

War Project Under Attack

WACKERSDORF—On December 11th, 1985, the clearing for the first German nuclear reprocessing plant (WAA) started here in Oberfalz, Bavaria. It is intended for completion in 1995, at the same time that the allied imposed treaty prohibiting this country from the production, possession, or use of atomic weapons runs out. With its weapons-grade plutonium produc-

tion capability, at that time Germany will be able juridicially and technically to be an atomic power and to fulfill its assigned role as a NATO great power. But this war project will not be constructed without opposition.

After the local resistance and the environmental organizations had exhausted all the legal possibilities, direct action was taken to stop the construction. On

December 14th, a huge demonstration took place at the site, leading to its occupation by several thousand activists, many from other areas of the country. With this occupation the resistance against the reprocessing plant reached a new quality and left the legal path.

On December 18th the protest village was cleared by 4—5,000 police, who arrested 1,000 occu-

piers and spread their terror throughout the region. This resulted in an increased will to resist, and, after numerous atally repulsed attempts, the site was again occupied on December 20th.

Aside from this brief interruption, the site of the nuclear reprocessing plant was occupied until January 7th and during this time over 70 houses were built from the trees that had been cleared, the numbers of occupiers rose, and most importantly, support from the people of the region increased considerably, although these people had at first been sceptical of the black-dressed autonomists and punks.

Despite very cold temperatures, the site was occupied day and night until the site was again cleared by more than 4,000 cops (special police groups and paramilitary border troops equipped with dogs, helicopters, submachineguns, etc.) and 800 people were arrested on the 7th. Nevertheless, the occupation was a success because:

- the Bavarian Home Secretary has always said that an illegal action, such as the occupation of a house or a site is not tolerated "in our honest country" for more

than 24 hours,

- the resistance itself, and the people of the region were increasingly radicalized. The arrests only reduced the fear of imprisonment and almighty state power,

- radical groups were accepted by the once conservative Bavarian people.

Although the opposition to the reprocessing plant comes from a wide spectrum (Greens, alternatives, church groups, pacifists, anti-nuclear activists and anarchists), a common form of direct action was found, and the autonomist hope that radicalization of the movement would reach the level such as at Gorleben was realized.

The reprocessing plant was originally intended to be built at Gorleben, but the resistance there was so radical and militant (including over 60 attacks in 1984 on construction and operating companies with several million Deutsche Marks of damages) that the state and capital chose to build the plant in the 'good' and conservative Oberfalz in Bavaria. But Gorleben too was originally 'good' and conservative, and is now an insurgent region.

(Echomedia Berlin)

LOGO FROM BERKMAN'S BLAST (1916-17)



Court Spectators Jailed

WEST BERLIN—Roger Szatkowski, a French national who was arrested on September 30, 1985 during a riot in Berlin-Kreuzburg protesting the police murder of Gunther Sare in Frankfurt, was sentenced to a two-year prison term. He had been charged with the violent breach of public peace and property damage.

His trial was heard December 19th by a judge well known from other trials against Berlin squatters. 60 people wanted to attend the trial but the judge refused to move to a courtroom larger than the 24-person courtroom where it

was held. Supporters who came in were hauled out again and on the whole treated like rubbish. They were provoked not only by the courtroom cops but also by the police witnesses. After one person who wanted to attend the trial was beaten in the face, a tumult began which alarmed the pigs. Soon 150 cops arrived, throwing the courtroom spectators out, beating them with sticks and then kicking and tossing down stairs. Many people were injured.

The police followed them out of the courtroom to an underground station where 19 people

were very brutally arrested, with one woman being kicked in the stomach. The cops transported those arrested to the police station and put them into solitary cells, and, in addition, chained many of the women. The prisoners were given a very brutal I.D. procedure.

So the case was heard without the public in attendance. That was an important interest of the state security, who managed the case. The whole proceeding was a farce, with the judge intent on conducting a repressive trial. Roger was not permitted to choose his own lawyer, and his interpreter was not able to keep up with the fast speaking judge and prosecutor. At last the state was the winner and Roger received a two-year sentence for throwing a coke-can on a police car.

But this case wasn't intended only for Roger—it was meant for all the people in resistance in Berlin, and elsewhere.

(Echomedia Berlin)

POLITICAL PRISONER JUDY CLARK IN SEGREGATION

New York-Jailed activist Judy Clark has been sentenced to two years in isolation at Bedford Hills Prison. This is her third stay in isolation since her arrest in 1981 in connection with a Black Liberation Army led attempt to expropriate about \$1 million from a Brinks truck. She was held in segregation for two years awaiting trial and after sentencing upon arrival at Bedford until she successfully fought to be allowed in general population.

On September 4 1985 she was charged with conspiring to escape. In spite of the investigation revealing no illegal or suspicious activity on her part she was found guilty and sentenced to two years in isolation. Here she is locked in a cell 23 hours a day

with no access to facilities or work programs. The length of the sentence is unprecedented at Bedford where women who have actually escaped and later been found or who have been detected while attempting to escape have received six months to a year segregation time.

More than a third of her sister prisoners have written letters protesting the situation. A campaign has begun to demand her release back into general population.

Judy Clark may be written to at:
Judy Clark
#83-G-313
Bedford Hills Correctional Facility
247 Harris Road
Bedford Hills, NY 10507

NATO RUNWAY RESISTED BY FRANKFURT MILITANTS

Frankfurt—Heavy fighting at the Startbahn (NATO runway) at Frankfurt airport led to superficial injuries to three cops and more serious injuries to several demonstrators. On the evening of November 11th, 1985 about 800 people went to the fortification of the Startbahn where militants attacked a concrete wall with molotov cocktails and set a gangway up in flames. The cause of this furious action was the fourth anniversary of the brutal clearing and destruction of the village set up to resist the construction of the runway.

At the same time in the city of Frankfurt a demonstration of 1,200 people march peacefully to remember the brutal police attack of four years ago. The leader of that police action is currently on trial. Following the destruction of the 'resistance village' the cops had gone on a rampage in the centre of Frankfurt, beating several people viciously. This year the cops arrested 15 people for I.D. violations, and a dustbin and tramline cabin went up in flames. The mayor of Frankfurt had banned this demonstration because he expected riot actions.

The next day less than 1,000 people demonstrated against the permanent ban on demonstra-

tions since the death of Gunther Sare. The organisers (Greens, Communists, Grey Panthers, etc.) were disappointed on account of the low turnout.

(Echomedia Berlin)

Police Powers Widened

Ottawa-Canada moved closer to becoming a police state on Friday, March 28th when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in an 8 to 1 decision that police are now allowed to enter private dwellings without an arrest warrant, even if there is no immediate threat to life involved. This ruling means that Canadian police have wider and more sweeping arrest powers than in either the U.S. or in Britain.

In a passionate solitary dissent, Justice La Forest warned that widened police arrest powers will now be 'uncontrollable' and probably used mostly against the poor and politically weak. The majority decision gives 'the police an almost unfettered discretion to break into a home day or night whenever they suspect

turn to Police Powers pg. 2



GERMAN POLITICAL POLICE SPY ON DEMONSTRATORS