

Oslo 2005

The Nuclear-Free Future Award

I samme ånd som World Uranium Hearing

In memoriam

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Det Norske Nobelinstitut, Oslo

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*In cooperation with
Norske Leger mot Atomvåpen
IPPNW-Germany
Nei til Atomvåpen*

The Seventh Generation Fund, USA

*the Franz-Moll-Stiftung
für die kommenden Generationen
is honored to present
the 2005 Nuclear-Free Future Awards*

to

Motarilavao Hilda Lini

Preben Maegaard

Mathilde Halla

Joe Shirley, Jr. & George Arthur

Music by Marie Boine and Friends

»**Brighter than a thousand suns**«, cheered the makers of the first atomic bomb in the morning grey of 16 July 1945. The ‘Trinity’ blast was so bright that Georgia Green, a blind student on her way to school in Albuquerque, asked her driver, »What was that?« Today, some sixty years later, despite the lessons gleaned from a host of painful tragedies, nuclear arsenals boast fan clubs as fanatical as ever. What’s wrong? What spell of black magic has so successfully blinded us and poisoned our knowledge of right and wrong for the past six decades? Massive question. One that needs a light look back...

Switzerland, 1905. After performing his official clerk duties, Albert Einstein stole time from his work at the patent office in Bern to piece together what is today called the ‘Special Theory of Relativity,’ his amazing intuitive leap: $E = mc^2$. In this equation ‘E’ represents energy, ‘m’ represents mass, and ‘c’ – the initial letter of the Latin word *celeritas* – stands for the speed of light. It’s this final ingredient that creates our predicament: during the time interval of 1/299,792,458 of a second, light, in a vacuum, travels exactly one meter; ‘c²’ then equals the very large

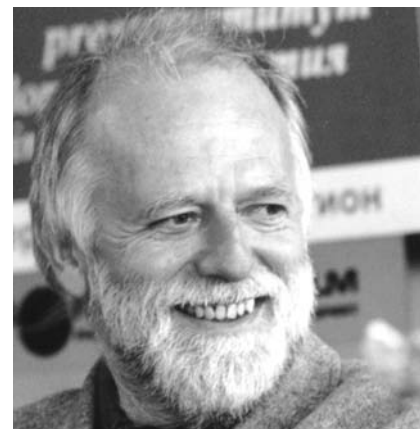
Foreword

number of 89,875,517,873,681,764 – thus a very small mass can be transformed into an enormous amount of energy. In a nuclear reactor the chain reaction is severely throttled; when a nuclear bomb detonates, the chain reaction is instantaneous. Einstein had no inkling of nuclear fission at the time he authored his famous formula. Not until 1919 when Ernest Rutherford achieved the first artificial transmutation of matter did Einstein remark: »It is likely that out of this, vast sources of energy will be found«.

Over the next few years breakthrough after breakthrough in the realm of nuclear physics – Otto Hahn, Fritz Strassmann, Lise Meitner, Otto Robert Frisch, Niels Bohr, Leo Szilard, Enrico Fermi were just a few of the atomic pioneers – paralleled developments of quite another sort taking place in Germany. On 2 August 1939, Albert Einstein wrote in a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt: *‘In the course of the last four months, it has been made probable – through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America – that it may become possible to set up nuclear chain reactions in a large mass of uranium... And this new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs... A single bomb of this type, carried by boat or exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory.’* He urged Roosevelt to begin a nuclear program without delay. In response, the President did appoint a ‘Uranium Committee,’ but appropriated only \$6,000 to buy graphite and uranium for experiments.

A large-scale U.S. atomic project did not begin until 6 December 1941, one day before the bombing of Pearl Harbor; it evolved into the ‘Manhattan Project,’ and was headquartered in Los Alamos on the eastern flank of The Valles Caldera (Caldera is the Spanish word for cauldron), one of the world’s largest dormant volcanoes. For the Pueblo Indians native to the area, the site was always, »the place of fire«. The first successful detonation of a nuclear warhead – the ‘Trinity Test’ – took place on Apache land in the White Sands desert near Alamogordo on 16 July 1945. It was the Monday that changed the world. A few weeks later ‘Little Man’ was dropped on Hiroshima, and ‘Fat Boy’ on Nagasaki. »The one great mistake in my life,« Einstein later lamented, »was when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made.«

Too late, the stopper had been pulled from the nuclear genie’s bottle. Another atomic bomb test, this one in Kazakhstan. Those Soviet scientists who would have been shot if the bomb had failed became *Heroes of Socialist Labor*; those who would have been imprisoned were awarded a less prestigious honor, *the Order of Lenin*. The beginning of the nuclear arms race...



Claus Biegert

With ‘the peaceful use of the atom,’ gilded on its calling card, nuclear physics was introduced into polite society as a panacea for our energy ills. By 1985, dad would be driving a nuclear hovercraft. In retrospect one must wonder whether all the atmospheric atomic warhead testing hadn’t somehow mutated the human brain. But not everyone’s: many of the Manhattan Project physicists left Los Alamos to retreat to the Canadian fishing village of Pugwash to regroup and work towards defusing our nuclear nightmare. Albert Einstein and Albert Schweitzer were two of the Pugwash group’s ideological godfathers.

On 4 November 1954 Albert Schweitzer received the Nobel Prize in Oslo. He used his acceptance speech to warn of the growing nuclear danger. Einstein asked him to make use of his international celebrity and call for an end to atmospheric nuclear testing. Einstein died in 1955, but his urgings fuelled Schweitzer’s anti-nuclear energies for the rest of his life. On 23 April 1957, Radio Oslo aired Schweitzer’s *Declaration of Conscience*, a broadcast calling for total nuclear disarmament. More than 140 radio stations around the world transmitted Schweitzer’s plea, though many broadcasters – in the West as well as the East – were forbidden to do so from ‘higher up.’ »In an atomic war,« Schweitzer implored, »there will be no victors, only losers.«

Albert Schweitzer prepared three other appeals. The manuscripts were read by Gunnar Jahn, president of the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee, on broadcasts aired by Radio Oslo on the 28th, 29th and 30th of April 1958. Reaction was mixed.

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, treating Schweitzer as a man suffering from senility, headlined its commentary: ‘Strange Albert Schweitzer.’ One excerpt: ‘*The respected name of Albert Schweitzer cannot hide from serious scrutiny the fact that his ideas are politically, philosophically, militarily and theologically worthless. His prescriptions for the West are grotesque... Schweitzer’s analysis of America and the Soviet Union make it impossible to do anything but dismiss his advice.*’

Such arrogance of tone was recently echoed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna... Last autumn, at a symposium in Linz, Austria entitled, ‘*The Lie of the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy – Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Power Plants – Two Sides of the Same Coin*’ (organized by Award recipient Mathilde Halle), an open letter to Kofi Anan was drafted asking that the IAEA be stripped of its mandate to further the spread of nuclear technology. Over 150 international organizations, among them the Nuclear-Free Future Award, signed onto the letter. The IAEA staff answered by saying that ‘*to give up the promotion of nuclear technology is both a naïve and inherently inhuman suggestion.*’ They went on to propose that the signatory organizations should ‘*focus political lobbying on areas where more positive benefits for humanity and peace can be achieved.*’

The Nuclear-Free Future Award arrives in Norway some sixty years after the detonation of the first nuclear bomb, fifty years after Einstein’s death, and forty years after Albert Schweitzer’s courageous appeal. We have gathered in Oslo to hear fresh voices from the South Pacific, Denmark, Austria, and the United States, the voices of our Award recipients, each an architect of a future nuclear-free – progressive, free-thinking people who continue the noble, anti-nuclear vision of Albert Einstein and Albert Schweitzer. For the sake of the generations to come...

*

The aboriginal Rainbow Serpent does not grace our front cover this year. Instead we have elected to use an image created by the Munich graphic artist Pierre Mendell, one that originally appeared in our green energy campaign with the motto: ‘*Nuclear power has no future. Blind are those who fail to see the alternatives.*’ Blind are also those who fail to see that the ‘the peaceful use of the atom’ fosters nuclear proliferation. May the recent news from North Korea and Iran strike the blind IAEA staffers dumb.

Oh yes, our massive question. So long as the world powers continue to divide the globe into factions of good and bad – those who are with us, and those who are against us – nuclear arsenals will speak louder than political diplomacy, however enlightened. Only by taking the spiritual leap ‘beyond good and evil’ (Rumi, Nietzsche), can the way be prepared towards a culture of peace and tolerance. It is but a short step from ‘beyond good and evil’ to nuclear abolition.

--English translation, Craig Reishus

Motarilvoa Hilda Lini is a chief of the Turaga nation of Pentecost Island in Vanuatu in the South Pacific, and has been an activist for progressive political causes since she was a teenager. Her name is synonymous with the nuclear-free and independent Pacific movement, with women's rights, with indigenous rights, and with environmental issues. In 1987, she became the first woman elected to Parliament in

Resistance

Vanuatu, following that nation's independence in 1980. During the early nineties, as Minister of Health, she was instrumental in persuading the World Health Organization to bring the question of the legality of nuclear weapons to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. In 2004 she stepped down as the Director of the Pacific Concerns Resource Center (PCRC) in Suva, Fiji, to travel to New York and represent the Pacific region at the UN Nonproliferation Review Conference. There she was most disappointed by the stonewalling tactics of the U.S. delegation, but remained heartened by the, growing in momentum, majority vision of a nuclear-free world.

»Indigenous Peoples,« Hilda Lini tells us, »have always believed that peace is central to human security and all life forms that exist in a community, a nation, Mother Earth and the universe... As custodians of the Pacific Ocean we continue to condemn the continuous use of the Kwajalein Atoll in the Paci-

fic for US military target practice of missile heads, which are being used in Iraq, Palestine, Kashmir, Pakistan, Israel and Libya... While the indigenous tribes are custodians of the uranium deposits, all mining on tribal lands are carried out by transnational corporations owned by traditional nuclear weapons states or their allies to serve their nuclear industries, with no benefits to the Indigenous Peoples... Let us learn from the Indigenous Peoples of BIKINI ATOLL, MARALINGA, MONTE BELLO, EMU FIELD, HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI, MALDEN AND CHRISTMAS ISLANDS, SAHARA DESERT, MORUROA AND FANGATAUFA, NEVADA, BELARUS, LONG ISLAND AND INDIA...

»Drawing from the tragic lessons of nuclear atrocities experienced by the Indigenous Peoples we recognize that the testing, development and use of nuclear weapons is a crime against all humanitarian law...

»LET US LEARN FROM NUCLEAR RADIATION VICTIMS AND PREVENT HISTORY FROM REPEATING ITSELF.«

*

Eine dieser Biographien, die in keine Kurzform zu zwingen sind, ein Leben, in dem sich Zeitgeschichte portraitiert. Hilda Lini, 47, Schwester von Vanuatus Premier Minister Father Walter Lini und mit ihm seit ein paar Jahren politisch überkreuz, in ihrer Studentzeit Freiheitskämpferin gegen die Kolonialmächte, Pionierin für Frauenrechte, Hochschulkarriere, erste

Ministerin des Inselstaates, eine der erfolgreichsten Journalistinnen Ozeaniens, Frontfrau auf diversen Foren im Land und im Ausland, lebendes Markenzeichen für den großen Versuch, ozeanische Kultur mit westlicher Zivilisation zusammen 'lebbar' zu machen. (Stammesstrukturen sind nicht per se undemokratisch!)

Ihre unbestechliche, mutige Haltung gegen jedwede nukleare Vereinnahmung und Durchdringung ihrer näheren und weiteren Heimat hat sie für alle Menschen, die eine nuklearfreie Zukunft wollen, zur 'anchor woman' im südpazifischen Raum werden lassen.

Hilda Lini hat ihre Anti-Atom-Überzeugung nie opportunistisch ausgeblendet, auch da nicht wo es politisch opportun erschienen wäre: Als Vizepräsidentin der Südpazifik Frauen-Kommission prangerte sie auch die französischen Atomtests im Pazifik an und erneuerte so ihr "Non!", das den Franzosen noch aus den Zeiten anti-kolonialer Freiheitsbewegung in den Ohren klang.

»Die Regierungspartei, die ich lange mitgetragen habe, hat immer korrekt darauf geachtet, die Kolonial- und die Atomfrage in einem zu betrachten. Man kann Umweltfragen von politischen nicht trennen.« Würde man Hilda Lini 'nur' als Anti-Atom-Kämpferin betiteln wollen, würde sie – journalistisch versiert wie sie ist – zum Korrekturstift greifen: Kämpferin für Frieden unter den Menschen und mit der Natur. Und für das Recht auf Identität. 'Darin ist alles aufgehoben.'



Motarilavoa Hilda Lini

Motarilavoa Hilda Lini er en høvding i Turaga nasjonen på Pentecost Island i Vanuatu, og har vært aktivist for progressive politiske saker siden hun var tenårings. Hennes navn er synonymt med bevegelsen for et atomfritt og uavhengig Stillehav, kvinners rettigheter, urbefolkningens rettigheter og miljøvern. I 1987 ble hun som første kvinne valgt til parlamentet i Vanuatu etter at nasjonen ble uavhengig i 1980. Tidlig i 90-årene var hun som Vanuatus helseminister helt sentral i å overtale Verdens Helseorganisasjon til å bringe spørsmålet om atomvåpenenes legalitet inn for Den internasjonale domstolen i Haag. I fjor gikk hun av som direktør for Pacific Concerns Resource Center (PCRC) i Suva, Fiji, for å reise til New York og representere Stillehavsregionen på Tilsynskonferansen for Ikke-spredningsavtalen. Der ble hun skuffet over obstruksjonspolitikken til USAs delegasjon, men

oppmuntret av majoritetens forsterkede visjon om en atomvåpenfri verden.

»Urbefolkninger,« sier Hilda Lini, »har alltid trodd at fred er sentralt for menneskers sikkerhet og alle former for liv i et samfunn, en nasjon, Moder Jord og universet... Som voktere av Stillehavet fortsetter vi med å fordømme bruken av Kwajalein atollen i Stillehavet som øvelsesområde for amerikanske missiler som brukes i Irak, Palestina, Kashmir, Pakistan, Israel og Libya...

»Mens urbefolkningen har retten til uran-forekomstene, er all gruvedrift på deres jord i hendene på transnasjonale selskaper som eies av de tradisjonelle atomvåpenmaktene og deres allierte, uten noen kompensasjon for urbefolkningen ...

»La oss lære av urbefolkningene på BIKINI ATOLLET, MARALINGA, MONTE BELLO, EMU FIELD, HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI, MALDEN OG CHRISTMAS ISLANDS, SAHARA ØRKEN, MORUROA OG FANGATAUFA, NEVADA, HVITERUSSLAND, LONG ISLAND OG INDIA...

»Urbefolkningenes tragiske erfaringer fra de atomvåpen-relaterte grusomheter viser at testing, utvikling og bruk av atomvåpen er en forbrytelse mot all folkerett...

»LA OSS LÆRE AV STRÅLEOFRENE OG HINDRE HISTORIEN I Å GJENTA SEG.«

»I have pains and much fear from the bomb. At that time I wanted to die, and I have never experienced anything like that. At that time we were really suffering; our bodies ached and our feet were covered

Pris for verdig mostand



with burns, and our hair fell out. Now I see babies growing up abnormally and some are mentally disturbed, but none of these things happened before the bomb. It is sad to see the babies now.«

--'Bravo' eyewitness
† Almira Matayoshi

Preben Maegaard is a pioneer in the field of renewable energy. His involvement dates back to the 1970s, when, in the aftermath of the first great oil shortage, it became apparent that the industrialized world, addicted to finite energy fuels, would one day suffer the crisis of withdrawal. In 1991 Preben became vice-president of EUROSOLAR, and in 2001, president of the World Wind Energy Association.

Solutions

Since 1983 he has been the director of the Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy, an independent, nonprofit research and training institute working to increase the utilization of renewable resource technologies in Denmark and beyond. In Preben's home region – where windmills provide a steady windfall source of income for local farmers and cooperatives – renewable energy has supplied 100% of the power needs since 1992. Maegaard's ultimate goal: 100% renewable energy usage around the globe.

Preben Maegaard realizes that the natural potential of available renewable energies on any given day dwarfs the total worldwide output of atomic energy derived since 27 June 1954 when the first commercial nuclear power plant went online at Obninsk. Overhead, some 149,597,870 safe kilometers away, the great nuclear reactor in the sky donates daily more than 15,000 times the amount of energy we require. But to harness renewable fuels will take a flip of mindset as massive as the Polish astronomer

Copernicus provoked by observing that the earth revolves around the sun, and not vice versa. There simply exists too much power grid gridlock among the powers that be. Preben points out, »The cost of renewable energy is generally higher than the production cost of conventional energy sources because the overwhelming share of the external costs associated with electricity from conventional energy sources is not reflected in the price; instead, these costs are borne by the general public and by future generations.« He adds, »The challenge for our generation is to develop the necessary technologies and human skills to bring this abundance of clean energy into the service of humankind.«

One of Preben's central concerns is the unacceptable fact that a third of the world's population has no access to modern energy. Half the people around the globe have never even made a single phone call. A successful spin-off of his Folkecenter in Denmark is the Mali Folkecenter in Bamako. Rural solar and wind off-grid energy solutions ensure development, while at the same time empowering people by transforming prospects. »Therefore,« the man with the white mane tells us, »access to renewable energy should be treated as a fundamental right for everybody.«

*

Das Feld der erneuerbaren Energien ist ein weites Land, wenige haben es bis heute betreten. Einer der ersten war Preben Maegaard, der sich bereits in den 70er Jahren auf den Weg machte.

Damals erlebte die westliche Welt ihre erste Ölknappheit und Preben sah voraus, dass diese industrielle Gesellschaft in ihrer Abhängigkeit von endlichen Energiequellen, fossilen noch dazu, in naher Zukunft bereits Gefahr laufen wird, unter schweren Entzugserscheinungen zu leiden.

Der Pionier ging unbeirrbar seinen Weg: 1983 gründete er in Dänemark das Nordic Folkecenter for Renew-

Preben Maegaard



able Energies, ein unabhängiges, gemeinnütziges Institut für die Erforschung und Erprobung erneuerbarer Energiequellen. Dänemark ist dank seines stetigen Windes für Windmühlen prädestiniert. 100% des Stromverbrauchs wird seit 1992 in seiner Heimatregion durch erneuerbare- und Windenergie abgedeckt.

Preben vergleicht gern die Natur mit dem von Menschenhand geschaffenen Environment: Allein das Energiepotential der Sonne an nur einem Tag läßt die weltweite Produktion von Kernenergie seit dem 27. Juni 1954, als in Obninsk südlich von Moskau der erste Reaktor ans Netz ging, bis heute ärmlich ausschauen. Unser großer Reaktor, die Sonne, schickt aus der sicheren Entfernung von 149 597 870 Kilometern jeden Tag das 15 000 fache dessen auf die Erde, was wir an Energie global verbrauchen. Auf natürlichen Energiequellen umzuschalten, so Preben, setze einen gewaltigen gedanklichen Sprung voraus, ähnlich jenem Sprung des polnischen Astronomen Kopernikus, der die Wissenschaftler seiner Zeit mit der Behauptung provozierte, die Erde drehe sich um die Sonne und nicht umgekehrt.

Dann ist da natürlich auch der Kostenfaktor: »Erneuerbare Energien sind immer etwas teurer als die konventionellen, doch letztere spiegeln nicht die enormen externen Kosten wieder, die sich aus ihrer Produktion ergeben; diese Kosten tragen die Menschen und die nachfolgenden Generationen.« Prebens Resumee: »Die Herausforderung an unsere Generation ist die Entwicklung entsprechender Technologien, um den Reichtum an sauberer, erneuerbarer Energie in den Dienst der Menschheit zu stellen.« Für den Mann, der sich gern den Wind durch die weiße Mähne wehen läßt, ist der Zugang zu erneuerbarer Energie ein Menschenrecht. Die Erkenntnis, dass ein Drittel der Weltbevölkerung keinen Zugriff zu Strom hat veranlaßte den Wind-Pionier

zu einem Schritt nach Afrika: Nach dem Modell seines dänischen Instituts gründete er in Bamako das Mali Folkecenter. Wenn die ersten Entzugserscheinungen auftauchen, wird sich die industrielle Gesellschaft vielleicht an die Achse Dänemark-Mali erinnern.

*

Preben Maegaard er en pioner når det gjelder fornybar energi. Hans engasjement daterer seg tilbake til 1970-åra da det etter den første store oljekrisen ble klart at den industrialiserte verden med sin avhengighet av ikke-fornybar energi en dag vil komme til oppleve en smertefull abstinens. In 1991 ble Preben visepresident for EUROSOLAR, og i 2001 president for the World Wind Energy Association. Siden 1983 har han vært direktør for Folkesenteret for Fornybar Energi, et uavhengig, nonprofit forsknings- og undervisningsinstitutt som arbeider for å øke utnyttelsen av fornybare kilder i Danmark og ellers. I Prebens hjemdistrikt – der vindmøller utgjør en stabil ekstraintekt for lokale bønder og kooperativer – har fornybar energi helt siden 1992 dekket 100% av elektrisitetsbehovet. Preben Maegaards endelige mål: 100% bruk av fornybar energi verden over.

Ifølge Preben Maegaard overskrider potensialet for tilgjengelig fornybar energi for hver enkelt dag langt den totale mengde atomenergi som er produsert siden 27. juni 1954, da verdens første kommersielle atomkraftverk i Obninsk sør for Moskva ble koplet til nettet. Over oss, i trygg

avstand på 149.597.870 kilometer, avgir den svære atomreaktoren sola hver dag en energimengde som er mer enn 15.000 ganger større enn vårt nåværende forbruk. Men å utnytte den fornybare energien vil kreve en holdningsendring på linje med den som den polske astronomen Kopernikus bidro til ved å påstå at jorda beveget seg rundt sola og ikke omvendt.

Pris for gode løsninger

Preben peker på at prisen for fornybar energi i regelen er høyere enn for konvensjonell energi »fordi bare en ubetydelig del av de eksterne utgifter knyttet til elektrisitet fra konvensjonelle energikilder er inkludert i prisen på denne; i stedet bæres disse kostnadene av publikum og kommende generasjoner.« Og han legger til: »Utfordringen for vår generasjon er å utvikle nødvendig teknologi og ekspertise til å tvinge overfloden av ren energi til å tjene menneskeheten.«

En av Prebens sentrale bekymringer er det uakseptable faktum at den tredje verden ikke har tilgang på moderne energi. Halvparten av jordens befolkning har endog aldri snakket i telefon. Et lykkelig biprodukt av hans Folkesenter i Danmark er Folkesenteret i Bamako, Mali. Distriktsbasert sol – og vindenergi utenfor nettet sikrer utvikling og styrker folk ved å bedre framtidssiktene. »Derfor,« sier mannen med den hvite manken »skulle tilgang på fornybar energi være en fundamental rettighet for alle.«

The long roster of victories against all things nuclear is an extended series of negative coups. Yes, there are some 461 nuclear reactors at work in the world, but if the nuclear industry had no opposition we could almost certainly place a 1 before this number, if not a 2. To see the world as it really exists, one must close one's eyes and imaginatively render a map containing, worldwide, some 1461 to 2461 nuclear reactors, all but

Lifetime Achievement

461 of them – thanks to those struggling to keep the uranium in the earth – unbuilt, phantom.

Mathilde Halla was a schoolteacher for mentally challenged children when she joined a small activist organization in Austria called *Bürgerinitiative gegen Atomgefahr* ('Citizens Against Atomic Danger'). The year was 1973, and the German company, KWU (AEG and Siemens) had begun construction of the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant. Little was Mathilde aware that her small but courageous step would alter the course of her life – that for the next three decades and more she would coordinate anti-nuclear demonstrations, blockades, and boycotts, edit, write or translate sundry newsletters, articles and brochures, publish the book, *Worst Case Scenario Chernobyl*, and distribute petitions and background infos to schools and churches throughout Austria, Bavaria, and the Czech Republic.

April, 1978: anti-Zwentendorf demonstrations forced Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to announce a referendum on the

nuclear power issue for 5 November. Against all expectations, and although the state-owned utilities poured millions of tax-payers' money into Kreisky's pro-nuclear campaign, when the votes were counted 49.5% were for, and 50.5% against nuclear power. Zwentendorf was mothballed, transformed into »the first public monument built on a one-to-one scale to honor an obsolete energy source: nuclear power« (Bernd Löttsch). Nearly a decade later a second such *de facto* monument was erected across the German border in nearby Wackersdorf, when anti-nuclear opposition forced the closing of Franz-Josef Strauß's fuel reprocessing plant. As chairperson of the *OÖ Überparteiliche Plattform gegen Atomgefahr* ('Upper Austrian Platform against Nuclear Danger'), Mathilde's commitment was again instrumental.

Once Chernobyl demonstrated the devastating transboundary effects of radioactive fallout, Mathilde's organization turned its attention towards stopping construction of the Czech nuclear power plant at Temelin. Located just 60 kilometres (40 miles) from the Austrian border, the plant is a unique hybrid of old Soviet nuclear technology and new Westinghouse safety sprinklers. Since beginning test operations in 2000, an embarrassing series of more than 80 (reported) accidents, many forcing emergency shutdowns, have threatened millions of Czech, Austrian and German lives. Mathilde is confident that if we create enough political pressure, the Czech government will be forced to add Temelin to the list of anti-nuclear monuments.

Where would we be without Mathilde Halla? Close your eyes. You see those five new nuclear power plants? Sometimes the best things in life are not only free, but not even there.

Thank you, Mathilde Halla.

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Wer – der Vergleich mit der Marathon-Distanz bietet sich an – so erfolgreich auf die Langstrecke geht wie Mathilde Halla, braucht mehr als Kraft und Ausdauer: wichtig ist, nicht zu verkrampfen. Wobei locker bleiben in diesem Fall alles andere meint, als den Ernst der Sache zu ignorieren. Mathilde Hallas 'unerschöpflicher Optimismus', so nennt sie 'diese Sonderbegabung', hat sie und ihre Weggefährten getragen durch die Mühen der atomaren Ebenen. Seit dreißig Jahren.

Schon 1973 schloss sie sich der *Bürgerinitiative gegen Atomgefahr* an. Heute steht in Zwentendorf »das erste Denkmal für überholte Energiegewinnung im Maßstab 1 zu 1« (Bernd Löttsch). Der knappe Sieg der Atomkraftgener im österreichischen Referendum von 1978 hat ganz wesentlich mit dem Einsatz von Mathilde Halla zu tun.

Die ebenfalls verhinderte Wieder aufbereitungsanlage in Wackersdorf/Bayern machte Mut; aber mehr Energie noch bezog die gelernte Lehrerin für physisch und geistig behinderte Kinder aus ihrem Zorn über Tschernobyl (April 1986), genauer: über den Skandal der heruntergespielten Gefahr und der totgeschwiegenen Folgen. Der Widerstand gegen den Atomkraft-Boom

in der benachbarten Ländern Tschechien und Slowakei trägt nicht zuletzt ihre Handschrift. Diverse Initiativen hat sie angeschoben und belebt, dutzende Foren mitgestaltet. Ihre Broschüre *'Kein Tschechisches Roulette für unsere Kinder'* und das Buch, das Sie herausgegeben hat, *'Worst Case Scenario Chernobyl'* sind Musterbeispiele engagierter und wirksamer Publizistik.

Mathilde Halla



Auf hypothetische Fragen gibt es meist nur hypothetische Antworten: Aber die Frage, wo stände Österreichs AKW-Bewegung ohne Menschen wie Mathilde Halla, läßt sich sehr klar beantworten: Weniger weit vorne. Die gebürtige Tschechin mit dem NFFA zu ehren, heißt, sich selbst Mut zu machen.

*

Den lange listen av anti-atom seire er en serie av negative kupp. Det er ca. 461 atomreaktorer i verden i dag, men hvis atomindustrien ikke hadde møtt motstand, kunne vi satt 1 foran dette tallet, hvis ikke 2. For å se verden slik den virkelig er, må man lukke øynene og tenke seg et verdenskart med 1461 til 2461 atomreaktorer, alle unntatt 461 av dem bybygget takket være dem som kjemper for å la uranet hvile i jorda.

Mathilde Halla var skolelærer for psykisk utviklingshemmete barn da hun sluttet seg til en liten aktivist organisasjon i Østerrike kalt *Bürgerinitiative gegen Atomgefahr* ('Borgerinitiativ mot atomfare'). Året var 1973, det tyske kompaniet KWU (AEG og Siemens) hadde begynt konstruksjonen av Zwentendorf atomkraftverk. Lite visste Mathilde at hennes lille, men modige skritt skulle komme til å forandre hennes liv – at hun for de neste tre år og mer skulle koordinere anti-atom demonstrasjoner, blokader, og boykotter, redigere, skrive og oversette mange slags nyhetsbrev, artikler og brosjyrer, være medforfatter av boken *Worst Case Scenario Chernobyl*, foruten å distribuere protestskriv og bakgrunnsinformasjon til skoler og kirker over hele Østerrike, Bayern og den Tsjekiske Republikk.

I april 1978 ble kansler Bruno Kreisky pga anti-Zwentendorf demonstrasjoner tvunget til å annonsere en folkeavstemning om saken 5. november. Mot alle forventninger, da stemmene ble talt opp var 49.5% for og 50.5% mot atomkraft. Zwentendorf var møllspist, transformert til »det første

monument bygget i full skala til ære for en foreldet energikilde: atomkraft« (Bernd Lötsch). Nær et tiår senere ble et lignende de facto monument reist på den andre siden av den tyske grensen i nærliggende Wackersdorf, da anti-atom motstand tvang fram lukking av Franz-Josef Straußs renselsreprosesseringsverk. Som leder av *OÖ Überparteiliche Plattform gegen Atomgefahr*, var Mathildes engasjement også her helt avgjørende.

Pris for livslang innsats

Da Tsjernobyl først hadde demonstrert den ødeleggende, grenseoverskridende effekten av radioaktivt nedfall, vendte Mathildes organisasjon sin oppmerksomhet mot å stoppe konstruksjonen av det tsjekkiske atomkraftverket i Temelin. Lokalisert bare 60 kilometer fra den østerrikske grensen, er kraftverket en unik hybrid av gammel sovjetisk atomteknologi og en ny Westinghouse variant. Siden prøvedriften startet i 2000, har en pinlig mengde av mer enn 70 (rapporterte) uhell, hvorav mange har krevd akutte nedstengninger, truet millioner av tsjekkere, østerrikere og tyskere. Mathilde er overbevist om at hvis vi står sammen om å utøve politisk press, så vil den tsjekkiske regjering bli nødt til å addere Temelin atomkraftverk til listen over anti-atom monumenter.

Hvordan ville anti-atom landskapet i hjertet av Europa ha sett ut uten Mathilde Halla? Lukk øynene dine. Ser du fem nye atomkraftverk? Noen ganger er det beste ved ting at de ikke eksisterer. Takk Mathilde Halla.

Leetso has been vanquished – quelled by a ceremonial quill. In the language of the Diné (as the Navajo call themselves), ‘Leetso’ means ‘yellow monster’ and refers to U_3O_8 , or, as it’s commonly called in uranium milling circles, ‘yellowcake.’

Back in 1950, Paddy Martinez, a Diné cowboy, discovered a rock laced with yellow specks outside his hogan near Haystack, New Mexico. *Eureka:*

Special Recognition

uranium! A Cold War uranium rush hit the Colorado Plateau, and the men of the Diné left behind their families to prospect for the valuable mineral in underground uranium mines. Unaware of any danger, they used no skin or respiratory protection. By the end of the decade, many of these men had fallen victim to lung cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, pneumoconiosis, silicosis, tuberculosis...

Diné elders, powerless against the grim pestilence, blamed Leetso who, according to oral tradition, lives beneath Tsoodzil. The southernmost of the four mountains sacred to the Diné, Tsoodzil is listed on American maps as Mount Taylor, and at its foot General Atomics Inc. operated the world's largest open-pit uranium mine from 1979 to 1991.

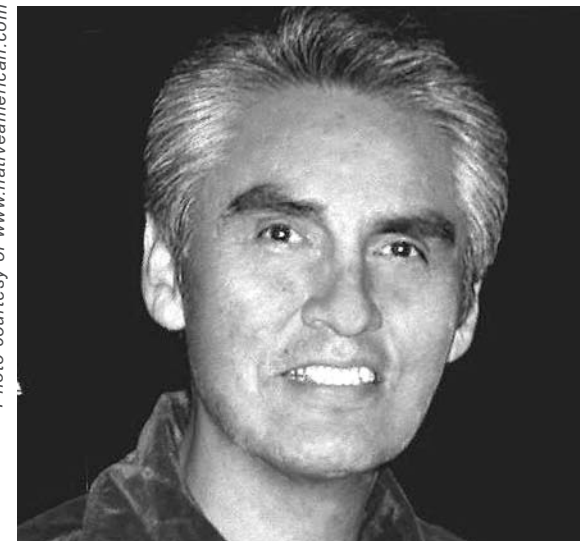
The Diné experienced Leetso's unforgiving nature firsthand: yet today, the majority of wildcat uranium mines that pock the reservation remain unremediated, and tailings from the region's

open-pit mines sew wind and rain with cancer. In 1979, the Church Rock disaster, the largest accidental release of radioactive material in U.S. history, sent eleven hundred tons of radioactive mill waste and ninety million gallons of contaminated liquid into the Rio Puerco River when a dam burst. The Navajo still cannot use this water.

Radicalized by the impact of uranium mining and milling on public health – hardly a family on the reservation has been spared the radiation-related loss of a loved one – such people as Gilbert Bedonie, Norman Brown, Ed Carlisle, Mitchell Capitan, Rita Capitan, Phil Harrison, Larry King, Johnny Livingston, Anna Rondon, Earl Saltwater, Kathleen Tsosie, Louise Yellowman, and Al Waconda helped organize tribal opposition to all things nuclear. This year, a fresh promise of \$30 million from the Bush people in Washington to jumpstart water leech mining threatened to end the reservation's moratorium on uranium mining.

We honor the Navajo tribal council and George Arthur for their timely framing of the Diné Resources Protection Act of 2005, a piece of legislation that includes the final language: ‘No person shall engage in uranium mining and processing on any sites within Navajo Indian Country.’ On 29 April, when tribal president Joe Shirley, Jr. attached his name to the bill, the dozens of Diné gathered for the ceremonial signing cheered and hugged each other, singing: »Leetso Dooda« (*No more uranium monster*).

Leetso, das dreckige, gelbe Monster ist zur Strecke gebracht - die Waffe war ein Füllfederhalter. Leetso ist in der Sprache der Diné (wie sich die Navajo selbst bezeichnen) der Name für Uranoxid. Yellowcake lautet die radioaktive Ware im internationalen Handelsjargon. Seit der Navajo Schafhirte Paddy Martinez im Sommer 1950 in der Nähe von Grants, New Mexico, schimmerndes Gestein entdeckt hatte, war das



Joe Shirley, Jr.

Colorado Plateau von einem Uran-Boom erfasst worden. Die Männer der Diné hatten die Schafherden ihren Frauen und Kindern überlassen und waren unter die Erde gegangen – ohne Schutz vor der Alpha-Strahlung, die beim Abbau frei wird. Zwanzig Jahre später kamen die ersten Fälle von Lungen- und Hautkrebs bei den india-

nischen Bergleuten. Kaum eine Familie der Navajo, die heute nicht Angehörige zu beklagen hat.

Die Medizinmänner waren ratlos. Sie sahen die Ursache in dem Monster, das nach ihrer Mythologie im Berg Tsoodzil, dem südlichen ihrer vier heiligen Berge begraben liegt. Am Fuße von Tsoodzil, auf den amerikanischen Landkarten Mount Taylor genannt, war von 1979 bis 1990 die größte Tagebau-Uranmine der USA. Die Ältesten gaben dem Monster Yeetso einen neuen Namen: Leetso.

Die offenen Abraumhalden neben den still gelegten Minen, gut 1000 an der Zahl, sorgen, Wind und Regen preis gegeben, nach wie vor für Verseuchung. Trotzdem tolerierten die sich abwechselnden Stammesregierungen die Urangewinnung; die Einnahmen für den Stamm dienten der Rechtfertigung. Inzwischen ist eine neue Generation an der Macht, eine Generation, die ihre Verantwortung gegenüber den noch Ungeborenen begreift. An Kämpfern aus den eigenen Reihen fehlte es nie: Gilbert Bedonie, Norman Brown, Ed Carlisle, Mitchell Capitan, Rita Capitan, Phil Harrison, Larry King, Johnny Livingston, Anna Rondon, Earl Saltwater, Kathleen Tsosie, Louise Yellowman, und Al Waconda.

Nun, da die Bush-Administration 30 Millionen Dollar für die Erkundung neuer Uranreserven bereitgestellt hat, hat die Navajo Nation ihre begrenzte Souveränität zum Einsatz gebracht und mit dem Diné Resources Protection Act neuen Zugriffen vorgebeugt. Eine klare

Antwort – und ein klarer Gegenentwurf. Wir danken George Arthur, dem Verfasser des Gesetzes, und Präsident Joe Shirley Jr., der es mit seiner Unterschrift in Kraft gesetzt hat.

*

Leetso er beseiret – knust av et seremonielt pennestrøk. På språket til Diné-folket, som Navajo-indianerne kaller seg, betyr Leetso »gult monster.« Det viser til U_3O_8 , eller »yellowcake« (gul kake) som det vanligvis heter i uran-mine sirkler.

I 1950 oppdaget Diné-cowboyen Paddy Martinez en stein med gule flekker utenfor hytta si nær Haystack, New Mexico. Hei, jeg har funnet uran! Et kald krigs uran-rush rammet Colorado Plateau. Diné-folkets menn forlot sine familier for å skjerpe etter det kostbare mineralet i undergrunns uran-miner. Uvitende om faren, arbeidet de uten beskyttelse for hud og åndedrett. Ved slutten av tiåret hadde mange av dem fått lungekreft, lungefibrose, pnevmoniose, silikose, tuberculose...

Diné-folkets eldste sto maktesløse overfor denne grimme pesten og la skylden på Leetso som ifølge den muntlige tradisjon bor under Tsoodzil, det sørligste av Diné-folkets fire hellige fjell. Tsoodzil kalles på amerikanske kart for Mount Taylor. Ved dets fot drev atomindustrien fra 1979 til 1991 verdens største dagbrudd etter uran.

Diné-folket har fått førstehånds føling med Leetsos uforsonlige natur: Ennå i dag er majoriteten av prøvegravningene etter uran som gjennom-

huller reservatet usikret, og avfall fra de åpne dagbruddene forpester vind og regn med kreft. Ved dambrudd katastrofen Church Rock i 1979, det største utilsiktede radioaktive utslippet i USAs historie, slapp 1100 hundre tonn radioaktivt støv og 340 mill liter forurenset væske ut i elven Rio Puerco. Vannet er ennå ikke brukbart.

Påvirket av helseskadene av uran-mining og prosessering – knapt en

Spesiell anerkjennelse

familie i reservatet er spart for radioaktivitets-relatert tap av en elsket – har folk som Gilbert Bedonie, Norman Brown, Ed Carlisle, Mitchell Capitan, Rita Capitan, Phil Harrison, Larry King, Johnny Livingston, Anna Rondon, Earl Saltwater, Kathleen Tsosie, Louise Yellowman, og Al Waconda hjupet til med å organisere stammeopprør mot alt som har med radioaktivitet å gjøre. I år ble reservatets moratorium på uran-mining truet av et nytt løfte på \$30 mill fra Bush sine tilhengere i Washington.

Vi hedrer George Authora og Navajo stammeråd for deres betimelige dannelselse av the Diné Resources Protection Act av 2005, et stykke lovverk som inkluderer følgende formulering: Ingen person skal ta del i uran-mining og prosessering på noe sted innen Navajo-indianernes land.« Den 29. april, da stammepresident Joe Shirley Jr. signerte lovforslaget, var dusinvis av Diné'ere samlet for å overvære seremonien. De jublet og omfavnet hverandre mens de sang: »Leetso Dooda« (*Ikke noe mer gult monster*).

WARNING

"ALL USE OF WATER FROM
THIS RIVER IS DISCOURAGED
BY THE N.M.E.I.D."

AVISO

"N.M.E.I.D.
NO RECOMIENDA EL USO
DE AGUA DE ESTE RIO."

BÁ HÁ DZID

N.M.E.I.D. WOŁYÉ
DÉGÓ ADÁNI, "DI TÓ CHOO ÍÍ
DOLEEŁIIGE, DO BE HASÁÁDA"

Photo courtesy of Dan Budnick

ROBERT REDFORD

September, 2005

To the president of The Navajo Nation, Joe Shirley, Jr., and all those who worked alongside him, I greatly admire your passion, your sense of justice, your perseverance, and always, your courage.

To have passed the first tribal law of its kind to never again allow uranium mining and processing on the Navajo Nation is a profoundly important step toward not only addressing the terrible and deadly legacy of the past, but also the future health, safety, economic viability and natural world of your people.

Congratulations on receiving a Nuclear-Free Future Award.



The mission of our work: to progress from a past poisoned by radioactive waste

*The greatest minds in the nuclear establishment
have been searching for an answer to the radioactive waste problem
for fifty years, and they've finally got one:
haul it down a dirt road and dump it on an Indian reservation.*
—Winona LaDuke

*'Nuclear madness' of course includes nuclear energy.
After September 11th, the threat has multiplied.
A plane crashing into a nuclear installation in Europe could
release enough radioactive fallout to make large parts of this
continent uninhabitable for thousands of years.
Yet what has been the response of governments to this new threat?
To experiment with 'artificial fog' (to make the reactors invisible) –
and to ban nail files and scissors on planes.*
—Jacob von Uexküll

*The nuclear question can no longer be considered in a national
or bipolar context. It is a human issue. The Nuclear-Free Future Award
takes a global approach and it speaks where no one else does.
It is an affirmation of a belief I have held for thirty years:
that the only humanly decent thing we can do
about nuclear weapons is to get rid of them – totally.*
—Jonathan Schell

*For more than fifty years humanity has lived in fear of a nuclear
catastrophe that could destroy life as we know it on our planet.
My generation, raised in the fear of the cold war, has seen with
increasing horror the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which are now
available not only to most nations but also to any group or individual
willing to pay the price. The so-called peaceful uses of nuclear power
seem to be inevitable, therefore preventing their potential threat
to all forms of life becomes essential. It is also of utmost importance to
respect and defend the rights of people on whose homeland the
uranium is mined and the nuclear devices tested. Solutions need to be
found for the sake of future generations. I hope that this Award
will create the awareness which the industrial world still lacks.*
—Isabel Allende

to a future made livable through the enlightened use of earth-friendly energies.



Photo courtesy of Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy

The Atomic Age
was started by humankind.
By humankind
it must be ended.
The Nuclear-Free Future Award
honors individuals,
organizations and communities
for their outstanding commitment
towards creating a world
free of nuclear weapons
and atomic energy.
Our message to the world:
Leave the uranium in the ground!

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Layout/Editor: Craig Reishus
V. i. S. d. P.: Claus Biegert
English texts: Craig Reishus
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International Office

Ganghoferstr. 52 / D-80339 München
Tel.: (49) 89-28 65 97 14 Fax: (49) 89-28 65 97 15
E-mail: info@nuclear-free.com

Donations Account

Franz Moll Foundation for the Coming Generations
Hypovereins Bank Munich
Account Nr. 68 90 29 66 51
Bank Routing Code Nr. (BLZ) 700 202 70
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The Nuclear-Free Future Awards
for Solutions and Resistance
are each endowed with a
money prize of \$10,000.
Recipients of the
Nuclear-Free Future
honorary awards receive
contemporary works of art.
This year, "Submarines,"
by Tobias Wittenborn, will be
travelling back to Austria with
Mathilda Halla, and the Diné
delegation will return to their
traditional lands with
"Meteorite Dust I and II"
by Ulrike Arnold.

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2004, Jaipur, India

Jharkhandis Organisation Against Radiation (JOAR), India, *Resistance*
Asaf Durakovic, USA, *Education*
Jonathan Schell, USA, *Solutions*
Hildegard Breiner, Austria, *Lifetime Achievement*
Lucknow City Montessori School, India, *Special Recognition*

2003, Munich, Germany

Sacred Earth & Space Plowshares II, USA, *Resistance*
Souad Naji Al-Azzawi, Iraq, *Education*
Corbin Harney, Newe Sogobia, *Solutions*
Inge Schmitz-Feuerhake, Germany, *Lifetime Achievement*

2002, St. Petersburg, Russia

Mordechai Vanunu, Israel, *Resistance*
Ole Kopreitan, Norway, *Education*
Helen Clark, New Zealand, *Solutions*
Alexei Yablokov, Russia, and Francis Macy, USA, *Lifetime Achievement*
The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, USA, *Special Recognition*

2001, Carnsore Point, Ireland

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Hans-Josef Fell, Germany, *Solutions*
SoLange Fernex, France, *Lifetime Achievement*
David Lowry, Wales, *Special Recognition*

2000, Berlin, Germany

Inverhuron and District Ratepayers Association, Canada, *Resistance*
Yuri Kuidin, Kazakhstan, *Education*
The Barefoot College, India, *Solutions*
Klaus Traube, Germany, *Lifetime Achievement*

1999, Los Alamos, USA

Dorothy Purley and Grace Thorpe, USA, *Resistance*
Lydia Popova, Russia, *Education*
Michael and Ursula Sladek, Germany, *Solutions*
Stewart Udall, USA, *Lifetime Achievement*

1998, Salzburg, Austria

Yvonne Margarula, Australia, *Resistance*
Raúl Montenegro, Argentina, *Education*
Harendra Sharan, India, *Solutions*
Maisie Shiell, Canada, *Lifetime Achievement*



Long before the first white man set foot in Australia, the Rainbow Serpent Petroglyph was created. The image of the Serpent united people from every continent in 1992 at the World Uranium Hearing in Salzburg, Austria. The rock stands near the upper Yule River on the ancestral lands of the Njamal people. According to Aboriginal mythology, the Rainbow Serpent, asleep in the earth, guards over those elemental forces beyond humankind's control. Any attempt to seize these underworld elements will disturb the serpent from sleep, provoking its vengeance. The Aborigines tell us, »Leave the uranium in the ground.«

The 1999 Nuclear-Free Future Award Ceremony held at Los Alamos, New Mexico, connected the Rainbow Serpent with Avanyu, the plumed Water Serpent of the Tewa Pueblo. Gilbert Sanchez, a Tewa spiritual leader, tells us that there are four such serpents scattered around the earth safeguarding the sacred integrity of life and creation. The Avanyu Petroglyph is located in the midst of the ancient Anasazi ruins of Tshroge, just below »Area G«, a hollowed out mesa filled with nuclear waste – the toxic legacy of more than half a century of nuclear weapons research and development at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Tribal leaders from the area issued the warning that, »if we neglect to take care of Avanyu, it will transmute into the Fire Serpent«.

May 11, 2000. Avanyu crawled the radioactive arroyos leading to Los Alamos and torched the birthplace of the atomic bomb

