahead of the nuclear authorities in America lies a clean up operation of a scale never attempted before.

So far this clean up operation has been carried out along utilitarian lines. Liquifying and freezing the atmosphere in the containment at TMI would not only have been time consuming, but also phenomenally expensive. The venting of the 57,000 curies of Krypton 85 went ahead in the face of considerable local opposition and threats of riots. It is highly unlikely that the disposal of the activity still present in liquid and particulate form at TMI will be disposed of along similar and equally 'safe' lines.

For as long as this clean up operation lasts and, for some people, as long as there is a nuclear power station at TMI the most serious health effect caused by the accident will continue - severe mental stress. The toll of TMI cannot be measured with a radiation meter because it does not measure the social and economic consequences for those left to live in the wake of an accident that the authorities said could never happen.

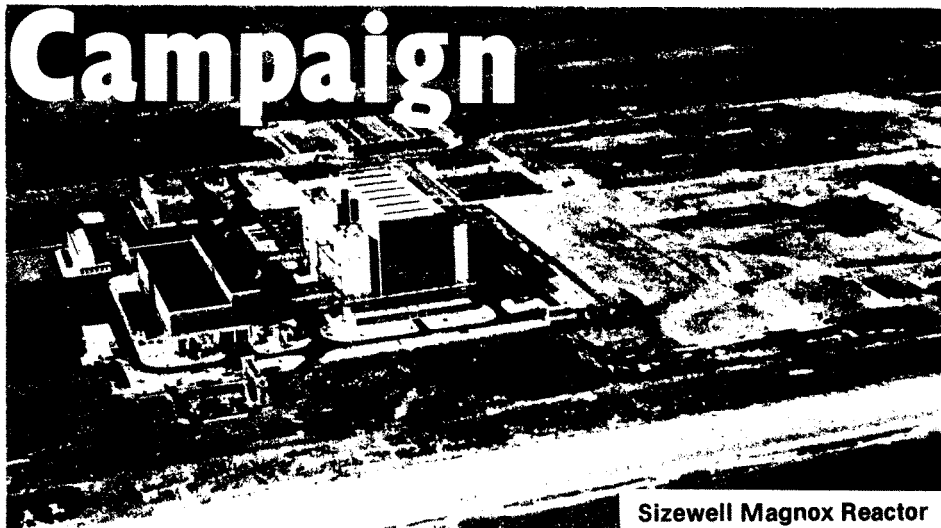
# Sizewell Campaign

Following the announcement of a PWR at Sizewell, the East Anglian Alliance Against Nuclear Power (EAAANP) have been planning their campaign. Jennifer Armstrong, co-ordinator of EAAANP, writes briefly about what's happening in Leiston, the town nearest to Sizewell, and about their campaign.

The advantages of using Sizewell for a prototype PWR are obvious. The area is sparsely populated, the land is owned by the CEBG, the transmission lines are in, and most important, there is already a magnox reactor there. **The CEBG already have planning permission for both an AGR and a SGHWR**, so there is likely to be little opposition within the local council to a PWR. In fact the Chairman of the County Council has already publicly welcomed the proposal.

On November 1st **EAAANP** are holding a press conference in Leiston to launch FoE Ltd's new publication on the PWR, and to announce the beginning of the campaign.

Initially the Alliance hope to prepare a statement on the local employment situation. Garnett Engineering, the only sizeable employer in Leiston apart from the power station has recently gone into liquidation. **Unemployment now stands at 11.4%**. Thus there is a feeling in Leiston that the PWR is needed at Sizewell, despite the risks. Clearly this does not make sense, as the construction, if it takes place, will not begin until about 1984. To some extent the local unemployment reflects the planning controls which result from the present nuclear power station at Sizewell. These controls may well become stronger with a PWR on the site.



Sizewell Magnox Reactor

As far as a Public Inquiry goes, the Alliance is initially pushing for an early publication of the terms of reference, although it is still undecided whether or not anything will be gained by participating. Obviously if any discussion of the need for the PWR is denied, and if cross-examination of official witnesses is not allowed, which is a possibility, then the Public Inquiry will be useless.

However, the Alliance is trying to set up a **Planning Inquiry Commission**. Although there is provision for the setting up of a commission under the Town and Country Act of 1971, it has never been used before. Like a Royal Commission, it consists of a chairperson and four members whose role is not confirmed to simply hearing evidence. **They can call for independent research on issues of conflict**. The commission can be run as part of the Public Inquiry or separately. The Alliance would like other groups to lobby their MPs for this type of inquiry, and they are happy to help with advice.

further campaign objectives include a series of public meetings on such issues as radiation and evacuation plans. Also a balanced public debate as opposed to the Parish meetings that have been arranged by the local MP, John Gummer, in which the CEBG put their case. The campaign to ban the transport of waste from Sizewell will also continue.

If the Alliance can raise enough money, it hopes to commission **PERG** to produce a document on their work with the computer programme "Tirion", which calculates the effects of an accident at Sizewell (the film 'The Tirion Factor' is now available from Concord Films, Ipswich). **Any donations would be very welcome.**

Finally, **EAAANP** wish to find out whether there is any support from groups outside the East Anglia region for a **national event at Sizewell** on the second anniversary of Harrisburg. For further information and comments contact **Jennifer Armstrong**, Old Post Office, Higham, Colchester, Higham 241.

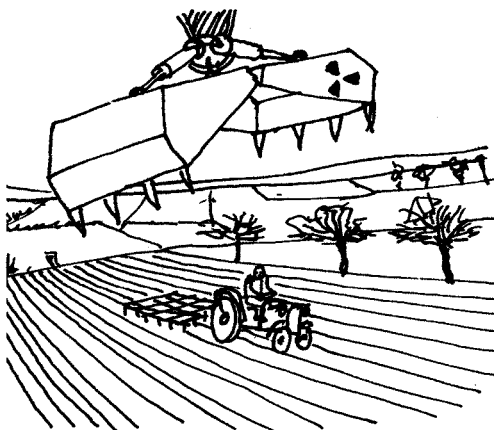
## Cornish Action

### L.A.N.D.

Luxulyan Against Nuclear Development is a newly formed group in Cornwall. People came together when the CEBG wrote to local farmers to say that their land was going to be investigated for its suitability for the building of a nuclear power station.

Cliff Townes reports on their progress so far:

L.A.N.D. has been opposing the CEBG's plans to build a nuclear power station at Luxulyan Parish for six months. The strong committee has formed into 3 campaigning groups - technology, publicity and social and co-ordinating. Fund-raising events are being held in preparation for the expected public enquiry, yet to be announced. One of the most successful was a Balloon Day when 1000 balloons were released from the pro-



posed site. A recent rally in Truro attracted 2000 marchers. **Cornwall is really waking up to the nuclear threat.**

CEBG plans for testing the land have so far been unfulfilled. The farmers have consistently refused permission and have "bounded" their land under the ancient Cornish Stannary Law.

Jean and Michael Hugo, who own one of the farms in question, summed up the feelings of the local people with this statement:

"We feel that the Luxulyan action group is aptly called L.A.N.D. for it could be our land they want. If it is, it's our livelihood, our way of life, and one hopes and dreams for the future".

Contact: L.A.N.D. c/o Toni Olsson, 5 Atwell Park, Luxulyan, Bodmin, Cornwall.

# POISON IN OUR HILLS

On 23rd September, SCRAM Edinburgh released advance copies of their new book at a Press Conference in Glasgow. The book focuses on the Mullwharchar Inquiry, held earlier this year into the proposed nuclear waste test-boring in Ayrshire. This is the first time an independent report on a Public Inquiry has been published before the official recommendations. A two-hour recording on standard cassette tape is also available, consisting of snippets from the actual Inquiry proceedings.

The book is aimed at a wide readership, and the main text has been kept short. The background to the Inquiry, a discussion of the main issues, and an Inquiry 'diary' are condensed into about 40 pages. The Appendices are extensive and include previously confidential information on the nuclear waste programme.

At the beginning of the book is a Statement of Support, with a series of recommendations to the Secretary of State for Scotland, signed by 19 witnesses to the Inquiry proceedings.

The history of the Atomic Energy Authority's proposal to drill into the Mullwharchar granite is sketched briefly - the first hints in 1976, the petitions, the protest marches, and then the Inquiry. This Public Inquiry however was not only subject to the usual limitations but its remit specifically excluded consideration of 'the deposit of radioactive waste'. The limitations of a Public Inquiry for a proposal of this nature are examined in the book, together with the alternative type of inquiry available to, but rejected by, the Scottish Secretary of State.

Other issues exposed during the Inquiry include: shortcomings in the Government strategy on waste disposal; the way in which test-bore sites were selected on the basis of 'political' factors, and with the assistance of the Forestry Commission; and the fear amongst the local population that a waste repository will inevitably follow the test-bores.

The reader is also invited to weigh up the evidence on the disturbance caused by the drilling rigs themselves, because the Inquiry Reporter seems to have ruled everything else irrelevant to his decision. However, a close precedent does exist where a development was stopped in similar circumstances - this part of the case by Kyle & Carrick District Council is described in detail.

Although essentially a short guide to one Public Inquiry, the book may be of topical interest for some time to come. To date, very little information on nuclear waste disposal has been published for a lay readership, and the signs are that the Mullwharchar Inquiry will be followed by similar Public Inquiries in several areas. In addition, the present Government's plans to initiate a massive reactor-building programme will, barring a change in tactics, inevitably lead to a proliferation of similar small Public Inquiries.

The first printed copies are expected around the beginning of November, price £1.80 plus 25p postage. Cassette tapes are available now, price £4.25 the pair, including transcript, plus 25p postage.



## ISLANDS AT RISK

Anti-nuclear groups in the Western Isles have just produced an excellent booklet\* on both the NATO proposals to expand Stornaway airport on the Isle of Lewis and the threat of nuclear waste dumping in the Hebrides. The report contains a series of articles on this double nuclear threat to the islanders way of life. The devious methods of both the Ministry of Defence and the UKAEA are well-chronicled and accompanied by a passionate and informed plea for support and action. Highly recommended.

\* **Islands at Risk**, published by Keep NATO Out and Hebrides Against Nuclear Dumping, is available for £1.00 from 5, Mill Road, Stornaway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland.

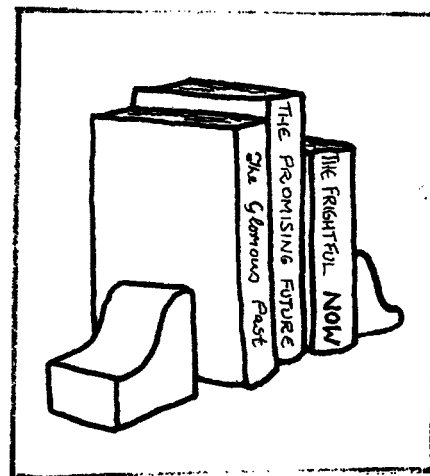
## MAP

Bristol Anti-Nuclear Groups have produced a map of Britain showing nuclear power stations, potential areas for waste dumping, bomber bases, cruise missile sites and lots more. It costs £1 plus 20p P&P.

Available from **Bristol Anti-Nuclear Group, 37 Brigstock Road, Bristol 2.**

## SLIDES

A set of about 40 slides of insulation, renewable energy projects and CHP in Denmark and Sweden, accompanied by a clear description of each slide has been produced. The price will be around £11, but less if a large number of people flock to order a set soon. Available from **Mike Flood, 9 Poland Street, London W1.**



## AND A TAPE

Sheringham (Norfolk) FoE have produced a tape recording of a discussion between Michael Rhodes (of Cley) and Professor Martin Ryle covering a wide range of the issues involved in nuclear power and nuclear war. The tape, and further information is available from **Michael Rhodes, Commerce House, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk** and costs £2.

## HUMAN FACTOR:



DIG THIS: EVERY YEAR ABOUT 3% OF THE 120,000 PEOPLE WORKING WITH U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE RELIEVED OF DUTY BECAUSE OF DRUG USE, MENTAL INSTABILITY OR SOME OTHER RISK.

# 'ENERGY REFORMATION'

"Many people are worried about the impact on society of vast new structures and complexes thrown up around the world to capture and process energy, and the gargantuan concentrations of capital which these involve."

"The search is on for opportunities to reduce our reliance on highly centralised systems of energy production, and thus reinforce the general desire of the age to move away from big govt. and mass organisation, and elevate again the individual and the small community."

These words were uttered recently, not by a fervent eco-freak, but by Mr. David Howell, M.P., Britain's Secretary of State for Energy. They are part of a speech by Mr. Howell to the British Association (BA) meeting in September of this year, in which he coined the phrase 'Energy Reformation' to describe the changes taking place on the energy scene.

The oil crisis of 1973 was, according to Mr. Howell, the starting point for the reformation. This oil upheaval has "driven both Governments and energy industries all around the world into bigger and more complex projects and plans for a less oil dependent future than ever before" said Mr. Howell.

## 'Structures which Dwarf Cathedrals'

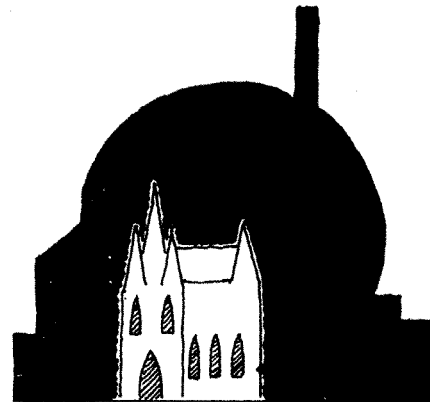
"The scale is titanic. Structures which dwarf cathedrals rise up to handle and manufacture energy. Programmes are drawn up in which 'billions' become almost the smallest unit of currency. Power for decisions becomes concentrated in unnervingly few hands."

"There are those who believe that our state institutions can cope with all this, but I must say I am not one of them" continued Mr. Howell.

## Control by Price

The main thrust, however, of Mr. Howell's analysis of the way ahead is that of unrestrained pricing (price rises!). "Demand is inflated by artificially restrained prices and supply discouraged by artificially low incentives to invest in expanded production."

To emphasise this point, Mr. Howell went on to say "The energy price increases have also produced, at least on the horizon, the possibility of small-scale energy supply through a variety of alternative 'green' methods."



## Power Loss Soon

Mr. Howell certainly seems to be expressing a change of heart. Perhaps he is reacting to the pressure from the centralised power lobbies, just as Mr. Benn did when in office. Perhaps he really does believe in decentralisation and 'small is beautiful'.

But with sentiments such as he expressed at the BA meeting, Mr. Howell is unlikely to be in a position of power for long. His leader is too much in love with vast 'structures which dwarf cathedrals'. Concentration of power through a massive nuclear programme is Mrs Thatcher's vision, and she will not tolerate energy 'wets' for long.

# REFORM THE S.S.E.B.!

**COME ON, ALL YOU SSEB CONSUMERS - DON'T LET 'EM HAVE IT!**

The Trust Fund that has been set up to receive all your nuclear portions withheld from the SSEB is registered and waiting for you.

It's up to you now. So please, everybody who gets an SSEB electricity bill, when the next bill comes in, follow these simple instructions and take an extremely effective swing against nuclear power:

## THIS IS WHAT YOU DO:

1. When your bill arrives deduct 10% or 20% from the total (20% is nearer the nuclear portion in Scotland).
2. Send the reduced amount to Roy Berridge, Cathcart House, Glasgow, G44 4BE, enclosing a covering note (suggested wording: Here is my electricity bill for the period ..... to ..... I am deducting .....% in protest against your board's policy of generating electricity by nuclear power. The balance is being held for you in trust, and will be made available to you when you show more responsibility in the fields of electricity generation and conservation).

3. Send the 'nuclear portion' by cheque, giro, or postal order made payable to the "South of Scotland Anti-Nuclear (abbreviate to SSAN) Consumer Campaign" to NAG, PO Box 4, 43 Candlemaker Row, Edinburgh 1. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope if you would like a receipt. Any donations you would like to make to the campaign, please do so on a separate cheque, P.O. etc., made out to NAG (Nuclear Action Group) and send it to the above address.

For more details, write to NAG. Also, see the last issue of SCRAM Energy Bulletin, (Aug/Sept. 1980). p.12.

# NUCLEAR MADNESS

SCRAM, LAWD and 'Science for People' came together to organise a public meeting on 'The Health Effects of Nuclear War'. Caroline Bamford and Ann Stafford report: We were among 300 people packed into a lecture theatre in the Appleton Tower on Wed. October 15th. Here Dr. Helen Caldicott, President of Physicians for Social Responsibility, made an overwhelming case for the immediate closure of all nuclear power stations and for disarmament. Nuclear power and the arms industry are inextricably linked. **A nuclear holocaust is inevitable unless we all take action now.**



A missile or a fuel element?

## EDINBURGH MEETING

As a doctor she described how any increase in radiation causes an increase in cancer. And that's serious! In America, one person in three already contracts cancer at some time in their life. Politicians, technologists and physicians can keep this from us; a cancer cell can lie dormant in the body for as much as 40 years.

### FUEL CYCLE

From here she described the nuclear fuel cycle and how this inevitably leads to dangerous increases in radiation: in the mining of uranium and its conversion into nuclear fuel; in the unavoidable production of radioactive waste. Irresponsibility has compounded this. A sandy - and contaminated - waste product, the 'tailings' from the uranium mines was found to be a con-

venient building material. Many people unsuspectingly live in radioactive houses. And after describing how a PWR works, she gave a horrifying account of the Harrisburg accident and its continuing aftermath. Technicians on hand misconstrued the nature of the malfunction in the reactor. They took steps which brought Harrisburg to within 30 minutes of a complete meltdown. What is more (and on their own admission), **they had no idea of the likely effects of the radioactivity which they released into the atmosphere.** There were, and are, no doctors working on the site; one effective way of ensuring that the population remain in ignorance and in danger. Meanwhile we wait for the impossible - for Harrisburg to be 'cleaned up'.

## PLUTONIUM

We cannot separate nuclear power from nuclear war. Plutonium, generated in the nuclear reactory (and aptly named after Pluto, the God of Hell!) is essential for the manufacture of nuclear warheads. Any use of nuclear weapons would cause unbearable suffering and destruction - Hershey's book on Hiroshima should be essential reading for everyone. A conventional bomb dropped on a nuclear power plant would cause an explosion 1,000 times stronger than that at Hiroshima. There are already enough nuclear warheads to 'overkill' the population of the world 12 times.

## WORLD DESTRUCTION

A nuclear holocaust could be upon us very fast, by design or by accident. USA has been on 'red alert' 3 times in the past 9 months; a central computer used by the military is reputed to break down once every 35 minutes. Statesmen, with the mentalities of 13 year old boys, driven by technologists in private industry, are threatening to destroy the world.

## THE NEXT STEPS

It is the apathetic who allow bad men to rule. Perhaps Helen Caldicott's speech didn't tell us more than we already knew, but by the end of her talk many people in the audience were in tears. She had succeeded in her task of getting us 'fired up'. For the survival of ourselves and of future generations we must be passionate in our efforts to stop this madness.

**SCRAM Open Meetings** every Monday, 2a Ainslie Place, at 7.30 p.m.

**LAWD Next Meeting:** Tues. Oct. 28th at the Citizens Rights Office, 8 p.m.  
Wed. Oct. 29th: Meeting of those interested in planning a day festival at the end of January.

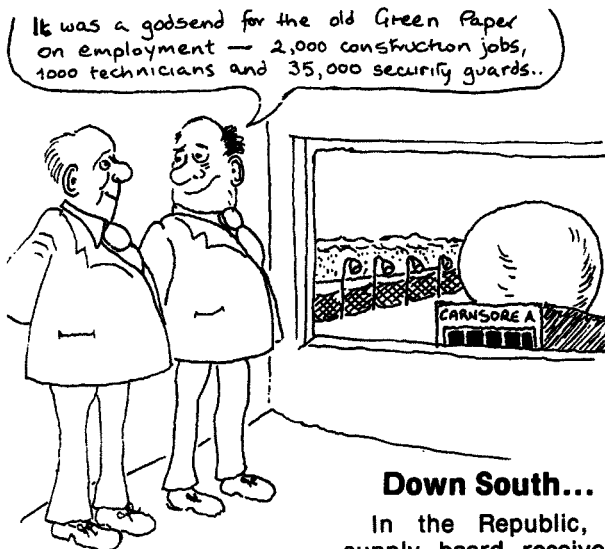
**WOMEN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER:** Wed. Oct. 29th at 15 Lady Menzies Place, 8 p.m.

**Any doctors** interested in starting a campaign contact Dr. Helen Zealy Garden Flat, 3 Tipperlin Road, Edinburgh.

For news of a videotape of Helen Caldicott's talk, contact Jack Shea, 2 Forth Street, Edinburgh.

# Irish Nuclear State

Dr. Robert Blackith



## Down South... Lying Low

In the Republic, the electricity supply board received approval for further planning for a nuclear reactor in 1973, but abandoned its plans during the subsequent recession. In an effort to restore growth to the Irish economy, the Government of the day borrowed heavily, and the resulting artificial growth was taken to justify another lurch towards a nuclear future. Now, with electricity demand falling and the two main opposition parties conditionally opposed to the purchase of a nuclear reactor, debts still to pay off, and a stagnant economy, the government cabinet is patently split on the issue. The present Minister of energy has said that, speaking for himself, he would prefer to see changes in lifestyle rather than have the country go nuclear.

In both parts of Ireland nuclear power has retreated as a live issue. It would be foolish, however, to imagine that behind the scenes lobbying, known in Britain as a low profile approach, will have lessened.

The fact that haunts nuclear lobbies is the failure of energy intensive industrialisation to provide the jobs so often promised. Predicting exponential economic growth is self-defeating. The expenditure needed to meet the postulated "demand" for electricity helps to ensure recession, by starving small business of scarce capital. For instance, the spending cuts in Britain amount to about one year's spending on the new P.W.R. programme. The painful sacrifices in living standards, in reality, go to meet the cost of the nuclear programme.

## SSEB's Inept Advice

In Northern Ireland, during 1975, the N.I. Electricity Service, on the devastatingly inept advice of the SSEB decided to go for a Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor as well as a four-unit oil-fired station at Kilroot, to meet what they considered the likely demand. An inquiry into their financial affairs in 1976 recommended cancellation of two of the Kilroot oil-fired units and the abandonment of plans to go nuclear for the foreseeable future, but for reasons never adequately explained the decision was postponed until it was too late to cancel them.

The abandonment of the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor in Britain tolled the death knell for nuclear power in the North. Now, there is such an expensive surplus of generating capacity that there are plans to sell some electricity to the Republic, and industry in the North is hampered by high electricity costs.



## Ignorance

Three Mile Island looms large, in this conversion, but financial considerations almost certainly predominate. The technical failure of nuclear is, I believe, understood only in so far as it influences costs; from the first debates in the north I have been struck by the weak understanding of the nuclear options issue by the electricity authorities on both sides of the border.

A striking example is the matter of nuclear waste disposal: it was made crystal clear during the Windscale inquiry that there would be an option of returning reprocessed waste to the country of origin, yet official statements were being made almost two years later, in Ireland, that the waste disposal problem would not arise here. I believe that if deception plays a part in such statements it is largely self-deception, a reluctance to face the consequences of choosing the nuclear option.

## The Deceived Deceive

The main spring of such self-deception appears to be the conviction that economic growth is the only politically realistic option, so that one can no more proceed on the basis that growth cannot be secured, than go to war expressing doubt as to final victory. This attitude shows up during debate by nuclear lobbyists claiming that people will never voluntarily relinquish the convenience of a high-energy society.

There are two responses at least; one is that a lower standard of living is now being forced on people by wage settlements less than the inflation rate, growth is no longer practicable without unacceptable costs in inflation and unemployment. Another response is in health burdens, crime and vandalism, they may simply turn away from the promised land already, there are hints that it will be something of a two-nation affair, on the lines of Britain and Ireland in the 1930's, with great social inequalities.

## Delays, Delays!!

Irish people have an old established faith in alternative energies. These will undoubtedly have to take up the load eventually, but their introduction will, I think be long delayed, despite some funding by Irish authorities.

One reason is that at the level that counts in a decentralised technology, the energy scene is dominated by the electricity authorities whose hearts are in nuclear and for whom the success of alternatives is a kind of failure of their dreams.

The second worldwide reason is the immense power of corruption to deny new developments a fair start; this "gentlemanly" corruption means that research funding will not be given to develop the new energy sources.

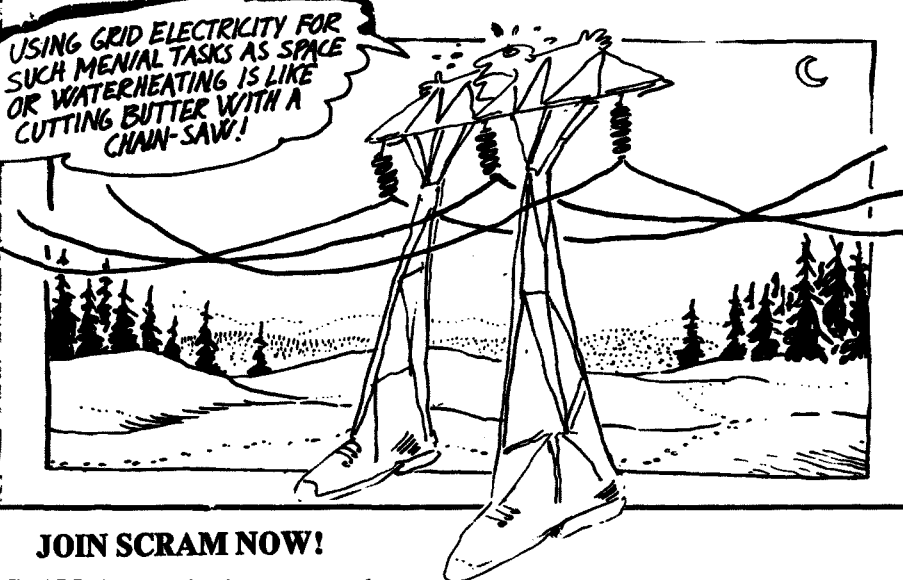
Ireland's involvement in the nuclear arms race? - Ireland is neutral at least in theory, and has very small defence forces. On the effects of nuclear war, the scales have not grown over our Foreign Affairs Dept. as they have over British eyes.

Unfortunately as Britain offers itself as a sacrifice between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union we may become unwilling casualties. As elsewhere, nuclear power is being sold in Ireland as a predication of economic growth, though it and freedom would be the first victims.

# IN THE END IT'S UP TO YOU



USING GRID ELECTRICITY FOR SUCH MENIAL TASKS AS SPACE OR WATERHEATING IS LIKE CUTTING BUTTER WITH A CHAIN-SAW!



## SHARE YOUR INCOME

In November it will be five years since SCRAM was established. During this time we have seen a dramatic change within both SCRAM and the whole British anti-nuclear movement. From a few isolated individuals, there are now groups in most towns across the country, with new ones springing up all the time.

SCRAM now has a busy office servicing the needs of the movement. Our work includes the mail order service, providing technical and general information, preparing exhibitions, and lots more. In the past we have relied upon volunteers working very long hours for nothing other than their expenses to staff the office. In the last issue of the SCRAM Energy Bulletin we launched our wages fund because the only way that we can continue to operate is to be in a position to pay our staff.

So we are appealing to YOU to give generously, preferably by bankers order to enable us to guarantee a wage to the office staff. It only needs 200 people to give £1 a week to enable 4 full time workers to be paid on a steady basis.

## JOIN SCRAM NOW!

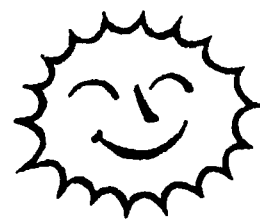
SCRAM is continuing to explore new ways of getting the anti-nuclear message across to as many people as possible. But we always need a regular income to finance our campaign work. We only just manage to survive on our shoe string budget, with our money coming from sales and donations.

So help us to continue our work by joining SCRAM (Edinburgh). An ordinary membership costs £2 or more if you can afford it, for which you receive an introduction to the campaign and a member's newsletter every six months.

Alternatively, you can subscribe to the SCRAM Energy Bulletin, which will cost £4 for a year (6 issues).

If you wish to join SCRAM (Edinburgh) and receive the SCRAM Energy Bulletin, you can become a supporting member. You will also receive the member's newsletter. This costs £6 for a year.

As we are always in need of money, we must stress that these are minimum subscriptions. If you are able to give more, please do so.



## SUBSCRIBE TO THIS MAGAZINE

The existing SCRAM group will continue to expand its services to anti-nuclear groups and activists. We hope to steadily improve the SCRAM Energy Bulletin to serve as a magazine for the movement in Britain.

However, all these activities need money. Because we receive no grants or hand-outs we depend entirely on the financial support of friends like you ... Please - send us a donation now, however small it may be. If you can, please give us a little on a regular basis using one of the Bankers Orders below.

Thanks -  
The SCRAMblers.

### BANKERS ORDER PAYMENT TO SCRAM WAGES FUND

Your Name:.....

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Tel:.....

To the Manager.....Bank,

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A/C No:.....

Please pay on .....(1st Payment) to Royal Bank of Scotland, 142 Princes Street, Edinburgh (83-51-00) the sum of for the credit of SCRAM WAGES FUND 258597 and make similar payments monthly/yearly until cancelled.

Signed..... Date.....

### BANKERS ORDER PAYMENT SCRAM CAMPAIGN FUNDS

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Please pay on .....(1st payment) to Royal Bank of Scotland, 142 Princes Street, Edinburgh (83-51-00) the sum of for the credit of SCRAM CAMPAIGN FUND 262721 and make similar payments monthly/yearly until cancelled.

Signed..... Date.....

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM /SCRAM MEMBERSHIP

Your Name.....

Address.....

Tel:.....

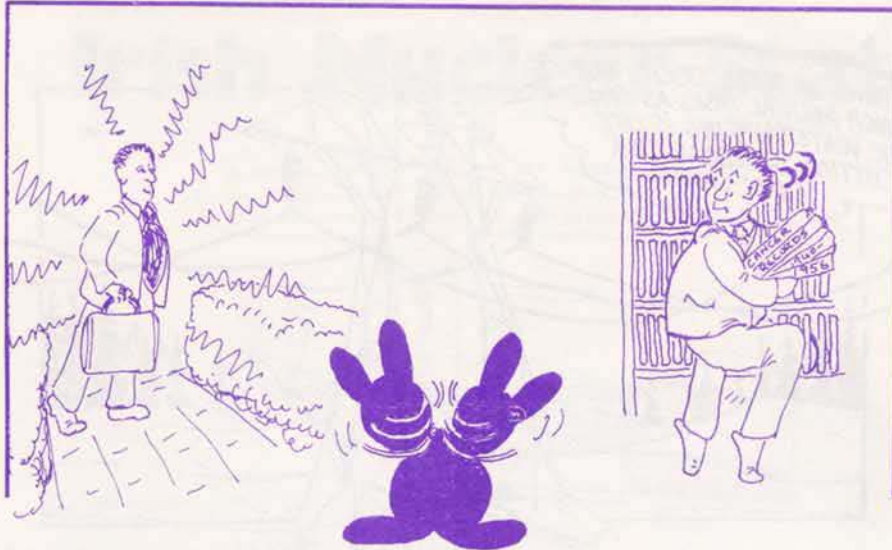
To the Manager.....Bank,

Address.....

A/C No:.....

SCRAM Energy Bulletin Subscription only. Annual sub for 6 issues:- Ordinary £4 ☐; Foreign £6 money order ☐; Institutions £9.50 ☐; SCRAM Membership only. Members receive a 6-monthly review of the campaign. Annual membership:- Minimum £2 ☐. Supporting Membership [Combined]. SCRAM Energy Bulletin and the 6-monthly review. Supporting memberships:- Ordinary £6 ☐; Foreign £7 money order ☐; Life(!) Membership £30 ☐; Household £50 ☐.

Affiliation. Groups and organisations are invited to send for an Affiliation form ☐.



While passing through Cumbria on her way back to Scotland, Little Black Rabbit heard an interesting story. Apparently one radioactively contaminated middle-manager from Windscale managed to escape the detection equipment. Radioactive contamination was deposited not only on his family and home, but also in his next door neighbour's home. This was only discovered on returning to work the following morning.

The monitoring revealed a high degree of contamination. Little Black Rabbit was not surprised to hear that the technician who took the measurements was told that he had made a mistake. Needless to say, BNFL reported to the Health and Safety Executive that the incident has resulted in an insignificant dose to the worker.

## Little Black Rabbit

Little Black Rabbit has been in England again this month. After her trip to Heysham, she thought she would go to Manchester.

She went along to the Lancashire Health Authority to look up some cancer statistics. As Lancashire is quite close to Windscale she thought they might be interesting.

When she burrowed into the files, no matter where she looked, she couldn't find any statistics before 1956.

Little Black Rabbit says this is rather annoying, as Windscale was built in 1956 and she needs statistics before that date so that she can compare the cancer rates with those of today.

*Little Black Rabbit*  
XO

### STOP PRESS!

Results of Mullwharchar inquiry not due till December. Be prepared!



## diary



**25th October** - Labour Party Anti-Nuclear Weapons Demo, Blythswood Square, Glasgow. Assemble at 11.30 a.m.

**26th October** - London CND march and rally. Assemble at Hyde Park at 11.00 a.m. Rally in Trafalgar Square at 2.30 p.m. Buses from Edinburgh. Tickets from First of May, cost £12. SANE meeting to discuss Torness, Strathclyde Students Union, 90 John St., Glasgow. 2.00 p.m.

**28th October** - Cheriote Public Inquiry opens in Newcastle.

**8th November** - SANE training conference in Manchester. Rossing Contract demo, Preston Poly, Fylde Road, Preston. 12.00 noon. Conference on the Medical Consequences of Nuclear Disaster. Contact Dr. Guy Cumberbatch, Medical Association of the Prevention of War, College House, Gosta Green, Birmingham. ANC Campaign Conference.

**15th November** - Nuclear Waste Rally in Evesham. Contact Tewkebury ANC, 16 Oak Drive, Ashchurch Gdns., Tewkebury, Glos.

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