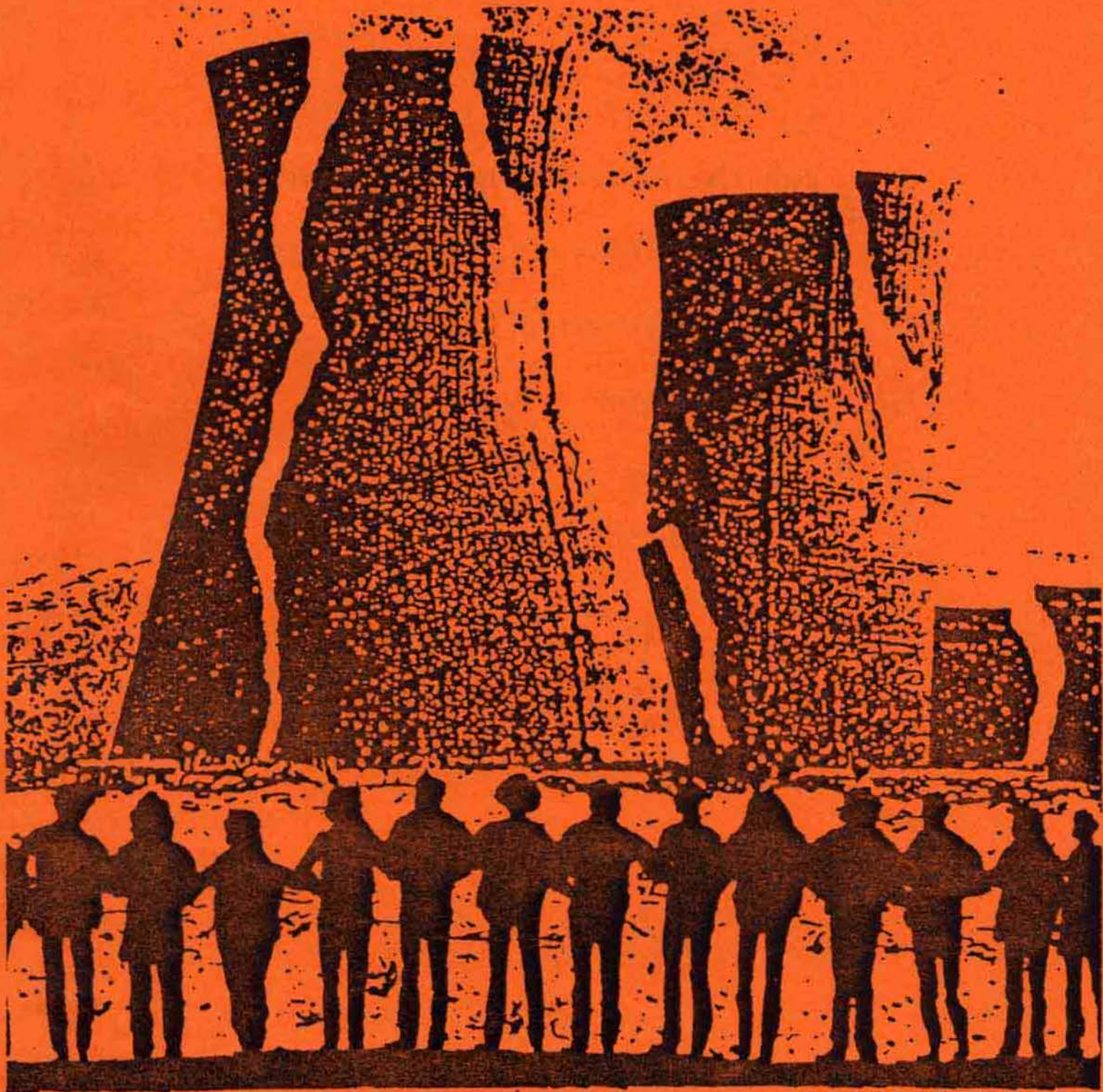


Internationaler Kongress der Radikalen Anti-AKW-Bewegung
Congreso Internacional del Movimiento Antinuclear Radical
Internationaal Kongres Radikale Anti-Kernenergie Beweging
Congrès International du Mouvement Radical Anti-Nucléaire

International Congress Radical Anti-Nuclear Power Movement



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PREFACE

2 years ago, when we were working out the idea of an International Congress for the Anti-Nuclear Power Movement, one thing was clear from the start: we would publish a pamphlet for preparation-purposes, with contributions from people of the invited countries about the situation of the Radical Anti-Nuclear Power Movement, their history, their troubles, repression, the cooperation with less radical groups etc, etc... That was what we intended. For a long time it looked like that plan would not succeed. But in the last few months we got some articles which are to be found in this pamphlet. The contents and length are varied. One article is about the situation of the Radical Anti-Nuclear Power Movement, others are about nuclear power in general, or a part of the nuclear cycle, but the resistance against it is hardly mentioned. From a number of countries we didn't receive anything. It's a pity, but that's life.

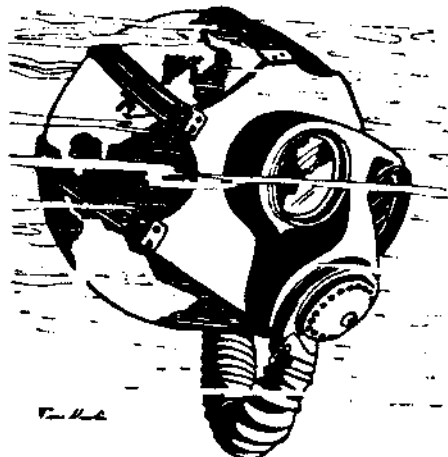
Still, it's a nice pamphlet and it comes in handy at the congress. You can use it as a starting point for Thursday, the day about the situation in each country. But it's fun to read as well. It's stimulating to know that there are so many people fighting for the same cause. In different ways, but all with the same intention: the destruction of this society that can only maintain itself by oppressing its own people, by exploiting the worldpopulation and by destroying nature.

The fact that we're all fighting nuclear power is more or less a coincidence. For some it's a well thought of-choice, for others it's just another way of fighting against the concentration of power, the imperialist large-scale thinking. For us, nuclear power isn't the only thing we're fighting against. Militarism, imperialism, sexism, racism, fascism, the shortage of houses/speculation and the destruction of nature are all targets for our resistance.

This congress will be a big success if it's stimulating this resistance. We have to learn from our experiences (and therefore exchange them). And from our defeats we shall have to draw our conclusions.

Protest is if I say: I don't like this or that!

Resistance is when I take care of it, that the things I don't like, will no longer happen!



NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS IN WESTERN-EUROPE



THE NETHERLANDS.

Origin.

First of all you can hardly speak of the anti nuclear power movement because the struggle against nuclear power has been waged in many ways.

These varied from political influencing onto fire raising and anything in between.

At the end of the seventies the first actions against nuclear power took place and the movement increased rapidly.

The reason this happened so fast was because society began to realize that the increasing prosperity had a devastating impact on welfare and environment.

Particularly nuclear energy people experienced as threatening because it became obvious that this "end solution for the energy problem" formed a serious threat to the environment.

Because of many publications about nuclear energy and everything that can go wrong, many people feared accidents with reactors and radio-activity.

Besides, technological developments went so fast that most people couldn't keep up.

Forms of resistance.

One of the first groups to undertake direct action was "Breek Atoomketen Nederland (BAN)" (Break the Atom

Chain).

The characteristics of the group was the chain.

Entrance gates to power plants were locked with chains and roads were blocked to hold up radioactive transports.

Other groups of this first period were "Dodewaard gaat dicht" (Dodewaard will close) and "Stop Borssele", who were particularly engaged with actions against the plants whose names they derived from.

The first actions were blockades mainly and more or less non-violent.

The government however labeled the groups as criminal and responded with a lot of violence.

This quickly led to character-differences between the various groups.

Some groups chose for violence, others had a firm non-violent attitude to point out, that the violence was at the governments side exclusively.

For a lot of people it became clear, that the struggle was not only one against nuclear power but important was also to strive after another, small-scale society in which there should be more attention for the individual.

Except fighting against things, people also wanted to show positive thinking and many of them changed their way of living, like eating vegetarian and economize much on energy and raw materials.

In the fields of energy many developments proceeded.



Throughout the country energy-committees were established, experimental windmills were build and information was spread as broad as possible.

Meanwhile a lot of actions took place and mobilizing some tens of thousands of people fo a demonstration was done easily.

Sometimes the actions were largescale and announced in an early stage, another time with only a few people and prepared in secret.

Often used forms were blockades and somtimes ac occupation of a building or a site.

The goverment became reluctant in taking some strong action because it had a negative effect toward the population.

Instead, groups were infiltrated, telephones were tapped, mail was opened and there were efforts to deal with the leaders because the groups were still considered society-hostile. Dealing with the leaders appeared to be an impossible job for there were no

Basis-democracy

Basis-democracy implies that groups have no leaders who define the groups policy. And yet to outline a policy, following structure of consultation arose.

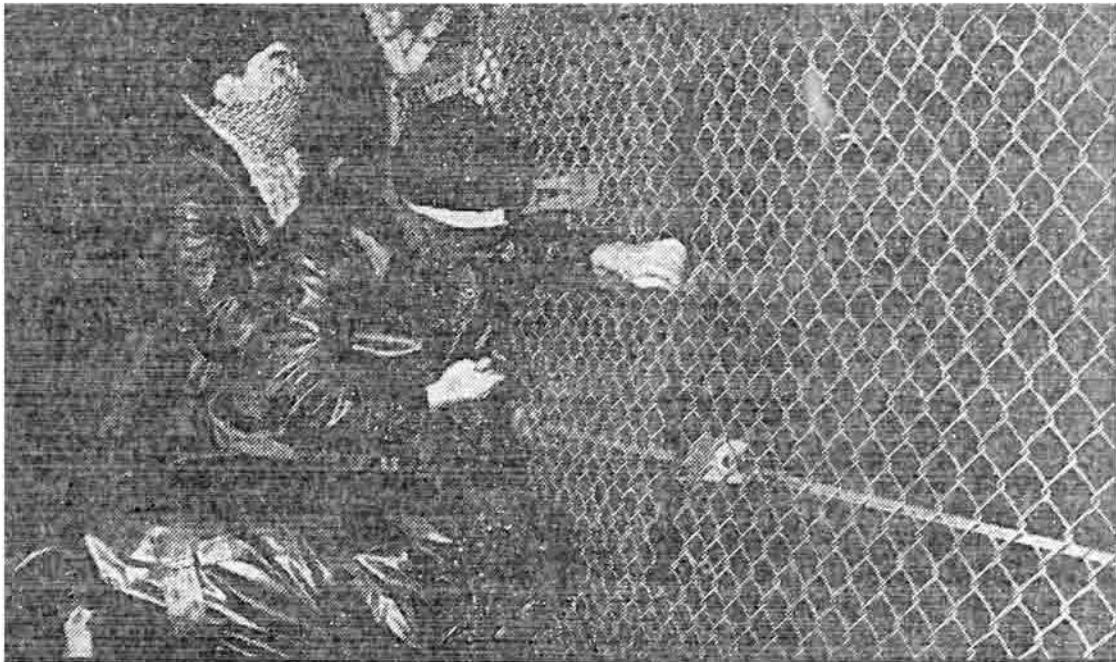
Basisgroups were started throughout the country. Within a basisgroup everyone was equal and there was a strong group feeling.

Basisgroups had one or two representatives in the national consultation, tion where people would meet on the same level terms.

Decisions were taken by consensus. This implies, in case of disagreements, to search for a solution which has no-one's disapproval. This is not the same as looking for a compromise.

Basis-democracy was considered to be the only form of democracy which is not oppressing.

In practice it did not always work out right because in really every group there are people who like to claim power.



leaders. Although there were difference between the various anti-nuclear power groups, they had all in common to work according to "basic-democracy", an entirely new phenomenon.

Where it boiled down to was a small group who worked basisdemocratic among itself and yet being in a leaders position in regard of the others.

Decline

That the preceeding is written in the past is no accident for it is the past. There is not much left of the Dutch Anti Nuclear Power Movement.

Various reasons can be pointed out:

* In 1983 the government had a grotesque stunt: the "Broad Social Discussion". A lot of money was spend to enable the "whole" population to participate in decision-taking about the future energy policy.

The actiongroups, energy-committees and others spotted the fact that it was one big mockery to convince the population of the necessity of nuclear energy.

In spite of the fact it seemed a lost case (stencils versus 4-colour printing), many anti-nuclear activists rushed into the fray and suprisingly more than 80% of the population said "NO" to new nuclear power plants. The struggle seemed to be won.

Shorty after however the poverment declared itself in favour of building 3 more nuclear power plants, a plan which dsappeared immediately after Chernobyls catastrophe.

* Basisgroups began to occupy with other issues, like nuclear weapons, anti-militarism, squatting, homo- an womens- fight. Nuclear energy was no longer the only spotlight, while peacegroups had little attention for this

subject.

* The government began to economize drastically on matters of welfare.

Society has become unsafer for younger people partucularly, through wich it becomes more importend for people to settle their social position, before looking around to see the other issues.

* It seems as if politicians begin to see through that the social resistance against nuclear power is too strong. It is a fair possibility all this is just appearance and only waiting for more favourable times.

For this reason people lack motivation to undertake anything yet.

Present-day situation.

During the last yesr an ever decreasing group of people has tried to keep the movement going. Large and small actions have been carried on with a reasonable respons but without the result that more people want to bother about the maintainace of the movement.

At this time still some small groups are active, some of them towards politics, others in a redical way.

Especially this last group want to give many efforts to cause a strong Anti Nuclear Power Movement in the Netherlands again.

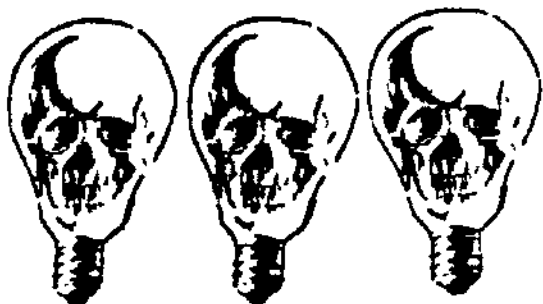


Switzerland

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 Wesy-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 Gösgen (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 Gösgen to be put in operation. Also in 1977 through the whole of Switzerland people were mobilized for the demonstration in Malville (France).



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, 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 für 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 closing down the nuclear plant Mühleberg 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 government 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 compaignies 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 wether there should be a poll about the payement 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 Mühleberg 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 Mühleberg.

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

immidiate closing down: best.

A programme very much based on unity.

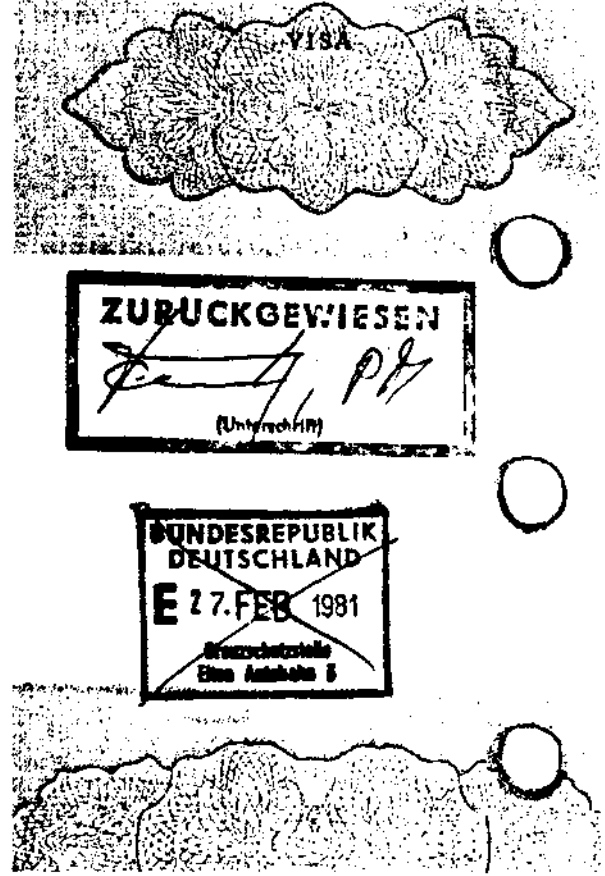


WEST GERMANY

The history of the Anti Nuclear energy Movement 1981 - 1988

The big demonstration of february 28th. at Brokdorf 1981 was the last high point of the old anti-nuclear movement in the Fed. Republic of Germany. This had begun in 1974 by occupying the site for the planned nuclear center near Wyhl. By such direct actions as by giving a lot of informations to the people: by this diversity of our ways of resistance we had made ourselves feared by the politizens, greatly reduced the nuclear programm, which had been much bigger before, effected a higher standard of "security" in the nuclear centers, pushed these and other dangers into public conscience, the Greens into the parliament and caused a various ecological movement.

Since 81 a lot of anti-nuclear activists have become tired or changed their activities into the house-sqatter-, the peace- or other ecologic movements or to the greens. At many places the old local, regional and federal structures, existing since about 75 or 77 dissolved or only were used by very few people. Now the nuclear industry easier could enforce the building of new nuc. centers (Lingen and Ohu II, Neckarwestheim) and once more propose the one of a factory for the retreatment/upworking of old fuel rods (Such a one as at Windscale). That had been stopped by the big resistance in 1979 near Gorleben. Now again the population around all the projected sites protested on the streets. The people of the region around Wackersdorf seemed the most stupid one to the nuclear mafia so it was chosen for site of this "WAA" (Wiederaufbereitungsanlage). But there the nuclear lobby had been totally wrong :All the classes of inhabitants of this region took part of the protest an were supported by nuc.-opponents of the whole republic. This was the origin of the second anti-nuc.-movement in our country: In 84/85 we hindered the first transports of nuc.was-tes to those deposites near Gorleben which had only been enforced by means of massive official violence. In 85/86 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, but we now renewed our structures, met again at conferences where we for instance decided also to fight more against the nuc.power plants, already operating by meams of mesuring independently the radiation and informing the inhabtants of the surrounding areas as the workers of the nuc. centers.

We got into the headlines of the newspapers again, when we together with a brunch of regional people tried to hold the Wackersdorf-hut-villages nonviolently against all this brutal copviolence in summer 85, dec. 85 and dec/jan 85/6. The natives who did not take part directly supported the site-occupiers with food etc. and encouraging and insulted the brutal cops who had been brouhgt there from all the parts of the F.R.G..

Now - like all the times when a fight really gets known by the public - more people follow the first ones: New anti-nuc. groups were founded especially in Bavaria. But at Wackersdorf the fight became harder: At Carneval and much more at Easter 86 there were "fence-fightings" like in former times at Brokdorf, Grohnde and elsewhere. The official reaction: Air-attacks by helicopters with CN and CS - very dangerous poison-gazes, forbidden by the Convention of Genf! So even old native people (right wing voting before may-be) lost their last trust in the state beeing a democracy. Now they helped to the young left-wing stone throwing activists came from more far away, clothed in black leather by filling empty bottles etc. to throw them, giving them places to stay during th night etc.. The state tried to divide us in "peaceful abused citizens" and "violence-loving chaotes" but no one believed it here: It had become too evident, of whom the violence comes from here!

An then Tshernobyl!: 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 elders, specially mothers who feared for the future of their children. This new movement we often called "bequerel"-movement, because caunting the Bqs of radiation first was its chief-occupation like asking for non-contaminated milk-powder and exchanging of the sand on the public playgrounds for the kids, official publication of the contamination mesurements, installing of new independent mesure-apparates and so on. But we both everywhere organized demonstrations and other actions for the "immediate stop of all nuclear power plants and nuc.factories!", where many people took part in.

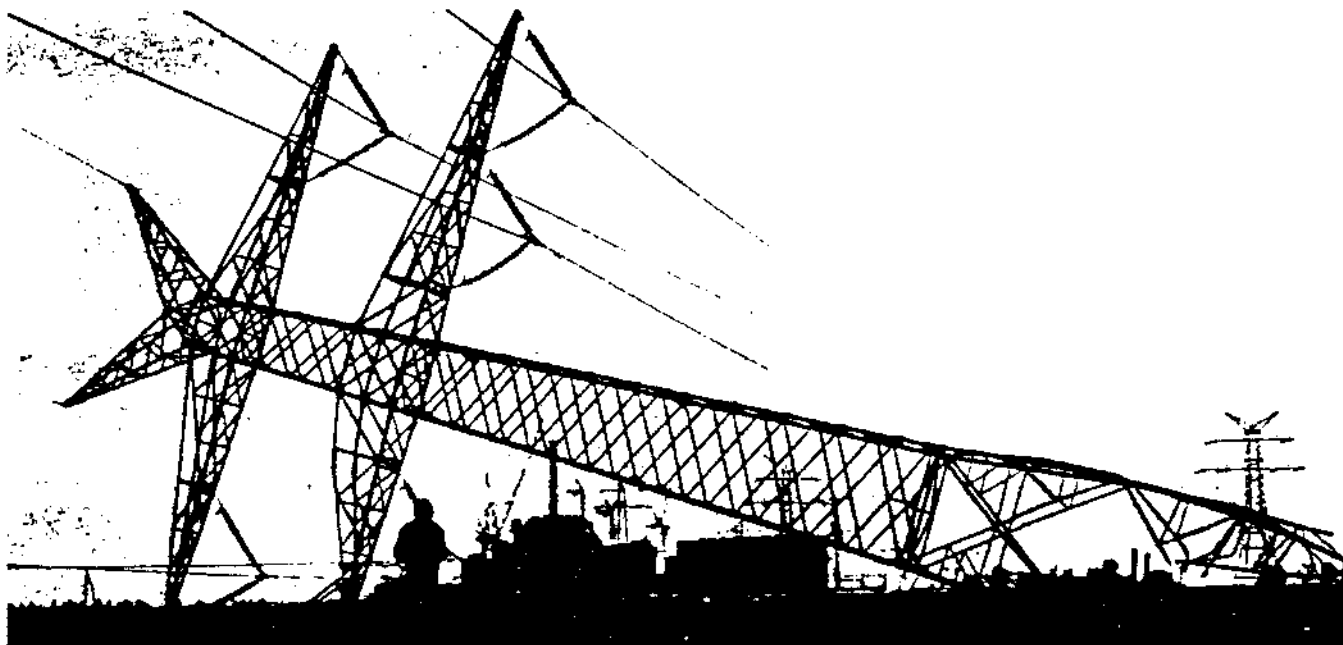
repression

At Whitsuntide 86 more than 30000 people came at the site of Wackersdorf throwing all their anguish and their rage against the immense fence (which afterwards was not quite so immense no more ...) The state was such surprised that he couldn't impeach this, but his vengeance came over the demonstrators of june 7th who were at Brokdorf and Wackersdorf: Like there, beateining excesses and at-

tacks with poison- gazes - as out of the so-called "water-throwers" as out of a sort of cop-pistols - , very many trials with partly condemnations to high mon-eyey-punishings or even prison-sentences, crackdowns - all thes have become normality for consequent nuc.-opponers. The worst it is - like usual - in Bavaria, where for instance the antinuc.-journal "Radiaktiv", made in Nürnberg, nearly every 2nd time is confiscated and where in automn 86, at Regensburg even a whole federalwide antinuc.-conference was forbidden. Those few, who came together nevertheless were persecuted by the cops through all the pubs of the region around - pretending that in that conference we would call up to "criminel actions". It's true, that the immense fury and desperation after Tshernobyl came out in a brunch of sabotage: lot of electricity-postes were sawed down, lot of nuclear-businesses-officed were bruled a.s.o., but also nonviolent blockades are called "criminel"! Even a concerence of biology-students taking place at the same time in this region, who solidarishly let the anti-nucs meet in its rooms was forced to disperse! Reacting to this shameless violation of the right for assembly we looked for a lot of solidarity for our next concerence in jan.87, that we consisted to take place in Bavaria- in Nürnberg this time - where at least the commune (socialdemocrat/green) were not against us that way. We asked left-wing intelectuels, left-liberal and left-church prominents for support, and we were "allowed" to meet with official command not to discuss "criminel actions" put to impeach this by "leaders" of our discussion-groups (!). Of course, we didn't do this so that the conference were forbidden too - when it almost had been finished. We fulfilled it in Bielefeld - Nordrhein-Westfalen (social-democrat-government), where the repressen not is 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 Tchernobyl didn't stay over the masses very long: Many of the groups, founded afterwards, only existed for several months or then became rather little. These, who went on, organized their own structures in the the whole



FRG, but new and old groups also meet and work together. Sometimes even with all the other organisations that after Tshernobyl have demanded the stop of nuc. energy: Greenpeace, the association for the protection of nature and environment, the international one of doctors against nuclear war (IPPNW), the one for the protection of children, some groups of the trade unions (what still is the biggest task and problem) and some of the churches esp. the protestant one. But all these have a lot of other work too, therefore our little groups often really can't do all the actionss they had and want to, because it is too much. Concerning the parties: The social-democrats, having declared to want to "go out of nuc.energy as quick as possible" don't do this in Nordrhein-Westfalen; and in Schleswig-Holstein where they are now governors too, they have declared, that at first there must be researched, if the nuc.p.p.s there, are really so much dangerous (!). The greens who made prove scienttically that we don't need any nuc.en., lost a lot of confidence of antinuc. people because when they took part in the government of Hessen, they did not do everything they maybe had could, for the stop of the n.p.p. in Biblis as for the stop of the air-piste west at the airport of Frankfurt, against which is fought since a long time by the people of the region (cause of wood-destruction and noise) and the same leftwing movement, that fights against nuc. (cause of being a landing

place for US-Air-forces going to near east etc.). - Elsewhere too the greens often are criticezed by the independent antinucs, for instance at Lingen, where they tried to take a court case against the 2nd npp there, allone in their hands ,while elsewhere they sometimes don't do enough against nuc. anymore. But they ought to there where no one else is there to do it...

movement in 88

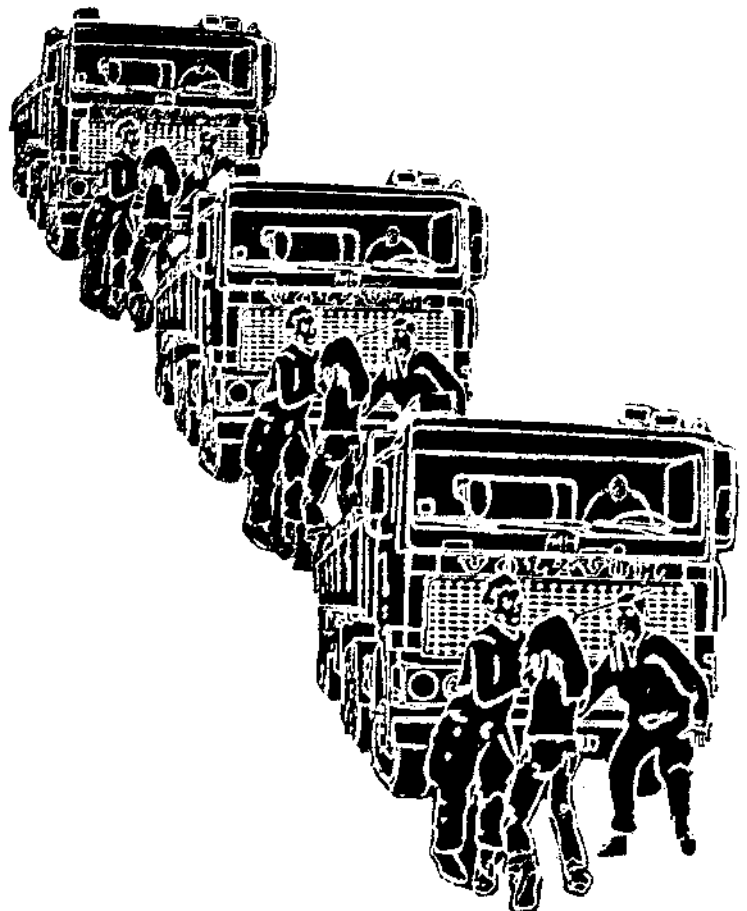
We had a new revival, when in jan.88 the scandal of the of nuc.waste by the firms Nukem/Alkem, Transnuklear and others at Hanau with the ones of Mol in Belgium came into the medias, which supposed once more the soon end of german nuc.industry. But really almost nothing happend besides some change of firms and firmnames in the task of nuc.transports. We wanted to react quicker and better as after Tshernobyl, when in the beginning we nearly had been paralysed or rather confused by shock. We liked to have a big demonstration in Hanau, but the local group refused to let us come there from everywhere, because in nov.86 such a demo. had finished with window-cracking in the city by some fools - when we others already had been on our ways home. So the antinucs of Hanau still had lost more of the few sympathy, they only have in this town, with a lot of nuc. workers and technocrats. We let them have their demo. with a lot of other

local groups there alone and organized other ones at Gorleben, Regensburg, Essen - centralsite of the biggest of our regional energy monopole "RWE", and Frankfurt, centralsite of Degussa, the firm who had got the tasks of the discredited ones by the government. Going to the firm-residences we want to show which system is behind all this destruction. To explain it better, we organize campaigns: One against the "KWU", (Kraftwerk-Union) and its owner, Siemens, which, has constructed nearly all nuc.centers here and tries to export them in the third world, as more as they cannot sell them here. During this campaign there were information actions and -evenings and - in may 87- demonstrations in front of the KWU-residences at Berlin, Mühlheim, Frankfurt and Erlangen with about 20000 people. Not so much as in former times, although now, much more are against nuc.en. (70% say the enquiries). But the most lost their hope, to change anything by going on the streets. And other actions, like paying altogether irregularly for the electricity ,for inst., aren't organized enough till now, cause the left-wing antinucs don't care enough of them.

What we care of, are these campaigns, that put several movements together: For inst. in the "uranium campaign: Groups and organisations that help to little peoples and tribes in danger by the search for uranium in their homeregions, as aboriginals and indians, invited their representants to speak on evenings organized by anti-nuc.groups and 3.world-groups together. Together too we took part in the protest and resist against the meeting of IMF (Internat.money foundation) in Berlin last sept.. First we informed the masses with lot of little actions a.s.o. in many towns, then - based on the succes of this campaign - in Berlin we uproared with many uncalculated spectacular and some militant actions and demos. This time the journalists didn't denounce us as "riot-makers" because the cops had beaten them too so hard that they liked more to take over our critic on IMF.

Our biggest new task since more than 1 year is hindering the nuc.transports. The commune of Nürnberg had ordered a scientic study about their dangers, which we've published a lot. In sept.87 the

transport of old nuc.combustibles mixed out of uranium and plutonium (MOX) were hindered by antinucse of Lübeck near the port, when the were to be put on ship to Sveden. After the "transport-scandal" this grew out in a very popular resistance, wherein in Lübeck thousands took part. Now the commune forbade such transports through her port! Even the - at this time still right-wing-govcernment of Schleswig-Holstein had to stop the transports through this whole country, fearing the peoples fury. At Emden (Niedersachsen) where the nuc.wastes to Sveden then were put on ship, then, Greenpeace and many others protested and resisted too. Other transports through the FRG are watched-precondition for beeing hindered - by good organised groups. Till now, there is not enough frontier-overlapping organisation in this stuff, besides with Sveden. - We are going to inform the travelling people on railroads and highways as the railroad-workers and truck-drivers who alle are involved in these transports. Everyone from everywhere is asked to tell us all he/she knows of this transports!



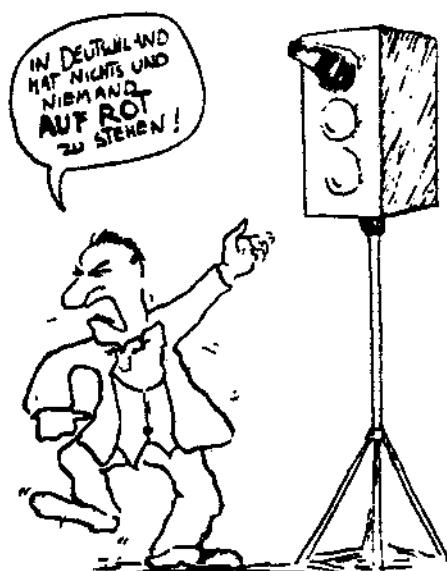
regions

These are the flashlights of our struggle, its normality is to have a lot of work with few people. For instance the group of Gronau against the factory for "riching on" natural uranium to its form for npp (and A-bombs?!) does lot of frontier overlapping meetings and actions in this region, which is full of nuc.installa-



tions. At Kalkar, where had been the big international demos, now the groups only do a little, the german ones hope that the government of Nordrhein-Westfalen will not follow to a possible "command" by the federal-government in Bonn to let go in operating the "quick breeding reactor" (type like Dounray), which now isn't liked no more even by those who accept other reactors. Therefore the antinuc. members of the christian-democrats(!) organized there, last june, their first dmonstration, wherein they begged their party, not to let the environnement-struggle only be the greens case. - In the next frontier-region: NL/B/D the belgians and south-netherlanders nearly do nothing no more against the belgish npps at Tihange near Luik/Liège and the german nuc.scientific center (with a lot of dangerous installations) at Jülich, although of our side something is done all the time. The D/Lux/F region became famous by the protests in 86 against the french nuc.centers of Cattenom, against which the (socialdem.) government of Saarland and several communes went to court in Straßburg. But never here the movement stepped out of protestt to real resistance. Not so known but rather active: The region round Neckarwestheim: There, antinucs, pretending to be a "visitors group" occupied the 2nd reactor in construction. The famous oldest antinuc. region: D/F/CH with the stopped nuc center of Wyhl(D) and the chemic factory of Marckolsheim (F) now only struggles without sensations, to

stop the nuc.center of Fessenheim (F) and new plans for nuc.waste deposits in nothern Switzerland. In the struggle against WAA Wackersdorf, also antinucs of Austria take part, even politicians, for instance the whole community of Salzburg. This nuc.factory evidently could be used for building bombs too, that's one reason for Austria to be against- and one for several politicians and militicians here to be for it. (The peace-movement too takes part of the resistance, it's not the only place for pacifists and antinucs to go together.) Last summer, there took place an official hearing about the WAA, but the arguments, which had been written down by more than 800000 opponents (one of them the environnement ministress of Austria) were simply cut off, because they could not been falsified. Then the hearing, which had taken place in a too little room for all interested people) simply was stopped. Now, in autumn over 15000 demonstrated at the fence of the site, and the cops let them therefor the first time since Whitsuntide 86. Although Wackersdorf is near to the frontier of Tchechoslovakia, we nearly don't know anything of resistance there. But it has begun in the GDR: With the famous environnement-library of the protestant church in East-Berlin, with protestdeclarations against nuc.centers in Stendal by groups, who belong to the church too, (there they can't be controlled as much as elsewhere) but also with solidarity-letters that we've got from independent groups against nuc.en. in east and west. Maybe someone of them had read the antinuc.postcards, that had hung at the air-balloons, that the antinucs of Gorleben had let fly over the terrible frontier...





international

Our northern neighbour, Denmark, who could stop every nuc.en. at home, has helped all the time to stop Brokdorf a.s.o. too. In this northern region - like in the one around Gorleben - a lot of sabotage has happened. In spring 87 big blockades on the drives to the old scrap reactor of Stade should give the chance to more people to take part in formes of resistance that effect more than demonstrations. But it weren't so much, who came. Nevertheless: No npp, no uranium-mine no salt-mine, projected for nuc.wast deposite, in our country stays unattacked: Once by going to court, for instance against the "provisional" nuc.deposite of Ahaus, once also by militant actions, for instance against the salt-mines of "Schacht Konrad" in autumn 82.



HTR-export

We don't know how much we are the reason for the difficulties of the nuclearmafia and how much by their own stupid miscalculations. But we have to be careful: They aren't out still. Now they are going to export another type of reactor: the one of "high temperature". Here we have two of these: One with 15 Megawatt in Jülich and a one with 300 in Hamm-Uentrop. Both already had accidents, the last one several where a lot of radioactivity has come out.-in June 86 - Furious "peasants and consumers" organized a demo with 7000 (June 7th, same day when other 1000s were in Brokdorf and Wackersdorf, look higher) and a blockade of several weeks. But afterwards they've become rather quiet and don't like to cooperate with more leftwing antinucs., like us from the "anti-nuc.conference Nordrhein-Westfalen". - Now the reactor with high temperature is to become the new export-hit: in a little form of 100MW, that also 3.world countries - and the URSS - are able to pay. In a new campaign we already have hindered their plan: to let a lot of these little reactors be constructed here as "models" without real chance for the citizens to go to court against it. The courts and politicians often work hand in hand with the nuc.mafia, but we are too strong the way they can't do it all the time: Hamm-Uentrop has been stopped by the government of Nordrhein-Westfalen "until the accident-

reasons will have been remedied", Mülheim-Kärlich, where is a lot of protest since Tshernobyl has been stopped by judgement because of irregularities during the authorization in 75. Biblis they had to stop too, when the dangerous accident, from one year before, was unmasked by an american science-journal. - Accidents often are 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 otherwise. Only: We want more: So let us take part in



the international revolutionary movement
and let's make antinuc.struggle to a
sharp weapon of it! Get up, stand up!
- We shall overcome!

VENCEREMOS

Martina

12-12-88



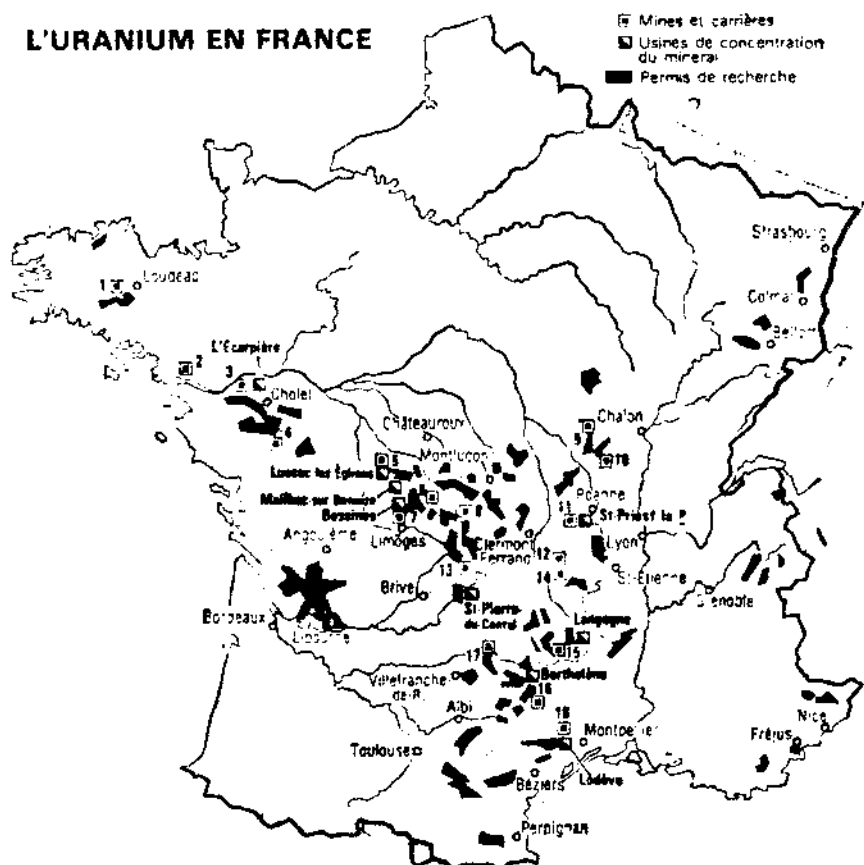
France

Uranium-winning in the Haute-Vienne, Limousin.

Shortly after the 2nd World War the exploitation of uranium started here, in the granite of the low mountain range, an embranchment of the Central Massifs. After 43 years of Cogma's activities in this region, the population does not know any better and is directly involved: everyone has some kind of relative working for this company or who has so in the past. Furthermore there is few other employment: 2 months of tourism, some agriculture; the villages become empty and grow grey. Also, the uranium-winning seems to run with losses, the uranium concentration is very low. Cogma takes no new personnel, deforest large terrains and "holes" (of 30 onto 80 m.) are being

dug for the production at day-mining. Also quite a lot of underground mining takes place - much more hazardous for the miners because of the radon gas which is liberated during exploitation. Although this gas is blown outside nowadays with large ventilators, you can regularly hear of miners being placed in non-active for 6 months, for being exposed too long to a radio-active rate which was too high. Details, names, quantities are not being mentioned. The workers really fear to lose their job at Cogma. Another threatening danger is the storage of radio-active waste in the old mines. Has low-level radio-active waste already been brought here? During the night trucks drive regularly. Also due to Cogma's large influence in the whole economic situation in this region, one can hardly speak of any resistance; the farmers sell their already bare grounds easily. Cogma is obliged to re-establish

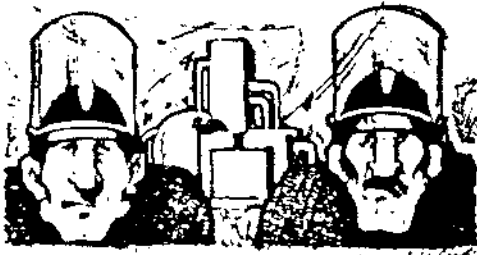
L'URANIUM EN FRANCE



La France uranifère : la plupart des mines et carrières d'uranium ont été ouvertes jusqu'à présent dans les zones granitiques et les usines de concentration se sont installées à proximité. Mais la répartition des permis de recherche montre une extension considérable des secteurs concernés. L'étoile des exploitations possibles s'étend maintenant vers l'Alsace, la Savoie, les Alpes-Maritimes, les Pyrénées-Orientales et l'Aquitaine.

Les mines et carrières : 1. Lignol (Morbihan); 2. Tesson-la-Garenne (Loire-Atlantique); 3. Clisson (Loire-Atlantique); 4. Maillevre (Vendée); 5. Le Charbois (Haute-Vienne); 6. La Garde (Haute-Vienne); 7. Saint-Sylvestre (Haute-Vienne); 8. Croze (Creuse); 9. Grury (Saône-et-Loire); 10. Guenhou (Saône-et-Loire); 11. Saint-Priest-la-Prugne (Loire); 12. Ambert (Puy-de-Dôme); 13. La Besse (Corrèze); 14. Les Prades (Haute-Loire); 15. Grandrieu (Lozère); 16. Bertholène (Aveyron); 17. Bennac (Aveyron); 18. Lodève (Hérault).

**SOCIETE NUCLEAIRE
SOCIETE POLICIERE**



**NON A L'ENERGIE
NUCLEAIRE**

MOUVEMENT ECOLOGIQUE

65, boulevard Arago — 75013 Paris

exploited terrains in a state that reasonably fits to the surroundings. This happens to a poor extent. In an old uranium mine, drowned with water, people were swimming recently... The large hills of sand, stones, rocks, dug up out of the mines and not containing enough uranium to be worthy economically, are called "striles", but are not sterile at all. They have been exposed to the air for years, rain falling in, water pouring from. Radio-active? Samples are being taken, by Cogma however. Not by an independent institution. In France little over 35% of the uranium for own needs is won. There are regions where there is more resistance, but in general people are not very interested and probably the country will remain a "nation nucléaire" for the time being.

Great Britain

Overview

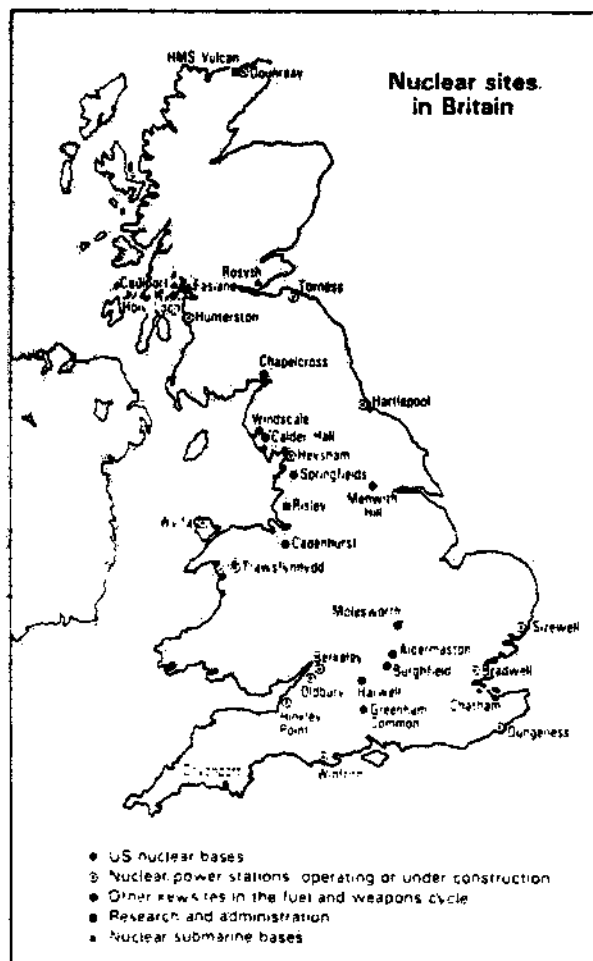
The Anti-Network was established at a conference in London in March 1987. It is a grass roots national movement campaigning against nuclear power. Local groups are autonomous but are linked informally through a network of contacts and formally through our newsletter and conferences. We support effective mass direct action and campaign for this in British anti-nuclear movement.

At present we are opposing the planned building of at least six Pressurised Water Reactors in Britain. One of these is already under construction at Sizewell in Suffolk. The second is at present the subject of a public inquiry at Hinkley Point in Somerset. Most of the British anti-nuclear movement appears to be putting much time, money and energy into this inquiry. In contrast our most recent newsletter calls the inquiry a "legal farce" and argues for a campaign of direct action to stop the building of these PWR's.

The Thatcher government's major concern is to weaken the power of the National Union of Mineworkers, who were involved in a year-long strike in 1984/5. Consequently the forthcoming privatisation of the electricity generating industry includes plans to safeguard the nuclear power programme. The cost of decommissioning old plants, reprocessing, and nuclear waste disposal will be put onto the consumer in the form of a "nuclear tax".

There are many ageing Magnox reactors in Britain, all over twenty years old, which are a constant danger to the public. Public protests in February 1988 prevented an experiment at one of these, at Trawsfynydd in Wales, which could have led to a Chernobyl style disaster.

The Government also faces opposition



over the dumping of nuclear waste. Since 1983 the National Union of Seamen has prevented the dumping of nuclear waste at sea. In 1987, public protests, including direct action prevented the dumping of low level nuclear waste at four proposed shallow burial sites, in the run-up to the General Election.

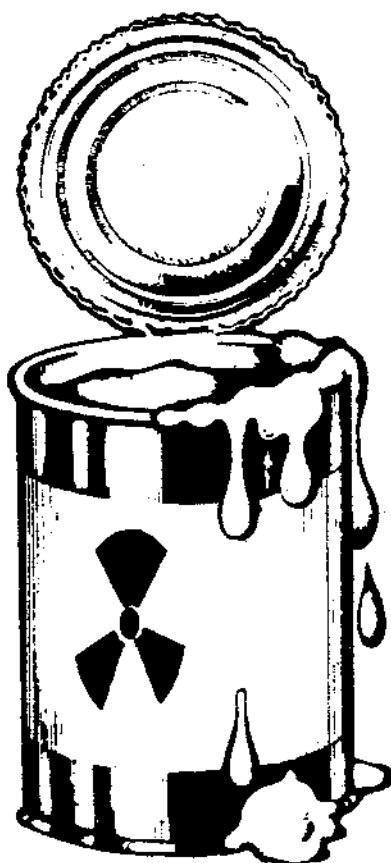
Since February 1988 dockers at Liverpool have prevented the movement of uranium hexafluoride and uranium ore because of its origins in Namibia and South Africa. The anti-nuclear and anti-Apartheid movements are trying to spread this blockade to other ports. The

Anti-Nuclear Network is keen to publicise the international links in the nuclear chain and also the companies involved in the trade, such as Rio Tinto Zinc and British Petroleum.

The curtailment of civil liberties in Britain effects our right to protest. The Public Order Act 1984 makes many

demonstrations illegal. The continuing attempt to criminalise protest, particularly in Northern Ireland, has widespread implications for all opposition groups in Britain. Only mass defiance of the law can be effective in present circumstances.

Anti-Nuclear Network



NUCLEAR WASTE

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

SWEDEN

Introduction

Following is a short description of the nuclear situation in Sweden. It is far from comprehensive. Readers wanting more information are recommended to order a copy of "NUCLEAR WASTE IN SWEDEN-The Problem Is Not Solved!", from which the following text has been summarized. A summary of the entire booklet preceeds these few pages.

The Swedish Nuclear Strategy

reactors (that do not require enriched fuel) and reprocessing. The official reason given for the strategy was energy self-sufficiency. The Swedish nuclear industry boasted that there was more uranium in Sweden (in low-grade shades) than in any other nation in the world. The reactors were to be built by, among others, the then Swedish-controlled ASEA-ATOM. Towards the end of the 1960's the attempt at nuclear self-sufficiency was abandoned in favor of light water reactor technology (requiring imported enriched fuel). As late as 1974, not



During the 1950 and 1960's, advocates of nuclear power in Sweden promoted a technical strategy involving domestic uranium mining, heavy water

less than 24 reactors were sceduled at Brodalen, Ringhald, Barsebäck, Oskarshamn, Södermanland and at Forsmark. At the beginning of 1970's, the waste problem was still "non-existent",

and eventual reprocessing, perhaps domestic, was a foregone conclusion. The rationale for reprocessing was the high cost of purchasing uranium abroad, and the fear that Swedish uranium supplies would be insufficient. In the long run, the aim was probably also to establish breeder reactors, which are fueled with plutonium.

The Swedish Bomb

After an intensive debate in 1959, the Swedish Parliament deferred any decision about nuclear weapons to the future. However, from 1957 it was government policy not to allow research on construction and testing of nuclear weapons, including research on construction of the necessary factories. Then in 1968, largely due to the efforts of a small group of women politicians, Parliament took a definite decision against procurement of nuclear weapons. This decision was disregarded by the proponents of nuclear weapons, even after 1970 when Sweden signed the proliferation Treaty. In April 1985, the Swedish nuclear strategy was finally revealed by the newspaper *Ny Teknik* (New Technology) to be a nuclear weapons program in civilian disguise. For more than two decades, an inner circle of politicians, technicians, and members of the military, kept their preparation for the production of nuclear weapons a closely guarded secret. The research was planned so that a nuclear weapon could be made with as little advance notice as possible, if the government changed their policy. The first goal was production of ten Nagasaki-class bombs per year. Even after publication of the *Ny Teknik* articles, and a follow-up investigation by the Government, the past plans for the Swedish bomb are not well known in Sweden.

The history of Opposition

Opposition to nuclear power in Sweden, had changed from large, structured, demonstrations with people marching and holding placards, to small action groups getting arrested for blockades and occupations. In some cases, sabotage of machinery has taken place, such as putting gravel in drilling machines and filling drill holes with gravel.



The Referendum

On March 28, 1979, the Three Mile Island accident at Harrisburg, U.S.A. occurred. The outcry in Sweden resulted in a sudden government acceptance of the old demand from the environmental movement for an advisory referendum on nuclear power. The Social Democrats, with their sights set on the September general election, changed their minds overnight, from not supporting to supporting the referendum. In spite of the referendum being postponed until March 23, 1980, the Social Democrats lost the election by a hair, and a new short-lived three-party coalition took over. The referendum turned into yet another demonstration of political manipulation and lack of honesty. Voters were given three alternatives to choose between, each supported by one or two political parties represented in the

Parliament. All three alternatives called for an eventual end to nuclear power, though the number of reactors and time frame differed. Line 3 was called the "quick stop" alternative, and lines 1 and 2 were called "slow stop" choices. Doubling the number of nuclear reactors and an eightfold increase in the operating time was unashamedly described as "decommissioning" and named line 1; and line 2, being a minor variation of line 1, was named "decommissioning with common sense". Even the Conservatives, who didn't want to decommission at all, called line 1 decommissioning. In the beginning there were two choices: a "slow stop" and a "quick stop". All over the world, people found it hard to understand why three alternatives were needed in a referendum. After all, the basic thought behind any referendum is to vote yes or no.



West German Spent MOX Fuel To Sweden

Amidst huge controversy, the Swedish Government attempted to send 729 tonnes of spent fuel to France for reprocessing, but managed to send a total of 57 tonnes. In 1985, after France had already received the Swedish spent fuel, the Swedish Government tried to get it back. The official reason was that the

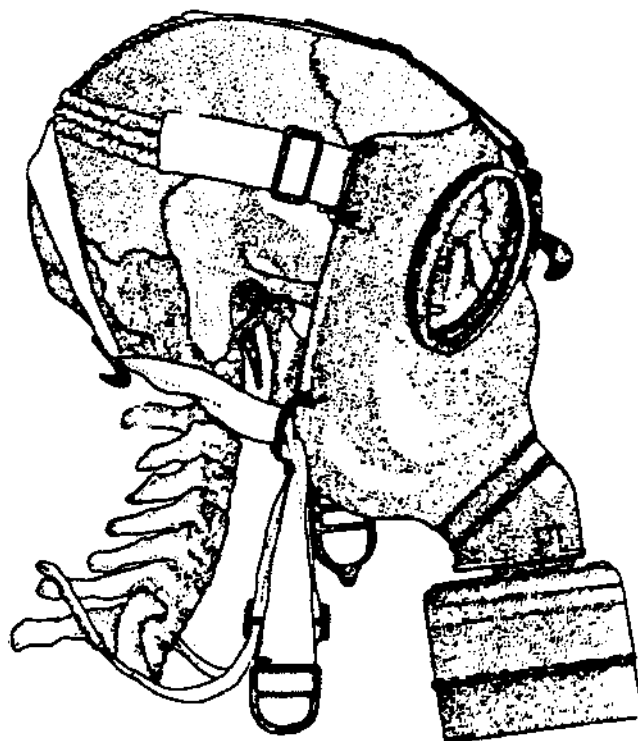
spent fuel would be easier to store without being reprocessed. But, the importance of public opposition to reprocessing, and any trade in nuclear materials with France, cannot be denied. Meanwhile, the West German Government maintained a policy of reprocessing. However, the first generation of spent MOX fuel produced by West German reactors is not possible to reprocess. The Swedish Government had to deal with the massive public protest, and the West German Government had no place to store its first generation spent MOX fuel. Thus, in June 1986, Sweden, France, and West Germany made a trade agreement. In exchange for the 57 tonnes of Swedish spent fuel sent to France, Sweden accepted 24 tonnes of West German spent MOX fuel (to be stored in CLAB). The financial aspects of the trade deal are not known. The Swedish spent fuel stayed in France to be reprocessed under West German ownership. West Germany has a trade agreement with France where West German spent fuel is sent to La Hague for reprocessing and the plutonium, depleted uranium, and reprocessing wastes are sent to Hanau, West Germany. There, plutonium fuel rods are made. In another agreement between France and West Germany, 11% of the plutonium fuel for the French Superphenix breeder reactor is provided by West Germany, which receives in return an equivalent amount of plutonium produced by the Superphenix. West Germany gained by trading non-reprocessible spent fuel that presented a storage problem, for reprocessible spent fuel. On the Swedish side the only gain was relieving political pressure against trade in nuclear materials with France. The trade arrangement did not stop the Swedish spent fuel from being reprocessed, nor the resulting plutonium from being

used by the French. Further, the plutonium and reprocessing wastes are not less dangerous when owned by West Germany rather than France. On July 9, 1987 the first eight shipments of the West German spent MOX fuel was taken by SIGYN from Lübeck, West Germany to Simpevarp, Sweden. The shipment consisted of one container from the Gundremmingen-A reactor. SIGYN was met by demonstrators in both Germany and Sweden. In Sweden, a coalition called NIX-MOX was specially formed to protest against the shipments. The NIX-MOX coalition is made up of The Peoples' Movement Against Nuclear Power And Weapons ("Folkkampanjen mot kärnkraft och kärnvapen"-FMKK), The Non-violent Network ("Icke våldsnätet"), and Women for Peace ("Kvinnor för fred"). Protests and arrests occurred in both Germany and Sweden almost every time SIGYN went to port. Finally, in a victory for the anti-nuclear movement, on February 16, 1988 SIGYN was refused permission by the West German regional government of Schleswig-Holstein to load the eighth and last shipment of spent MOX-fuel. Importing the West German MOX fuel is a deviation from the fundamental Swedish principle of not importing any foreign waste. A precedent has been established that may later be used to make Sweden accept nuclear waste from other countries, as part of future "exchange affairs" in other circumstances.

Protest At Test Drilling Sites

In order to find suitable site for a high-level waste storage facility, geological investigations have taken place at a number of locations. At the time of this writing, test drilling has been carried out at 11 sites, seven extensively.

According to SKB's current schedule, shafts will be excavated at one or two sites in 1993 and an operational site will be chosen in 1998. Most of the protest groups are independent of large environmental organizations, though informal cooperation is common. The Waste Network was formed in May 1981 to facilitate cooperation among the groups. It is not an organization by the usual definition. Cooperation is not formalized with a board of directors, regulations, etc. Each group has its own independent perspective and activities. To knit things together there is a coordinating group in Gothenburg. This group has gathered knowledge and experience about high-level nuclear waste management in Sweden. Accordingly, the group's main task is to serve as a knowledge bank. Following is a brief mention of protests at Kynnefjäll, Svartboberget and Klipperås. Test drilling was attempted at Kynnefjäll in the Northern part of Bohuslän in April 1980, immediately after the referendum on nuclear power. Resistance against the nuclear



industry there had already begun. Plans in the area for nuclear reactors (at Brodalen) and a reprocessing plant (at Sannäs) were both strongly opposed and eventually stopped.

To organize against the test drilling, the local people formed a group called Save Kynnefjäll ("Rädda Kynnefjäll").

By peaceful demonstrations and establishing a 24 hour watch over the roadways, they prevented drilling from beginning. The action quickly received broad support from the local people.

The 24 hour watch by Save Kynnefjäll over the roadway leading to the intended drill site started in April 1980. Eventually, a small three meter by five meter cabin was placed at a strategic crossroad and became a permanent "guard hut".

The cabin soon was granted a building permit from the municipality, a telephone and its own postal address. At the time of this writing the uninterrupted watch from the cabin is in its ninth year. The action at Kynnefjäll is one of the longest, non-stop antinuclear protest in the world.

The next site targeted for drilling was the Svartbobeget in Ovanakår municipality. Here the nuclear company established public relations tactics which were used for several years. After giving a minimal of information to the public, the drilling companies tried to creep in without attracting notice. The plans were leaked at a late stage and the locals acted in the midwinter cold of 1981 to stop the drilling. About 30 protestors blocked the road leading to the drilling machine. The water tank needed to operate the machine was prevented from reaching the drilling site. The blockade was maintained for 2 days, until the police cleared the road by arresting 25 people. These were the first arrests in Sweden in an anti-nuclear protest and the first civil disobedience trial since the early

1900's followed.

There have been a number of cases of destruction of property at test drilling sites.

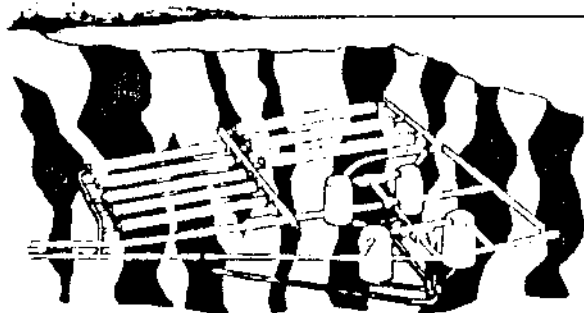
The first known action was in 1984 at Klipperås. There, 40 meters of drill core weighting several hundreds kilos mysteriously disappeared from a locker container.

Further, at several locations drill holes were plugged with gravel.

These types of actions had not been used in Sweden since the Syndicalist workers' movement in the 1920's.

SFR

FINAL REPOSITORY FOR REACTOR WASTE



	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
Start of construction:	1983	1995	
Start of operation:	1988	2000	
Total waste volume:	60 000 m ³	30 000 m ³	90 000 m ³
of which in silo repository:	17 000 m ³	16 000 m ³	33 000 m ³
and in rock caverns:	43 000 m ³	14 000 m ³	57 000 m ³
Excavated rock volume:	430 000 m ³	170 000 m ³	600 000 m ³
Length of entrance tunnels:	1 000 m		
Rock cover up to seabed:	at least 50 metres		
Scope phase 1:	Four rock vaults and one silo		

The waste to be stored in the SFR consists primarily of ion exchange resins, but also working clothes, tools and similar types of refuse from radiologically controlled areas. All waste is packaged before being taken to the SFR.

The SFR consists of a tunnel system down to the underground storage areas, which are customized for the different types of waste. A total of eight rock caverns and some silos will be built.

The final storage for reactor waste (SFR-1) - a form of delayed sea dumping.

The final storage for reactor waste (SFR-1) is an under seabed low- and medium-level nuclear waste storage facility located at the Forsmark nuclear reactors 120 km north of Stockholm. The Swedish parliament approved construction of the facility in June 1983 and a month later excavation of the tunnels began.

SFR-1 was approved without any public environmental impact assessment process. The first containers of waste were put in SFR-1 in spring 1988.

SKB manages and operates the project. It is intended to be the final storage area for all the operational low- and medium-level nuclear waste (90,000 cubic meters) from the 12 nuclear reactors in Sweden.

"Operational" waste is ion exchange resins, cloth, tools etc. In addition, SKB intends to store medical and industrial radioactive waste in SFR-1. SKB plans to build

SFR-2 and SFR-3 to hold other wastes such as nuclear reactor core components and parts of the reactor buildings. Applications to construct SFR-2 and SFR-3 have not yet been made.

Following are some facts about SFR-1:

1. Permission to allow the project is based on assumptions about dilution in the Baltic Sea. The function of the barriers is to delay the flow of radioactivity into the Baltic Sea, not to stop it completely. SKI has calculated the rate of inflow of some nuclides over a period of 100,000 years.

However, according to SKB the inflow of nuclides will start two to ten years after the storage area has been sealed.

2. In an SKB glossy, color, industry brochure it is claimed that after 500 years the radioactivity in the waste storage will have dropped to that of "common agricultural soil".

However, calculations using the industry's own figures show this "common agricultural soil" will contain about one million Bq/liter after 500 years, including a deadly dose of plutonium.

At a maximum, SFR-1 is stated to contain a total of 181,000 curies (6,697,000 billion Bq).

3. According to SKI's own expert, Professor of Mining Mechanics Ove Stephansson, the rock where the storage area is built does not constitute a barrier.

It is filled with fractures and geological faults.

4. The storage area will be sealed by filling with concrete, then left to its fate - the sea is the final barrier. It is intended that no control of the storage area will be required in the future.

5. SKI states that even if there was an accident and all the waste entered the sea, a radiological catastrophe would not occur. By "catastrophe" the mean only acute deaths, not long term contaminations.

6. There will be seven long-lived



**100% safe rock may only be found
in the brains of the KBS men.**

nuclides in the storage area, including 250 grams of plutonium. All this as times goes by, will flow into the Baltic sea.

7. As a result of inadequate legislation, no authority has examined the long-term, future environmental effects of the storage area, i.e. distribution and concentration of radioactivity in the food chain.

8. Production of gas from chemical processes in the waste and its containers was not taken into full consideration when the project was approved.

9. When leaks occur in the future, control and clean up measures will be extremely difficult. People living nearby will have to carry out control measurements themselves on fish and water forever.



Opposition

Opposition to SFR-1 by local people began in 1982. However, it wasn't until July 1987 that the Action Group Against SFR-1 was formed. Twelve members of the Action Group occupied SFR-1 in the spring of 1987. They went along on a guided bus tour, and when the bus stopped underground for "sightseeing", the protestors refused to go back on the bus.

Among the reasons for the protest was the fact that the nuclear industry is distributing false and misleading information about SFR-1. In their statements to the mass media the protestors focused on the false "common agricultural soil" analogy noted above, and on the fact, that the radioactivity will

eventually leak out into the Baltic Sea.

After about three hours and having painted radioactive warning symbols on the underground tunnel walls, the protestors were arrested, taken to the local police station and released after questioning. Some months later, the Action Group was found guilty and fines for "painting the inside of a garbage can", as one of those arrested put it.

SKB quickly removed from circulation the offending brochure containing the agricultural soil analogy and within a couple of months printed a new brochure with revised analogy.

The Swedish Licensing Board For Environmental Protection approved SFR-1 in mid-September 1987. The decision was appealed in October by 60 local residents on the island of Gräsö, separated by only ten km of sea water from the Forsmark reactors and SFR-1. It is the Gräsö peoples' position that the Licensing Board has approved a slow, long-term leakage of radioactivity into the Baltic Sea, which is inconsistent with the Baltic Sea convention and Swedish environmental policy. This appeal was not accepted by the Government.

On March 30, 1988, SSI granted the last regulatory approval needed for nuclear waste to put down in SFR-1. SKI gave its final approval March 24. This triggered a new campaign of civil disobedience by people opposed to SFR. On March 28, a group of 26 protestors were arrested after blocking the road into the SFR site.

About the half the 50 SFR workers were stopped for about three hours from reaching their work place until the blockade was cleared by the police.

A similar action took place with 15 people arrested when the first containers of waste were driven down into SFR-1 on April 27, 1988. Further, three of the 15 returned to

be arrested again after managing to pass security guards and lay in front of the waste truck as it moved towards the entrance to the under seabed facility.

The Action Group Against SFR intends to maintain its civil disobedience campaign. Under seabed storage of low- and medium-level waste does not satisfy the moral and legal responsibility of the nuclear industry. SFR-1 is a gigantic experiment that threatens to pollute the Baltic Sea. SFR-1 is in fact a form of delayed sea dumping and is against the Baltic Sea Convention.

A storage facility should be controllable so that it is possible to move the waste and definitely stop the spread of radioactivity.

The Government must conduct an independent investigation of a storage area on land, where the barriers can be reinforced even after sealing.

Operation of SFR-1 will be a death blow to the local area.

The contamination will never go away. Still a number of nations have shown an interest in adopting the SFR system. Sweden must not export this technique of delayed sea dumping to other countries.



Finland

Nuclear power plants

There are 4 nuclear power plants in Finland, 2 in Loviisa and 2 in Olkiluoto. At the moment they are trying to push a 5th nuclear power plant, in spite of the fact, that 63% of the population is against and only 16% is in favour of nuclear power.

The government is formed by social-democrats and the rightest party of Finland and both the parties are in favour of nuclear power.

The rightest party, because they are linked with the nuclear power lobby and the nuclear power industry should need a new project to keep the knowledge on level. The social-democrats talk about employment and cheap power.

Transports

Nuclear fuel bars are transported by train from the Soviet-Union to Loviisa and by trucks 3 km to the nuclear power plants.

Used fuel bars go the same way back. Nuclear fuel bars for the Olkiluoto reactor 1 come from Asea-atom in Vster in Sweden. Nuclear fuel bars for the second reactor come from RBU in Karlstein in West-Germany. They arrive on a ship called Transgermanla.

This ship goes every week to Finland, only not always with radio-active cargo. Used fuel bars from Olkiluoto 1 and 2 are stored somewhere in Finland, it is not clear where.

Middle- and low- radio-active waste will be stored under the nuclear power plants, the holes are not yet made, but they will be like the ones in Sweden.

Radio-active material from Finland is only going to the Soviet-Union, as far as one knows.

Resistance

The resistance against nuclear power only started when there was already one plant.

Radical resistance started after Tsjernobyl.

The cooperation with less radical groups as EVY and the greens is good. Radical resistance is difficult in Finland, so far there were only demonstrations and so on.

Future

It seems unlikely there will come a 5th nuclear power plant, in spite of the lobby.

Lots of people are against nuclear power.

A possibility is the importations of nuclear power from the Soviet-Union.



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