

Internationaler Kongress der Radikalen Anti-AKW-Bewegung
Congreso Internacional del Movimiento Antinuclear Radical
Internationaal Kongres Radikale Anti-Kernenergie Beweging
Congrès International du Mouvement Radical Anti-Nucléaire

International Congress Radical Anti-Nuclear Power Movement Report



EUROPEAN NEWSLETTER

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Colofon

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This is the first international Newsletter, a result of the International Congress for the Radical Anti-Nuclear Power Movement (2-5 February 1989 in the Netherlands).

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The Newsletter is for free, but gifts are absolutely necessary:

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East-European groups

According to everyone it's a pity that no East-European people were invited. After Chernobyl a very strong increase of the anti nuclear power movement took place in East-Europe. In Poland and the Sowjet Union for example. For the next congress these groups will be invited, please send us addresses of known groups.

The newsletter will also be distributed to those groups. If you send addresses, please tell us in which language they want to receive the newsletter (only Spanish, Dutch, German, French and English available).

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PREVIOUS

Before the report of the Congress begins, a couple of common things; where this report is about, to where you can send your reactions (and your money), and what we, a group of people who where the last 2 years involved in it, think of the congress-days and the results.

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DAY 1: COUNTRY-REPORT

People from all present countries made a report about the situation of the (radical) anti-nuclear power movement in their country. Here the results. The report of Belgium will hopefully appear in the Newsletter.

Countries, which weren't at the Congress are now invited to send in a report about their situation.

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DAY 3: WORKSHOPS

For this day many subjects were prepared, some by us, some by other countries. Not all planned workshops took place (disaster-plans and waste-storage not), from another workshop (anti-nuclearpower struggle or ecology struggle) will be a diskussion article in one of the next Newsletters. The contribution from Meir Vanunnu will also appear in one of the next Newsletters.

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DAY 4: CLOSING

The last day was mostly filled by evaluations, remain talking and making plans for the future. Included here the plans of the people who are producing the European Newsletter the first year.

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Introduction

Here is at last the report of the International Congress of the Radical Anti Nuclear Campaign. For those, who don't know, what it's all about: A group of Dutch people organised such a congress. It was held from 2-5 february 1989 in the Netherlands. There were about 130 people from: FRG, Belgium, France, Spain, Switserland, Great-Brittain, Sweden, Finland, Italy and the Netherlands. The mains aims: Making contacts, getting to know each other, exchange of information, see, that people in different are busy with the same struggle, etcetera and not to come already to direct actions and appointments. The reactions on the congress were very positive. This is also proved by the concrete dicisions made. See elsewhere.

That it took so long to make this report is due to several origins, most found within the organization. Many of the people spend all their time in preparing the congress and needed all their time after the congress for other things as there was: a big action against Shell end of april. Also the prepariengroup wasn't that big. Fortunately a number of people are willing to make the Newsletter, also a result of the congress. On the other hand it took a long time before all the reports were written and translated. (this report is translated in Spanish, German, English, French and Dutch).

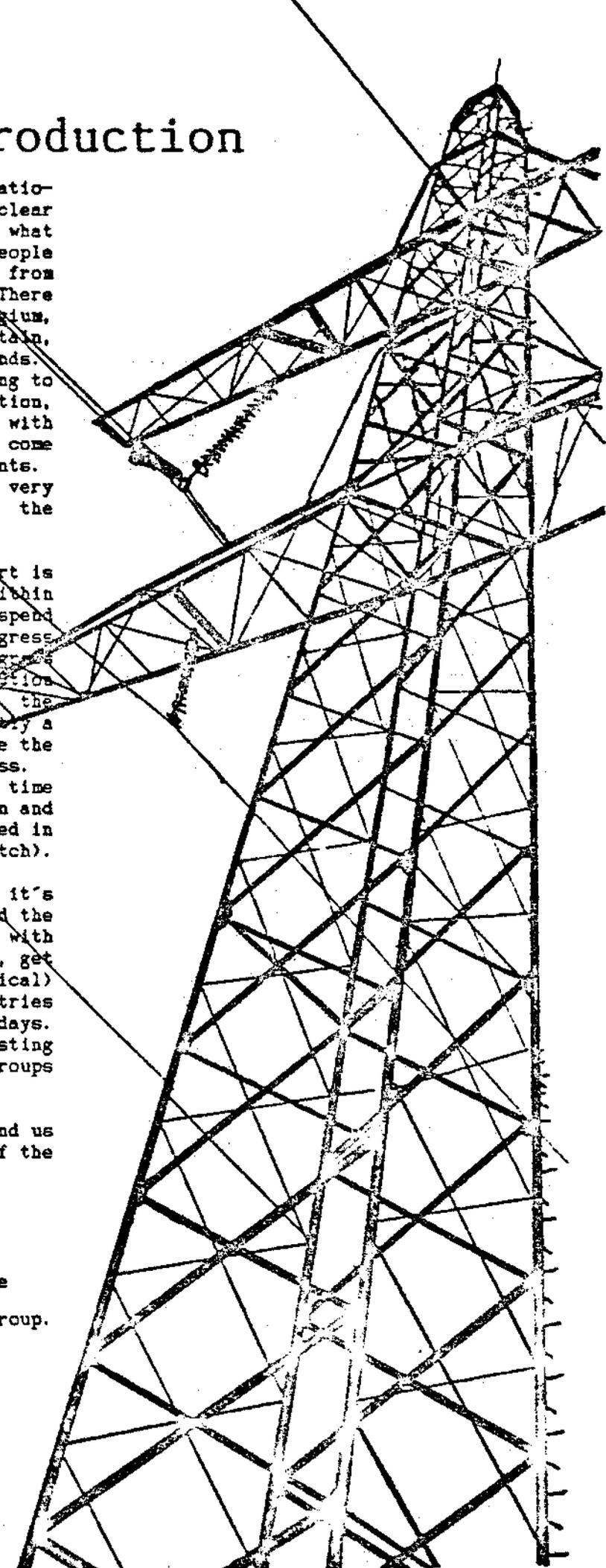
But now, that it's here, we hope that it's interesting, that people, who joined the congress recognize things and read this with melancholy and those, who weren't there, get a view on the situation of the (radical) Anti Nuclear Campaign in several countries and on what we did those four days. According to us it has become an interesting report, although the reports of some groups are missing, but that's live.

We would be very pleased, if you send us anything, that is published because of the congress.

This is also the first Newsletter.

Greetings and love

The preparation group.



Evaluation organisation

What we, the organisers, think of the congress.

We think the congress was inspiring. We knew it would be impossible to achieve plans for international actions. Practically this was impossible, but it was also, in this stage, not favourable. Exchanging experiences, tell about what you are busy with, try to learn each other better, each others aims, etc., that was our most important goal. Four days is not even enough for that. Still there have been made some more or less concrete decisions. See further on.

We hope that the preparation on the subjects of all the visiting groups will be better on the next congress. There are some ideas about that.

The success of the congress were the achieved contacts, the good atmosphere.

It was a pity that it seemed to be impossible to start on time in the morning. We lost a lot of time in this.

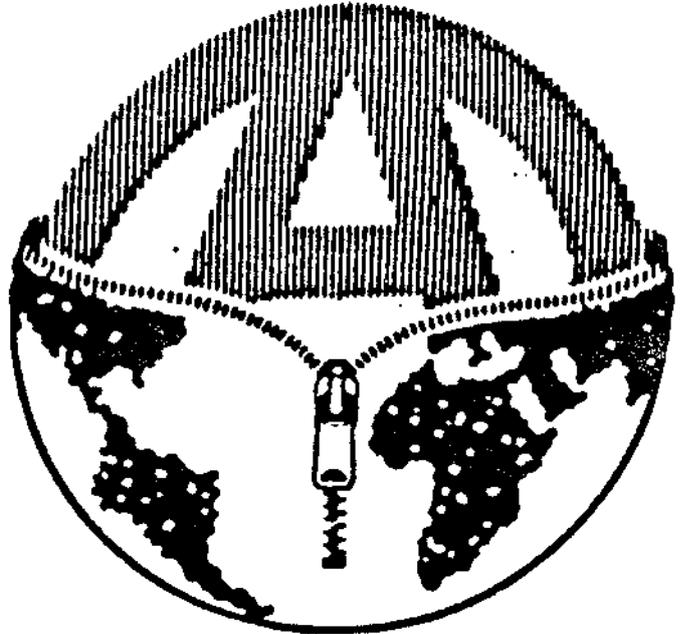
Otherwise than we expected, we think the translation worked quite good. Still, it takes/took a lot of time. If, on the next congress, there will be more real discussions, it will take even more time.

For us it was a pity that lots of people or groups, which we expected, didn't show up. Especially groups from the FRG. Later on we knew that 130 people are very much although we expected 200. The amount of countries who were there, was according to what we expected.

One of the achievements for us was to stimulate the Dutch movement. Although we think we tried, it didn't worked out that way, especially in the preparations. On the congress itself, we expected more dutch people. It tells something about are weak position, but more about the fact that very

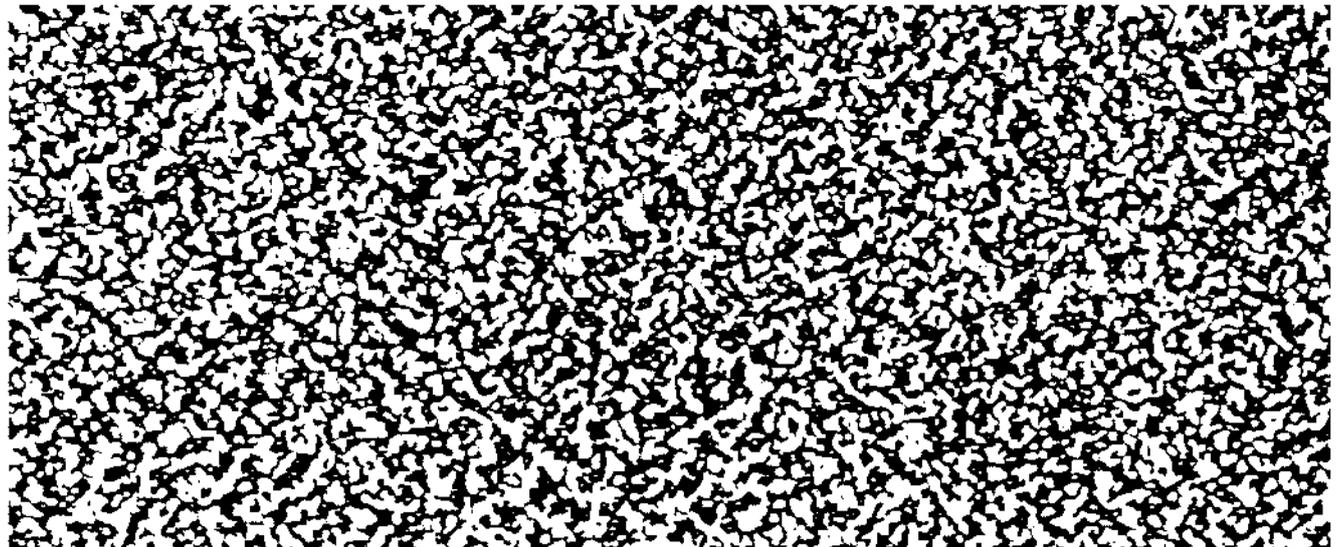
few people are interested in talking/discussions and organising. It is a conclusion which fits on more radical movements here in Holland. Some of the Dutch people who took part at the congress were 'new', and that is a success for us, because all the organisers are part of the movement since begin of the 80's.

We think it was good.



Something about the finances. This congress did cost about fl. 9.000.-, of which the most was for stamps. Next time, it will be less expensive, we hope.

Nevertheless, we have some money left over. We will not use it for the Newsletter, but send it to Sweden, where it can be used to help with travelling costs for the next congress, next year. It's about fl. 1000,-. It is a good start, we think.



Openings-speech

Dear friends,

It is now 25400 hours ago since the accident at Tchernobyl started. During all those hours, there were politicians somewhere in the world, who were telling us how safe and fantastic nuclear power in their country was. One could always find a yuppie or a dynamic businessman who painted a picture of nuclear power as if it was absolutely vital to ones happiness in life. When the radioactive clouds were still hanging over Europe you could hear the first reassuring comments. "Well, it is bad for the Sovjets, but after all, there are only 26 deaths to mourn! That's not so bad, is it?" Twisted truths, halve truths and downright lies were spread all over Europe. But those 'lies were believed by less and less persons. Everyone could see with their own eyes how vegetables were dumped, that milkpowder was too radioactive to use and how farmers had to put their cattle into their stables etc. etc... But whether one believed the reassuring stories or not, the fear and unrest were not transformed into resistance (at least not in the Netherlands).

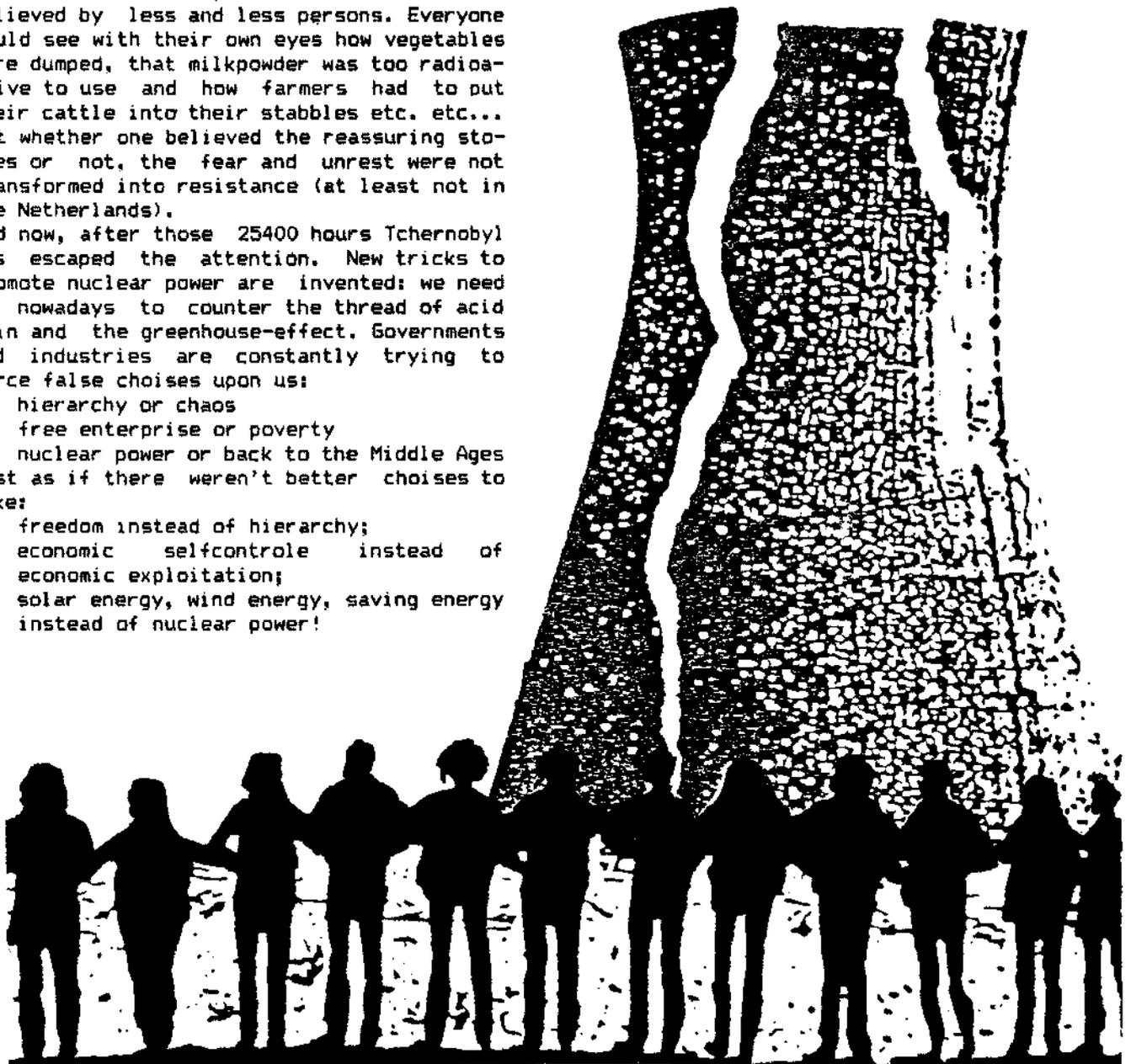
And now, after those 25400 hours Tchernobyl has escaped the attention. New tricks to promote nuclear power are invented: we need it nowadays to counter the thread of acid rain and the greenhouse-effect. Governments and industries are constantly trying to force false choises upon us:

- * hierarchy or chaos
- * free enterprise or poverty
- * nuclear power or back to the Middle Ages

Just as if there weren't better choises to make:

- * freedom instead of hierarchy;
- * economic selfcontrole instead of economic exploitation;
- * solar energy, wind energy, saving energy instead of nuclear power!

One of the many things that are coming to us is the Europe of 1992. The Europe without borders. What we hope to do against their ideas of the concentration of power and environmental exploitation, we will express at this congress. We are gathered here from all over Europe to learn from each other about our struggle against nuclear power and to strengthen our force. Each country has her/his own ways of fighting nuclear power. We hope that those differences will bring us new ideas, inspire us! So that after this congress, an international ANPM has come closer!



Finland

Current situation.

There are four nuclear power plants in Finland, two à 500 MW in Loviisa and two à 700 MW in Olkiluoto. The nuclear fuel bars are transported by train from the Soviet Union to Loviisa and by truck 3 km to the nuclear power plants.

Used fuel bars for the Olkiluoto reactor 1 come from Asea-atom in Sweden, nuclear fuel bars for the second reactor come from RBU in Karlstein in West-Germany. Used fuel bars from Olkiluoto 1 and 2 are stored somewhere in Finland. It is not clear where. Middle and Low radioactive waste from the Loviisa power station is going to the Soviet Union. As far as one knows, there is no other transportation from Finland.

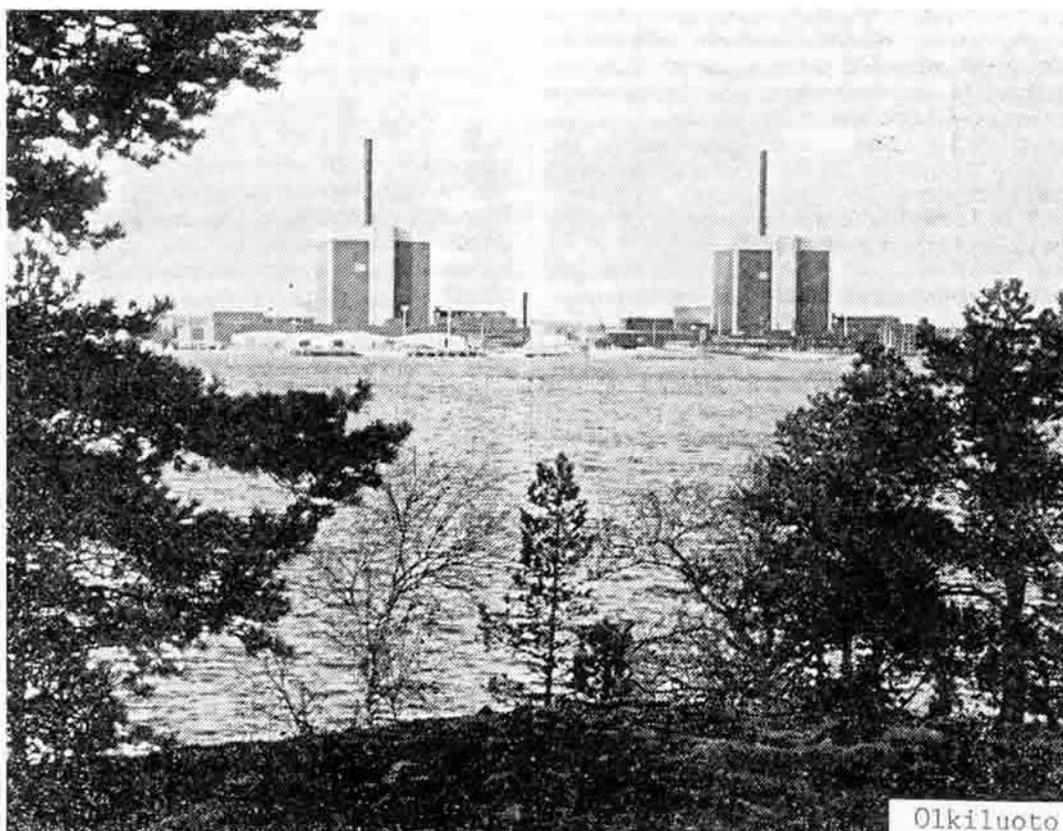
At the moment the paper-industry together with the nuclear power industry are actively trying to push a 5th nuclear power plant, with the silent support of the Finnish government. Plans for a fifth plant are openly presented in massmedia, with just a little opposition from the public, most of the counter-arguments being presented by women. The plans to extend the nuclear power energy production are continued, in spite of a recommendation accepted by the Nordic Council in March 1988 to intensify the Nordic cooperation for a run-down of the nuclear power production in the Nordic countries. This recommendation was accepted with 62 votes against 2. Although the majority of the Finnish members of the Nordic Council voted for this recommenda-

tion, no measures what so ever have been taken by the Finnish authorities to meet with the recommendation. In February this year (1989) Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish anti-nuclear organisation together mailed a letter to the Nordic Council, demanding a conference for a follow-up of the recommendation. Also a Nordic environmental program accepted by all the Nordic Ministers of Environment states that nuclear power and fossil fuels should as far as possible be replaced by renewable energy resources. However, no steps have been taken by the Finnish government to intensify the Nordic cooperation to this end. A reorganization of the energy-board appointed by the government to make energy plans for the future does not promise very much for the future.

According to a public opinion poll the percentage of persons opposing nuclear power has declined to approximately the same as before Chernobyl, i.e. today a bare 50% oppose more nuclear power (compared to abt. 70% after Chernobyl). A great majority of young people is pro-nuclear power.

Forms of resistance.

The Finns tend to always rely on authorities, not believing in their own possibilities to influence in the society. Times of marches and petitions seem to be behind us. Today's demonstrations are in the form of direct actions, gathering some 200 people at the most, and this mainly for other



Olkiluoto

environmental purposes.

During the last 3-4 years there have been small non-violent actions against the four nuclear power plants, the activists either blockading the gate or trespassing into the plant area. These actions have up to 80 & 90% been made by women and children. The women, who call themselves Women Against Nuclear Power, is a sub-group of Women for Peace. In November 1986 20 women were put to trial for trespassing into the Olkiluoto nuclear power plant. The long and well-prepared trial resulted in a judicial decision, which declared the women 'not guilty', but the power energy handed it on to the Supreme Court, but they did not change the judicial decision. This is some sort of a precedent in Finland, which we shall refer to in our coming trial on the 30th March concerning the action in November last year. (see further on) The decision stated that the women had all the reasons to be worried for their and their children's future, this being 6 months after Chernobyl. Exactly one year later the women made a second action at the same plant. Of the ten women taking part in this action, two women - 71 and 80- years old - were considered not guilty on the grounds of their age and 'thoughtlessness'. A third woman was considered not guilty and was said to have been taking care of their children during the demonstration. Having refused to pay a fine, the rest of the women (8) will be put on trial in March 1989 for resisting the police.

Women dressed in black, calling themselves 'Weeping Women', have visited the nuclear industry twice and the minister of industry, protesting e.g. against the drilling of the Finnish bedrock (5 sites) for the disposal of nuclear power waste.

Except for regional papers, massmedia and especially the main daily papers have mostly ignored these demonstrations. The only action to break through in media was a demonstration by the Weeping Women at the opening of the Finnish Parliament in spring 1987. At the very moment the parliament was declared opened, the women started weeping and throwing 200 handkerchiefs from the balcony to the 200 new members of parliament. On Women's Day the women had collected messages in the streets on the handkerchiefs, like 'No to Nuclear power' and 'No women in the army'.

The demonstration in the Parliament was first-page news in all papers and also main news on TV. As usual, however, only the form of the demonstration was paid attention to, while the message of the Weeping Women was of much less importance to massmedia. regional papers and some small left-wing papers are the only papers to cover these



demonstrations in a more serious way.

Cooperation.

The cooperation with less radical groups as EVY (The Energy-Political Association, Alternatives to Nuclear Energy) and the greens are good.

Radical resistance is difficult in Finland. Also, people living in the surroundings of nuclear power plants, do not, except a few brave, oppose nuclear power, often having a family member, a relative or a friend working at the plant. The attitude of the local government authorities towards the demonstrators is cool, almost hostile. In connection with the demonstrations, seminars have been arranged on nuclear energy. Also have the women visited members of the local government at their homes, presenting their concern for the nuclear power threat, and handing over big plastic bags with 'Plutonium', 'Uranium' and other high and low radioactive waste. The few local government members opposing nuclear power have been presented with roses.

Repression.

The form of repression encountered by the activists is mostly ignorance and silence, when it comes to massmedia. The nuclear industry tries to avoid confrontation and publicity, by e.g. inviting the activists to lunch, showing them the plant and informing the 'ignorant activists' of the efficiency and superiority of nuclear power. The police has so far handled the demonstrators (these being mostly women) with silk gloves, also this a form of conscious repression. During

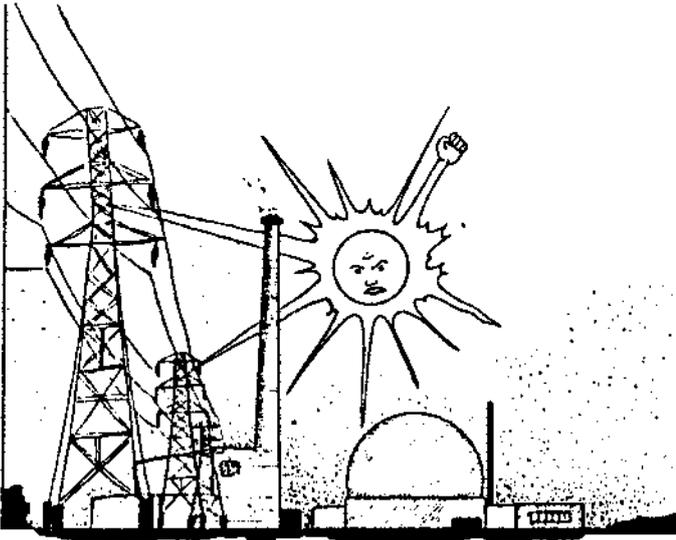
the action at Olkiluoto last November, however, an 80-year old woman taking part in the action was brutally pushed by a civil dressed man, probably the head of the guards. The woman, who was badly bruised, was taken to hospital for checking and X-ray.

Non-organization.

Women against nuclear power is a free non-Organized group of women, ranging in age from 16 to 80. Most of them are middle-class intellectuals and come from different parts of the country. The number of women taking part in the action in autumn 1988 was less than of the number taking part in similar demonstrations two years before.

Chernobyl.

The Chernobyl disaster only postponed the plants for a fifth nuclear power plant. Also the discussion in the press right after the catastrophe mainly focused on the responsibility and behaviour of the authorities. The attitude of the authorities and media towards the public was questioned more than nuclear power itself.



Seminars

Energy-political seminars have been arranged by the anti-nuclear movement, but to-day not many people show up. In autumn 1988 members of the Nordic Council were invited to Finland to meet members of the Finnish Parliament and Government, showing the concern in the other Nordic countries for the Finnish nuclear power policy (Norway and Denmark have no nuclear power and Sweden

will close down by 2010). How much, if any, impact this has had on the Finnish authorities still remains to be seen.

Most of the women who are actively opposing nuclear power in Finland, also act on peace and anti-militarism issues, protesting e.g. against the current endeavours by the Finnish defence authorities to integrate women into the defence system. As we (women) see it in Finland, nuclear power, women's militarization, increased powers for the police etc. are all part of the militarization of the society as a whole, being disastrous for nature and mankind. Consequently, we want to react on all these issues, in order to save Mother Earth for future generations.

Soviet Union.

At the end some information about what is happening in the Soviet Union. Six reactors of 1.000 MW planned for Karhumäki in the Soviet Union, close to the Finnish border, has been cancelled, thanks to strong opposition from the people on both sides of the border. Especially has an Orthodox bishop together with people of the Lutheran church on the Finnish side of the border actively opposed these plans. However, the reactor may be built in some other part of the country. Almost 50% of the Soviet nuclear power-generating capacity is in Ukraine. In spite of a strong opposition from the public, new atomic reactors are being built or planned for the Rivne, the Novo-Ukrayinka, the Khmelnytsk and the Zaporizhzhia atomic power stations. In Kiev there have been demonstration gathering up to 30.000 people.

Also will the Ukrainian Helsinki Union make an appeal to stop the building of new nuclear power plants, to halt the construction of the Crimean and the Chyhyryn atomic power plants, to halt the operation of the Chernobyl atomic power plants, and also to develop and publicize a promising plan for the gradual elimination of all existing atomic power stations in Ukraine and their replacement by alternative means of generating electricity etc. (I enclose the appeal and the Smoloskyp article about the Ukrainian situation).

Later this spring (end April) people from the Nordic countries plan a visit to Moscow to talk with Mr. (and Mrs.) Gorbatsjov about our concern in the Nordic countries about the nuclear policy of the Soviet Union.

Katy

France

France is often called "the nuclear state": 70% of the electricity is generated by nuclear power. The country is full of nuclear plants. In the past the struggle against nuclear power is fought and lost from location to location. One of the

main causes is the power structure in the electricity sector. Formally local governments have nothing to say, central government (together with the big companies) decide about time and place. It is very difficult to let local resistance

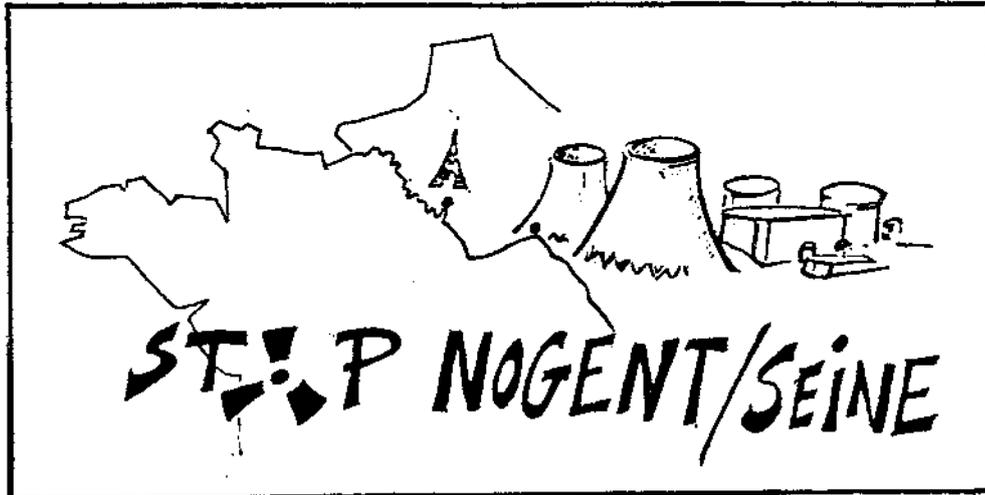
lead to concrete results and the government won't listen.

When "left" came to power in 1981, a big part of the ANPM thought something would change, especially in the structure of the electricity sector. But it didn't.

A large part of the population is against nuclear power (after Tsjernobyl even a majority) but also very apathic.

grants.

Taken along in the wave of famous "Hollanditis" in the early eighties, in France there was a growing resistance against their own nuclear power. In France the civil and military nuclear program is clearly integrated. The French chauvinism makes that the large audience has little doubt about the entwinement of the civil



Despite a growing overcapacity and because of that overproduction, still plants are being build. This because the government garanties the sole producer of nuclear plants for the French market an "offtake", preventing this firm from getting into trouble. Still this firm, Framatome, gets more and more problems, especially because after Tsjernobyl the export market has collapsed. By the way, in the past Framatome supplied South-Africa with two nuclear plants. In France over 100.000 people work in the nuclear industry, an explanation for the fact that the whole sector is in fact kept on it's feet with

and military nuclear power industry.

The ANPM is growing a little again and is mainly occupied with contra-expertise. They have their own network of measuring equipment around nuclear installations and regularly publicise reliable data about (low dose) radiation, which differ quite a bit from the official data.

The French on the congress were notably cheaved up by the stories and presence of people from different countries, fighting and having fought the same battle.

But :France will for the moment remain a nuclear nation.

Great-Britain

General state of the British anti-nuclear power movement

1. State of the movement and nuclear power programme

Approximately 17% of all electricity comes from the 19 or so nukiller power stations in Britain, but many of these stations (Magnox) are nearing the end of their "productive" life. The government and C.E.G.B. (General Electricity Generating Board) are now planning at least 4 more stations for the near future, to be of the Fressurised Water Reactor (PWR) American design. The first of these (Sizewell B) is now under construction in Suffolk and is due for commission in 1994. The second (Hinkley C) at Hinkley Point near Bridgewater in Somerset is currently the subject

of a "Public Inquiry", and a decision (ultimately to be made by the government regardless of the Inquiry result!) is expected on go-ahead for Hinkley C by around the end of 1989. Wylfa in north Wales, and Sizewell in Suffolk, are the next sites proposed for further PWR's.

As well as the power stations, there is a filthy reprocessing plant and waste storage site at Windscale (Sellafield) in Cumbria, a fuel rod and pellet manufacturing plant at Springfields near Liverpool, and a small exberimental fast breeder reactor at Dounraey near Thurso in the north of Scotland. A reprocessing plant is also planned at Dounraey for the waste from future fast breeder reactors in Britain and Europe, but Britain has severly reduced funding for research into fastbreeder

reactor technology.

Low and intermediate nuclear waste is stored largely at the power station sites themselves, at Sellafield, at a shallow waste site at Drigg near Sellafield, and perhaps soon also at a national store at Heysham nuclear power station in Lancashire.



The main issues for the anti-nuclear power movement (a.n.p.m.) in Britain at the moment are:

1. The Hinkley C proposal and inquiry.
2. The government's forthcoming legislation (to be passed by parliament this year) to privatise the whole of the electricity generating and supply industry. The C.E.G.B. is to be split into two main companies, one of which will be obliged by legislation to produce a minimum of 20% of all electricity from other sources than fossil fuels i.e. mainly nukiller. The debate over privatisation has led to the acknowledgement that nukiller power is more expensive than coal and other forms of electricity generation, but the government is proposing some kind of "nuclear tax" in the form of subsidies-guarantees to the private companies to make investment in nukiller power more attractive.
3. Waste dumping proposals -the government backed down from proposals to establish 3 new land dumps for low and intermedi-

ate level nuclear waste, just before the last election, after strong local opposition including civil disobedience, blockades, minor sabotage etc. Nuclear waste is therefore still being stockpiled. A recent proposal to develop a new national waste store at Heysham is also causing strong local opposition.

Some successes of the a.n.p.m.:

1. The C.E.G.B.'s cancellation of a proposed dangerous "test accident" at Trawsfynydd nuclear power station in west Wales, 1988.
2. Cancellation of proposed waste dumping sites as mentioned above.
3. Blockades by Liverpool dockers on shipments of Namibian and South African uranium, over the last year.
4. Shift in public opinion against nukiller power since Chernobyl (majority now against in polls).

2,3. Type of activity & methods of movement

The a.n.p.m. as a whole is largely continuing to use traditional or conservative methods, such as lobbying politicians, writing articles, petitions, providing information etc. about the dangers (mainly health & safety ones) of nukiller power. Much hope seems to be placed by many groups in the "democratic British process of public inquiries, and information alone being sufficient to motivate change in the minds of both ordinary people and politicians.

The more radical movement is unfortunately quite fragmented and groups do not communicate with each other enough; this combined with the current political climate makes large direct actions difficult and fairly rare. However, a number of groups undertake small direct actions quite often in their own local areas, the type and extent of actions dependant on the local issue(s) egs. blockades & sabotage were prevalent 2 years ago at the 3 proposed dumping sites; isolated actions occur at Sizewell B during construction; groups in some cities and towns are engaged in a graffiti/ stencil campaign against Hinkley C & waste transport by rail; a national campaign has been going for some years now to help people refuse to pay 17% (the nuclear portion) of their electricity bills, but is unfortunately not widely supported or known about.

4. Contacts with the media

Coverage of actions by the national media is typically poor and limited to high-profile actions by groups such as Greenpeace

ce, the opening and closing of public inquiries, a small article about a "minor accident" or problem at a nukiller power station etc. etc. Contacts with local media are often better, and it is not difficult to get at least some publicity from a good local action, although this varies from one place to another.

The "radical press" of the a.n.p.m. is quite poorly developed. The Anti Nuclear Network (A.N.N.) in London, Cumbrians Opposed to a Radioactive Environment (C.O.R.E., based around Sellafield) and some other local campaigns and groups produce small regular newsletters, SCRAM (Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace), has been producing a more comprehensive and informative magazine for many years. Anarchist and left-wing publications do not take more than a token interest in the a.n.p.m. at the present time.

5. Contacts with less radical groups

There are very few purely "radical" anti-nukiller power groups in Britain; most of the so-called radical groups consist of people with a range of ideas about tactics, and some who are involved also with the "less radical" establishment groups. Because of this, contacts between the radical and less radical factions is usually quite good. While sometimes individuals and even groups from the radical faction often take part in/cooperate with actions and campaigns undertaken by groups such as Greenpeace, S.H.E. (Stop Hinkley Expansion), little support is generally given in the other direction. Sometimes these more establishment groups will distance themselves from radical groups' actions.

6. Reactions of the population

The population as a whole doesn't react significantly to direct actions, due probably to lack of national media coverage and a sense of apathy & disempowerment about most things "political". The local population in specific areas does, however, react noticeably, usually favourably towards the a.n.p.m., but sometimes unfavourably.

- egs. 1. the strong opposition of villagers to the 3 proposed waste dumping sites.
2. the strong opposition of people living near Transfynydd to the proposed test.
3. the people living near Hinkley Point in Somerset, previously & traditionally pro-nuclear (due to jobs, massive govt. and C.E.G.B. propaganda), have become more anti-nuclear recently (due to heavy-handed C.E.G.B. tactics to purchase villan-

gers' land, fear of construction traffic, good publicity by S.H.E. and other groups opposing Hinkley C etc..).

7. Specific supporting groups

Conservation & wildlife groups - supportive but generally conservative approach.

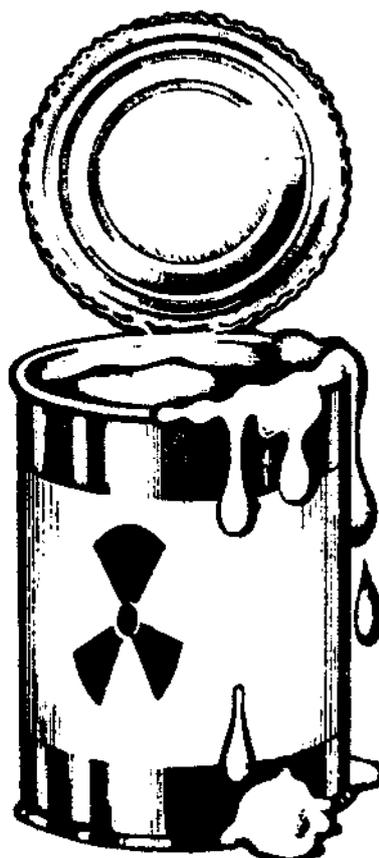
Farmers' groups - sometimes supportive, but conservative approach.

Mineworkers groups - supportive and often radical approach.

Women's groups - various approaches.

Unions - some supportive, sometimes radical (eg Liverpool dockers), sometimes not.

Welsh a.n.p.m. - supportive and generally more radical than English a.n.p.m.



NUCLEAR WASTE

**A present
for our
children's
children**

8. Forms of repression

The either biased or lack of coverage given by large areas of the mass media to nuclear power matter, is certainly repressive, as it reinforces that other prime form of repression in Britain: the class system, poverty, and the inevitably sense of fear, "psychic numbing", ignorance, disempowerment & apathy so common today.

The a.n.p.m. itself, is more specifically repressed by :

- phone-tapping, mail-interception etc.
- large fines for anything more than minor forms of direct action.

c. conditioned belief held by most English people in official so-called "democracy".



9. Organisation of the radical a.n.p.m

The radical a.n.p.m is organised mainly in groups only, working nationally or more often locally on specific issues. A national group, the Anti-Nuclear Network (A.N.N.) was formed about 2 years ago, and tries to promote radical as opposed to conservative tactics for the movement. National meetings of A.N.N. are held several times each year, but the network is only as strong as the groups which are a part of it, and has some way to go before it functions as an efficient and widespread link between autonomous groups.

There are no leaders in the radical a.n.p.m.: we strive for so-called "grass-roots democracy", although spokespersons may sometimes be appointed.

10. Makeup of radical a.n.p.m.

The radical a.n.p.m. does seem to represent most layers of society in isolated, local struggles such as the fights against waste dumping the proposed test at Trawsfynydd. In more ongoing campaigns & general areas of the national movement, however, activists are in the main from fairly middle-class backgrounds, and are virtually all white. Men and women are roughly equal in representation, but "rich" people are totally absent from the radical movement!

11. Effect of Chernobyl on nuclear energy

programme

The disaster at Chernobyl had an insignificant effect on the nuclear power programme in Britain. It delayed the announcement by the government following the end of the lengthy "Sizewell B" inquiry, that it would build the station, Britain's first PWR. It also meant the government, B.N.F.L. (British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.) and the C.E.G.B. embarked on an intensive & expensive media propaganda campaign to try to convince people that nuclear power stations in Britain were safe, and "it couldn't happen here". A review of emergency evacuation plans is apparently still underway, but these have not been improved significantly, and the proposed first and second generation PWR building programme remains unchanged.

The public opinion remains more against nuclear power than before Chernobyl, and a lot more research & debate is occurring over alleged leukaemia clusters near nuclear installations, which is starting to affect public opinion favourably.

12. Influence of a.n.p.m. on nuclear energy programme

The a.n.p.m. has successfully stopped the proposed waste disposal programme of the nuclear industry, although new struggles on this front may be needed soon. The movement as a whole has also delayed the building of Sizewell B and may well delay the start of Hinkley C. However, this happened only because of the lengthy Public Inquiry processes, and many activists & groups participating in these inquiries have found themselves psychologically and financially somewhat "burnt out" by the time these end, with little to show for it.

13. Participation in other struggles

People in the a.n.p.m. often take part in other struggles (eg. anti-militarism, anti-racism, anti-sexism, housing rights, environmental campaigns etc.). This is a lot more so within the more radical a.n.p.m. than the "straight" a.n.p.m., and while essential, in some aspects is a weakness of the radical a.n.p.m. Nuclear power is not seen as one of the most urgent struggles of radical groups in Britain at present.

Netherlands

In the sixties two nuclear plants were built in the Netherlands. And in the seventies an ultra-centrifuge enrichment plant was added (UDN). Resistance against the nuclear energy program began in 1973 and directed itself against the German fast breeder reactor under construction in Kalkar (just across the border). This was due to the fact that there was a levy on the electricity bill financing the Dutch contribution to Kalkar. Later



resistance against waste storage and waste dumping and against expansion of UCN was prominent.

At the end of the seventies after many demonstrations the anti-nuclear movement started blockading the gates of the nuclear power plants and of the UCN. The aim was to force the closure of the nuclear plants and to stop the nuclear power program. After this many blockades of nuclear transports followed.

Even before Chernobyl the majority of the population was against construction of new nuclear reactors as a consequence of these actions. No government has dared to undertake such a thing, and since Chernobyl it seems even less likely that expansion will take place. Unfortunately, these demonstrations did not lead to the closure of existing plants.

In the beginning of the eighties the anti-nuclear movement was the first mass movement in the Netherlands that used direct action like blockades and occupations of buildings. Such a movement has not reappeared. Indeed the whole movement has declined. Today nuclear power is not an issue that mo-

bilises large groups of people.

Some people say the anti-nuclear movement has declined because of its success. Others think the movement hasn't lived up to its grass-roots ideals.

Several people are still actively concerned with nuclear power. They often engage in research, give information to the public, and sometimes hold demonstrations. Some of the activists are involved in the broad environmental movement, which takes more to campaigning. They are busy showing the danger and the redundancy of nuclear power or are promoting alternative energy strategies.

Direct activists have never been concerned for a long time with one issue. When success didn't come, when repression became too heavy, or when people changed their ideas, they soon turned to other issues. Most of the direct activists, some of them formerly concerned with nuclear power, have now become more concerned with anti-militarism or anti-apartheid. However, these groups remain active as they used to: as autonomous and locally based groups that unite only for specific demonstrations or actions.

Sweden

From Sweden a total of 11 persons travelled to Holland. This were people from a few different groups and districts. They are organised in autonomous groups and are also involved in direct actions. They presented themselves explicitly as non-violent groups. They are not only active against

nuclear power; also sexism, militarism and other themes have their attention. For example last year they had an action against Bofors, an arms supplier that supplied in the Gulf war both Iran and Iraq. At the moment Sweden has got 10 nuclear plants. The nuclear lobby always boasted

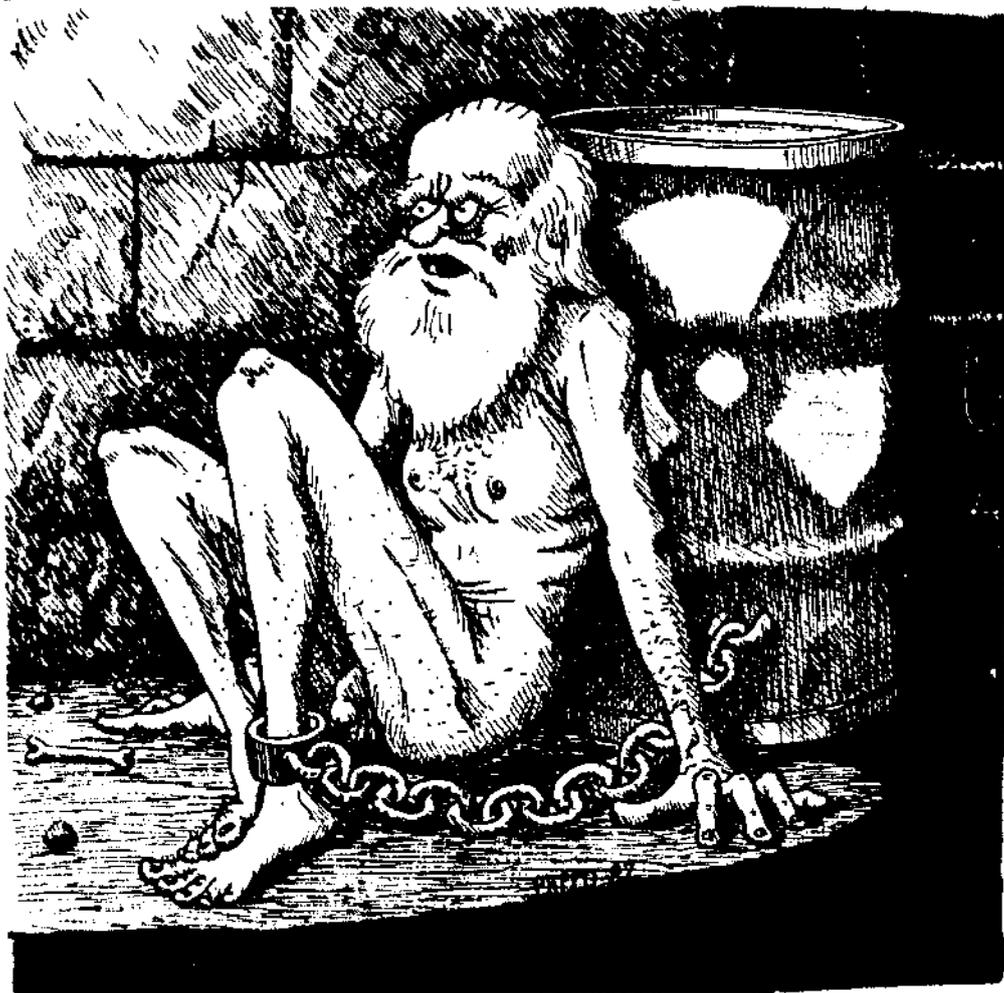
that Sweden would build her own whole nuclear chain, from uranium mining up to and including nuclear waste processing and storage. Because of the strong resistance nothing came of all these plans.

The accident in Harrisburg had as result that the government organised an "advising" referendum. Roughly two possibilities were given: slowly or less slowly leave the nuclear ship. In the end was decided that in 2010 all plants and other nuclear installations must be closed down. Nothing much came of this, but "thanks" to the accident in Tsjernobyl it was decided to effectuate the outcome of the referendum. This means nevertheless that the existing nuclear plants will be in operation for years. a fact the Swedish ANPM won't accept. Also the Swedish government is trying to sell their "solution" for nuclear waste storage world wide. The Swedish waste is kept in rock formations in the ocean floor. A dangerous solution because if anything goes wrong in these rock formations, it's impossible to reach it anymore. A danger not unthinkable because of

the instability of those rock formations. Several countries already showed their interest in this way of storage. The storage method is only used for middle and low level radio active waste. The high level radio active waste is enriched in France.

Actions in recent years were mainly directed against the transports of MOX coming from Germany and against test drilling. These actions are organised by the autonomous groups mentioned above. There is a national coordination group that collects and distributes all information. Different action methodes have been used, at the sites of test drilling actions sabotage took place.

Swedish groups often work together with German groups in the field of actions against transports. Still these contacts are rare. This explains the enthusiasm of the Swedish people for the congress. This congress gave them the opportunity to intensify these contacts. Also because of this the Swedes promised to prepare the next congress.



Federal Republic of Germany

The history of the Anti Nuclear Energy Movement 1981 - 1988.

The big demonstration of february 28th 1981 at Brokdorf was the last high point of the

old anti-nuclear movement in the Federal Republic of Germany. This period had begun in 1974 by occupying the site for the planned nuclear centre near Wyhl. By such direct actions and by giving a lot of information to the people; by this diversity of our ways of resistance we had made ourselves feared by the politicians, greatly reduced the nuclear programme (which had been much bigger before), effected a higher "security"-standard in the nuclear centres, pushed these and other dangers into public conscience, the Greens into the parliament and caused a various ecological movement.

Since 1981 a lot of anti-nuclear activities have become tired or changed their activities into the house-squatter-, the peace- or other ecological-movements, or to the Greens. At many places the old local, regional and federal structures, existing since about 75/76/77, dissolved or were only used by very few people.

Now the nuclear energy industry could easier enforce the building of new nuclear reactors (like Lingen II Ohu II, Neckarwestheim) and once more proposed the building of a reprocessing factory. Those plans had been stopped by the big resistance in 1979 near Gorleben. But again the population around the projected sites protested. The people of the region around Wackersdorf seemed to be the most stupid ones to the nuclear mafia, so that place was chosen as the site for the WAA (Wiederaufarbeitungsanlage). But the nuclear lobby had it totally wrong: All the classes of inhabitants of this region took part of the protest and they were supported by nuclear opponents of the whole FRG. This was the origin of the second anti-nuclear movement in our country. In 1984/85 we hindered we first transport of nuclear waste to those deposits near Gorleben which had only been enforced by means of massive state violence. In 1985/86 we took part of the "hut-villages" on the projected site of Wackersdorf. Peace- and house-movement had shrunk as quickly as the had grown and we renewed our structures, met again at conferences where we for instance decided also to fight more against the already operating nuclear power plants, by means of measuring independently the radiation and informing the inhabitants of the surrounding areas and also the workers of the nuclear reactors.

We got into the newspaper headlines again, when we together with a bunch of local people tried to hold the Wackersdorf hut-villages nonviolently against all this brutal copviolence in the summer of 85, december 85 and january 86. The natives who did not took part directly, supported the site-occupants with food, encouraging, etc. and insulting the brutal cops who had been brought there from all parts of the country. Now - like all the times when a fight really gets known by the public - more people followed the first ones: New anti-nuclear



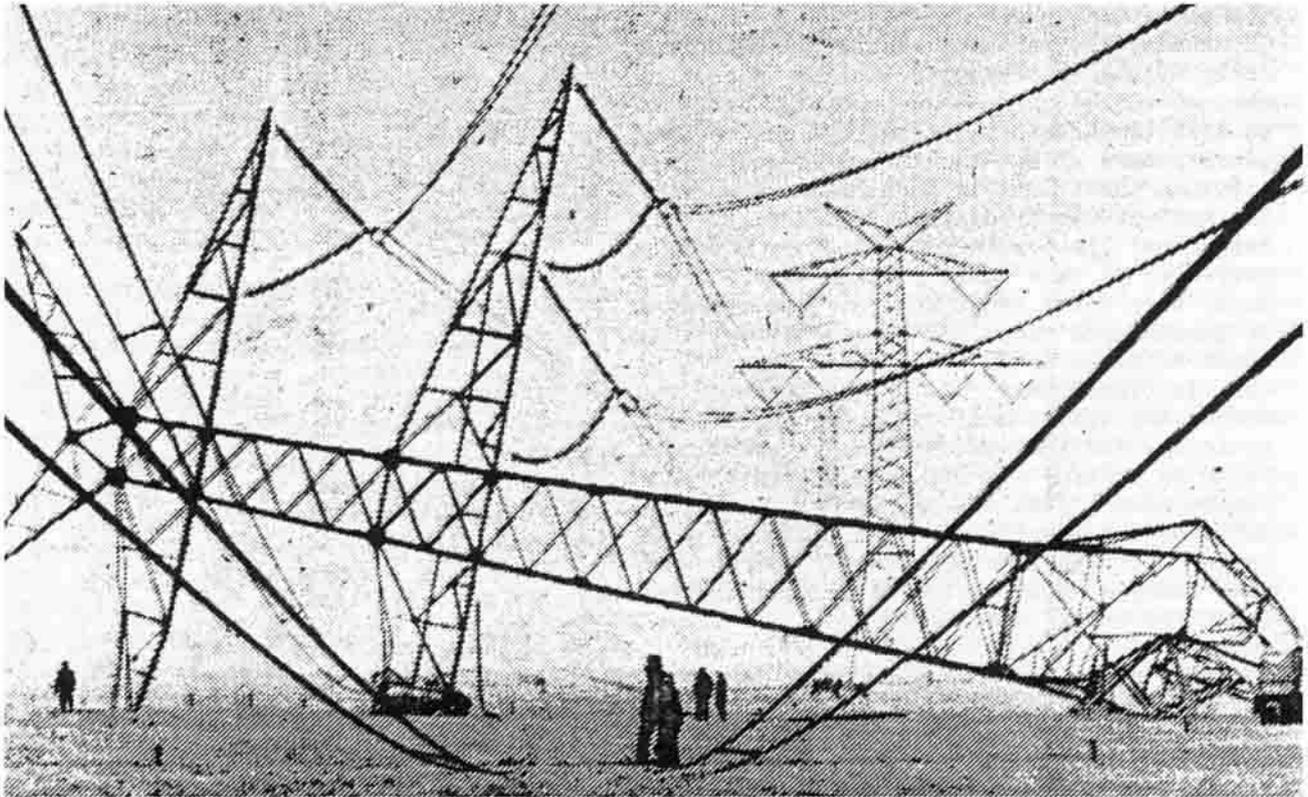
groups were founded, specially in Bavaria. But at Wackersdorf the fight became harder: at Carnaval and much more at Easter 86 there were "fence-fightings" like in earlier times at Brokdorf, Grohnde and elsewhere. The official reaction: air-attacks by helicopters with CE and CS (very dangerous tear-gases, forbidden by the Conference at Geneva!). So even old native people (most of them right wing voters) lost their last trust in the state being a democracy. Now they helped the young left-wing dressed in black stone-throwing activists, by filling empty bottles to throw, giving them places to stay during the night, etc.

The state tried to divide us in "peaceful absurd citizens" and "violence-loving chaites", but no one believed it: it had become to evident of whom the violence came from!

At the Tschernobyl!: By the terrible fear of this huge danger, by the mistrust against the politicians, who had themselves unmasked as liars and fools, many new people joined us, specially mothers who feared for the future of their children. This new movement we often called 'becquerel-movement', because counting the Bqs of radiation was its main activity, like asking for non-contaminated milkpowder and exchanging of the sand of the public playgrounds, official publication of the contamination measurements, and so on, and their second demand was the end of nuclear power. But we (the new and the old movement) organised together demonstrations and other actions for the immediate stop of all nuclear power plants and nuclear factories, where many people took part in.

Repression

At Whitsuntide 86 more than 30.000 people came at the site of the WAA at Wackersdorf,



throwing all their anguish and their rage against the immense fence (which afterwards was not as immense as before) and the police troops defending the wall. The state was so surprised that it couldn't impeach this. For this reason, many people in the anti-nuclear movement look back at these two days with very much fun and we see it as a victory. But the state's vengeance came over the demonstrators on June 7th at Brokdorf and Wackersdorf; beatings, excesses and attacks with poison-gases, out of so called "water-throwers" and out of a sort of pistols; very many trials with partly convictions to high money-punishments or even prison-sentences, all this have become normal for consequent nuclear power opponents. The worst is it, as usual, in Bavaria, where for instance the anti-nuclear journal "Radiaktiv", made in Nürnberg, nearly every second time is confiscated and where in autumn 86, at Regensburg, even a whole countrywide conference was forbidden. Pretending that in that conference we would call up to "criminal actions". Those few, who came together nevertheless were persecuted by the cops through all the pubs of the region.

It is true that the immense fury and desperation after Tschernobyl came out in a bunch of sabotage: lots of electricity-postes were sawed down, lots of nuclear business-offices were burned, a.s.o., but also non-violent blockades are called criminal! Even a conference of biology-students taking place at the same time in that region and who solidarishly let the anti-nucs meet in its rooms, where forced to disperse! Reacting to this shameless violating of the right for assembly we looked for a lot of

solidarity for our next conference in Jan. 87, that we consisted to take place in Bavaria, this time in Nürnberg- where at least the town council (social-democrats and greens) where not that radical against us. We asked left-wing intellectuals, left-liberal and left-church prominents for support, and we were "allowed" to meet, with a official demand not to discuss "criminal actions" and that every discussiongroup must have a leader who checked this out. Of course, we didn't agree with that, so that the conference was forbidden too- when it almost had been finished. We fulfilled it in Bielefeld (Nordrhein Westfalen- social democrats), where the repression is not as big as in right-wing governed countries (esp. Bavaria).

Till now we always have to ask for solidarity, too seldom it comes out spontaneously...

Organisations

The shock of Tschernobyl didn't stay over the masses very long: many of the groups, founded afterwards, only existed for several months or then became rather little. Those, who went on, organized their own structures in the whole FRG, but new and old groups also meet and work together. Sometimes even with all the other organisations that after Tschernobyl have demanded the stop of nuclear energy: Greenpeace, the association for the protection of nature and environment, the international organisation of doctors against nuclear war, the organisation for protection of children, some groups of the trade unions (still the biggest task and problem) and some of the churches, espec.

the protestant one.

Concerning the parties: the social-democrats (SPD), having declared to want to "go out of nuclear energy as soon as possible" don't do this in Nordrhein Westfalen where they took over power after the last elections. They say that there must be more research whether the nuclear power stations are really that dangerous! The Greens lost a lot of the confidence of the anti-nuclear energy movement, when they took part in the government in Hessen and they did not everything they could to close down the nuclear installations in that part of FRG. Elsewhere the Greens are criticized too by the independent antinucs, for instance in Lingen, where they tried to control a trial against the 2nd nuclear power station overthere, in other parts of the country it seems that they gave up the struggle against nuclear energy. But when there's nobody else, it's good that at least the Greens are there.

Movement in 1988

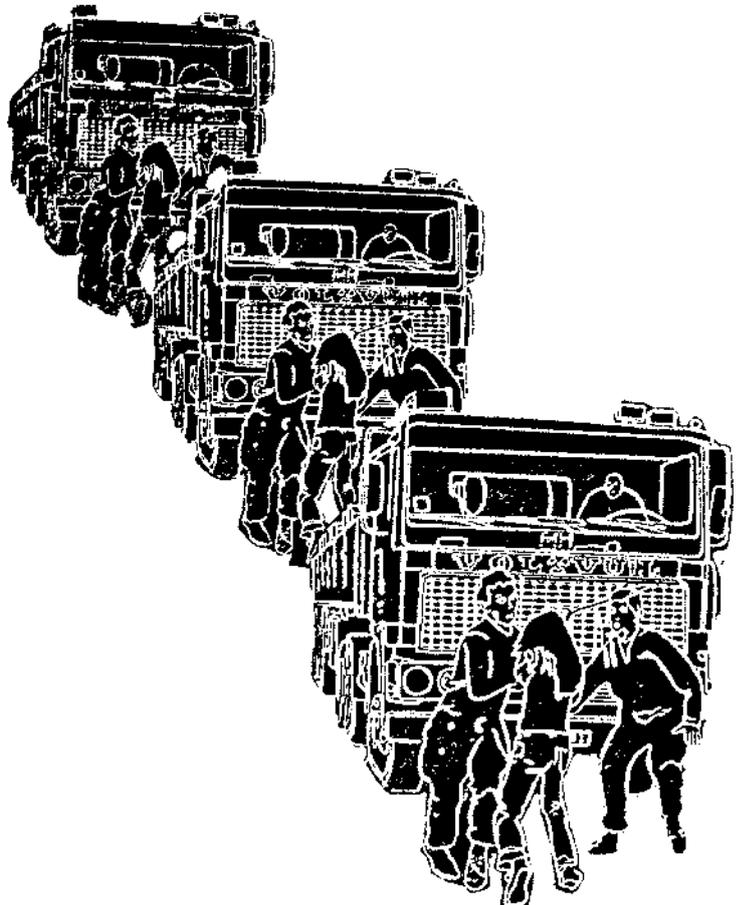
We had a new revival, when in January 88 the scandal of nuclear waste (illegal transport) by the firms Nukem/Alkem, Transnuclear and others in Hanau with the ones at Mol in Belgium, came into the medias, which supposed once more to be the end of the german nuclear industry. But really almost nothing happened, besides some change of firms and firmnames in the task of nuclear transports. We wanted to react quicker and better as after Tschernobyl, when we in the beginning nearly had been paralysed or rather confused by the shock. We liked to have a nationwide demonstration in Hanau, but the local group refused us to organise that because at some earlier occasion (nov. 86) such demonstration was ended with window-cracking and plundering by some fools, when we others already had been on our way home. So the antinucs of Hanau still had lost more of the little sympathy they had left in this town, with a lot of nuclear-workers and -technocrats. We let them have their demo, with a lot of other local groups, and organised other ones at Gorleben, Regensburg, Essen (central site of the biggest of our regional energy companies RWE) and Frankfurt (central site of Degussa, the firm which had/has the power over the firms Nukem/Alkem, etc.).

Going to the firm-residences we want to show what kind of system is behind all this destruction. To explain it better we organized campaigns against the KWU (Kraftwerk Union) and its owner Siemens, which had constructed nearly all the nuclear reactors here and tries to export them to the third world, the more because they can't sell them here anymore. During this campaign there were information actions and -evenings and (in May 87) demonstrations in front of the KWU-offices in Berlin, Mulheim, Frankfurt and Erlangen, with about 20.000 demonstrators. Not as many

people as in former times, although now many more are against nuclear energy (70% according to the last polls). But most people lost their hopes to change anything by going on the streets. And other actions, like paying all together our electricity-bill irregularly, for instance, aren't organised enough till now.

What we care of are these campaigns that put several movements together: for instance in the "uranium campaign"; groups and organisations for indiginous people, as aborigines and indians, invited their representants to speak on evenings organized by anti nuclear groups and third world groups together. Together too, we took part in the protests and resistance against the meeting of the IMF in Berlin last september (88). First we informed the masses with lots of little actions in many towns, then in Berlin we uproared with many uncalculated spectacular and some militant actions and demo's. This time the journalists didn't denounce us as "riot-makers", because the cops had beaten them so hard and there was a lot of attention for our critic on IMF.

Our biggest new task since the end of 87/beginning of 88, is hindering the nuclear transports. The city of Murnberg had ordered a scientific study about the dangers, which we used and published a lot. In september 87 the transport of fuel rods mixed out of uranium and plutonium (MOX) were hindered near the port of Lübeck, when the were to be



put on ship to Sweden. After the "transport-scandal" this grew out in a very popular resistance, many thousands took part in Lübeck. The city of Lübeck forbade these transports through the port! Even the, at that time still right-wing, government of Schleswig Holstein had to stop the transports through this whole country, fearing the peoples fury.

At Emden (Niedersachsen) where the nuclear waste to Sweden was later put on ship, then Greenpeace and many others protested and resisted too. Other transports through the FRG are watched -precondition for being hindered- by good organised groups.

Till now there is not enough frontier-overlapping organisation on this matter, besides with Sweden.

We are going to inform the travellers on railroads and highways and also the railroad-workers and truckdrivers who all are involved in these transports. Everyone from everywhere is asked to tell us all he/she knows of these transports!



Regions

These are the flashlights of our struggle. Normally it's a lot of work with few people. For instance the group at Gronau against the enrichment-factory. They organise lots of frontier-overlapping meetings and actions in this region, which is full of nuclear installations.

At Kalkar, where at the end of the seventies huge demonstrations been held, now the small group does only a little. They hope that the government of Nordrhein-Westfalen will not follow a possible "command" by the federal-government in Bonn, to start up the fast-breeder reactor. That reactor, so it seems, is jet not even liked by the CDU (the Christian Democrats) anymore. Therefore those people organised there, june 88, their first demonstration: they bagged their party not

to let the environmental-struggle to the Greens.

In the next frontier-region (Netherlands/-Belgium/Germany) the belgians and people from the netherlands nearly do nothing more against the belgian nuclear power stations at Luik/Liège and the german nuclear research centre at Jülich, although from our side a few things are done.

The German/Luxembourg/France region became famous by the protest in 86 against the french nuclear reactors at Cattenom, against which the (social-democrats) government of Saarland and several villages went to court at Strasbourg. But never here the movement stepped from protest to resistance.

Not so known but rather active: The region round Neckarwestheim. There, antinucs pretending to be a "visitors group"occupied the 2nd reactor under construction.

The famous oldest anti nuclear region Germany/France/Switzerland with the stopped nuclear reactor at Wyhl (FRG) and the chemic factory at Marckolsheim (Fr.), now struggles without newspaper headlines and sensation, to stop the nuclear centre at Fessenheim (Fr.) and new plans for nuclear waste deposits at nothern Switzerland.

In the struggle against Wackersdorf, also antinucs from Austria take part, even politicians, and for instance the city of Salzburg.

This reprocessing plant evidently could be used for building bombs too, that's one reason for Austria to be against it, and one for several politicians and the military to be in favour of it. The peace-movement too takes part in the resistance, it's not the only place for pacifists and antinucs to fight together.

In the summer of 88, there took place an official haering about the WAA, but the arguments, which had been written down by more than 800.000 opponents (one of them the environment ministress of Austria) were simply ut off, because they could not been falsified. Then the hearing, which had taken place in a too small room for all the interested people) simply was stopped. In the autumn of 88 over 50.000 demonstrated at the fence and the cops let them there. This is for the first time since Whitsunside 86.

International

Although Wackersdorf is nera by the Tchechoslovakian border, we nearly don't know anything about evt. resistance overthere.

But it has begun in the German Democratic Republic: With the famous environment-library of the protestant church in East-Berlin, with protest declarations against the nuclear centre in Stendahl by groups who belong to the church too, (there they can't be controled as much as elsewhere), but also with solidarity letters that we've got from independent groups against nuclear energy in

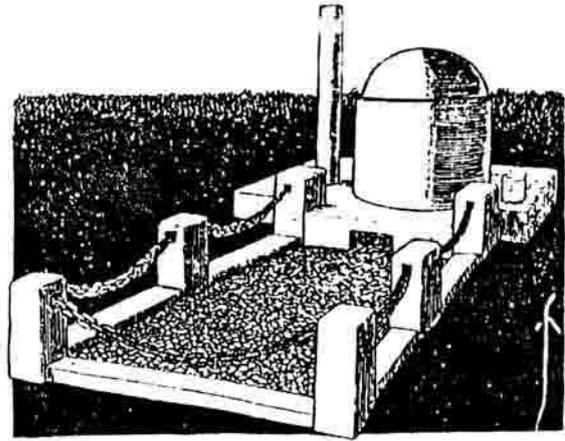
east and west. Maybe someone of them had read the anti nuclear postcards, that hung at air-balloons, that the antinucs of Gorleben had let fly over the terrible frontier.

Our nothern neighbour, Denmark, who could stop every nuclear energy at home, has helped all the time to stop Brokdorf. In this nothern region -like the one near Gorleben- a lot of sabotage has happened. In spring 87 big blockades on the drives to the old scrab reactor at Stade, should give the chance to more people to take part in forms of resistance that effect more than demonstrations. But it weren't so much, who came.

Nevertheless: no nuclear power station, no uranium-mine, no salt-mine, projected for nuclear waste deposite, in our country stays unattacked. Once by going to court, for instance against the "provisional" nuclear deposite at Ahaus, once also by militant actions, for instance against the saltmines of Schacht Konrad in autumm 82.

HTR-Export

We don't know how much we are the reason for the difficulties of the nuclear maffia and how much by there own stupid miscalculations. But we have to be careful: They are not out still. Now they are going to export another type of reactor: a high temperature reactor (HTR). Here we have two of these: one with 15 megawatt at Jülich and a 300 megawatt in Hamm-Uentrop. Both already had accidents, the HTR-300 several times. In June 86 shortly after Tschernobyl a lot of radioactivity was set free. Furious "peasants and consumers" organised a demo on June 7th (7000 people) and a blockade from several weeks. But afterwards they've become rather quiet and don't like to coöperate with more left-wing antinucs, like us from the "anti nuclear power conference Nordrhein Westfalen".



Now the High Temperature Reactor is to become the latest export-hit: a small, 100 MW, reactor that also third world countries -and the USSR- are able to pay. In a new campaign we already have hindered their plan: to let a lot of these reactors be built here als models without real changes for the citizens to going to court against it. The court and the politicians often work hand in hand with the nuclear maffia, but we are too strong so they can't do that all the time: Hamm-Uentrop has been stopped by the government of Nordrhein Westfalen "until the accident-reasons will have been remedied". Mülheim-Kärlich is not shut down but has been stopped by judgement because of irrugarlarities during the autorisation in 75. They had to stop Biblis too, when a dangerous accident, from a year before, was unmasked bij an US-scientific journal. Accidents are often tried to be hushed up!

Revolutionary struggle

We cannot wait on official decisions or trials, but we think that our struggle can push them to destroy less of our world than they would be able to otherwise. Only: We want more: So let us take part in the international revolutionary movement and let's make the anti nuclear power struggle to a sharp weapon of it!

GET UP, STAND UP!

VENCEREMOS



Italy

Declaration from the "National anti-imperialistic and anti-nuclear network" of Italy. The anti-nuclear movement in Italy obtained two important successes:

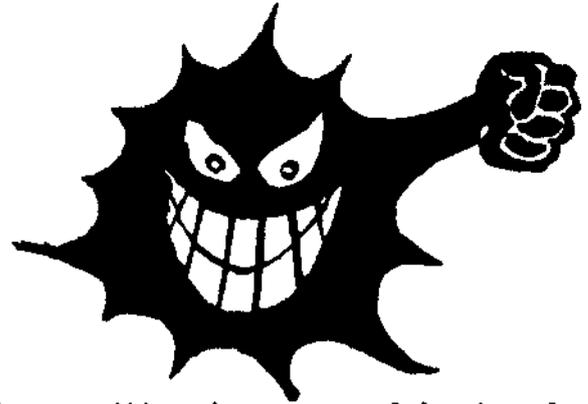
1. In Montaldo di Castro, 100 km north of Rome, they're not going to build a nuclear plant.
2. The nuclear plant of Caorso, one of the most powerful ones of Italy, is closed since 3 years.

Our comrades basically tried to achieve these two goals of minor importance. The development of the movement has led to the formation of the National anti-imperialistic and anti-nuclear network. Which has its influence on at least 3 levels:

- a. To confirm and extend the movement to a more popular, massive, level concerning direct actions and the social sabotage against existing plants and yet in construction. The main causes were 2 actions in Montalto and 2 in Caorso: 4 days of heavy confrontations with the police, military police and the guards of the company. Decisive days, especially in Montalto, were the solidarity of the workers of the plant was determining the struggle.
- b. To discover our enemy, not in politics of energy, but in the Nuclear State and the production cycle of energy that creates the capitalist power, the social control and the militarisation of the region.
- c. Against people who believe in peaceful nuclear energy, we want to rebuild a network of organised comrades that is capable of working in the complex field of anti-nuclearism.

In the essential moments of this struggle, the proletarian organisation showed their real abilities by denouncing the reformist

and revisionistic tendency to instrumental institutionalisation. Also they denounced the opportunistic attitude of green and eco-pacifist parties. The communist party was pro-nuclear until Tsjernobyl and sought to oppose the extremist movement by introducing the unemployment problem to moderate workers and by working together with government and police. Green and Eco-pacifist parties support the idea to devide



the opposition by means of denying class-differences. These parties always seek institutional solutions and condemn, more or less, direct actions and social sabotage. In Montalto and especially in Caorso they failed in reaching their goals. The national anti-nuclear and anti-imperialistic network was not alone with their slogan "Close down the plants and save their workers salary", because of their coherency and we transformed the main demands into points of reference for the construction workers and the regional proletariat. By now the capital and state reintroduce the nuclear ideology with the slogan "to maintain the Italian technological level". So a new even more difficult and big phase started against nuclear age.

Spain

Short summary of the situation around nuclear energy and the anti-nuclear power movement in Spain.

At this moment the plans of the big electricity companies and the banks (the power of the money) are directed towards the next National Energy Plan and their plans contain the possibility to finish the building of the nuclear power plants of Valdecaballeros in Extremadura (near Portugal). The construction of this plant, together with the Lémoniz plant, was stopped by PSOE when they were almost finished in 1981. The plants led to strong and hard actions, the second one even causes a few deaths.

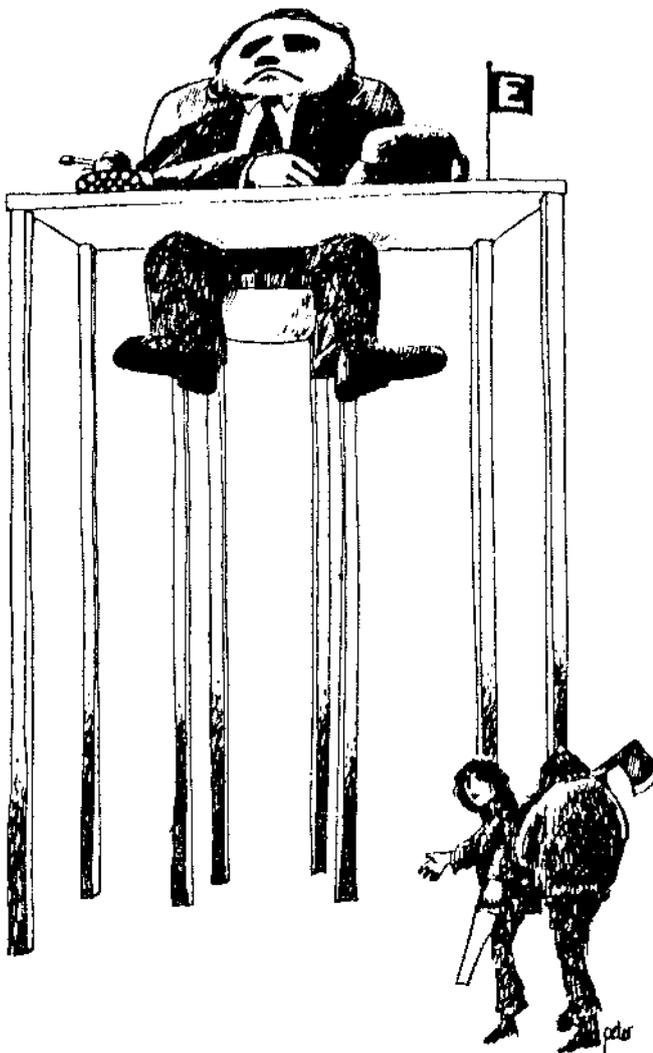
The companies want to remove this splinter, which still is a lot of nuisance and is exerting pressure to make the government withdraw her plans about starting up the Valdecaballeros-plant and announce it in the Nuclear Energy Plan.

At the Lémoniz-plant it is even more important not to continue or else a war will break out there.

In Extremadura a majority of the population is against nuclear energy, but their actions could not prevent the actual presence of 2 nuclear power plants in this province in the village of Almaraz. In this province an important environmental organization exists who participates in the anti-nuclear power

some thousands of people were present (20.000 at a festival) and a member of parliament was kidnapped (which causes a real mess). The roads were barricaded with burning blockades, electricity masts were sabotaged, the first meeting of the autonomous parliament of Castilla was disturbed after the general elections at which the majority of the population voted for a nuclear free zone and did not get it. Finally the project was withdrawn for the resistance was too radical.

Something similar also happened in Trillo where a power plant -like others too- stores nuclear waste. Powerful manifestations, barricades, occupations and other ways of actions led to withdrawal of the government-plans to store radioactive waste as much as possible on that site.



Other ways of dragging about low-level radioactive waste have led to radical actions. This waste originates from radioactive 'lightning-conductors', health care, X-ray apparatus, moisture-detectors, etc. Until now this waste has been stored in the waste storage facility of "El Cabril". At this moment there are plans to enlarge the installations. Due to resistance of the

population and the councils 'no', these plans have already costed a lot of money. The waste storage facility is in Cordoba (Andalucia). The umbrella a.n.p. movement already declared itself against this possibility of waste storage and has planned actions to prevent it. They also have in mind to hinder the waste transports heading for the storage facility.

More secret storage facilities have been detected and the resistance by the population was vehement and radical, which forced the councils to release no final permissions for this storage. The storage facilities were (amongst others) in "Qurat de Poblet" (Valencia) and Tarassa. The entire resistance made the waste problem more and more change into the problem of the leading establishment, who does not know how to solve the problem and moreover is not willing to solve it, while they cannot stop the cause of the rubbish. At the moment the state is forcing city-councils with money to release permits. But apparently it is too late to gain people easily and the political prize umbrella movement. The group is called ADENEX. During the last meetings of the a.n.p. umbrella movement everyone agreed to write this article and to do so in everyone's name.

A further mayor problem is the radioactive waste, which causes the government (and others) a lot of troubles. In this matter the Spanish state is sensitive for the opinion of the population.

An important struggle took place in Galicia against the dumping of radioactive waste into the Atlantic Ocean. There was a struggle in '87-'88 against the IPES-project (Special Research Reactor) in Aldeadavila in Salamanca (in Castilla) which is in reality a hidden project for the storage of high-level radioactive waste. At this struggle of persuading them will be very high which hurts the state.

Further, there are other aspects of nuclear energy where the a.n.p. movement worries about, such as the electricity-rates and their relations with nuclear power, the international links, etc.

The anti nuclear power movement is the only organ who brings together the different regions and tendencies and has contact with the rest of the environmental movement of the Iberic peninsula, by way of the Coordination of the Assembly of the Environmental Movement (CAME).

Jesus "Hippi"

ASSA
Comarcas
(A.C.E.)
de l'horta Pais
Valencia
Espana

Switzerland

About the situation of the anti-nuclear movement in Swiss.

1. History

The origin of the A.N.M. in Swiss can be traced back to a site-occupation in april '75 in Kaiseraugst near Basel.

The situation of Basel as a central point for West-Germany, France and Swiss was the reason for international cooperation against the nuclear plant in Fessenheim (France; now in operation) and Wyhl (West-Germany, because of massive resistance).

In the following years the national struggle against the nuclear plants in Giesgen (in operation), Leibstadt (in operation) and Graben (planned, negotiations about not building) took place.

The main fight took place in the summer of '77 against nearly the complete Swiss policeforce, in an attempt to stop Giesgen to be put in operation. Also in 1977 through the whole of Switzerland people were mobilized for the demonstration in Malville (France).

like law-suits, parliament and the typical Swiss possibility to demand through so called "Initiativen", a poll.

The other one mainly based on mobilizing a lot of people and on direct action.

The Gesamtschweizerische Konferenz fuer die Stilllegung de AKW) (The national congress for the closing down of nuclear plants) recently represents a majority of "progressive" and a minority of "moderale" organisations.

A part of the "moderale" groups calls itself AGEA.

3. The current situation

After Tjernobyl in 1986 the then again founded national congress organised the biggest anti-nuclear demonstration of Swiss (30.000 people) demanding the intermediate closing down of all nuclear plants.

A year after Tjernobyl (87) in the capital Bern a demonstration took place with 15.000 people, who were brutally harassed with teargas by the police.

This demo was the start of a campaign for



2. Political background

The occupation of Kaiseraugst was initiated and prepared by reformists (among others the young socialists) and came soon under the influence of of redical left (revolutionary Marxist Maoist) groups.

Afetr the termination of the occupation the cooperation between these groups disintegrated and resulted in 2 groups: the "moderate" group and the "progressive" group.

Two groups who, also on a national level, in turn led the movement.

One mainly based on institutionalized means,

closing down the nuclear plant Kuehleberg near Bern, that had drawn a lot of attention because of several accidents.

Beside this central campaign, there have been a number of action campaigns organised or supported by the national congress, against nuclear waste storage and against the construction of artificial lakes in the Alps necessary for nuclear plants.

In 1988 the gouvernement finally decided NO against the building of Kaiseraugst and by doing that made the future of the nuclear plants uncertain.

By the way, this decision was bought of the electricity compaigns for 350 million Swiss

francs.

Also in the district Bern a big campaign against the restart of the fast-breeding reactor in Malville is going on.

The national anti-nuclear movement is at the moment in one of her periodical crises.



4. Perspective

The Gesamtschweizerische Konferenz (the national congress) is discussing whether there should be a poll about the payment of the 350 million Swiss francs claim to the nuclear lobby.

Sporadic there will be small action against nuclear waste-storage. The campaign against Malville and Muehleberg will continue in a yet unknown form.

In 1990/91 there will be a national vote about 2 "Initiativen" (law proposals made by the population). The one launched by the "moderate" AGEA-group demands a moratorium of 10 years on the building of new nuclear plants.

The other, launched by the Swiss social democratic party, is about the termination of nuclear energy in due time.

In the district Bern there is gonna be a vote about the closing down of Muehleberg.

The nation congress is preparing a long action campaign for the period leading up to these votes.

For example under the device:

Moratorium: good

Termination in due time: better

immediate closing down: best.

A programme very much based on unity.

Transports

The second day of the Congress was about nuclear transports crossing borders.

In the group that prepared the subject were different opinions about the character and meaning of this day. Was it the only aim to have an exchange of factual, technical information (routes, what is being transported, what kind of lorries, etc.) or was there a possibility to talk more about the theme transports, even have a discussion (actions, how do you find information, do we have to plead for sticker standards, do we want a direct action now and then or do we want a whole campaign, etc.). This obscurity led to a less well prepared subject this day.

What has been done as preparation on beforehand:

* An inventory was made of all the facts known to us about international transports. Together this is a lot of information. Everything was fed into the computer and during the Congress print-outs were available to which people could add information or could improve existing information. Many groups took these lists with them to improve them quietly at home. These lists all come back here so we can enlarge and add to the files.

In one of the Newsletters (see elsewhere) the up to date list will be published, so each group and each country can decide what they want to do with them.

*About the situation in Holland in relation to emergency plans, permits and standards we had put some things on paper. To this information we added some questions/discussion-points that were, according to us, interesting enough to talk about further in the radical Anti-Nuclear power Movement:

- Is it the task of the radical ANM to

fight for sticker legislation around (the safety of) transports?

- Do we only have actions with the ultimate aim a total stop off all nuclear transports or are specific actions held for partial demands (duty to report, better emergency plans etc).

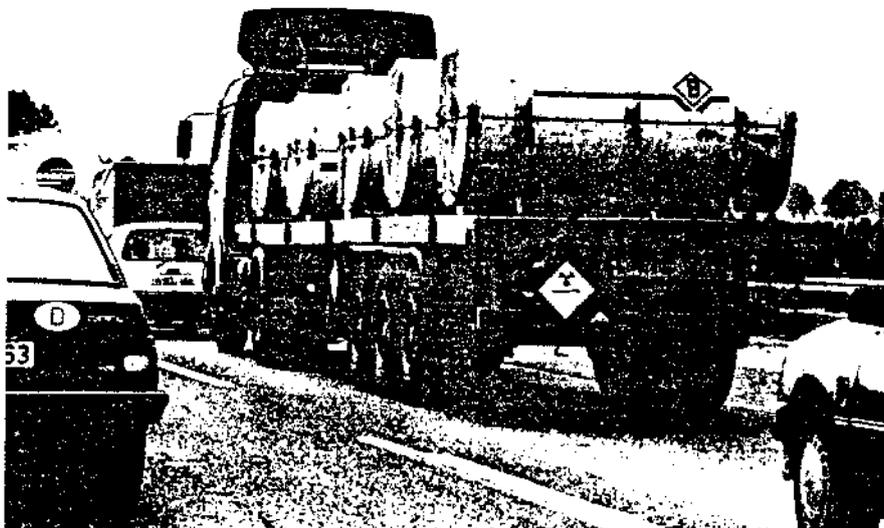
Because of late preparation these written pieces were not sent around. This made it very difficult to have a meaningful discussion. Information was missing, also among the Dutch participants. In this context the attitude of the German ANPM is interesting. They have information campaigns, every now and then supported by actions.

The aim is reasonably pragmatic. As long as we tell everybody those transports pass through their backyards almost every day, and we tell something about the specific dangers of those transports, we automatically create a situation in which it becomes more and more difficult to continue with those transports. More and more local governments forbid the transports across their territory. The costs are rising because of security and secrecy.

Naturally this strategy has its drawbacks, but the results are sometimes astonishing. The fact is that in FRG transports take place about 400.000 times a year, so really daily across the whole country.

More must be written about those things in the newsletter.

* We wrote an article about the Dutch situation concerning actions against transports. Main points: Several organisations have adequate information about transports and enough possibilities (fast communication, network) to pass that information on. Fast enough to start an action. But the contacts between the radical ANM and those other groups (FOE, WISE and Green-



peace f.i.) are bad; on the one hand we are shown the door in all kinds of (arrogant) ways or denied access to contacts or information, on the other hand we are not trying hard enough to improve the relationship with those groups.

We also had several questions:

- is it necessary for the radical ANPM to put energy in collecting information and getting the contacts that make it possible to have an action, or do we simply improve the contacts with the groups mentioned (the last will have undoubtedly have consequences for the kind of action)

- is the task of the radical ANPM only to have actions or do we also have to investigate systematically the whole transport business.



Also here were people very pragmatic. We must be active in building up our own networks that can work fast and as long as that network doesn't function, use all the channels that exist. The situation that ideological and fundamental differences have strong consequences for practical coopera-

tion with other groups seemed to be typical Dutch.

Besides these subjects, groups from bordering countries could talk about transports that crossed their borders. The aim of the Congress was not to make deals about actions, for that the contacts were to fresh and the differences to big.

It all went in a different way than what we had thought, but definitely not less valuable. Also here the differences between countries were big. Countries with a strong radical ANM and also active in the field of nuclear transports, especially insisted on the fast building of a good and fast working action network.

Most other countries wanted to inform themselves more in this field and work on national networks.

For many people this day was more an introduction and a beginning than a concrete plan or an exchange of hard information and plans. People work carefully further with the network. To make a network useful each country has to have realistic ideas about what can be done with the information. Also in Holland we get the occasional telephone call about arriving transports, but often we can't do anything with the information. The network and human-power necessary to prepare and have a fast action is missing at this moment. It would be very sensible to think about this with a few more people than the small group that at this moment is prepared to put time and energy in this kind of work.

An other concrete result of this day was an appeal to be spread in every country in the whole transport-sector, harbour, road transport, water transport, airports, etc. Workers in this sector are asked to pass on (anonymous) information about transports to come. Also this plan is only useful in Holland if you turn it into some kind of campaign. To hand out a leaflet every now and then to the accidentally passing worker is not very useful. In several countries it seems to work quite well. There is one address (or several in the region) well known to the group of workers and every now and then something is sent by mail or a hurried, secretive phocall arrives. This is also a subject needing more thought.

The Netherlands has quite some experience with actions against transports and by now quite a bit of information. Just a bit more enthusiasm is needed.

Transports are and remain a weak link in the nuclear chain which are very suitable for actions.

Network proposal

Transports subgroup
Draft Proposal for Western European
Information Network

People from the Netherlands, West-Germany, Sweden, Britain and Finland, met together on Friday to talk in general about setting up an information-oriented network between radical anti-nuclear power groups in Western Europe. There are obviously many different needs and wants from such a network, depending on the groups' location, level and type of activities, so we first had to discuss this more

The different ideas ranged from:

1. Using high technology equipment such as computerlinks and fax machines to send detailed information very quickly to other groups
2. A newsletter or small magazine to be produced as cheaply as possible and written in at least 2 languages (English, German and others?), every 1 to 3 months.
3. Individual groups in each country establishing contact with each other and sending regular or not so regular reports and information to each other, without the need for a central information-gathering and dis-tributing group or publication. This could include written info, telephone calls, or more sophisticated communication methods (eg. fax, electronic mail etc.) depending on the importance of the information and resources of individual groups.

We eventually decided to recommend the 2nd proposal (a regular newsletter) to this congress, but if this is not given enough support, we have some of us ourselves agreed that we will try to send information to each others groups as in idea no.3. (hopefully

this congress will already give this as a result)

Details of the newsletter proposal:

1. Newsletter to be printed and distributed every 1,2,3 or 4 months.
2. Newsletter to be produced initially in the Netherlands, because of their language/translation skills and geographical position, provided enough Dutch people are committed to the idea.
3. The type and quality of information to be dependant mainly on what individual groups want, and what they send in to the newsletter group. But mainly, we expect information on:
 - a) actions (succesfull and not so succesfull)
 - b) police/state/official repression experienced (eg. prison sentences and addresses for support letters and actions, new laws and policingmethods).
 - c) information on border-crossing transport of nuclear power materials (eg. UF6, spent fuel rods, low level waste etc, etc...), and destinations, purpose and companies/agencies involved where known.
4. Money for the newsletter to come from anywhere possible! (eg. group subscriptions or donations, grants from Dutch charities etc, etc..)

It is hoped that after a period of the newsletter being produced we will be in closer and more regular contact with each other, and in another year or so be able to organise another international congress. Then maybe we can try to build up and expand the network to become more concerned with actions as well as information. Time and the strenght of the network by then will tell!



Uraniummining and Solidarity

This subject drew many attendants. There was one part with introductions and a video - a shortened version of Sacrifice Area - and a second part with 3 discussion groups. The introductions concerned Uraniumwinning and solidarity with native people in general and Namibian Uranium. We began a little late saturday morning - like every morning during the congress - so that the introductions and video took all morning. In the afternoon the discussiongroups followed:

1. Uraniumwinning and solidarity with native people, under whom Western Shoshones,
2. Namibian Uranium,
3. The origin of Uranium, how do you find out what you can do.

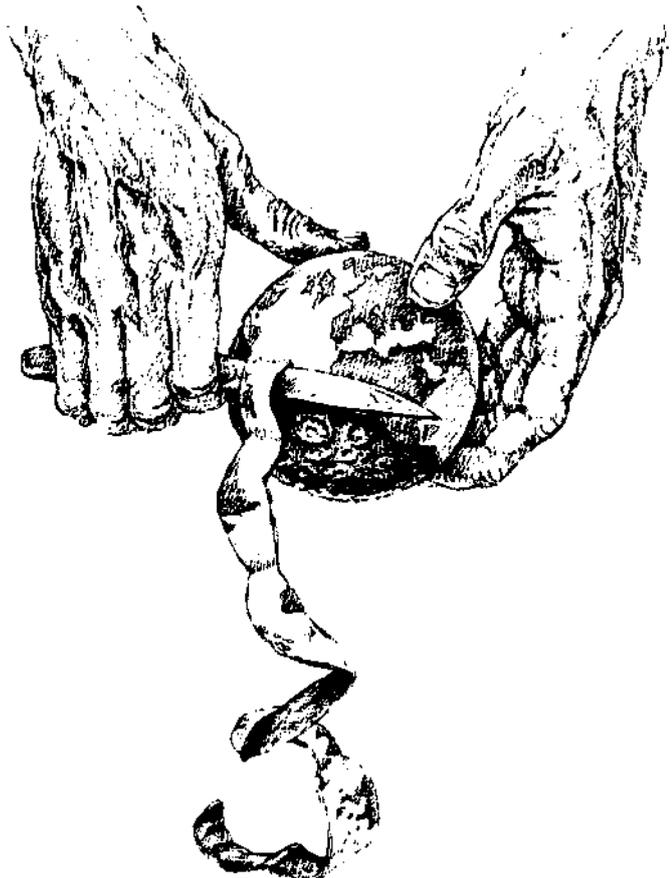
Report of the first group:

Most of the time the origin of U. and the situation around the winning is forgotten in the anti-nuclear struggle. This was the same in all present countries. During U.mining a heap of radio-active waste remains, which is left behind in non-covered hills on the fields. Many natives work in the mines and live nearby, large ventilators blow radio-active radon gas into the open air. The whole environment gets radio-active in this way. There are two sides to solidarity with native people affected by U.mining;

a) Work in your own country to get the problems known and try to make "U.mining and solidarity" a general issue in the anti-

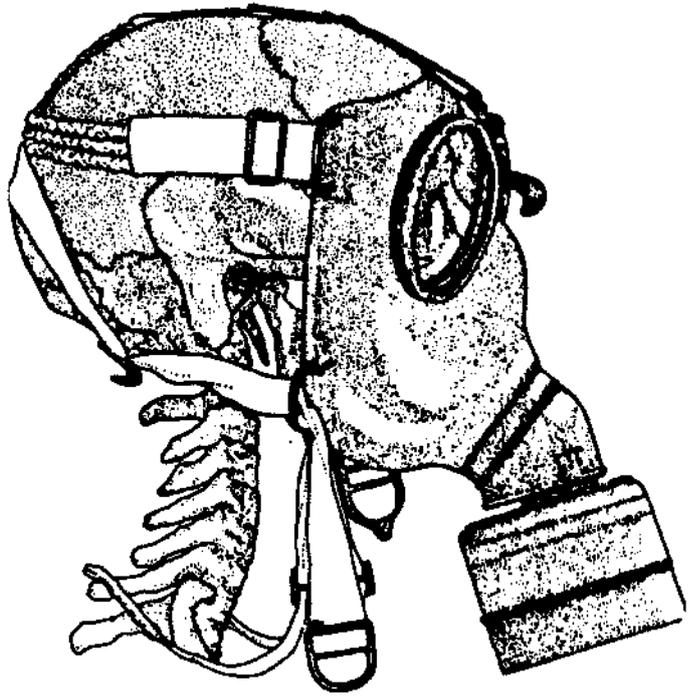
nuclear power struggle.

b) Direct help like money and support to their actions. It was stated at this point that natives have a totally different cultural tradition and background as we have and that we should not force our methods of action upon them. In general people who live in U. areas are very poor and they have difficulties in taking actions, because of this and because of the large cultural and social differences, against white powerful concentrations like U.miningcompanies. Money and support can be of help. Right now native people are improving their mutual contacts. In 1979 they organised the "First global radiation victims conference" in New York, about nuclear weapons, U.winning etc. From many countries representatives came. It was decided then to set up a worldwide organisation; "the indigeneous Uranium Forum" which now takes care of the coordination between the native people. In earlier days it could happen that a contact between Canada and California had to go via Bonn, because people did not know how to find eachother. Now there is a direct way. The second conference will take place on Havasupai-land in the Grand Canyon (US) But it costs a great lot of money to get people there from all over the world. Now there are only personal contacts between native people and people from the anti-nuclear power movement. A proposal was made by somebody to set up a global network with natives as well as support groups. Everyone in our group approved this plan and there will be more about it in the next newsletter. As example for support between groups concerned with native people and actiongroups the following story was told: In the Netherlands every first monday of the month the air-raid alarm is tested. Since long this is a reason for anti-militaristic groups to take action. In december 88 throughout the Netherlands occupations of F-16 runways took place to protest against the exercises (low-flying) in Canada above Innu land. As soon as the actions had made publicity, native workgroups sent background information to the press and the link between Holland and indigeneous people was clear. There is also a regular flow of representatives from various native people to Europe to tell about their situation. It costs them, besides a lot of money, considerable mental and physical efforts. As example was mentioned the tour which was made by approx. 10 people through West-Germany on the theme: "Leave Uranium in the ground". They visited a lots of towns etc. telling about the problems around U.mining. Also there were some small actions. All this produced a lot of publicity. There is often a direct link between U.mining and Europe, because many



U. mining companies are entirely or mainly West-european (urangesellschaft, Cogéma and many others.) Pathfinders Cooperation (100% of Cogéma) is right now preparing for U. winning in the Grand Canyon in the US. This takes place on Navasupai-land in a volcanic nature area. If we have suggestions for direct actions, it is probably easier to reach other people within the anti-nuclear power movement. One suggestion was to tackle Cogéma. It has offices in many European countries and the main office is in France. Another suggestion is to share action with American indigeneous people in the year 1992, 500 years after Columbus, 500 years of colonisation.

All cooperating electricity companies who produce nuclear power are involved with U. mining and thus with the exploitation of indigeneous people. In 1991 at the test site in Nevada, where the Western Shoshones live, there is an international occupation. Since years occupations take place against the atomic tests and against the storage of high-level radioactive waste. This waste deposit will be opened in 2003 for all the waste coming from the entire North American continent. In 1991 a march will take place first, from the Atlantic Ocean to Nevada and after that the occupation will take place. From Big Mountain there are still requests for help of "work crews" to help people to



stay on their grounds and resist the intended deportations to the radioactive "new lands". But before we can actively get to work with this, a network as proposed will be indispensable. In the next international newsletter a proposal will be published.



Summary of Roger Moody's address on uranium mining

The world's worst nuclear accident -in terms of radiation release- was, up until Chernobyl, the "spill" of radioactive tailings into the Rio Puerco several years ago, when an uranium waste dam broke contaminating an important river in New Mexico, USA. The main victims of this outrage were Navajo farmers and their sheep, dependant on the Rio Puerco for irrigation and water for their livestock.

But it is only in the last five years that opposition to uranium mining has been put firmly on the agenda of anti-nuclear actions. This congress is a welcome opportunity to confirm the crucial importance of such opposition, in the global struggle against nuclear power and the nuclear state.

The world's current biggest producer of uranium is Canada, followed by the USA, with important contributions from Australia, South Africa and Namibia, France, the neo-French colonies of Gabon and Niger, and some South American producers. Uranium mining in Europe -apart from France- is basically on experimental basis, and it is more than likely (thanks to the reduction in nuclear power programmes in Italy, West Germany, Sweden and parts of Eastern Europe) that urani-

um projects in most of Europe will never become actual mines. N.B. In April Hungary announced that it was closing its uranium mines, on commercial grounds.

The impact of both Three Miles Island and Chernobyl has been felt not only in reduced nuclear reactor building in much of the world, but in a steadily reduced demand for uranium over the last eight or nine years.

This is not to say that production has decreased, nor that the industry doesn't have plans to enorously increase production by the end of the century. However, the big rise in production which was expected in the late seventies just hasn't happened. There is still a surplus of uranium -mostly held by utilities, rather than at the minesite- and in 1988 was, despite a slight increase in demand over 1987 or 1986, actually a pretty bad year for uranium producers.

However, this should not given grounds for undue optimism. The industry is used to boom-bust cycles and unfortunately has a longer perspective than many anti-nuclear movements! It is now widely publicising the idea of a "window of opportunity" around 1992, for which new mines need to be brought into production. Even if (as seems highly likely) this doesn't happen, the industry will carry on proposing new "opportunities", for some time to come.

It is essential that it do so, because it is becoming more and more expensive to locate new uranium deposits, and finance is harder to come by.

To reduce costs and cut the "lead times" between discovery of an uranium region and production, the industry has resorted to new methods of exploitation over the last ten years. Uranium is increasingly being produced as a by-product of phosphates, copper (as at Olympic Dam in South Australia, for example), by extraction from old mine water or old tailings dumps, and by the controversial methods of acid solution mining and bacterial leaching. These methods do not require huge amounts of capital to open new mines in many cases: the mines are already there.

We must be conscious that the industry is trying desperately to adapt and to a certain extent it is succeeding: the newer forms of uranium extraction are being "sold" to ecologically conscious people as if they were safer, more environmentally benevolent as well as cheaper.

However, the impacts of these new mines and the newer uranium provinces will exactly the same - especially on the indigenous people who live on, or near, or who claim the land under which the uranium lies: such as the Havasupai, confronted by uranium mining in the Grand Canyon area of the USA, or the Aboriginal desert people of Rudall River, threatened by one (possibly two) high-grade uranium mines on their sacred land in Australia.

There is also the strong possibility that the world's most controversial mine - Rossing in Namibia - may continue, under its old management, even when Namibia becomes independent, because of the dependence created on mining over the last ten years, in an economy deprived of most other natural resources. Clearly Namibians need to be aware of the consequences of uranium mining and to be in contact with Aboriginal people and Native Americans, who are already well aware of the devastation it can bring and the radiation it can bequeath for thousands of years, after the mine is officially closed.

The opposition to uranium mining has taken a long time in developing: as an international movement it can be dated from around 1980. However, indigenous people especially, are well organised in opposing new uranium projects and making the connections between mining, environmental destruction, cultural damage, the theft of their resources, the pre-dominance of multi-national corporations in economic policy-making, and the distinct possibility that "their" uranium may end up contributing to weapons of mass destruction. Indigenous peoples' lands have provided at least 50% - and perhaps as much as two-thirds - of all uranium used for nuclear ends, since the 1940's. Solidarity with them in their struggles is the essential starting point for a world-wide movement against nuclear power.

Roger Moody

Laserenrichment

Uranium and Plutonium Laserenrichment and proliferation dangers.

Since 1971 in many countries, at this time about 20, research is done at enrichment from Uranium and Plutonium by laserbeams. In the United States have been built pilot-plants for the enrichment of U (Uranium) and Pu (Plutonium). The DOE (Department of Energy) will built in 1996 a commercial U-enrichment plant with a capacity of 3 to 9 million SWU (Separate Work Units) each year. The production of this plant is ment to being used in nuclear power plants (low-enriched uranium: 3 to 5 % U-235) and in nuclear weapons (high enriched U: 97 % U-235). At the same time DOE has planned to built a Pu-enrichment plant, which has to produce enriched Pu for nuclear weapons.

Every country that controls laserenrichment is therefore able to enrich U and Pu for military purposes. There is so much published about this that further proliferation of this enrichment-methods can't be stopped anymore. Especially because many research-instituts in more than 15 countries are occupied with research and development (R & D)

of laserenrichment. This R & D can be done under the alibi of 'civil' research, while laserenrichment can also be used for military use and the technics for the enrichment of U in principle is very much the same as for the enrichment of Pu.

The two most researched method's are:

* AVLIS (Atomic Vapour Laser Isotope Separation), inwhich U and Pu is used in the form of a metal.

* MLIS (Molecular Laser Isotope Separation), inwhich U or Pu is used in combination with fluor, the so called hexafluorids.

With the MLIS-process the technics for U- and Pu-enrichment are more the same than with the AVLIS-process.

Laserenrichment research.

Through the military use it is logical that the 5 officially recognized Nuclear Weapon Countries (NWC), USA, USSR, China, England and France, al ready since the '70's have R & D programmes for laserenrichment. For the 4 not officially recognized NWC, India, Pakistan, South-Africa and Israel, it seems also

logical, also as far as the Threshold-countries are concern (like Brazil, Argentina and Irak). Because the last 2 called groups, are not members of the NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty), such research can't be forbidden. Even for countries which are members of the NPT, such research is not forbidden, as long it is done for 'civil' purposes. But there is a group of countries which have already U-enrichment plants and have also a R & D-programm for laserenrichment. Such countries are for example: Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Italia and the Netherlands. They say that they have the following reasons to do so:

- 1- their competition-position: laserenrichment should be much cheaper.
- 2- a better use of Uranium: with laserenrichment can natural U better be used, and also the great amount of depleted and reprocessed U.

These arguments aren't very good.

There exists on the one hand an overcapacity untill after the year 2000 in the enrichment industry, therefore new capacity leads to close down from existing production capacity and so to destruction of capital. And till yet it is very uncertain that laserenrichment will be cheaper.

On the other hand: there is no reason to be afraid for a shortage of uranium. Through overcapacity there are hugh amounts of U formed, and the use is much less than foresee by a less increase of nuclear power than expected. Further: R & D will cost a lot of money before laserenrichment can be used on industrial scale. Money that in almost every country will be paid by the state. Just like the way it used to be with other enrichment-processes (gasdiffusion and ultracentrifuge). This is a sort of hugh subsidy for nuclear power. It'll cost billions. Especially because the great proliferation risks of this technic and from nuclear power in common, and also because the small percentage of nuclear power in the world's energyproduction (3 %), this state-subsidy is not to justify.

Successively we will look at the situation in some countries, especially in the USA, Japan, France and the 3 Urenco-countries Engeland, F.F.G. and the Netherlands.

United States of America

The USA was the first country which built a enrichment plant, in 1943. Since then there is also done the most research for new enrichment methods. At one moment there were 4 methods at the same time in research (f.e. AVLIS and MLIS) with a budget of \$ 800 million a year. Through the loss of half the market for enriched U and a smaller increase than expected, the income decreased. Because of that, there has been cut in the budget. In 1988 the loss of the enrichment plants

was \$ 8800 million. Except \$ 360 million they are remited by the government, because otherwise the USA could not langer compete on the world's trade-market.

For the 'civil' laserenrichment (that means U-enrichment) is from 1971 till 1989, \$ 800 million spent. Certainly that same amount of money is needed before U-laserenrichment



will reach a commercial scale. A demonstration plant is since 1984 used for extensive experiments.

For U- and Pu-enrichments the same lasersystems are used, but the seperation- and collect-systems are different, because of the greater poisoness and a smaller 'critical mass' of Pu.

For military research (Pu.-enrichment), untill 1988, is \$ 500 million spent. In 1987 there is a demonstration plant opened. For 1995 a plant on a larger scale is planned, it's being built at the INEL (Idaho National Engineering Laboratory) and will cost about \$ 10 billion. This factory must enrich 10 to 15 tons of plutonium, owned by DOE, so that it can be used in nuclear weapons. Therefore, the unwanted Pu-isotopes -240 and -242 will be removed. In fat, in that way, all the Pu from 'normal' nuclear power reactors can be used for nuclear weapons.

Untill now, weapon-Pu in the USA is produced in special military reactors in the Savannah River Complex and in Hanford. That isn't necessarily anymore. The research began in 1971 at LLNL (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) in California and at LANL (Los Alamos National Laboratory) in New Mexico; both are important nuclear weapon research centra. Later, Oak Ridge in Tennessee was involved too. Exxon and Avcon-Everest paid a lot of money, in the hope to be allowed to built laserplants. They were however passed by the government. At the moment, Martin Marietta is very active on this field and it's likely they get the order to built the plant. This

concern is pushing DOE to build a commercial AVLIS-plant soon.

At first, both AVLIS and MLIS were in the US of A investigated. In 1982 & 83 AVLIS was chosen above MLIS for respectively military and 'civil' use.

MLIS is being used on a small scale by LANL for weapon- and airspace research. The technical problems of MLIS in that time were greater than AVLIS, but the development-possibilities of MLIS are bigger, so application of it in the future is not excluded.

SOURCE:

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- Nuclear Fuel (NF) 79/8/20, p.1
- NF 80/9/29, p.16
- NF 83/3/28, p.7
- NF 84/2/28, p.?
- NF 85/6/17, p.18-22
- NF 86/2/10, p.16-17
- NF 88/1/1, p.4
- NF 88/2/22, p.10
- NF 88/6/13, p.4
- NF 88/6/27, p.10-11
- NF 88/5/16, p.4,5,10,11
- NF 89/3/6, p.9

Japan

In Japan AVLIS and MLIS are researched by big consortia, inwhich the high electricity-producers, researchinstitutes (private as well as state institutes) and big companies are involved. For AVLIS this consortium exists of: 9 big electricity-producers, Jap-co, IRI (Industrial Research Institute), JNP, CRIEPI, JAERI, Toshiba, Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Isjikawajima-Harima. Budget: \$ 117 million in 1984-1989, to build a pilot-plant with a capacity of 1000-1500 SWU/year.

MLIS: Elektriciteit-producers, IPCR, Isjikawajima-Harima. Researchbudget totally about \$ 50 million each year.

SOURCE:

- Nuclear Fuel (NF), 84/10/22, p.?
- NF 85/6/7, p.12
- NF 85/12/16, p.10
- NF 86/3/24, p.12
- NF 86/6/16, p.8
- NF 87/2/9, p.12
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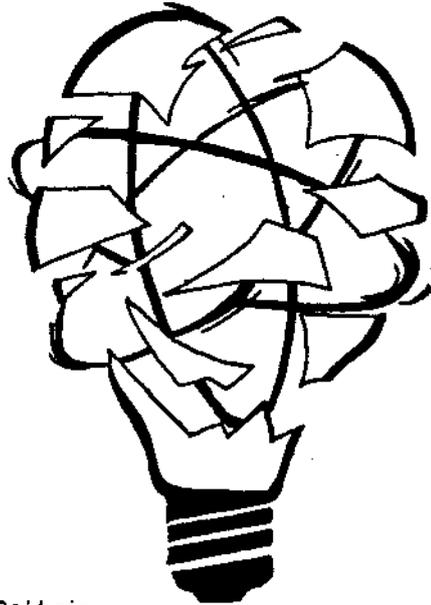
France

Laserresearch was started in 1975. Financing totally by state-funds. The present budget each year is about \$ 40 million. At first also research at MLIS, later just AVLIS R & D. Research is done by the state-companies CEA (Commissariat d'Energie Atomique) and Cogema, at f.i. Saclay and Pierrelatte. CEA is producing nuclear weapons and Cogema owns f.i. the reprocessing plant at La Hague. However I couldn't find it, I presume that there is also Pu-enrichment research in France. The timing for U-enrichment is as follows:

- 1988: pilotplant with a capacity of more than 10.000 SWU in Saclay
- 1990/91: demonstrationplant, capacity about 1 million SWU at Pierrelatte. The plant should be opened in 1992
- After 1995: Plant on commercial scale, built by USSI.

SOURCE:

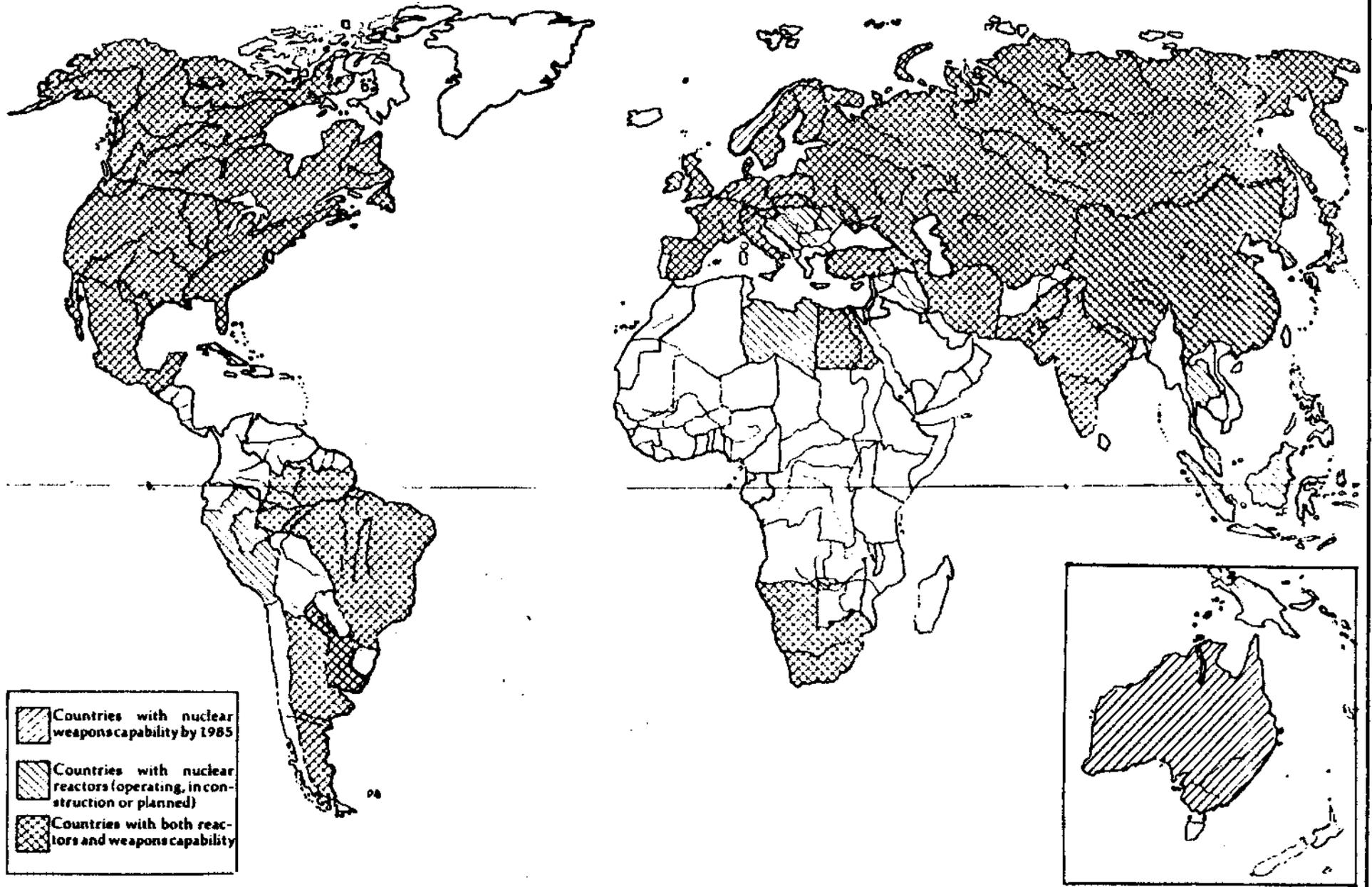
- Nuclear Fuel (NF), 86/5/5, p.5
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- Nuclear Europe, 85/8 en 88/2



Great Britain

Here also initial research at MLIS and AVLIS. In 1984 MLIS research was stopped in favour of AVLIS R & D. Yearly budget: £1 15 million (about English pounds). Research is done by BNFL (British Nuclear Fuel), the English Urenco-partner at Capenhurst. Farther at the AEA (Atomic Energy Athority) researchcentra at Harwell and Culham. BNFL and AEA are responsible for the production of (raw material for) nuclear weapons. BNFL explores the reprocessing plant at Sellafield. Since 1984 BNF and AEA cooperate their research. Untill now the seperation-factor they reached is 9. That means: in one step the percentage U-235 from 0.71 % to 6.5 %. It is planned to build a pilot plant in about 1995.

PROLIFERATION NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY



SOURCE:

- BNFL Jaarverslag 1986/87, p.14
- UKAEA Jaarverslagen 1985-88
- NF 85/7/29, p.4
- NF 86/9/8, p.4,5

Federal Republic of Germany

In the FRG there has been laser R & D since 1971. It is mainly financed by the government. The chosen process is MLIS, it is said that it can only be used for 'civil' purposes, that means U-enrichment. But we saw that MLIS in the US of A also is being developed for Pu-enrichment, so that statement is groundless. Besides, U can with MLIS being enriched till it is suitable for nuclear weapons. The yearly budget is about DM 15 million, from which DM 10 million is paid by the government.

The planning is:

- 85-87: feasibility phase, with a budget from DM 30 million.
- 88-92: design en building pilot plant. Budget: DM 120 million.
- 92-2000: design and building demonstration plant. The budget is not known.

The companies involved:

- Uranit, FRG-Urenco partner at Jülich
- KWU (Kraftwerk Union) a part of Siemens
- MBB (Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm)
- DFVLR (Deutsche Forschung Verein Luft- und Raumfahrt- German institute for air- and aerospace research).
- Max Planck Institut für Quantum Optics at Garching.
- Fraunhofer Institut (infraredlaser R & D).
- AEG/Telefunken
- KfK (Kernforschungsanlage Karlsruhe- Nuclear research centre at Karlsruhe)
- Batelle at Frankfurt
- Hannover Research Center
- Preussag
- Lambda Physik
- Merck.

The government was willing to stop the subsidy in 1989, but under pressure from the nuclear industry, especially Uranit, they changed their minds. As far as Uranit concerns the MLIS-project is impossible without without the financial state-support. The BMFT (Bundes Ministerium für Forschung und Technologie- Ministry of Research and Technology) is paying the subsidy.

Uranit claimed in 1988 a enrichment-factor on laboratory-scale from more than 15. That means in one step from 0.71 % to 11 % U-235.

SOURCE:

- Hariolff Grupp ea, Atomen für den Krieg, 1983
- Krase., Boskma, Elzen, Smit, Uranium Enrichment and Nuclear Weapon Proliferation, p.xx. 1983, SIPRI
- Physik in unser Zeit, 86/5, p.69 ev

- Spiegel nr 45, 1986 p.90
- Atomwirtschaft, dec. 1984 p.x
- '' '' Juli 1986, p.366
- NF, 85/9/8, p.5
- NF, 1987/3/23 p.6
- NF, 88/9/19, p.4,5

The Netherlands

In the Netherlands it is mainly the Urenco-partner UCN (Ultracentrifuge Nederland), at Almelo that is doing MLIS research. Since a few years the UCN is cooperating with the Universiteit Twente (University at Twente), where under direction of prof. Witteman is being worked at the MLIS-process. UCN pays. In 1988 there arised a discussion about this cooperation, because the research-results could be used for militay uses and because the university could not freely publish the results. The managing board has denied the protests of the university-council and from the university-vicarage, and approved the cooperation. In spite of all denies, there is a real danger that research-results, the know-how, will be used for military purposes. In the first place there exists a agreement between the 3 Urenco-partners that the results of the laserresearch will be exchanged. And f.i. the espionage-affair Kahn has learned that it is hard, if not impossible, to keep such results secret. Except UCN and the UT, the ECN (Energie Centrum Nederland) at Petten and FOM (Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie) at Nieuwegein are doing research at laserenrichment, under direction of prof. V.D.Wiel. Their research concerns the AVLIS-process. ECN and FOM are being payed bij the government. How much money untill now is payed and the yearly budget is not known. Probably a few million guilders a year.

SOURCE:

- Twentse Courant, 86/12/19
- Trouw 87/1/17
- Financieel Dagblad 87/2/5
- '' '' 87/6/3

Eureka Euro-Laser project

In 1984 is, in the frame of the Eureka-project, a common research-programm for lasers for U-enrichment started.

Participants are:

- CEA, Cogema and USSI from France
- Siemens, KWU and DVFRL from FRG
- BNFL and AEA from Great Britain, and
- UCN, Philips and Holec from the Netherlands.

About the results sofar, I know nothing. It is possible that that the agreement is just for coördination and exchange of facts and results, without doing research itself.

From the known partial-research it is obvious that mainly the MLIS-method is examined. Research-subjects are f.e.: CO2-laser, solid-material laser, excitator laser. It is

not clear whether the projects aim is only U-enrichment, or also Pu-enrichment. In case of Pu-enrichment research, there is a possibility that this project is aimed on military use of the knowledge, or that the results could be used for that purpose. This could serve the eventually western-european nuclear force.

SOURCE:

-L'armement, nr 3, mei 1984
-NRC 84/7/1
-Ton Rullman, Laserverrijking, 1983, RUG

China

In 1988 China told, on a conference about nuclear energy in Canada, for the first time a lot about their nuclear programm. It appeared to be that they worked since 1971 at laser R & D. Since 1985 they are concentrating on the AVLIS-process. They expect to make a choice in the end of the 90's between laser- or ultracentrifuge-enrichment. They say that with the results sofar, it cannot be judged which method will be the best. In the beginning of the 90's they will built a AVLIS-pilot plant.

Further data is not available.

SOURCE:

-NF, 1988/10/3, p.10.12

Soviet Union

Unfortunately, there is not more known, than there is laser R & D. They started probably just after the USA, at about 1972.

Consequences

A succesfully development of lasertechnics like AVLIS and MLIS will have a lot of consequences.

For 'civil' nuclear energy there shall be after the year 2000, a gradually replacement of the present enrichment-technics by AVLIS- and MLIS-plants. At first in the USA, France, England, FRG and Japan, the countries with the most nuclear reactors and the most extensive laser R & D-programms. The other named countries will follow, dependend of the development of their nuclear power programm.

It is uncertain if laserenrichment will be cheaper than enrichment by gasdiffusion or ultracentrifuges. In case the energy-prices raise, the very energy-intensive gasdiffusion will become too expensive. But because most part of the enrichment-capacity exists by gasdiffusionplants, it is unlikely that they easily close down those plants, especially because most of them are state-property, so it is easy to pay the loss.

The ultracentrifuge-plants will not easily be closed too. These plants use much less energy as gasdiffusion-plants, probably com-

parable with AVLIS/MLIS. With the use of more efficient centrifuges, the costs will decrease en become on the same level as by AVLIS/MLIS. There are centrifuge-plants in the 3 Urenco-countries, England, FRG and the Netherlands, and in Pakistan, India, Brazil and Japan. China is building one. Esteemed the high investments, the plants will certainly be operative for the next 20 years. The result of this is that in the year 2010 only half of the enrichment-capacity will be filled up by laser-installations. And only if further research and commercialisation is succesfull.

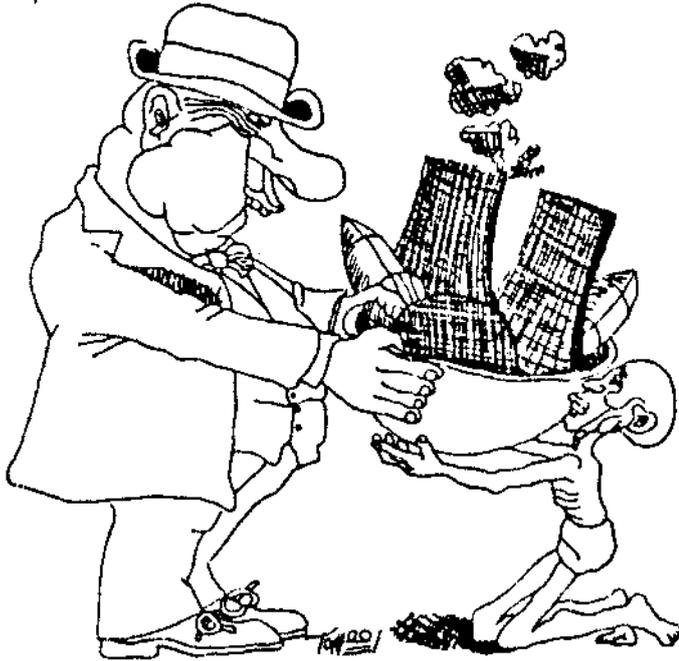
More radical will be the consequences for the nuclear weapon industry and proliferation. First of all, the military Pu-reactors will not be necessarily anymore. Further on, the fast-breeder reactors, which can produce very pure weapon-grade Pu, will not longer be usefull for military purposes. And because the prospect for the civil use of fast-breeder reactors is not very good too -the building of commercial fast-breeder reactors is not be expected before 2030- this reactor type has also almost certainly no future.

The proliferation dangers will increase, and are infact increased already, by the present and future distribution of laserenrichment-technology. The already vague frontier between 'civil' and militay use of nuclear power programmes, will further indefinite, and will be even more difficult to control. To trace and control these small laser-installations shall be very difficult if not impossible: they fit in a cellar or garage. The illegal (or legal) trade in knowledge and fractions of AVLIS/MLIS-installations will be harder to control as now in case of ultracentrifuge.



What continued to have a negative influence is the seperation of this world in nuclear "have's" and "havenot's", a situation that's yelling for further proliferation or a totally ban of nuclear weapons. The present situation is hypocrite and discriminating. According to the NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty), the countries which possessed nuclear weapons in 1968, are allowed to have these, they might modernise them, make unlimited numbers more, and produce enough nu-

clear weapons to destroy the whole world, without any restriction or sanction. No other country is allowed to do so, unless they didn't sign the NPT. Countries which are members of the NPT, but have nuclear weapons, aren't hindered by the Treaty at all, at the opposite; they are being taken more seriously. The NPT is further excavate because the restrictive nuclear-export policy of the NPT-countries towards the not-NPT-countries does not work. At the one hand there is a illegal trade-market in many NPT-countries; at the other hand there are a few not-NPT-countries with a own nuclear industry, thanks to (openly) support by NPT-countries, and they export unpunished all nuclear knowledge and technology they want, to everybody who's asking (and paying) for it. In that way they eat a bit of the nuclear cake of the NPT-countries. So it seemes, that the NPT promotes proliferation, in stead of preventing it. That's the hypocrisy and discrimination which is part of the NPT.



The only way to prevent this, is, when the NWC (Nuclear Weapon Countries) officially dinounce their believe in the nuclear-dis-courage and abolish their nuclear weapons. If they really believe in that nuclear-dis-courage, they should promote the possession of nuclear weapons. For, the 40 years of "peace" between East and West is ascibed to

the possession of nuclear weapons. Following that reasoning: there would be no wars ever-more, if every country had their own nuclear weapons!

The unholy road

It is clear that the discourage-doctrine is recovered. Since Tschernobyl it is obvious that a nuclear war will lead to mutual destruction. But a world full of chemical and nuclear installations is for their annihilation not depending on nuclear weapons. A conventional war is enough. Even without war there is the threat of worldwide destroying and poisoning. It is very obscure that a "civilization" which as no other has the knowledge and the means to produce and to live, clean and environment-friendly, does the opposite.

Priority nr. 1 is to stop as soon as possible with that destruction. To abolish nuclear energy and -weapons is a first step, but not enough.

The fairytale that nuclear power is needed to fight against the green-house-effect and acid-rain, is easily to refute by facts. The contribution of nuclear-energy to the worldwide energy use, is at the moment about 2.5% Energy-saving is able to halve the energy-use within 20 years. Durable energy-sources, like sun, wind and water, are able to contribute 25% of the energy use in 50 years. The investments needed for that are a mutiple smaller than if nuclear reactors should take care of the same contribution. In stead of the present 400 reactors, there should be, in 50 years, built 15.000 nuclear power plants of 6 billion guilders a piece. That means: 300 a year, 6 a week.

To continue research, development and building of laserenrichment plants, is a step ahead on the unholy road to more nuclear weapons and -reactors. It is important and necessarily to pronounce the dangers and to fight this development. Everybody who thinks so to, I call up to take part in this struggle in the way you think is the best. People with ideas/information can contact me:

Joop Boer
Marwixstraat 31
9726 CB Groningen
The Netherlands.

HTR-group

First general information was given about the High Temperature Reactor (see Supplement in English by WISE). It was emphasized that by way of the planned world-wide export of this reactor-type this subject also has to play an international role. Treaties with China and the Sovjet-Union are already signed.

Besides the use of the produced heat is in the case of this reactor-type also the use for military purposes remarkable. By adding Lithium to the fuelrods Tritium is produced. Tritium is important in the production of the H-bomb. It is very important that this specific aspect is given publicity to on an internati-

onal level. To get information about HTR the following addresses in Münster and Hannover can be contacted:

-AG against HTR c/o BI Umweltschutz,
Stephanustrasse 25,
3000 Hannover 91
BRD

-WIGA AG HTR c/o Umweltschutzzentrum,
Schamhorststrasse 57,
4400 Münster
BRD

Take part, international in procedures against the HTR.
Petition you can get in Hannover.

A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN EVERY TOWN?

(300.3084) WISE-Amsterdam

Authorities and industry officials in West Germany are trying to obtain permission to build new "High-Temperature-Reactors" (HTRs), - without having to inform the public at which locations these plants will be built. Should they be successful, general permission will be valid all over West Germany. In addition, as West German groups organizing opposition to the HTRs warn, if approval for the new reactor design is given for Germany, it will be seen as a good argument for exporting the HTRs to "Third World" countries. Because HTRs are smaller (80 MWs to maximum 500 MWs) and cheaper than common light-water reactors (LWRs), as well as "easy-to-handle" (III), a "Third World" market is seen as highly possible and a great danger by West German environmental groups. A report from AG gegen HTR, a group in Hannover, West Germany organizing against the HTRs, describes the new reactor design and its dangers:

HTRs are operated with uranium-filled graphite pebbles. One HTR-Modul contains 350,000 of these pebbles. The HTRs are in a container also made of graphite which is surrounded by a steel container. But there is no containment as it is known in Light Water Reactors.

Due to the chain reaction there are very high temperatures inside the HTR. While an LWR is operated at 300 degrees Celsius, in an HTR temperatures reach 700 to 1000 C. For this reason, Helium is used as a cooling agent. Steam is produced in the second circulation system.

The nuclear industry claims HTRs to be especially safe because, they say, a core-meltdown is impossible. But this ignores the fact that in an accident large amounts of radioactivity can still be released into the environment. If the cooling agent is lost, air or steam could come into the primary cooling system. This can cause the graphite to turn into carbon monoxide by oxidation or hydrogenic reaction,

which can destroy the container, or even the whole building. With this reaction, the graphite (the moderator of the chain reaction - or what slows down the neutrons) is lost. Of further concern is the fact that there is no emergency cooling system. (While LWRs have four independent cooling systems, there is only one in an HTR.) Also, it is still not known yet how steel will react in the long term under the high temperatures and pressure necessary. And, of course, nobody knows where the used uranium will be stored.

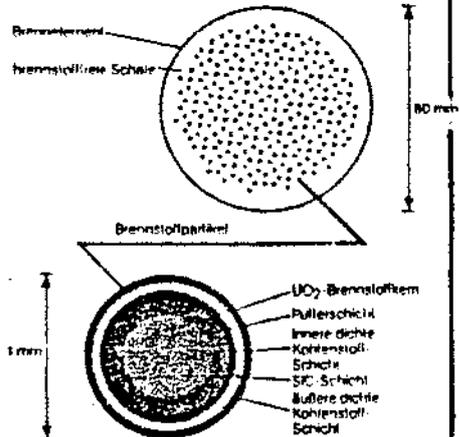
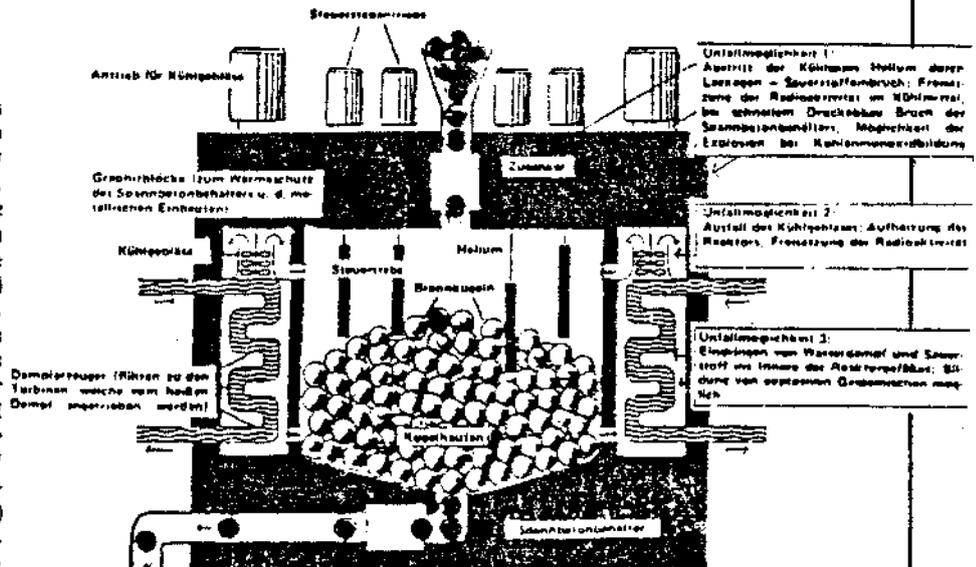
Who are the potential users of this new reactor? It is clear that HTRs will be used for feeding heat into chemical plants (processing heat) and into nets for heating buildings (WISE NC 297, Nuclear Notes). This means that they will be built close to places where people live - possibly close to, or even in, large cities! And of course, there's the export market.

Interatom, a daughter company of the West German Siemens Corp., already plans export of the HTRs to other countries where, said one of their spokespeople, the "political situation is better" than in West Germany. However, the company sees approval by a German authority as a "key" for exploring the market. In Bergisch Gladbach, home of Interatom, project groups have

been set up to deal with interested countries. Talks with China have been proceeding and it appears that a plant will be built near Beijing. But USSR, USA, countries in South America, Africa and Asia have also expressed their interest.

HTRs are not only being developed by Interatom. They are also being developed by Asea Brown-Boveri (ABB), one of the world's biggest multinationals active in the nuclear industry. (ABB, though its head office is in Zurich, Switzerland, is the result of a merger between ASEA Ab of Sweden and Brown-Boveri Ltd. of Switzerland, so information from those two countries would be welcomed by AG gegen HTR.) ABB has the standard types

Vereinfachter Aufbau eines Hochtemperaturreaktorgefäßes



of HTR 100 and HTR 500 (the number indicates power in Megawatts), while Interatom has a smaller unit, called "HTR-Modul", of 80 MWs. Some moduls can be built in a series ("switched together") and Interatom suggests doing this with eight units, for a total of 640 MWs. Even more could be built in such a series...

AG gegen HTR sees action is urgently needed and is trying to mobilize groups not only in Germany itself, but in other European countries,

especially those surrounding West Germany, to lodge objections. The situation is complicated, though.

Until now, when a new nuclear plant was to be built in West Germany, there was a legal procedure concerning the particular location of the plant. Construction and safety plans have been available to the public and people from the area surrounding the site were able to lodge objections. But there is a special article in German Atomic

Law (AtG, or Atomgesetz) Article 7a says that a concept for a plant can be approved by the regulatory body "in advance". This means that all important details of construction and safety can be approved by the authorities before a location for the HTR is known. This also means that later no one can object to any HTR of the same type being built at a particular place, because objections to details will have already been dealt with in the advance hearing.

Blockade at Dodewaard

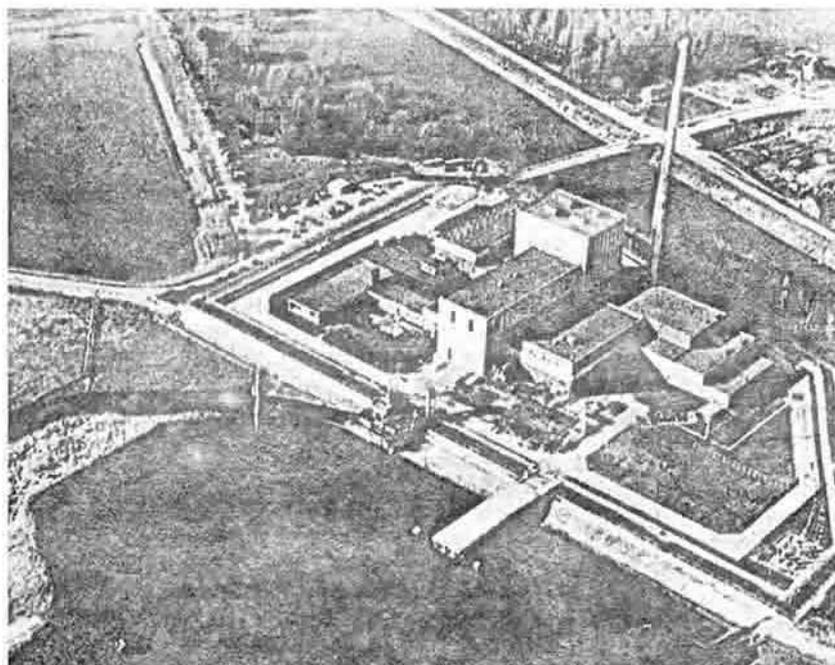
Because of being a radical anti-nuclear congress, of course something had to take place at the Dodewaard nuclear power plant, just 8 kilometers outside Wageningen. Saturday night febr. 4th there was an action meeting; some 20 people from Sweden, Finland, France, Holland and West-Germany began to work out a plan. Soon they agreed to have a blockade, starting at 10 p.m. because of the shift-change.

There were language problems that could be solved however. The biggest problem in undertaking a joint action was the great difference in action-practice in the various countries. The difference between the strict non-violent attitude of many Swedes and the tough repression reality in West-Germany, which almost makes strict non-violence an act of suicide, is enormous. German people didn't want to sit down on the bridge in front of the plant because of being too vulnerable in case of police-action. Swedish people were willing to lay down if need be. They work from the idea: awake the human

aspect in the police and stimulate it; change the police so that "if revolution comes, police will lay down their weapons". To avoid police action it was suggested to tell them we would blockade for one hour and then leave. There were plenty emotions reaching this point, like: "how can you be so foolish to use violence eventually" and the other way round "how can you be so foolish to let them beat you to parts if need be".

Other relevant problems were risks of being thrown out the country (for the foreigners), the time-pressure, and estimating the police reaction. Dutch people estimated some pushing, some beating but no large-scale arrests or scuffles.

Eventually we had to go, because the shift-change would not wait for our conclusions. With 30 people from Holland, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy we departed to Dodewaard. The fact that we went was already an action, for the preparation had set us wide apart. As we arrived people began to hold arms together, putting scarfs



around their heads, especially because of the cold wind, and some began to sing. In German the anti-Kalkar song sounded, Spanish songs and yells began, everyone put aside the discussion frustrations and made the best of it. It was really fun. Greek and Russian dances were performed and even a human tower arose. The reaction of the police was very funny. Soon one car arrived, after a while followed by another. Later a bus and a dog-car arrived. They drove around a little and then stopped some 50-100 m away. We had agreed that all of us would start talking in our own language about nuclear power and the closing of Dodewaard if the police would inform. But they didn't. Once they tried to drive slowly through the blockade which of course failed. One man, probably a worker, slipped through the blockade because too many people were dancing. I haven't seen the rest of the workers who were supposed to change, but maybe they were in the police buses. After an hour we quit. We had done what we wanted, blockade for one hour, and could go back to where it was warm: Uitas. We left a police crew behind of whom some of them

stared at us with open mouth. A crew who didn't understand the least of it. A lot of people thought it was a weird but funny action. The difference in the way we left and returned was characteristic for the meaning of this action: undertaking a joint action, in spite of the tense discussions which showed the great difference painfully, with so much fun and bringing us closer together.

P.S. With this story you might get the impression that it is better to do instead of talk. In my opinion it is useful to have discussions, but if they only lead to enstrangement, you should go back to the pure human level: we want an action with a lot of different people and we want to make something out of that. In this case it clearly worked out this way. Another thing is that I foresee difficulties in working out international actions. If everyone in her/his country with her/his action practice tries to hamper border-crossing transports for example, international action will be easier than breeding on one action with all of us.

Evaluation

Report International Congress Radical Anti Nuclear Power Movement; evaluation
sunday afternoon 5-2-'89
reporter: Martin

Fullfilled the congres the expectation?

- In any case, the congres gave a good picture of the anti-nuclear movement in different countries. It's clear that there's no European anti-nuclear movement.
- The exchange of information is important. Neighbouring countries, like The Netherlands and Western-Germany, could make a better cooperation. Information from more distant countries is interesting, but won't have direct influence on what can be done in the own country. This is, f.e., the case for information that is given to Germany by Spain. Probably neighbouring countries will be able to act together in future. However, it will remain difficult to influence other countries from your own.

The East-European countries were not represented. Why not?

- This was a conscious choice by the organisation of this congres. It was necessary to put a limit to the number of participants. It is also difficult to contact people there and let them come over. Also the difficulties with language would be much greater.
- East-Europeans will be invited for the next congres.



Evaluation by the French participants.

- France was represented by few people. They are considered as the 'enfant terrible' of the anti-nuclear movement in their country. They learned a lot on the congres, also about the relations in different countries. The reception of the participants was good and the practical organisation also. A lot of subjects were discussed. They left satisfied and with more trust.

A discussion about the variety of groups that should have been invited.

- This congres radical groups were invited. But the meaning of 'radical' is not the same for different countries.
- According to a participant, the next congres should have a radical broader impact.
- The organising group discussed about the description that could be used to put a limit to the number of participants.
- 'Radical' was chosen as the most clear description.
- The general opinion appeared to be, that 'radical' was a good word to use. No wide-ning should occur to parliamentarian groups and all the discussions that would be brought in. The congres should direct itself to affinity-groups.

Information network

It is proposed to publish a newsletter each 3 months. At best this newsletter should be published in two languages. A Dutch group will make the newsletter during its first year. After one year another country should do this. It is to be or not to be for this proposal with the contributions from other countries. The task of the Dutch group will be mainly coordinating. There will be no redaction policy.

The contents of the newsletter will be established:

- Part of the newsletter can be reserved for questions from one country to another. Received information supports own activities.
- There already exists the WISE-newsletter, with possibilities to publish what you want. Reaction: The WISE-newsletter is only informative and 'objective'. The new newsletter must have another character, with discussions etc.
- The newsletter has to be a militant periodical. In already existing 'objective' periodicals some (radical)

groups are not allowed to publicate. Everybody must be able to know the existence of other groups.

Practical information should be exchangeable from one group to another.

- The newsletters shouldn't lead to 'theoretical disorder', and thereby to complete discord by these discussions.
- The address for the newsletter is the same as for the congress:
LAKA
Postbus 8094
6710 AB Ede

Hereby the urgent appeal to ANMs in all countries to send your contribution.

- The practical working on the newsletter still has to be done. The sending-around also. In the first newsletter more about the possibilities. Clear agreements have to be made before the making of the first news-letter (f.e. finances).
- A French participant on the congress is very interested in radiation monitoring results.



Next congress

This morning the Swedish participants offered to organise next congress in the beginning of next year.

- East-Europeans will be invited for this congress.
- The subject will be nuclear power again. So the subject won't be widened to f.e. environment.
- Money will be available for travelling costs if necessary.
- The 2nd congress will take place in Sweden, in the beginning of 1990. The subject is nuclear power, but the radical groups are, of course, also against militarism, sexism, fascism, racism.

For this congress a little group of people prepared on the subjects, so the discussions often were difficult to do. It's important that there will be a reader so that everyone is able to prepare the subjects.

The biggest problem on this congress was the preparation from the different countries.

The communication is a difficult thing. For the next congress it's important to have an active preparation from each country.

Don't wait for what will happen there!! People involved in preparing work-groups should also think about the discussion-structure.

Resolution against repression

The resolution is written in Dutch, German and English. The text is readen to in Dutch and German and translated in French.

- What are social prisoners? Answer: people who are arrested f.e. after theft that is given in by social conditions (proletarian shopping).
- A participant doesn't agree with the fact that besides nuclear power also other subjects are being mentioned in the resolution. He fears that this may lead to discord.
- However, the general opinion is that it is good to bring out an ample resolution against repression.
- The resolution is signed by the congress as a whole, by mentioning the participating countries.

=== short pause ===

The Italian contribution to be readen to the congress, will be inserted in the first news-letter.

Conclusion

Alas! The end of the congress is there. Thanks to everyone for coming, sometimes even from great distances. Hopefully this congress will be the start of more and even greater events. Many thanks to the translators! Many thanks to Unitas! Very many thanks to the organisers!!



Resolution against Repression

Drafted by the congress of radical anti-nuclear activists

Everywhere people fight for a free life, against nuclear technology, militarism, gene technology, against all forms of anti-human politics.

Nowhere people guilty of these politics are criminalised, but those resisting are. We are certain, that it happens in all repressed countries, in different ways and with different strenght.

From espionage to police clubing, to sole imprisonment, all methods are used to break our resistance.

We declare our solidarity with everyone, who is stricken by these different forms of repression. Whether repression reaches its aim depends on our solidarity.

The following examples stand for all repression.

We demand for:

* France

1. Away with the law about criminal associations that makes it possible to criminalise all movements;
2. Free all prisoners that gave shelter to the political refugees from Italy and Bask country;
3. Free people who refuse to fulfil their military service;
4. Stop the use of grenades and other weapons against demonstrators.

* Great Britain

1. Diminishing social benefits from working class people must be stopped;
2. Away with the public order bill, that hinders demonstrations and allow police to be more heavily armed;
3. Away with the state secrecy bill that hinders the spreading of information about many subjects such as defence and nuclear industry.

* The Netherlands

1. Away with "article 140" that criminalise all groups outside parliaments;
2. Free the anti-militarists Kees en Ko, who damaged NATO planes, which the Turkish government wanted to use in the war against the Kurds;
3. Free all refugees, no expellation.

*Belgium

1. Away with the arbitrariness of the police and their captious identity-controls;
2. Away with 30-day detention on remand without any control;
3. Free Chantal Paternostre, who is in isolation without trial for three years. She is accused of being a terrorist, but with very little proof.

*West-Germany

1. Free Ingrid Strobl at once, one accuses her to be involved in an attack on Lufthansa. The attack was aimed against sex tourism.
2. No process against saboteurs in Frankfurt am Main.

*Finland/Sweden

Stop repression of anti-nuclear and peace movement. These movements are ignored and repressed by the government, nuclear industry, police and mass media. The real intention of the government and the nuclear industry is covered up.

*Israel

1. Free Vanunu, who is kidnapped by the Israelien government from Italy and is convicted to 18 years imprisonment, because he spoke of Israel's atom bomb program and her cooperation in this with South-Africa.

*General for all countries

Stop the repression of gay's and lesbians. Free all political prisoners and all who because of economic/social reasons have infringed laws and are imprisoned because of that.



Newsletter

Decided was to make an international newsletter. For at least the coming year it will be based in Holland. In the meanwhile we've been talking about the newsletter.

- We want to distribute the newsletter in West- and East-Europe.

- It will be distributed in 5 languages (Spanish, German, French, English and Dutch). This means a lot of work but other-wise we would exclude lots of people.

- The report on the congress will be the first newsletter (this).

- We want to make 4 newsletters from now untill the next congress. If necessary, we will also make or help to make the reader for the next congress in Sweden.

- The newsletter will have no minimum in the amount of pages. This means that at a certain date we will make it, whether articles are on time or not. Otherwise we wouldn't be able to be update (dates for demonstrations etc.).

- Finances: We are searching for money to pay the newsletter-costs. It's important for us that many people will be able to read the newsletter. This means that everyone can receive the newsletter, even if he or she is not able to pay for it. Each time we will ask for money so that those who have some money can pay.....

- Editing policy: although we see ourselves only as coordinators and not as editors

we think it's important to have some criteria for articles:

.A- we will not publish personal fights in the newsletter.

.B- the discussions published must be (par-tial) new; no repeats.

.C- articals must be understandable for a reasonable amount of people; if not, we will give background-information in the articles, eventually after making contact with the author.

.D- articles must handle about, for the radical anti nuclear power movement, rele-vant subjects.

.E- Don't use words only known in your scene or country.

Some more practical things: Last date for sending your contributions will be 1 month before publishing. This because of the serious translating-problems we have to deal with. If it's possible for you to have the article translated before sending it.....

Spanish is the main problem.

Very short contributions (f.e. dates etc.) can be send in later of course.

What about the articles should deal with is written in the chapters 'proposal for a transport-network' and in 'continuation'.

the newsletter-group

