

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPEAL DIVISION

In the matter between:-

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

Appellant

-and-

THE STATE

Respondent

A P P E A L

AGAINST THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCE DELIVERED BY
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE ELOFF IN THE SUPREME
COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION)

ON 6 JUNE 1980

ON BEHALF OF APPELLANT

Mr. R. Tucker
10th Floor
National Board House
94, Pritchard Street
JOHANNESBURG.

Israel & Sapirstein
E.P. Building
Maitland Street
BLOEMFONTEIN.

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT

The Attorney-General
Supreme Court
PRETORIA.

The Attorney-General
Supreme Court
BLOEMFONTEIN.

VOLUME 5

PAGES 381 - 488

LUBBE RECORDINGS (PRETORIA)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

(TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION)

In the matter of:

THE STATE:

versus

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

I N D E X

VOLUME 5.

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AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 8
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AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

I, JACOBUS EDUARD NÖTHLING, Attorney-general of the
Transvaal, hereby authorise the trial of

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

(10

in the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division, on
seven counts of contravening section 2(1)(a) read with
sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967.

DATED at PRETORIA on this 1st day of APRIL 1980.

(Sgd) J.E. NÖTHLING

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(20

AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 30 B(2) READ WITH SECTION
30(4) OF ACT 90 OF 1967

I, JACOBUS EDUARD NÖTHLING, Attorney-general of the
Transvaal, hereby authorise the trial of

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

(10

in the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division, on
one count of contravening section 30 B(1)(a) read with
sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967.

DATED at PRETORIA on this 1st day of APRIL 1980.

(Sgd.) J.E. NÖTHLING

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(20

CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE ACT

G.P.S.

CHARGE SHEET - KLAGSTAAT

Police Station R.C.A.No. Investigation Officer

John Vorster Square Lt. Greyling

District/Division Place of Trial Date of Trial

Pretoria Pretoria 3/4/1980

Magistrate Public Prosecutor

B.J. Van Schalkwyk J.A. Swanepoel (10)

For Defence Interpreter

R. Tucker

Finger prints taken/not-taken In Custody/On-Bail/Warned

THE STATE versus

NAME	IDENTITY NO.	Race	Sex	Age	Nationality
Renfrew Leslie Christie	N.A.	W	M	30	SA

OFFENCES AS PER ANNEXURE

Plea on 11/4/1980 Not Guilty all counts (20)

Judgment In terms of 122(4) Stopped

Sentence R 19/5/1980 for trial in the Supreme Court

in Custody

Date 11/4/1980 (Sgd.) ??

pp. MAGISTRATE

Order re exhibits made/not made. Certified a true copy of the original document. There is no indication that the original document has been amended by (30)

unauthorised/..

EXHIBIT C - CHARGE SHEET
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT

unauthorised persons.

..... RK 6/5

Clerk of the Court, PRETORIA.

CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT

The following evidence was adduced in the presence and hearing of the accused, then in his sound and sober senses:

R 11/4/1980 (20) i/c

Request Defence

(Sgd.) ??

(10

??

3/4/1980

OP/ON	11/4/1980	HOF/COURT	20
VOOR/BEFORE	B.J.A. van Schalkwyk		
AANKLAER/PROSECUTOR	F.E. Roets/J.A. Swanepoel		
VERDEDIGING/DEFENCE	R. Tucker		
TOLK/INTERPRETER			

Mechanical Recording

(20

(Sgd.) ??

?? ??

11/4/1980

CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT- INDICTMEN

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Transvaal Provincial Division)

The Attorney-general of the province Transvaal, who
as such prosecutes for and on behalf of the State
presents and informs the Court that

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

a 30 years old white male and South African
citizen (hereinafter referred to as the
accused) is guilty of the following crimes: (10

1. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;
2. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;
3. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;

FIRST ALTERNATIVE COUNTS TO COUNT 3:

1. Contravening Section 11(b) ter read with
Sections 1 and 12 of Act 44 of 1950; (20
2. Contravening Section 30B(1)(a) read with
Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967;

SECOND ALTERNATIVE COUNTS TO COUNT 3:

1. Theft;
2. Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with
Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967;
4. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;
5. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections 1,
2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967; (30
6. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections

CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT- INDICTMENT

1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;

7. Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967.

WHEREAS the African National Congress
(hereinafter referred to as the ANC) has as
its object the overthrow of the lawful authority
in the Republic by means of violence, and/or by means
which envisage violence; (10)

AND WHEREAS the ANC was declared an unlawful
organisation in terms of Proclamation 119 of
8 April 1960, as amended by Section 22 of Act 93
of 1963;

AND WHEREAS the accused was at all relevant
times an active supporter of the ANC;

AND WHEREAS the International University Exchange
Fund (hereinafter referred to as the IUEF) has
as one of its objects to support the overthrow
of the lawful authority in the Republic by means
of violence and/or by means which envisage
violence; (20)

AND WHEREAS the accused intended to obtain and
make available to the IUEF and/or Lars-Gunnar
Eriksson and/or the ANC and/or Frene Ginwala and/or
Horst Kleinschmidt information on all aspects of
energy in the Republic.

NOW THEREFORE the accused is guilty of the following crimes:-

COUNT 1: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967 (30)

IN THAT during the period 1978 to 23 October

1979 and in the Republic and elsewhere,
to wit in Britain and/or Switzerland and/or
Germany and/or other places to the State un-
known, the accused unlawfully and with intent
to endanger the maintenance of law and order
in the Republic or any portion thereof conspired
with the IUEF and/or Lars-Gunnar Eriksson and/or
the ANC and/or Frene Ginwala and/or Horst Klein-
schmidt and/or persons unknown to the State to
aid or procure the commission of or commit the
following act:

(10)

To obtain and make available to the
IUEF and/or Lars-Gunnar Eriksson and/or
the ANC and/or Frene Ginwala and/or Horst
Kleinschmidt information on all aspects
of energy in the Republic.

COUNT 2: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967.

(20)

IN THAT at a time and place and in a manner
unknown to the State the accused did unlawfully
and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law
and order in the Republic or any portion thereof,
acquire information regarding the region where
the Atomic Energy Board regarded it seismologically
safe to explode nuclear devices in the Republic and
convey the said information by way of a letter dated
the 7th February, 1978 to Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, the
Director of the IUEF.

COUNT 3: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

(30)

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979 to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused did unlawfully and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic or any portion thereof remove from the Electricity Supply Commission library at Megawatt Park, Sunninghill, a drawing entitled "General Layout - Koeberg Nuclear Power Station" drawing No. 046/401/Rv 3 and a report entitled "Public Reaction to the Introduction of Nuclear Power and the Influence of Public Relations Techniques" and attempt to transmit these documents to Frene Ginwala, an official of the ANC, by posting each in a separate envelope addressed to C. Needham, 23 Waldemar Avenue Mansions, Waldemar Avenue, London SW 6, England.

(10)

FIRST ALTERNATIVE CHARGES TO COUNT 3:

1. Contravening Section 11(b) ter read with Sections 1 and 12 of Act 44 of 1950.

(20)

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979 to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused who was a resident in the Republic did unlawfully obtain information which could be of use in furthering the achievement of any of the objects of the ANC, a body or organisation which has been declared to be an unlawful organisation under the Unlawful Organisations Act 1960 (Act No. 34 of 1960), to wit, a drawing entitled "General Layout - Koeberg

(30)

Nuclear/..

Nuclear Power Station" drawing No. 046/401Rv3 and a report entitled "Public Reaction to the Introduction of Nuclear Power and the Influence of Public Relations Techniques.

2. Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967.

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979 to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused did unlawfully and without the written permission of the Atomic Energy Board or the Board in consultation with the Minister if deemed necessary by it, transmit information at his disposal, connected with any investigation or negotiations with a view to acquiring a site licence, or with any site to be licensed under the Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Security) Act, 1963 (Act No. 43 of 1963, or with anything on such a site, to wit a drawing entitled "General Layout - Koeberg Nuclear Power Station" drawing No. 046/401/Rv3, to Frene Ginwala, an official of the ANC, by posting it in an envelope addressed to C. Needham 23 Waldemar Avenue Mansions, Waldemar Avenue, London SW 6, England.

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SECOND ALTERNATIVE CHARGES TO COUNT 3:

1. Theft.

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979 to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG

(30

in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused did unlawfully and intentionally steal one drawing and one report, the property of the Electricity Supply Commission and under the control or in the lawful possession of Susanna Maria Magdalena Wucherpfennig.

2. Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967.

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979 to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused did unlawfully and without the written permission of the Atomic Energy Board or the Board in consultation with the Minister if deemed necessary by it, transmit information at his disposal, connected with any investigation or negotiations with a view to acquiring a site licence, or with any site to be licenced under the Nuclear Installations (Licencing and Security) Act, 1963 (Act No. 43 of 1963, or with anything on such a site to wit a drawing entitled "General Layout - Koeberg Nuclear Power Station" Drawing No. 046/401/Rv3 to Frene Ginwala, an official of the ANC by posting it in an envelope addressed to C. Needham 23 Waldemar Avenue Mansions, Waldemar Avenue, London SW 6, England.

(10

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COUNT 4: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979

(30

to/..

in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused did unlawfully and intentionally steal one drawing and one report, the property of the Electricity Supply Commission and under the control or in the lawful possession of Susanna Maria Magdalena Wucherpfennig.

2. Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967.

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979 to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG in the district of JOHANNESBURG the accused did unlawfully and without the written permission of the Atomic Energy Board or the Board in consultation with the Minister if deemed necessary by it, transmit information at his disposal, connected with any investigation or negotiations with a view to acquiring a site licence, or with any site to be licenced under the Nuclear Installations (Licencing and Security) Act, 1963 (Act No. 43 of 1963, or with anything on such a site to wit a drawing entitled "General Layout - Koeberg Nuclear Power Station" Drawing No. 046/401/Rv3 to Frene Ginwala, an official of the ANC by posting it in an envelope addressed to C. Needham 23 Waldemar Avenue Mansions, Waldemar Avenue, London SW 6, England.

COUNT 4: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

IN THAT during the period 12 September 1979

to/..

to 18 September 1979 and at or near JOHANNESBURG
in the district of JOHANNESBURG, the accused
did unlawfully and with intent to endanger the
maintenance of law and order in the Republic
commit the following act:

During visits to the Electricity Supply Commission
library at Megawatt Park, Sunninghill, he obtained
information and took photo-copies of material in
the library with the intent of conveying it or
making it available to the IUEF and/or Lars-Gunnar
Eriksson and/or the ANC and/or Frene Ginwala and/or
Horst Kleinschmidt.

(10)

COUNT 5: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

IN THAT upon or about 19 September 1979 and at
or near WITBANK, in the district of WITBANK
the accused did unlawfully and with intent to
endanger the maintenance of law and order in
the Republic or any portion thereof commit the
following act:

(20)

During a visit to the Duvha Power Station
he inspected the said power station and
obtained information regarding the said
power station with the intent of conveying
it or making it available to the IUEF and/or
Lars-Gunnar Eriksson and/or the ANC and/or
Frene Ginwala and/or Horst Kleinschmidt.

COUNT 6: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS
1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

(30)

IN THAT upon or about 19 September 1979 to 20 September 1979 and at, or near KRIEL in the district of BETHAL the accused did unlawfully and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic or any portion thereof commit the following act:

During a visit to the Kriel Power Station and the Amcoal opencast coal mine, he inspected the said power station and mine and obtained information regarding it, with the intent of conveying it or making it available to the IUEF and/or Lars-Gunnar Eriksson and/or the ANC and/or Frene Ginwala and/or Horst Kleinschmidt.

(10)

COUNT 7: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

IN THAT at a time and place and in a manner unknown to the State the accused did unlawfully and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic or any portion thereof, acquire two drawings, entitled "Vloeidiagram Camden Kragstasie" and "Elektriese Baan Diagram Camden Kragstasie"

(20)

In case of conviction the said Attorney-General prays for judgment against the accused according to law.

S.A. Engelbrecht
DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL
TRANSVAAL.

(30)

IN THAT upon or about 19 September 1979 to 20 September 1979 and at, or near KRIEL in the district of BETHAL the accused did unlawfully and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic or any portion thereof commit the following act:

During a visit to the Kriel Power Station and the Amcoal opencast coal mine, he inspected the said power station and mine and obtained information regarding it, with the intent of conveying it or making it available to the IUEF and/or Lars-Gunnar Eriksson and/or the ANC and/or Frene Ginwala and/or Horst Kleinschmidt.

(10)

COUNT 7: CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

IN THAT at a time and place and in a manner unknown to the State the accused did unlawfully and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic or any portion thereof, acquire two drawings, entitled "Vloeidiagram Camden Kragstasie" and "Elektriese Baan Diagram Camden Kragstasie"

(20)

In case of conviction the said Attorney-General prays for judgment against the accused according to law.

S.A. Engelbrecht
DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL
TRANSVAAL.

(30)

INSTRUCTION IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF ACT 51 OF 1977

The Public Prosecutor is hereby instructed to put the charges, set out below, to the accused.

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

in the Magistrate's Court, Pretoria, so that he shall be required to plead to the said charges:

- 1. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967.
- 2. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967;
- 3. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967;

(10

FIRST ALTERNATIVE COUNTS TO COUNT 3:

- 1. Contravening Section 11(b) ter read with Sections 1 and 12 of Act 44 of 1950;
- 2. Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967;

SECOND ALTERNATIVE COUNTS TO COUNT 3:

(20

- 1. Theft;
- 2. Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967;
- 4. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2 (1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967;
- 5. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a), READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967;
- 6. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967; and
- 7. CONTRAVENING SECTION 2(1)(a) READ WITH SECTIONS 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 AND 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967.

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EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT-INSTRUCTIO

DATED at PRETORIA on this 1st day of APRIL 1980

(Sgd.) J.E. NÖTHLING

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

in the

of the

with

1987.

DATED

J.E.

ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT - AUTHORITY
IN TERMS OF SECTION 8, ACT 83

AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 8 OF ACT 83 OF 1967

I, JACOBUS EDUARD NÖTHLING, Attorney-general of the Transvaal, hereby authorise the trial of

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

in the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division,
on seven counts of contravening section 2(1)(a) read
with sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of
1967.

(10

DATED at PRETORIA on this 1st day of APRIL 1980

J.E. NÖTHLING (Initialled)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

(20

AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 30 B(2) READ WITH SECTION
30(4) OF ACT 90 OF 1967

I, JACOBUS EDUARD NÖTHLING, Attorney-general of the
Transvaal, hereby authorise the trial of

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

(10

in the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division, on
one count of contravening section 30 B(1)(a) read with
sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967.

DATED at PRETORIA on this 1st day of APRIL 1980

(Initialled) J.E. Nöthling

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(20

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT
ORDER IN TERMS OF SECTION 12(1)(A)

ORDER IN TERMS OF SECTION 12 A(1) OF ACT 44 OF 1950

WHEREAS I, JACOBUS EDUARD NÖTHLING, Attorney-general of the Transvaal, consider it necessary in the interest of the safety of the State and the maintenance of public order

I hereby order that

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

(10

who has been arrested on charges of contravening section 2(1)(a) of Act 83 of 1967 and section 11(b) ter of Act 44 of 1950, shall not be released on bail or otherwise before sentence has been passed or he has been discharged.

DATED at PRETORIA on this 2nd day of APRIL 1980.

(Initialled) J.E. Nöthling

(20

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

EXHIBIT C - WARRANT
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT

WARRANT TO SUMMON ACCUSED AND
SERVE NOTICE OF TRIAL IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

LASBRIEF TOT DAGVAARDING VAN
BESKULDIGDE EN BETEKENING VAN
KENNISGEWING VAN VERHOOR IN DIE
HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-AFRICA

Province or Territory/ Provinsie of Gebied	Division/ Afdeling
TRANSVAAL	TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL

(10

Place of Trial/ Plek van Verhoor	Court/Hof	Date of Trial/ Verhoordatum
PRETORIA	SUPREME	19 - 30 MAY 1980

Name of Accused/Naam van Beskuldigde

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

Address/Adres

Sex/Geslag	Race/Ras	Age/Ouderdom	Identity No./Persoonsno.
MALE	WHITE	30	NOT AVAILABLE

(20

To the Deputy Sheriff
You are hereby required and
directed in the name and on be-
half of the State to summon the
abovementioned person that he/
she appear personally before the
abovementioned Court on the date
stated above at 8.00 o'clock in
the forenoon and the following

Aan die Adjunk-balju
Namens en ten behoeve van die Staat
word u hierby gelas om bogenoemde
persoon te dagvaar om in persoon
voor bogenoemde Hof om 8.00 uur
in die voormiddag op die datum wat
hierbo gemeld word en daaropvolgend
dae, indien nodig, te verskyn om
verantwoording te doen voor die

(30

Hof/..

EXHIBIT C - WARRANT
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT

days, if necessary, to answer and abide the judgment of the Court upon a certain indictment (whereof copy is attached) to be preferred against him/her by the Attorney-General that he/she is guilty of the offence(s) set out in the said indictment.

Serve on the accused a copy of this warrant and the indictment and return to the Registrar of the said Division what you have done thereon.

WITNESS:

The Honourable Judge President of the TRANSVAAL Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa at this day of 19

namens D. Cloete Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General/Registrar

Hof en uitspraak af te wag insake 'n sekere akte van veskuldiging (waarvan 'n afskrif aangeheg is) wat teen hom/haar aangevoer sal word deur die Prokureur-generaal dat hy/sy skuldig is aan die misdryf/misdrywe in genoemde akte van beskuldiging uiteengesit. (10

Beteken aan die beskuldigde 'n afskrif van hierdie lasbrief en die akte van beskuldiging en doen aan die Griffier van voormelde Afdeling verslag van wat u hieromtrent gedoen het.

GETUIE:

Sy Edele die Regter-president van die Afdeling van die Hooggeregs- (20 hof van Suid-Afrika te die dag van 19 ...

(Get.) D. Cloete Hoofklerk van die Prokureur-generaal/Griffier

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

03-04-1980

PRETORIA

PROKUREUR-GENERAAL

(30

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LETTER 3/4/1980

Telephone No. 48-3740
Telefoon No.

Telegrafiese Adres
Telegraphic Address

Poskode 0001
Postal Code

By beantwoording meld
In reply please quote

No. 64/80/69

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REPUBLIC VAN SUID-AFRIKA REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

KANTOOR VAN DIE PROKUREUR-GENERAAL (10)
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

PRIVATE BAG X300

PRETORIA

3 April 1980

The Magistrate
Private Bag X61
PRETORIA
0001

THE STATE versus RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

The Attorney-general remarks as follows:-

(20)

"(1) In terms of section 122(2)(i) of Act
No. 51 of 1977 I have decided to arraign
Renfrew Leslie Christie for trial in the
Supreme Court on the following charges:

- (i) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with
Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of
Act 83 of 1967;
- (ii) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with
Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of
Act 83 of 1967;

(30)

(iii)/..

(iii) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;

FIRST ALTERNATIVE COUNTS TO COUNT 3

(i) Contravening Section 11(b) ter read with Sections 1 and 12 of Act 44 of 1950;

(ii) Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1967;

(10

SECOND ALTERNATIVE COUNTS TO COUNT 3

(i) Theft;

(ii) Contravening Section 30 B(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of the Act 90 of 1967;

(iv) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;

(20

(v) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967;

(vi) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967; and

(vii) Contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967.

(2) The Magistrate is requested to inform the accused of my decision and to proceed in terms of section 122(3)(b) of Act No. 51 of 1977.

(30

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS IN
TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE ACT - ATTORNEY GENERAL
LETTER DATED 3/4/1980

(3) The following documents, prescribed by
Section 144(3)(a) of Act No. 41 of 1977,
are attached for service on the accused in
terms of Section 144(4)(a)(ii) of Act No. 51
of 1977;

(a) Notice of Trial;

(b) Indictment;

(c) Summary of substantial facts;

(d) List of witnesses. (10

(4) The Magistrate is requested to endorse the service
of the abovementioned papers on the record of the
proceedings - see Section 144(4)(b) of Act No.
51 of 1977.

(5) The original record of the proceedings and four
CERTIFIED copies thereof must be forwarded to me.

(Sgd.) D. Cloete

for CHIEF CLERK TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(20

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

CASE NO./SAAKNOMMER: 20/447/80

DATE/DATUM: 1980-04-03

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF PRETORIA
HELD AT PRETORIA

BEFORE MR.: B. VAN SCHALKWYK

THE STATE VERSUS: RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE (10)

ON BEHALF OF THE STATE:

ON BEHALF OF DEFENCE: MR. R. TUCKER

CHARGE: TERRORISM ACT AND NUCLEAR ACT

PLEA: PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

INTERPRETER: - (20)

LUBBE RECORDINGS (PRETORIA)

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT -
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

PROSECUTOR: Your Worship, I am instructed by the Attorney-General to put to the accused certain charges in terms of section 119 of the Criminal Procedure Act. I hand up to the Court, I have marked it as EXHIBIT A, the instruction of the Attorney General in terms of Section 119. Your Worship will notice that the charges are, inter alia, under the Terrorism Act and also under the Nuclear Act. Accordingly I also hand up the authority of the Attorney General in terms of Section 8 of the Terrorism Act forwarded in terms of Section 2(1)(a) of the Terrorism Act. I mark this B. I further hand up an authority of the Attorney-General in terms of Section 30(b)(2) read with Section 34 of Act 90 of 1967, an authority to charge the accused on one count of contravening Section 30(b)(1)(a) of Act 90 of 1967 and I mark this EXHIBIT C.

(10)

MR. TUCKER TO COURT: Your Worship, the accused objects to the charge being put to him at this stage. He has been held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act since about the 23rd of October of last year until approximately eleven o'clock this morning, when I was able to consult with him for the first time. There are several counts under the Terrorism Act with alternative counts under the Atomic Energy Act, Internal Security Act and theft of a document. Your Worship, the accused feels that he is at a material disadvantage and being required to plead, either guilty or not guilty, in whole or in part on the first occasion when he has had at most an opportunity of approximately three quarters of an hour of discussing the matter with me and in these circumstances I would ask that the charges be not put today, or alternatively, that the matter be postponed for a week to enable the accused to consult with me and then determine how he is going to plead otherwise/..

(20)

(30)

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT -
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

wise it would appear that the accused is at a material disadvantage.

PROSECUTOR DOES NOT OPPOSE THE APPLICATION.

COURT: The application is granted and the case will be postponed to enable the accused to prepare and consult with his attorney to prepare his plea.

PROSECUTOR: There is one other matter, Your Worship. I have here an order by the Attorney-General in terms of the Internal Security Act that the accused may not be released on bail. (10

May I just hand this up to the Court as EXHIBIT D.

CASE IS POSTPONED UNTIL 1980-04-11.

COURT RESUMES 1980-04-11.

ACCUSED HAS READ THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO ALL THE CHARGES.

MR. TUCKER READS OUT A STATEMENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 115 OF ACT 51 OF 1977 AND HANDS IT AS EXHIBIT.

COURT: Is the admission in paragraph 2 an admission in terms of Section 220? (20

MR. TUCKER: Yes, that is an admission in terms of Section 220.

COURT: In terms of Section 122(1) the proceedings are stopped and adjourned for the decision of the Attorney-General.

PROSECUTOR: May I at this stage indicate, Your Worship, that the Attorney-General has decided to arrange for the accused's trial in the Supreme Court on the charges as set out on this document. I have here a letter of the Attorney-General to the Magistrate. It also contains a request to the Magistrate to serve on the accused a notice of trial and indictment, a summary of substantial facts and a list of witnesses. I hand up this document and the annexures. (30

COURT/..

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT -
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

COURT: Accused, the Attorney-General decided in terms of Section 122(2)(1) of Act 51 of 1977 to arraign you for trial in the Supreme Court on the following charges: It is three charges of contravening Section 2(1)(a) read with Section 1(2)(2), 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967. The first alternative count to count 3 is one of contravening Section 11(b) ter read with Section 1 and 12 of Act 44 of 1950, contravening Section 30(b)(1)(a) read with sub-sections 1, 30(2) and 34 of Act 90 of 1976. The (1) second alternative count to count 3 is theft and contravening section 30(B)(1)(a) read with Section 1, 30(2) and 30 of Act 90 of 1967.

The accused is also arraigned on other counts, contravening Section 21(1)(a) read with Sections 1, 2(2), 2(3), 4, 5 and 8 of Act 83 of 1967 as well as three other counts on this same Section.

In terms of Section 144(3)(a) the accused is now served with a warrant to summon the accused and served with a notice of trial in the Supreme Court of South Africa. The accused is to stand trial⁽²⁰⁾ in the Supreme Court on 19 May and the case has been set down for trial from 19 to 30 May 1980 until the case has been disposed of thereafter. The accused is therefore summoned with this notice as well as a copy of the charge-sheet, a summary of substantial facts in terms of Section 144(3)(a) of the Code as well as a list of witnesses to be used by the State.

CASE IS POSTPONED TO 1980-05-19 IN THE SUPREME COURT

ACCUSED IN CUSTODY

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT -
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the mechanical recording in the matter of:

THE STATE versus R.L. CHRISTIE

TRANSCRIBER: (Sgd.) J. Liebenberg

LUBBE RECORDINGS (PRETORIA)

(10)

EXHIBIT C
CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS
IN TERMS OF SECTION 119 OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT -
STATEMENT BY ACCUSED IN TERMS OF
SECTION 115, ACT 51 OF 1977

In the matter of

THE STATE

versus

RENFREW LESLIE CHRISTIE

STATEMENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 115 OF ACT 51 OF 1977.

1. The accused pleads not guilty to all charges.
2. The accused admits that the African National Congress (10
was declared an unlawful organisation as alleged in
paragraph 2 of the preamble to indictment.
3. The accused makes no further admissions and does not
wish to make a statement save that at this stage the
accused places all matters in issue.

Dated at Pretoria this 11th day of April 1980.

(Sgd.) Renfrew Christie

(20

ADMISSIONS BY ACCUSED

STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED IN TERMS OF
SECTION 115

THE ACCUSED ADMITS -

- (1) that the objects of the ANC include the use of violence against the government of the Republic of South Africa in order to overthrow it;
- (2) that the ANC has been declared an unlawful organisation as alleged in the preamble to the Indictment; (10)
- (3) that he returned to South Africa at the end of July 1979 in order to do research into the economic history of the South African coal industry since the Second World War;
- (4) in the course of and in connection with that research -
 - (a) during or about 19 - 20 September 1979 he visited power stations at Duvha and Kriel and an opencast coal mine and inspected these power stations and the mine and obtained information concerning them;
 - (b) he visited the library of Escom at Megawatt Park. (20)
- (5) That he was in possession of the two drawings mentioned in Count 7;
- (6) that he was arrested on 23/10/79.

(Sgd.) Renfrew Christie

19 May 1980

LETTER TO MR. UYS, ESCOM,

BY R.L. CHRISTIE DATED 13/8/79

Dr. Renfrew Christie

Saldru

School of Economics

University of Cape Town

7700 RONDEBOSCH

Republic of South Africa

The Public Relations Officer

Electricity Supply Commission of S.A.

(10

P.O. Box 1091

JOHANNESBURG

2000

13 August 1979

Dear Sir

1) The Electrification of South Africa 1905 - 1975

2) The South African Coal Industry 1945 - 1985

With the very kind co-operation of Mr. Pieter Treurnicht I undertook research in the Escom library in the years 1976-7 on the economic history of electricity in South Africa. I am happy to be able to inform you that the research resulted in the award (20 of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Oxford, and that the thesis is at present being read by Macmillans for possible publication in book form. In return for some photocopying I undertook to donate a copy of my thesis to the Escom library, and I duly posted a copy from England in late July, which should reach your library in September.

I have now taken up an appointment as research fellow in the UCT School of Economics, and am starting research on the economic history of coal in South Africa, with the view of publishing a book in a few years time. I expect to be in Johannesburg in (30 September and October of this year on research. May I have access

to/..

LETTER TO MR. UYS, ESCOM,

BY R.L. CHRISTIE DATED 13/8/79

to your library for the two-fold purpose of checking and updating my electricity book and beginning work on my coal book? Your library was a major source of published material for the electricity work, and I would be very grateful for the opportunity to use it again before sending final proofs to the printers.

For the coal book I would like to go over a major new power station and its attendant coal mine. Would it be possible to spend a day or two at a station such as Arnot or Hendrina or Kriel? I would be able to travel there myself, and would endeavour to be as little nuisance as possible. Such a visit would give me a much clearer understanding of the problems involved in mining coal and turning it into electricity. (10)

I shall telephone you when I arrive in Johannesburg to fix a time to see you to discuss these requests further.

I once more record my appreciation to ESCOM for co-operation which ensured that my work is far more accurate than it might otherwise have been.

With thanks,

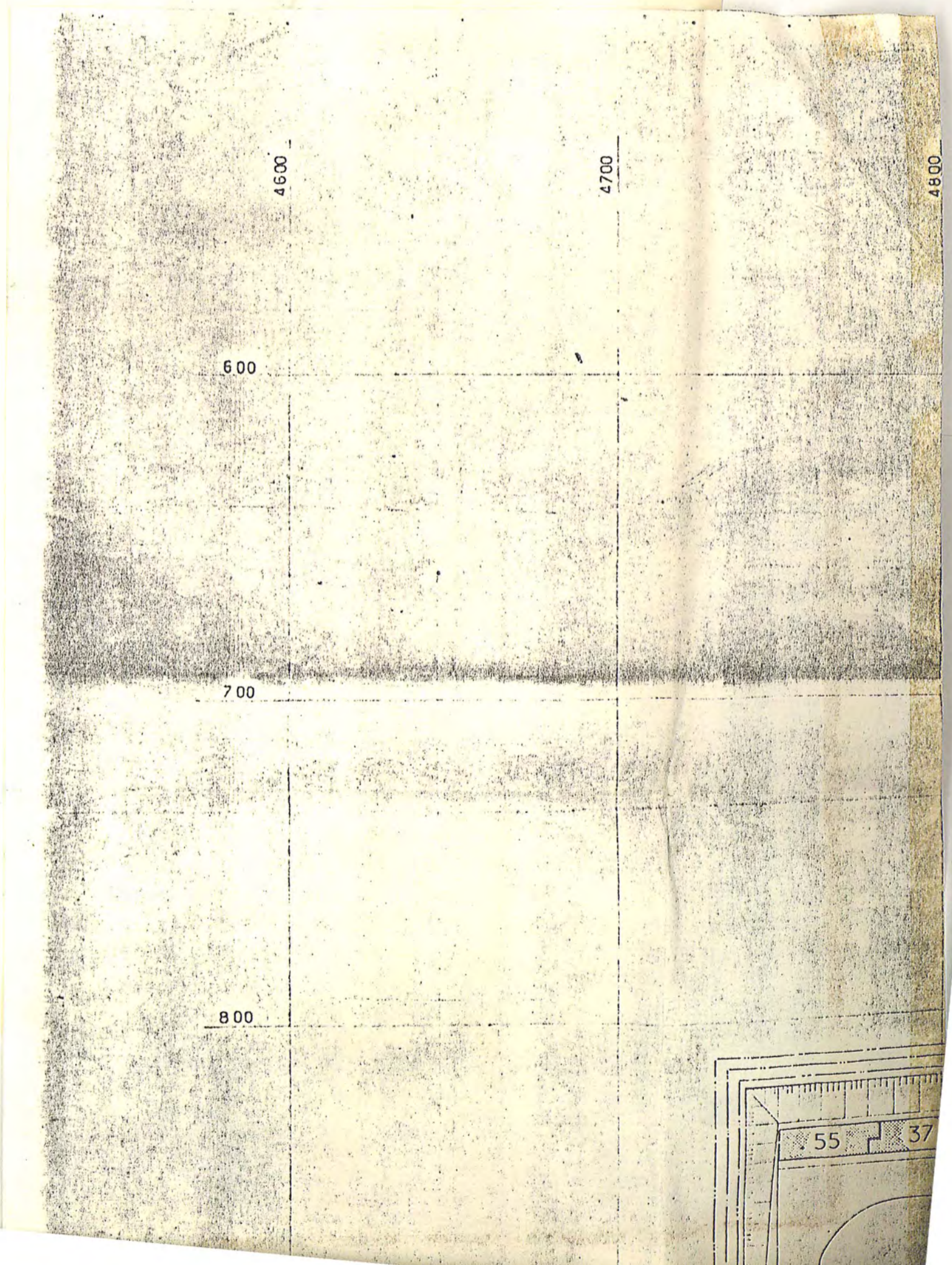
(20)

yours sincerely

(Sgd.) Renfrew Christie

Dr. Renfrew Christie.

EXHIBIT F:
PLAN OF KOEBERG NUCLEAR POWER
STATION. BASIC OUTLAY



ORIGINAL REPORT BY D.C.R. HURLIN

ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

- 415 -

EXHIBIT H: (COPY OF EXHIBIT G)
COPY OF REPORT BY D.C.R. HURLIN
ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

Bew H.

PIN. 83 (BR)

PUBLIC REACTION TO THE INTRODUCTION
OF NUCLEAR POWER AND THE
INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS TECHNIQUES

REPORT ON OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

20th April - 16th June 1970

BY

D.C.R. HURLIN
HEAD, PUBLICITY SUBDIVISION
EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION

EXHIBIT H: (COPY OF EXHIBIT G)
COPY OF REPORT BY D.C.R. HURLIN
ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

SUMMARY

The author undertook a tour of eight countries to make a study of public reaction to the introduction of nuclear activities and to assess the extent to which public information and education activities can influence this reaction.

The tour lasted from 20th April, 1970 to 16th June, 1970, and the countries visited were Italy, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, Japan and Australia. A brief courtesy visit was also paid to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

It was found that public reaction depends on national characteristics, on previous experience of nuclear energy and on the adequacy with which the public has been educated for the advent of nuclear activities. It is concluded that a positive campaign of public information and education is an indispensable part of any nuclear programme if public resistance is to be avoided.

EXHIBIT H: (COPY OF EXHIBIT G)
COPY OF REPORT BY D.C.R. HURLIN
ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

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COPY OF REPORT BY D.C.R. HURLIN
ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

1. INTRODUCTION

The author undertook an overseas tour to study the pattern of public reaction to nuclear activities, and the part that public relations techniques can play in influencing this reaction.

Countries visited for the purposes of the study were Italy, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, the U.S.A., Japan and Australia. A brief courtesy visit was also paid to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, where some aspects of the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) programme were discussed.

Discussions were also held with the Scientific Counsellors at the South African Embassies in Cologne, London and Washington and the Scientific Attaché in Paris, with the object of streamlining arrangements for overseas visits by members of the Board's staff.

In planning and undertaking the tour, cognisance was taken of the valuable study* undertaken in 1962 by Mr. S.W. van der Merwe, now Deputy Director of External Relations. He investigated public relations in the nuclear field in Europe and the United Kingdom.

2. PUBLIC REACTION TO NUCLEAR POWER

2.1 Europe

The way in which the public reacts to the introduction of nuclear power obviously depends on national character and on previous experience of nuclear technology. In Europe, people have a basic faith in authority, and assurances by government and other official agencies that proposed installations are safe, are accepted. There has therefore been little public resistance to nuclear power in Europe, and there are no apparent signs that resistance will arise in the immediate future.

However, a few far-sighted public relations experts in Europe predict that the wave of resistance to nuclear power at present rising in the U.S.A. will reach Europe in a few years time.

2.2 Britain

In Britain, nuclear power was accepted for the same

reasons as in the rest of Europe. Furthermore, Britain was pioneering an exciting new technology, and the population was proud of this. Magnox power stations were sited in remote areas, and there was some objection from the landed gentry to disfigurement of the countryside. Such objections would have been raised to any type of power station and, in many cases, were aimed at the power-line pylons rather than at the station itself.

AGR power stations are designed to be sited closer to population centres and, since the start of the AGR programme, there has been increasing resistance to nuclear power in Britain. This resistance has come from the local authorities as well as the general public. Objections are directed mainly at the unsightliness of stations and at the restrictions imposed on further development in the vicinity of the station. There is, however, growing public unrest in Britain about pollution of the environment, and there is little doubt that this factor will harden public resistance to nuclear power in Britain.

2.3 Canada

Nuclear power has been readily accepted in Canada, so much so that local authorities campaign actively for nuclear power stations to be built in their areas. There are many reasons for this, which are discussed in greater detail in Appendix A, Section 13. Basically, the acceptance can be ascribed to the public relations activities of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd and the Province-controlled power companies.

This has resulted in public confidence in the power companies and in nuclear energy, as well as a pride in Canadian achievements in the nuclear field.

However, members of the public ask many questions about nuclear energy, many of which concern environmental pollution - particularly thermal "pollution" of lakes. As in many parts of the world, people are becoming concerned about the cleanliness of the environment and officials in Canada expect that the effect of nuclear power on the environment will be increasingly questioned in the future.

2.4 U.S.A.

There are in the U.S.A. at present, 17 operating nuclear power stations (5000 MW total), 49 under construction (39 000 MW total) and 37 on order (34 000 MW total). Therefore, contrary to popular belief, there has been

*VAN DER MERWE, S.W., "Skakel- en Inligtingswerk op die Gebied van Atoomenergie", Atomic Energy Report PEL 33, September 1963.

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widespread acceptance of nuclear power in the U.S.A. Opposition, admittedly strong and effective where it occurs, is nevertheless patchy. The extent of this resistance has been somewhat exaggerated by the amount of publicity it has received, but there is no doubt that it is increasing at a rate which is causing concern in the U.S.A.

Early opposition to nuclear power was based on its association with "the bomb", because people feared that a nuclear power station might blow up. This fear has now been replaced by concern over environmental pollution - pollution which could result not only from a large nuclear power station, but also from heavy industry which such a large power source can bring in its wake.

Americans, unlike people of most other nationalities, will not always accept the assurances of government or official bodies without question. They will also not accept without question assurances given by recognised technical experts, because the freedom of the mass media has taught them that experts can have diametrically opposed views. A very important factor, too, is that some investor-owned utilities do not have a very good public image. All these factors add up to a considerable "sales resistance" to public relations efforts in the nuclear field.

The situation in the U.S.A. is, above all, an object lesson in the influence which a few vociferous objectors can have on public opinion.

A notable exception to this situation is to be found in the area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The TVA has, over the years, built up such an excellent public image that its customers will accept any TVA project as being in the best interest of the people. TVA is the supreme example of what active, positive and systematic public relations can do to influence public opinion.

2.5 Japan

As was to be expected, initial resistance to the establishment of a nuclear research centre in Japan was very high. Intensive publicity campaigns were carried out in the vicinity of chosen sites, with special attention being paid to the briefing of local authorities and community leaders. Tokai-Mura was the third site chosen - attempts to overcome public resistance at the first two were unsuccessful.

Once the research centre was established, public confidence in nuclear energy was built up as follows:

- (i) The key to all nuclear public relations activities in Japan is the safe operation of all existing nuclear installations. Everyone concerned with any nuclear activity is determined that no nuclear accident shall occur. Extremely strict standards and procedures are laid down at all installations, and every staff member attends a special safety school. At all installations, about 10% of the staff are occupied solely in safety. The public is constantly being made aware of the strictness of the safety measures.
- (ii) Local authorities and community leaders are continually kept informed, consulted, and drawn into the activities of nuclear installations. For example, at Tokai-Mura, there is a permanent committee of about 20 community leaders from the surrounding towns, including representatives from the nuclear establishments. This committee acts in an advisory capacity to co-ordinate the requirements of the communities and the nuclear installations. Local authorities also participate in activities such as pollution monitoring, and this sharing of the responsibility is regarded as vital to the building up of public confidence.
- (iii) Particular attention is paid to minority groups of objectors and to individual objectors. Considerable efforts are made to persuade these people that nuclear activities are safe, even to the extent of sending them on visits to overseas establishments.
- (iv) It is regarded as vital to keep the press well informed on the fundamentals of nuclear science and to keep them supplied with news. Frequent visits are arranged for press groups to nuclear establishments.
- (v) Nuclear public relations activities come to a climax twice a year. April 18th is the start of Science and Technology Week, and October 26th is Atomic Energy Day throughout Japan. On both occasions, exhibits, film shows and lectures on nuclear energy are given throughout the country. The objective is to make the Japanese people proud of their country's achievements in the nuclear sciences.

As a result of these efforts, there is increasing acceptance of nuclear power in Japan. (There are at present two nuclear power stations operating - Tokai-Mura and Tsuruga - two under construction, one on order and five awaiting Government approval.) The Government and the utilities, realise, however, that resistance could be experienced

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ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

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when, in 10 to 15 years time, it becomes necessary to site nuclear power stations nearer to population centres. In order to forestall this, an intensive education programme aimed at junior and senior high schools is under way. This is considered to be a most vital aspect of public education because not only does it educate the future decision-makers, but high-school students are also the educators of their parents where science is concerned.

Japan was the only country visited in which a positive prediction of public resistance had been made, and a conscious, nation-wide programme put into effect to combat it.

2.6 Australia

Although nuclear power will not be economical in Australia until the 1980's, it has been decided to build a nuclear station of about 500 MW at Jervis Bay, 85 miles south of Sydney.

There has been little adverse public reaction to the project, for the following reasons:

- (i) The Australian Atomic Energy Commission is very conscious of the necessity for keeping the public well informed and has, over the years, built up a confidence in nuclear energy.
- (ii) The power station is being built by the AAEC and not by a power company, and the general introduction of nuclear power is a long-term prospect.
- (iii) Australians are not by nature apprehensive, and have confidence in the ability of official bodies to look after their well-being.

3. GENERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS PRINCIPLES

The following are considered to be the essential factors contributing to successful public relations campaigns as gleaned from all the interviews in the course of the tour.

People are afraid of nuclear power only when they are ignorant of the facts.

Trite, perhaps, but true. All public relations efforts should be aimed at giving the public a sufficient understanding of the subject, and thus building up a comfort in any nuclear project envisaged.

The first step should be to tell the public about energy in general, what it is, why we need it and how we get it.

Opposition to nuclear power usually comes from small groups, even individuals, but they are vociferous enough to influence others.

It is vital to identify such groups and individuals at an early stage, approach them, consult them, ask their advice, make them feel "in". They should be invited to research centres and, in extreme cases, even sent on sponsored visits to overseas installations. The important thing is to get them on your side before they express public opinions which they would afterwards be reluctant to withdraw.

These methods have been very successfully applied in Japan where opposition to nuclear power was initially very high.

Attempts must be made to determine which aspects of nuclear power will cause public concern.

In the U.S.A. and Japan, people were worried about the likelihood of a nuclear power station blowing up like a bomb, but this fear has now been allayed. In other countries, this fear did not arise to any significant extent.

Now, the big talking point everywhere is the environment. The questions most likely to be asked about nuclear power are:

To what extent does it contaminate the environment under normal operating conditions? (Both thermal and radioactive contamination are of interest.)

What are the arrangements for disposal of waste products, and how safe are arrangements for permanent storage? What accident conditions can arise, and how will they affect the neighbouring population?

(NOTE: The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is fully aware of the importance of environmental considerations, and has proposed a more rigid implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (1969) - see Appendix B. The USAEC also set up an Office of Environmental Affairs in June 1970.)

Make the public proud that nuclear power is coming to their area.

Can there be better antidotes to fear than knowledge and pride?

When campaigning in a specific locality, particular attention must be paid to local authorities and community leaders.

This is discussed in more detail in Section 5.

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ON AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

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Enquiries from individuals should be encouraged, and should be answered promptly and fully.

For this purpose it is essential to have a selection of printed material available. These should be available at two levels - one elementary enough for mass distribution, and the other more sophisticated for the better-informed enquirer. All comments and questions should be listened to and answered in all seriousness, irrespective of how ill-informed or "cranky" they may be.

Information given to the public must at all times be factual, objective and straightforward.

This is a sure way to build up the all-important confidence of the public and of the news media. All public relations material must be in language the general public can understand.

Inform the public fully about everything. In particular, do not try to conceal occurrences which would result in adverse publicity.

When such occurrences inevitably come to light later, the confidence of the media - and the public - is considerably weakened.

Management of all organisations involved in the nuclear programme must be knowledgeable on all aspects of nuclear power.

Anyone who is likely to make or be asked for statements about nuclear power should be fully briefed on all its implications.

Management must recognise the vital necessity for continuous, effective public relations.

They must also ensure that public relations is an active part of the organisation's functions and policy, and that adequate funds are available.

Management must take public relations executives into their confidence and consult with them at all stages of the organisation's activities.

The Press Officer of the Central Electricity Generating Board in Britain, and the Director of Information of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U.S.A., attend all Board meetings. The TVA, which has the finest public image of any organisation visited, considers this to be the key to the success of its public relations.

All organisations involved in the nuclear programme must keep all their employees informed about their activities.

One of the best examples of this was observed in France.

The monthly press newsletter of the CEA has a very large circulation of 11 000. However, 6000 of these are distributed within the CEA!

Public relations in respect of nuclear power should be the responsibility of the power company, while public relations in respect of the general principles should be the responsibility of the research authority.

If the research authority is also the licensing authority, then it must be sure to preserve its identity as an impartial referee.

It is particularly important to keep Members of Parliament and of Provincial Councils well informed on nuclear power.

It is important for public education programmes to have long-term objectives.

It is this consideration which makes school programmes so important. In the U.S.A. and Japan, these programmes are increasingly being directed at lower age groups. The California Museum of Science and Industry in Los Angeles, which the author visited, even runs a two-week science course each year for pre-school children!

Any communication system should, from the beginning, have allowance made in the budget for evaluation and feedback.

It is essential to test the effectiveness of a public relations programme at the receiving end, and to use the findings to correct faults in the system. This would, for example, make an excellent project for a student doing a Master's degree in sociology.

It is essential for power companies to win the complete confidence of the public.

This is epitomised by the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose assurances are accepted without question by the public. In such circumstances, it is obvious that public resistance to nuclear power ceases to be a problem. The public must be convinced that the power company is there to serve them.

Power companies should have a resident public relations officer at the nuclear construction site at the earliest possible stage, and should have a public information centre operating as soon as possible.

Every possible precaution must be taken to ensure that no nuclear accidents occur at existing nuclear establishments.

In Japan, this is regarded as the key to all nuclear public relations activities, and the public are made aware

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of the strict standards imposed on the design, construction and operation of nuclear installations. Ten per cent of the staff at all Japanese nuclear installations are engaged solely on safety.

(Note: In attempting to extract from each interview the essence of successful public relations practices, the following two questions brought forth the most revealing answers:

"What do you consider to be the most important basic principles of nuclear public relations?"

"If you could go back fifteen years and do it all over again, what would be the most important objective of your public relations programme?"

4. USING THE PRESS

In virtually all countries visited, the press is regarded as the most effective medium for getting information on nuclear science over to the public. However, successful use of the press depends on many factors, and the opinions of persons interviewed on the tour are summarised below:

It is essential for the press officer(s) of the power company and the research authority to have continuous and close personal contact with the press. The press must at all times have easy access to spokesmen of the organisation. In these circumstances the press will not go to unofficial sources for information, and will be more inclined to check controversial material with the authority concerned before publication.

Regular access by the press to top management is highly desirable, for example by means of press conferences and press luncheons. Regular visits of press groups to nuclear establishments are also desirable.

The secret of getting good coverage for press releases is to ensure that they are newsworthy and that they are written in newspaper style. Few newspapers will trouble to rewrite press releases unless the story is really worth while. For this reason, it is usually preferable for press officers to be persons who have had first-hand press experience.

Before an important press announcement is made, it is good practice to draw up a list of questions that the press is likely to ask and to obtain authoritative, approved answers to these questions. These "Press Briefs" are then available when answering questions which inevitably arise when an important announcement is made. In this

way it is possible to give to each newspaperman who telephones, an exclusive "extra" to the story.

Many of the officials interviewed stressed the effectiveness of press previews. For important events (such as official openings) or important announcements, the press should be invited to a conference on the previous day. Drinks and snacks should be available, and very senior officials should be on hand to answer questions and give information. Captioned photographs can be given out or the press allowed to take their own photographs. The story is, of course, frozen until the event actually takes place.

In this way, newsmen are able to compile factual and complete reports at their leisure. Reporters who are trying to rush a report on a "bombshell" release, and who are unable to get information in time for a deadline, cannot do justice to a subject and, as a result, often misreport such events, or "pad out" the story with unfounded speculation. Observations made by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission indicated that more than double the coverage was obtained for an event when press previews were given.

5. CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Virtually all persons interviewed on the tour stressed the importance of consultation with local authorities and community leaders at the earliest possible stage in the planning of a nuclear power station. Community leaders include church groups, service clubs, university professors, farmers' organisations, ratepayers' associations, the press, etc.

City and provincial councillors and the community groups must be given orientation lectures and brought to nuclear research centres on informatory visits. If considered necessary, selected persons could be sent overseas to see nuclear power stations or processing plants at first hand.

Such visits would normally be financed by the power company. Although this may at first sight seem to be an unnecessary extravagance, the cost is negligible when weighed against the cost of delays in commissioning power plants. In the U.S.A., for example, the cost of such a delay in the starting up of one large nuclear power station is estimated at one million dollars a month.

In France, initial resistance to nuclear research centres

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was overcome by giving special three-day courses in a castle near Paris for local community leaders in the vicinity of a proposed site. These were attended by the mayor, chief medical officer, Rotary Club leaders, university officials, newspapermen, representatives of farmers' unions, and other prominent citizens. Further details of these courses are given in Appendix A, Section 5.

Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board considers it essential that local councils, no matter how small, be addressed by a very senior official of the Board - the Chairman if possible. In Japan, where vigorous opposition to any nuclear activity was successfully overcome, the Presidents of the utilities pay visits to villages in the vicinity of proposed installations to address community leaders. This is normally followed up by public film shows and lectures.

It is also important that local authorities and community leaders be consulted and kept informed on a continuous basis during the operating life of the installation. Good examples of this are to be found in Britain and Japan.

In Britain, Local Liaison Committees are set up at each nuclear power station, usually under the chairmanship of the Station Manager, in the early stages of construction. The Committee is made up of town officials and community leaders and, although it may meet formally only about once a year, is a valuable medium for keeping the community informed and making it feel that its opinions are respected.

The CEGB considers it important that no small community or section of a community should feel that it is being overridden by a larger community or by authority.

At Tokai-Mura, the Japan Atomic Power Company has formed a panel of about 20 community leaders from surrounding towns. Members include seven mayors, press leaders, doctors, teachers, the local Member of Parliament, as well as representatives from the power company, the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation.

The purpose of the panel is to co-ordinate the requirements of the three organisations and the public. The whole panel meets once a year, while an eight-member executive meets three times a year. The panel has only an advisory function, but the local participation in policy-making is considered essential.

At Tokai-Mura, local authorities also share with the

Government the responsibility for pollution monitoring. This gives local inhabitants additional confidence in the effectiveness of the control.

6. PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Virtually all persons interviewed stressed the importance of educating the young in both general science and nuclear science. Many expressed the opinion that today's schoolchildren are better able to understand science than are their parents and, once enlightened, will pass their knowledge on to their parents. More important, however, is the fact that the schoolchildren of today are the opinion leaders of tomorrow. The only way to ensure continuing acceptance of nuclear power in the future is a positive campaign of education for schools.

Such a programme should be introduced in the following stages, the ultimate objective being to have all of them in operation simultaneously:

- (i) The supply to schools of printed literature, the loan of films, and arranging visits of school groups to the research centre.
- (ii) Vacation courses for school science teachers.
- (iii) Mobile lecture/demonstration units visiting high schools.

The most active school programme encountered was in the U.S.A. A description of the mobile lecture/demonstration units is given in Appendix A, Section 21.2 and in Appendix C. Distribution of publications is described in Appendix A, Section 22.

Officials concerned with school education in the U.S.A. believe that the sooner children start learning about science the better, and the programme is being aimed at progressively lower grades. This opinion was echoed by the Director of Education at the California Museum of Science and Industry in Los Angeles. The museum is very actively engaged in teaching science to children by means of vacation courses given to approximately 4000 children each summer. These courses start with the pre-school child, and go up to the tenth grade (equivalent to Std. 8 in South Africa). Further details are given in Appendix A, Section 25.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission encourages participation in the School Science Fairs run every year on a nation-wide basis, by making ten special awards each year for the best projects in nuclear science. The high standard of these projects can be judged from the USAEC press re-

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lease (Appendix D), announcing the awards for the most recent Science Fair.

7. IMPARTIALITY OF THE LICENSING AUTHORITY

A theme common to all public relations philosophy encountered on the tour, was the importance of public confidence in the power company, in the research and promoting authority, and in the licensing authority.

It is considered imperative, too, that somewhere in the system there must be an impartial body to pass judgement on the safety of proposed nuclear installations, and its judgement should have the force of law. There must, furthermore, be no doubt about the technical competence of this body. Such a body would, by its nature, enjoy the confidence of the public, provided always that the public was adequately informed of this body's nature and functions.

Generally speaking, these functions are the responsibility of the licensing authority. In some countries, such as Germany, France and Canada, the impartiality of the licensing authority is enhanced by the existence of Reactor Safety Committees composed of independent technical experts.

In most countries, the licensing function is separate from the research and promotion operation. In the United Kingdom, the UKAEA was initially the licensing authority, but found it difficult to preserve its impartiality since it is also the promoting organisation. The licensing function was therefore taken over by the Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations. The INI is under the same Ministry (Technology) as the UKAEA, and the opinion was heard in some quarters that even this was an undesirably close relationship.

In the U.S.A., the licensing authority is the USAEC, and many of the persons interviewed in that country thought this to be most undesirable. It is believed that consideration is being given to creating a separate licensing authority.

To summarise then, it is clear that the public relations activities of the research and promoting organisation must be handled with care if this body is also the licensing authority. The licensing authority must at all times preserve its rôle as an impartial referee, and the public must know it as such.

8. THE IMPORTANCE OF SITING CRITERIA

Several of the persons interviewed made the interesting comment that the provisions of siting criteria were an

important consideration from a public relations point of view.

Siting criteria should be clearly and briefly definable so that the lay public can understand them. They must be realistic - neither too lax nor too stringent - since both extremes can cause apprehension. Above all, siting criteria must be clearly motivated, and the public should be informed of the reasoning behind these criteria in as much detail as is thought advisable.

Without prejudice to their prime purpose, siting criteria should therefore be framed in such a way that they can be easily explained and justified to the public. The public relations men must be able to use these criteria to make the public feel comfortable about nuclear power.

9. PARTICIPATION IN EXHIBITIONS

It is generally accepted that participation in exhibitions is one of the best ways of informing the public. (This appears to be particularly true of the U.S.A. Americans are great exhibition-goers, and science museums alone have no fewer than 250 million visitors a year - more than the country's population!)

Exhibits can be of two types - those which are self-explanatory and do not require a guide, and those which require the services of a guide to show the public around. The consensus of opinion of experts interviewed on the tour was that it was infinitely better to have exhibits permanently manned. In this way, the exhibit can be in greater depth, and the guide can also answer questions - a most important consideration. A study carried out by the Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, U.S.A., showed that the presence of a demonstrator increased the effectiveness of an exhibit tenfold.

In the U.S.A., permanent nuclear exhibits at science museums are staffed by men who have, preferably, a scientific and educational background. Apart from their duties as guides, they also operate projects such as school education programmes.

It would seem that the most economical way to participate in exhibitions is to build up a collection of captioned photographs and illustrations mounted in collapsible panel units. Exhibits of different sizes, different subjects and different levels of complexity can then be made up by selecting appropriate units.

An excellent example of this approach was seen in Australia. The Australian AEC have designed panel units,

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called "boomerang panels", which are very versatile and easily transportable. (See Appendix A, Section 29)

10. THE NUCLEAR FORUM

It was not possible to make a detailed study of the part played by Nuclear Forums, but it was seen that these organisations can make a valuable contribution to a wider understanding of nuclear energy.

Their main function is seen as providing the opportunity for interested organisations and individuals to participate in the determination of nuclear policy, and keeping them informed at high level. Members can exchange views more freely as members of the Forum than they could as representatives of an official, commercial or educational body. A Forum can also be a useful agency if, for example, an independent survey of a particular situation or installation is required.

The potential value of a Forum as a means of dealing with "conscientious objectors" should not be overlooked. It has already been mentioned that such objectors should be listened to and consulted - and making them honorary members of a Nuclear Forum is a neat piece of public relations diplomacy.

The author considers that a Nuclear Forum in South Africa would serve a very useful purpose.

11. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Public reaction is a vital factor to be taken into account when planning any nuclear installation. Delays caused by public resistance can be very costly, and there are several cases on record where such resistance has even necessitated total cancellation of the project.

It is clearly evident from the study here reported that the only way to swing public opinion in favour of nuclear power is by a positive, continuous campaign of public information and public education.

The four main objectives of such a campaign are:

- To inform the public;
- To build up public confidence in the utility, the research body, and nuclear energy;
- To win over opponents of nuclear power;
- To educate the rising generations.

Public information and public education should be done at two levels. Firstly, there is the general public relations and public information activity, in which information is disseminated to the public through news media, exhibitions, the answering of queries, etc. This is a fairly inexpensive and easy aspect of the work, but ensures that any seeds of opposition fall on the unreceptive ground of an informed and confident public.

The second, more important phase is the positive campaign to prevent public resistance arising and to combat any opposition which may already be there. This is best done by direct contact with:

- Local authorities and community leaders;
- Opposition groups and individuals;
- Schools.

The philosophy behind such campaigns, and the most effective methods, are discussed in detail in Sections 2 to 6.

It is most important that the public information and public education activity is continuous. As the number of nuclear installations increases and, of necessity, become sited closer and closer to population centres, it must be expected that the resistance of an inadequately prepared public will increase.

Evidence of this can already be seen in the U.S.A. and Britain and evidence of the value of positive public education can be found in Japan and in the area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U.S.A.

There is no doubt that a positive campaign of public information and education is an indispensable part of any nuclear programme.

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The author expresses his sincere gratitude to:

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The Scientific Counsellors of the South African Embassies in Cologne, London and Washington, the Scientific Attaché of the Embassy in Paris, and the South African Consulates in Tokyo and Sydney for making hotel reservations and interview appointments.

All the people interviewed in the different countries, for their friendly interest, and for the time and trouble they took to make the tour an interesting and valuable project.

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1. FORUM ITALIANO DELL' ENERGIA NUCLEAR (FIEN),
ROME (20th April, 1970)

Dr. Pietro Bullio - Secretary General.

The electricity generating industry in Italy was nationalised in 1962 and is now the responsibility of the National Electricity Board. In the large cities, however, part of the power requirements are still provided by municipal stations. The National Board has no control over these stations.

There are three nuclear power stations in Italy, all commissioned shortly before nationalisation. All were built by private or semi-private companies, but were taken over by the National Board. The total capacity is 617 megawatts.

The site originally chosen for the first nuclear station to be started (but the last to be commissioned) was on the Italian Riviera. It was a picturesque natural bay, and the power company led the public to believe that they intended to build holiday homes for their staff on the site. When it became known that a nuclear power station was to be built there, the resulting public outcry forced the company to abandon the project and look for another site.

The second site chosen was at Turino, an economically depressed area. Before negotiations for purchase of the site were started, the company approached the local authorities and explained the economic benefits that would result from the construction of a nuclear power station. The local authorities and the local populace were so enthusiastic that the company was given the necessary land free of charge. The area is now flourishing, with work opportunities created, tarred roads, a motel and restaurants to accommodate visitors, to mention only some factors.

This lesson was taken to heart by the companies building the other two stations. Before sites were purchased, the companies engaged professional public relations firms to approach local authorities, churches, political groups, etc., to organise public meetings and to use other suitable methods. The accent was on the economic advantages of the proposed station and, to quote Dr. Bullio, "the red carpet was rolled out" and the proposal welcomed with enthusiasm.

Italy's fourth station (803 MW BWR) is now on order. It will be built in northern Italy, on an island in the river Po. The area is surrounded by semi-marsh land. No public relations preliminaries were considered necessary and no objections were received when the intention to build the

station was announced.

If it were intended to build a further station near a populated area, the necessary public relations campaign would be carried out by the National Electricity Board. The licensing and research authority (CNEN - a Government agency) would not participate in this campaign as such. The Electricity Board would, if necessary, call upon CNEN to assure the public that they (CNEN) had checked the design of the station and satisfied themselves that it complied with all the safety requirements of their authorisation.

Dr. Bullio thought it most important that the licensing authority preserve its rôle as an independent and impartial referee.

If the Electricity Board expected the public relations problem for a particular power station project to be difficult, it might call on FIEN for assistance, but this was not very likely, since the Board had a very strong Public Relations Department.

In Italy's legislation covering nuclear power, there is no specific provision for the control of population build-up in the vicinity of a nuclear power station. The construction of a nuclear station is authorised by the Minister of Industry on the recommendation of CNEN. (The Minister is also, by law, President of CNEN.)

The law is only a general one, and the CNEN is empowered to lay down conditions for the establishment of each nuclear station, each case being considered separately.

Dr. Bullio considered that the situation in South Africa was an ideal one for the creation of a Nuclear Forum. Membership of such a Forum would typically include ESCOM, the AEB, universities, industrial companies, insurance companies and the like, as well as individuals. In fact any organisation or person having an interest in nuclear matters. The President or Chairman of the Forum should be some well-known personality not connected with the AEB or ESCOM.

Discussion at such a Forum can be open and unbiased, as would any reports or publicity material issued.

There are at present 15 such Forums in Europe, and three outside Europe (Atomic Industrial Forum (USA), Canadian Nuclear Association and Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum).

The Forums' International Committee was formed in 1968 and meets informally about once a year when other

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conferences, e.g. IAEA Annual Conference, bring members together. The present Committee consists of Mr. Robbins (AIF), Mr. Gross (CNA), Mr. Hashimoto (JAIF), Mr. Torresi (France), Mr. Greenhalgh (BNF), Dr. Schlitte (Deutsches Atomforum) and Dr. Bullio (FIEN).

Other points of interest raised by Dr. Bullio were:

It is virtually a condition of employment for nuclear power station managers in Italy to live with their wives and children on the site, as an example to the surrounding populace.

If, in the vicinity of a proposed nuclear power station site, it is necessary to carry out a survey of e.g. the eating habits of the population, such a survey would, in Italy, be carried out by the State Health Department.

In Italy, nuclear power stations do not arrange visits for the general public, but only for technical and school groups. The total number of visitors to all three stations is about 10 000 a year.

In Switzerland, all future power requirements will be met either by hydro or nuclear stations in order to prevent atmospheric pollution which would be caused by coal-fired stations and which would spoil the country's tourist potential.

2. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, VIENNA
(21st April, 1970)

Mr. John Woolston - Director, Division of Scientific and Technical Information.

Mr. Zhan Turkhov (of USSR) - in Mr. Woolston's Division, recently put in charge of INIS.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bingelli (of UK) - in charge of arrangements for Seminar on Input Preparation for INIS.

The first output from INIS consists of 148 entries. Most of these are from the IAEA itself, the only other contributors being Czechoslovakia and Sweden. The second output will consist of about 300 entries of which 40 originate from the IAEA.

Input errors will be analysed once a month and all participants will be sent a circular in which all errors and methods for their correction will appear. The identity of the participants making the errors will not be revealed. In addition each participant will receive a letter discussing his own errors in more detail.

Mr. Turkhov foresaw no difficulties if the INIS correspondent had a cultural instead of a scientific background particularly if, as in the case of South Africa, he had

experience of library and catalogue work and had spent some years editing scientific publications.

It would, however, be highly desirable for the correspondent to attend the forthcoming Seminar on Input Preparation.

There will be a "Rehearsal" of the Seminar in Vienna at which all the proposed lectures would be given.

A courtesy visit was also paid to Mr. George Klavansky, Deputy Chief of the Division of Public Information. The function of this Division is basically to publicise the work of the Agency. They do, however, in co-operation with the Austrian Government, run a lecture programme for schools. In charge of this programme is Miss Boecker, a young Austrian political science graduate, who explained details of the programme.

Groups of up to 100 children attend a session, in the Agency building, which lasts about 2 hours. A film is shown ("THE Nuclear Challenge") after which they hear a short talk on the history of the Agency. A technical lecture on a variety of subjects is then given by someone from the IAEA, and a discussion period follows.

In the $2\frac{1}{2}$ months since the scheme was started, over 3000 scholars (aged 15 - 18) have attended.

3. BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR BILDUNG UND WISSENSCHAFT, BONN (24th April, 1970)

Dr. Hofmann.

Dr. Weber - (formerly in charge of public relations in the old Ministry, now on attachment to Euratom. A founder member of Deutsches Atomforum).

Dr. P. le R. Malherbe - Scientific Counsellor, S.A. Embassy, who kindly acted as interpreter.

In Germany, electricity generation is in the hands of private companies, although basically under the control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. As far as could be ascertained, there is no requirement for nuclear power stations to be licensed by a central authority. Germany is a federation, with each of the provinces or Länder having its own parliament and these can lay down conditions for the establishment of nuclear power stations in accordance with the federal Atomic Energy Act.

Each Land has a Technical Vigilance Committee which advises the Land government on technical aspects of matters such as transport, water supply, etc., and this now also includes nuclear power.

The Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft

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(Federal Ministry of Education and Science) convenes a Reactor Safety Committee to advise the Ministry on the safety aspects of all reactor installations, be they for research or power generation.

The committee consists of experts on, for example, reactor design, waste disposal, environmental pollution and all matters related to nuclear installations.

There has been very little opposition to nuclear power in Germany. Anything which would hasten the phenomenal post-war recovery and re-establish Germany as a scientific nation was welcomed. Specific public relations programmes to counter possible public resistance were therefore not necessary. The Ministerium, however, spends approximately DM. 1 000 000 (R200 000) on publicity each year, of which a quarter is devoted specifically to publicity on nuclear research. This covers mainly the publication of brochures, and also a fortnightly newsletter to the press, called Pressdienst. The latter covers all research activities of the Ministerium.

Specific efforts are made to inform the public that nuclear research covers only the civil uses of nuclear energy and that the programme covers all applications, not only power generation.

Public relations work in the nuclear power field is done largely by the power companies and the contractors, with most of the finance coming from the power companies.

An isolated instance of large scale opposition to the construction of a nuclear installation was experienced prior to the establishment of the Karlsruhe Research Centre. Opposition came mainly from tobacco farmers and an intensive public relations campaign was necessary. This included a visit to Saclay organised for the local mayor, leading tobacco farmers, teachers and others.

The Deutsches Atomforum is made up of members from the Ministerium, research establishments and industry, and also has Members of Parliament and other individuals as members. Membership of Members of Parliament is considered particularly important to ensure that discussions in debate are well informed. Publicity material is distributed only to members, and no public relations work as such is undertaken.

(Efforts were made to secure interviews with Dr. Schlitte and Dr. Bruch of the Atomforum, but without success, since they were attending a conference.)

4. OFFICE OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNSELLOR, S.A. EMBASSY, COLOGNE (24th April, 1970)

Dr. P. le R. Malherbe - Scientific Counsellor.

Dr. Malherbe stated that arrangements for overseas visits by officers of the AEB would be considerably facilitated if a copy of the preliminary itinerary were sent to all the offices concerned (see below) and the Counsellors allowed to arrange all the visits, hotel bookings and internal flights. The Counsellors were within easy telephone reach of each other and of the institutes to be visited. About 6 weeks notice of visits is advisable.

He did not see the necessity for the AEB to write to the institute to ask for permission for the visit, unless the visitor was the President or other highly-placed official. This in fact sometimes caused delays, e.g. correspondence recently addressed to Prof. Boettcher about a visit to Jülich became misdirected because Prof. Boettcher had recently retired. The CSIR does not write separately to research institutes.

The responsibilities of the various offices are as follows:

Cologne : Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Austria,
Paris : France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal,
London : United Kingdom and Scandinavia,
Washington : The Americas.

5. COMMISSARIAT à l'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE, PARIS (27th April, 1970)

Mr. Yves Chelet.

Mr. Chelet is head of the public relations section of Mr. Renou's Department of External Relations.

France has three nuclear stations in operation, one under construction and one out to enquiry. These stations, as in fact all electricity generation in France, are under the control of Electricité de France (EDF), a state-controlled body, coming within the Ministry of Industry. The CEA is also state-controlled, under the same Ministry.

All reactor installations, research or power, must be approved by the Reactor Safety Committee. The Chairman of this Committee is appointed by the CEA and the members, all experts in the various related fields of nuclear technology, are nominated by the Ministry and the CEA.

There has been no significant opinion in France against the introduction of nuclear power, largely because the French

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