

# URANIUM FILM FESTIVAL INDIA Jan/Feb 2013

## FILM LIST

All films available in English or with English subtitles!



### 1. BEATING THE BOMB

**Synopsis:** A story about the biggest weapons of mass destruction ever created, the people who use them and, more importantly, the people who fight them. 'Beating the Bomb' charts the history of the British peace movement against the backdrop of the atomic age. The film also frames the nuclear weapons issue within the wider context of global justice.

**Beating the Bomb, United Kingdom, 2010, 71 min. Produced and Directed by Meera Patel and Wolfgang Matt, Maddmovies Production, [www.beatingthebomb.com](http://www.beatingthebomb.com)**  
"Beating the Bomb" was selected by the first Uranium Film Festival Jury as one of the eight best documentaries of the festival."

#### DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

*Beating the Bomb* is a grassroots production and a labour of love project, made on a micro micro budget. It is an independent production in the truest sense of the word; everybody who worked on this film provided their time and talent for free, the end product would not have been possible without the help and cooperation of all the people involved.

The film was borne out the frustration of two individuals with the current state of affairs; which we believe is endorsed and propagated by the Corporatised media. We consider the making of this film as an exercise in democracy. It is also a tribute to peace campaigners around the world and an attempt to mediate their spirit and commitment to the viewer and thus inspire and empower the audience. Power to the people! *Meera Patel and Wolfgang Matt*

### 2. CLIMATE OF HOPE

**Synopsis:** Climate change, nuclear power and the energy revolution: Climate of Hope is a 30 minute documentary created to demystify climate change and nuclear energy. While the threat of climate change is now widely accepted in the community, the potential for a host of nuclear power stations in Australia has raised questions about the best strategy for our country to move to a low-carbon economy. This animated documentary takes viewers on a tour through the science of climate change and the nuclear fuel chain and the remarkable energy revolution that is under way.

**Climate of Hope, Australia, 2007, 30 min. Directed by Scott Ludlam, produced by Anti-Nuclear Alliance of Western Australia, [www.anawa.org.au](http://www.anawa.org.au)**

### **3. INTO ETERNITY**

**Synopsis:** Every day, the world over, large amounts of high-level radioactive waste created by nuclear power plants is placed in interim storage, which is vulnerable to natural disasters, man-made disasters, and to societal changes. In Finland the world's first permanent repository is being hewn out of solid rock – a huge system of underground tunnels - that must last 100,000 years as this is how long the waste remains hazardous.

**Into Eternity, Denmark, 2010, 75 min, Director: Michael Madsen, Producer: Lise Lense-Möller / MAGIC HOUR FILMS, [www.intoeternitythemovie.com](http://www.intoeternitythemovie.com)**

**Yellow Oscar: Into Eternity won the Jury Award as the best feature film of the 1st International Uranium Film Festival of Rio de Janeiro 2011.**

#### **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

I am interested in the areas of documentary filmmaking where additional reality is created. By this I mean, that I do not think reality constitutes a fixed entity which accordingly can be documented - revealed - in this or that respect. Instead, I suspect reality to be dependent on and susceptible to the nature of its interpretation. I am in other words interested in the potentials and requirements of how reality can be - and is – interpreted. The ONKALO project of creating the world's first final nuclear waste facility capable of lasting at least 100 000 years, transgresses both in construction and on a philosophical level all previous human endeavours. It represents something new. And as such I suspect it to be emblematic of our time - and it a strange way out of time, a unique vantagepoint for any documentary. *Michael Madsen*

### **4. THE RETURN OF NAVAJO BOY**

**Synopsis:** The Return of Navajo Boy, an official selection of the Sundance Film Festival and PBS, is an internationally acclaimed documentary that reunited a Navajo family and triggered a federal investigation into uranium contamination. It tells the story of Elsie Mae Begay, whose history in pictures reveals an incredible and ongoing struggle for environmental justice. When an old 1950s film called Navaho Boy is brought back to the same native people who participated in it as children their family memories unfold in surprising directions. The documentary emboldens a Navajo family to share remarkable memories involving Hollywood picture making, uranium mining and the mystery of a long lost boy who was taken away by white missionaries. His name was John Wayne Cly.

**The Return of Navajo Boy, USA, 2000, Epilogue 2008, 57 min. Director Jeff Spitz, co-produced by Jeff Spitz and Bennie Klain. Contact: [www.navajoboy.com](http://www.navajoboy.com)**  
**“The Return of Navajo Boy” was selected by the International Uranium Film Festival Jury as one of the eight best documentaries of the festival 2011.**

#### **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

I entered the world of indigenous film suddenly without any previous contact with Native Americans. I just tried to find the people in an old film from the 1950s called Navajo Boy. My search for them took me into Monument Valley and into an astonishing Navajo family history involving Hollywood, uranium mining, and a missing baby. The Cly family accepted me.

We had no idea where the documentary process was going to lead us. I learned how to see things from the inside out and not like a reporter looking in from outside. Together we made the film from the Navajo point of view. I feel blessed in many ways, particularly because I got to join in this family's struggle and help them reunite with a long lost brother. But even now it is hard for us to figure out what to do about the revelations of uranium contamination and the appalling health hazards that we put on screen. The Return of Navajo Boy has stunned people all over the world. It triggered a federal investigation of Navajo uranium houses. We found sponsors to help the Navajo family in the film travel with it to Washington DC and colleges nationwide. Their story continues at [www.navajoboy.com](http://www.navajoboy.com) where viewers can watch webisodes and see how this groundswell leads toward environmental justice. *Jeff Spitz*

## 5. UNDER THE SURFACE

**Synopsis:** Under the Surface (Om bergen faller sönder) is a documentary about uranium exploration in the north of Sweden. Barbro owns the local grocery shop in the beautiful mountain area of Hotagen. One day terrain vehicles and men with geiger indicators shows up at her shop. Something in the mountains attracts them – there has been a discovery of uranium. Soon several exploration companies arrives to the area. The mountain area is also what is left of the native land for two Sami communities. They now see a severe treath to their possibilities to survive as a indigenous people. A film about the villagers conflict with the companies and about the hidden sides of nuclear power. It's also a story about the alarming crises of the modern world where people and nature is sacrificed in the name of development. Under the Surface (Om bergen faller sönder), Sweden, 2011, 35 min. Director and Producer: **Klara Sager**

**"Om bergen faller sönder" was selected by the International Uranium Film Festival Jury as one of the eight best documentaries of the festival.**

### DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

The work with the film took us far up to the north of Sweden, to the mountain areas. Here we encountered a land earlier unknown to us. Dramatical light phenomenas and radical changes of seasons and a people with a different perception of time, concerned with the well-being of coming generations instead of quick profits and explotation of nature. Filming in the distant mountain area required a lot from the team, working with very small resources in a harsch climate, with temperatures that could go down to minus 35 degrees Celsius. A strong motivation has been to expose some of the hidden aspects of the nuclear industry. *Klara Sager*

## 6. URANIUM 238: THE PENTAGON'S DIRTY POOL

**Synopsis:** Uranium 238 depicts the hazards that the use of depleted uranium or DU in conventional weapons poses for the health of soldiers and civilians. Through interviews with soldiers, scientists and activists, the documentary explores the health hazards when this radioactive and toxic material is ingested or inhaled by people in the battle fields and shooting ranges. Based in scientific data this video has been used by the International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons (ICBUW) as part of its international campaign to prohibit DU as a military component.

**Uranium 238: The Pentagon's Dirty Pool (Uranio 238: La Bomba Sucia del Pentágono), Costa Rica, 2009, 28 min, Director: Pablo Ortega, Producer Isabel Macdonald and San José Quaker Peace Center.**

URANIUM 238 - The Pentagon's Dirty Pool won the Jury Award as the Best Short Film of the First International Uranium Film Festival 2011. Isabel Macdonald: "Winning this award will help the efforts towards an international treaty banning DU weapons world-wide."

### DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY

Pablo Ortega, graduated from Escuela Internacional de Cine y TV, San Antonio de los Baños (Cuba) 2001, is profesor of Film and Animation History in Universidad Veritas. He is best known for the TV documentary *Costa Rica S.A.* (Costa Rica, Inc., 2006), which denounced the social impact of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) to Costa Rican social policies.

## **7. CAESIUM 137: THE NIGHTMARE OF GOIÂNIA**

**Synopsis:** In the ruins of a demolished hospital for cancer treatment in the centre of the Brazilian city Goiânia, two young men found an old “forgotten” Teletherapy Unit, which contained a highly radioactive “Caesium 137 bomb”. They sold it to a local scrap metal dealer, who opened that Pandora's box. People were fascinated by the dazzling blue light of the caesium crystals. But they did not know, that it was the shine of the death. Hundreds if not thousands of the citizens and visitors of Goiânia became victims of Caesium 137. The script of the movie is based on statements by the victims and medical personal attending the victims, taken by Roberto Pires at the time of the accident.

**Caesium 137 – The Nightmare of Goiânia (Césio 137. O pesadelo de Goiânia), Fiction Movie, Brazil, 1989, 95 min, Director: Roberto Pires, Producer: Laura Pires**

### **DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY**

Filmmaker and director Roberto Pires was born 1934 in Salvador da Bahia. Living in Rio de Janeiro, he was interested in ecological issues and especially in the question of nuclear energy. While the military government was signing an agreement with Germany for the construction of nuclear power plants in the state of Rio, he was trying to make a documentary to expose the danger of nuclear energy. In 1987 the nuclear accident in Goiânia with Caesium 137 called his attention. Pires investigated the terrible accident, interviewed the survivors and became contaminated with the deadly radioactive Element. After a long period of suffering, Roberto Pires died June 27, 2001, from cancer. "Cesium 137: The Nightmare of Goiânia" received six awards at the Brasilia Film Festival 1990 and now the Audience Award of the 1st Uranium Film Festival of Rio de Janeiro.

**"Césio 137. O pesadelo de Goiânia" won the Audience Award of the festival for the best movie and feature. It was produced by Laura Pires as well as the winner of the Audience Award for the Best Short Documentary “Césio 137. O brilho da morte”, that also was selected by the Uranium Film Festival Jury as one of the eight best documentaries of the festival 2011.**

## **8. CAESIUM 137 - THE DEATH SHINE**

**Synopsis:** That Brazilian short film shows the events of a real live tragedy about the release of radioactive Caesium-137 into a populated area in 1987 in the city of Goiânia, Brazil. It was the worst radioactive accident in Latin America, which cost the lives of many people and the health of hundreds or possibly thousands of survivors. 15 years of pain, fear, panic and doubt. Discrimination, segregation and death of victims of one of the world's largest radiological accident, with irreversible damage to people and environment. The screenplay is based on testimonies of the victims.

**Caesium 137 - The Death Shine (Césio 137 – O Brilho da Morte), Brazil, 2003, 24 min. Director Luiz Eduardo Jorge, Producer Laura Pires.**

### **DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY AND STATEMENT**

Luiz Eduardo Jorge, filmmaker, director of 18 films with social themes, historical and cultural writer and Professor at the Catholic University of Goiás: "I was born just before the Brazilian dictatorship. I lived the military dictatorship for twenty years. My proposal to work with film comes from a militant political commitment to it. I want to be true, I work with cinema of truth."

## 9. DEADLY DUST

**Synopsis:** The film accompanies Prof. Guenther, specialist for tropic diseases and epidemiologist, and his expert colleagues as they research on the effects of depleted uranium ammunition used in Iraq, Kosovo, Bosnia, although long since banned by Hague and Geneva Conventions. The ammunition penetrates steel like a knife slices butter and then explodes into radioactive nanoparticles that disperse: Winds can carry them clear across our planet. Unnoticed by all in contact with them, they flow through bodies like water through a sponge, leaving behind a path of destruction through the cells they crossed. In their search for contaminated battle fields Prof. Guenther and fellow scientists discover, for example in Iraq, areas, in which radioactive contamination is 30.000 times higher than Earth's natural radiation level.

**Deadly Dust (Todesstaub), Germany, 2006/2007, 93 Min., Director: Frieder F. Wagner, Email:ochowa-film@t-online.de**

### DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY AND STATEMENT

Frieder F. Wagner was born 1942 in Benesow (CSSR). After the High-School he worked as camera- and director's assistant together with Gerard Vandenberg, Jan de Bont and others. Since 1982, Frieder F. Wagner worked as director of documentary films and realized more than 50 TV-films. In January 2007 he finished with "Deadly Dust" his first Feature Documentary. The film was nominated in 2007 for the best documentary film for "CINEMA FOR PEACE" in Berlin. The main message of my film is that the deployment of uranium munitions and uranium bombs constitutes a war crime. Because their use leaves behind toxically and radioactive devastated areas and continue to be toxic and radioactive for hundred of years afterwards. So the use of these weapons clearly contravenes the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war. And because George W. Bush and Tony Blair gave the green light for the use of these uranium weapons, these two men should be hauled before an international war crime tribunal.  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wnhOIVIXTRQ>

## 10. ORPHANED SOURCES

**Synopsis:** In June 2003 police in Tbilisi, Georgia (South Caucasus) seized a taxi which was transporting radioactive sources Caesium and Strontium. The owner of the vehicle said, he knew nothing about the contents of the freight. Even a tiny fraction of strontium, if inhaled or ingested, can cause cancer. This is an example of the so called orphaned sources: radioactive materials that are lying around in a former Soviet republic. They have been found in forests and rivers, and in the city. Some of these materials were left behind by the Soviet army, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, some found their way to Georgia via illegal trading. In Caucasus places where nuclear waste is stored have not always been well regulated. Large amounts of waste have been stolen by soldiers and citizens, hoping to make money out of it. In 1997 eleven Georgian soldiers were exposed to radiation and became ill. In winter 2002, three residents of Tsalenjikha, western Georgia, suffered severe injuries due to exposure to a strontium source. The issue radioactive pollution is politically sensitive. Governments seem to be closing up about the subject and information is difficult to obtain. Moreover, since 11th of September the subject radioactive materials is also being connected to 'the war on terrorism' (Georgia is neighbor of Chechnya) and illegal trading of sources.

**Orphaned Sources, Georgia / Netherlands, 2003, 16 min, Directors: Janita Top & Marij Kloosterhof, contact, Stichting Falkor Email: info@falkor.org**

## **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

In 2001 we first traveled to Georgia: two environmental activists from Europe, shocked by the multitude of problems and the scale of pollution in Caucasus. We couldn't figure out where to start or what to do, but we decided the first step should be to cover issues of Georgia and bring them to Europe... and now to South America. To start about nuclear waste remaining unguarded after the Soviet Union collapsed, was more or less random. This documentary could also have been about deforestation or industrial chemical pollution. When we heard about citizens getting injured by finding and sometimes trading radioactive materials we took our video camera, planned our expedition and went for the details. With hardly any budget or equipment but with the help of friends in and out of Georgia we managed to get the interviews. We obtained interesting footage shot by the Radiation Safety Service of the Ministry of Environment. These tapes reveal some of the missions to find and secure radioactive sources. Dangerous work done by Georgian staff, risking their own health to prevent more accidents among citizens. Now, almost a decade later, we haven't heard of any major improvements. Incidents still occur. And not only in Georgia. Anywhere where societies collapse or corruption rages, long-lasting waste disappears into dark circuits and appears to cause harm. The question remains: is it wise to invest in nuclear energy and "solutions" when trash cannot be controlled? *Janita Top, Marij Kloosterhof*

## **11. MUCKATY VOICES**

**Synopsis:** Muckaty Voices is a short film capturing Aboriginal community resistance to an Australian government plan to dump low and long lived intermediate level radioactive waste at Muckaty Station, 120km north of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The government's push for Muckaty has sparked widespread criticism from the targeted community, trade unions, national health and environment groups and Indigenous organisations. A federal court challenge has been launched to contest the Muckaty nomination. The film presents the country and community affected by this proposal.

**Muckaty Voices, Australia, 2010, 10 min, Director: Natalie Wasley.**

**The film was produced for the Muckaty Traditional Owners by Enlightning Productions, with support of Beyond Nuclear Initiative: [www.beyondnuclearinitiative.com](http://www.beyondnuclearinitiative.com)**

## **12. WHEN THE DUST SETTLES**

**Synopsis:** The film combines comedy and serious content to explain the dangers of uranium mining, the nuclear fuel cycle and the use of depleted nuclear materials – much of which originates in Australian uranium mines – in weapons production. The message is simple and clear: Despite assurances from the mining companies, there is NO SAFE LEVEL of radiation exposure, below which there is no risk of cancer or birth defects occurring. "When The Dust Settles" is a must-see educational presentation for workers contemplating working in the uranium industry and for Electrical Trades Union members and workers across Queensland and the Northern Territory.

**When the Dust Settles, Australia, 2010, 35 min, Director: David Bradbury.**

## **DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY**

David Bradbury is one of Australia's best known and most successful documentary filmmakers. His films have been shown on all the major Australian commercial and public broadcast networks as well as overseas. He has won countless international film festival prizes and been the winner of five AFI awards and two

Academy Award nominations (Frontline, which profiled war cameraman Neil Davis, and Chile: Hasta Cuando?, about the military dictatorship of General Pinochet). Bradbury began his career in 1972 as radio journalist with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation after graduating from the Australian National University with a BA in Political Science and History. After post graduate studies in broadcast journalism on a Rotary fellowship in the USA, he worked as a freelance journalist covering the Spring Revolution in Portugal in 1974 as well as the overthrow of the Greek military junta in Athens that same year and covered the final days of the Shah of Iran in 1976.

### **13. A SUNDAY IN PRIPYAT**

**Synopsis:** Somewhere in Europe there is a forbidden zone. Lying in the heart of this zone is Pripjat, at one time a model city inhabited by some 50,000 people. On April 26, 1986, an invisible enemy forced the residents of Pripjat to evacuate the area in order to escape. Pripjat was home to the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant workers. It was abandoned in 1986 following the Chernobyl disaster.

**A Sunday in Pripjat (Un dimanche à Pripjat), France, 2006, 26 min, Written and directed by Blandine Huk & Frédéric Cousseau.**  
<http://nofilm.free.fr/pripiateng.html>

A Sunday in Pripjat is a testimony to environmental and human destruction caused by the Chernobyl nuclear power station disaster.

### **14. BUDDHA WEEPS IN JADUGODA**

**Synopsis:** Jadugoda is an area in the state of Bihar populated by Adivasi (indigenous peoples of India). It first came into prominence when uranium deposits were discovered in the area, since Jadugoda is India's only underground uranium mine. The film documents the devastating effects of uranium mining by Uranium Corporation of India Limited in Jadugoda. For the last thirty years, the radioactive wastes have been just dumped into the rice fields of the Adivasis. The government agency mining the uranium makes no attempt to protect the lives of the people and environment of the area. The unsafe mining of uranium has resulted in excessive radiation which has led to genetic mutations and slow deaths. Medical reports reveal that the impact of radiation on the health of tribal peoples has already been devastating. The film is an attempt to record the tragedy that has played havoc with the lives of the people of Jadugoda.

**Buddha Weeps in Jadugoda (Ragi Kana Ko Bonga Buru), India, 1999, 52 min, Director: Shri Prakash.**

#### **ABOUT THE DIRECTOR**

Shri Prakash is an activist film maker working in Jharkhand in India. "I try to use audio visual medium as tool for social change", he says. "I have Done many documentary films, got screening and recognitions national and international levels." Prakash now entered in to fiction film making. His first fiction BABA got one award abroad.

"Buddha Weeps in Jadugoda was one of the most remarkable and most important films of our Uranium Film Festival. In a time, when the Governments of Brazil and India are creating nuclear energy and uranium partnerships, it is important that such critical films are crossing the borders between our countries too." *Norbert G. Suchanek, Uranium Film Festival Director*

## 15. FIGHT FOR COUNTRY - The story of the Jabiluka Blockade

**Synopsis:** The documentary took 4 years and 4 weeks to complete. It tells the story of one of Australia's largest ever land rights and environmental campaigns, the fight to stop the building of a second uranium mine within Kakadu National Park. Made with the cooperation of the Mirrar aboriginal clan, the owners of the land on which Jabiluka is proposed to be built. What the film makes clear is that the Land Rights Act has not enabled aboriginal people to control activities on their land, and that their political and cultural rights continue to be eroded. Fight for Country is a powerful and inspiring story of an aboriginal nation standing up for their country, and of the non-indigenous Australians who stood with them.

**Fight For Country, Australia 2001/2002, 62 min, Writer/director/camera: Pip Starr, Rockhopper Productions, [www.rhproductions.com.au](http://www.rhproductions.com.au)**

### DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY AND STATEMENT

I began making videos with Bent TV, a queer video collective and a member group of Channel 31, a community TV station in Melbourne, in 1995. Soon after picking up a camera I became attracted to stories about social justice. Not just for the reasons of justice, though that remains a key focus, but for the attraction to a good story. I get much inspiration from activists. There are so many switched on, powerful and inspired people, who take all sorts of risks in the name of justice. I am honoured to be trusted enough by many of these people to be able to tell their stories. *Pip Starr*

"Though he made films for Friends of the Earth, completed a number of short projects independently, guided several teams under terrible conditions, and shot beautiful footage with great determination, he did not have an Australian broadcaster willing to back him. They would not commit even one hour of national television time to a world view won by his experience and fortitude."

*David Tiley*

## 16. URANIUM

**Synopsis:** This film exposes the ethical and environmental problems which surround the practice of uranium mining in Canada. The film delivers some hard-hitting and little known facts about the detrimental impact of uranium mining on the environment as well as on the health of those employed in the industry. Toxic, radioactive waste is a severely detrimental by-product of uranium mining, which has been proven to cause profound, long-term environmental damage. The same radioactive waste puts the miners at extreme risk for developing cancer. Finally, because most of the mining to date has been conducted on land historically used by Canada's Native populations, uranium mining violates the traditional economic and spiritual lives of many aboriginal peoples.

**Uranium, Canada, 1990, 48 min, Director: Magnus Isacsson, Producer: National Film Board of Canada, Info: [www.socialdoc.net/magnus](http://www.socialdoc.net/magnus)**

### DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY

Documentary filmmaker Magnus Isacsson has received many awards for his work in photography, radio, TV and film. A former producer for the English and French networks of the CBC, he has made more than a dozen independent films since 1986. Often shot over long periods of time, they tell dramatic stories that raise important social and political issues. **Magnuss Isacsson died 2012 on Cancer!**

"Uranium is one of the most powerful recent films that I have ever seen."  
**Helen Caldicott, Environmentalist**



## 17. YELLOWCAKE

**Synopsis:** From Exploration to fuel production, this documentary relates the contamination, water consumption, waste generation, costs to the American taxpayer through government subsidies, health impacts, and the CO2 emissions that are caused by the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle. Each phase has its own devastating impact on the environment and the surrounding population, from socioeconomic to health and safety. This film takes a deeper look into the facts that are, all too often, left unsaid. America is going "Down the Yellowcake Road," but given this information, shouldn't we ask the necessary question: Is this what we really want?

This short documentary was created by Boxcar Films in 2009 to explore the front end of the nuclear fuel production cycle. The short was funded by Colorado Citizens Against Toxic Waste.

**Yellowcake, USA, 2009, 10 min, Director: Brock Williams.**

**www.boxcarfilms.com, Film info: www.downtheyellowcakeroad.org**

### DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

I think the role of storytellers in society shouldn't be solely to entertain. Many people around the world don't have a voice because it takes either a lot of work or a lot of money to get your story in front of the world. As filmmakers (or writers, or artists, or journalists) we have a responsibility to those people who can't tell their own story. Especially when they are fighting international corporations who have no regard for the safety or health of the individuals.

When dealing with an issue as complicated as nuclear energy, there are so many angles to consider and so many lives at stake. It's important for those of us with the means to do so to shed light on issues that affect the ones who don't have a voice, and to bring some perspective to a complicated issue that the world has to face.

## 18. URANIUM ROAD

**Synopsis:** Uranium Road is a penetrating documentary which rips the veil of secrecy from both the past and present South African nuclear programmes, showing how the nuclear industry creates closed cliques of the powerful and fundamentally undermines the democratic principles of our young democracy, repeating past mistakes.

It exposes the billion rand industry that relies on a technology whose safety and economy has yet to be proven. It combines archival footage, interviews with local and international experts and tells of a community on the edge of a nuclear waste dump in scenic Namaqualand, cutting to the core of our democracy.

**Uranium Road, South Africa, 2007, 52 min, Director: Theo Antonio, Producer: Jenny Hunter**

"Lift the lid on the closed world of nuclear in SA revealing secrets and greed. Uranium Road is a 52 minute documentary, based on the book by Dr David Fig. It presents SA nuclear programmes, showing how the nuclear industry creates closed cliques of the powerful and fundamentally undermines the democratic principles of our young democracy." *Coalition Against Nuclear Energy (CANE)*

### DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

The "vanquished" Apartheid regime readily decommissioned its weapons to gain credibility and in order for the ANC not to gain access to its very costly and dangerous arsenal. If the present South African government pursues its nuclear

programme, it runs the risk of nuclear proliferation. It is also clear that pursuing the nuclear energy option is very expensive and the nature of nuclear is intrinsically undemocratic, being shrouded in secrecy and security because of very real dangers.

In a nutshell, what took place secretly during the apartheid years is being repeated. The only difference is, that at present South Africa doesn't need a nuclear deterrent, as the Apartheid regime thought it did, threatened as it perceived it was. However, international politics is in constant flux and "tomorrow" it might be in this country's interests to have a nuclear capability. *Theo Antonio*

## **19. POISON WIND**

**Synopsis:** The film tells the story of a corrupt government, unconscionable greed and a policy of destruction aimed at the Aboriginal Homelands of Indigenous People from the 1940's until today. It is a documentary about uranium mining and the devastating effect it has on the people, livestock, water and agriculture in the 4 Corners area of the US and the Grand Canyon. The path of POISON WIND has taken us to political and environmental activists within the Navajo Nation (Diné) and Pueblo People (Acoma and Laguna) of New Mexico, Western Shoshone, Hualapai and Havasupai where today many people suffer relentlessly from the effects of living near radiation contaminated lands. POISON WIND highlights the greed of mining companies that set out to destroy the balance of life created by the people of these lands... sacred to so many and offering only a death sentence in the end. This film is a "Visual Oral History" which comes from the people themselves and only serves to focus on their stories, as they speak from their hearts about how uranium mining left them victims of where they live.

**Poison Wind, USA, 2007, 37 min, Director: Jenny Pond, produced by Norman Patrick Brown & Jenny Pond. Advisor: Manuel Pino, Recipient of the Nuclear Free Future Award 2008, Info: [Poisonwindmovie.wordpress.com](http://Poisonwindmovie.wordpress.com)**

### **DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY**

Jenny Pond is director and producer of the documentary POISON WIND. She has 10 years of professional experience in film and television production. With coproducer and Navajo filmmaker Norman Patrick Brown she is currently co-producing THE RAINBOW BOY. It is an independent film being filmed on the territory of the Navajo Nation and in the traditional language of the Diné people.

## **20. U: URANIUM**

**Synopsis:** The waters and health of native and non-native communities near the Grand Canyon and across the Southwest have been contaminated by decades of uranium mining and milling. Today, thousands of new uranium mining claims have been filed on the Colorado River Watershed, and directly threaten the water supplies of 25 million people. Joining us in a conversation to help us understand more about Uranium – what we know about it, its effects on People, and how to protect our Future from any further harm from Uranium.

**U: Uranium, USA, 2010, 11 min, Director: Sarah del Seronde, Executive Producers: First Nations Development Institute, Seventh Generation Fund, Western Action Mining Network, Navajo Waters**

### **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

Someone once said if you distill two things one learns from your parents and when combined, these are your life pursuits. For me it was that I was a bridge between the Navajo and Anglo culture. I was born on the Navajo Reservation

and lived without running water or electricity, herded sheep, carded wool, and had aunts and uncles that didn't speak English.

Media is such a powerful tool to communicate what's happening in tribal communities and it is increasingly important that the media generated is told from the aboriginal lens. For far too long, organizations like National Geographic have sent white men into indigenous communities to film every aspect of their lives. I began to build my capacity to be a filmmaker because I see the important use of media and unique indigenous storytelling as a way to document our lives.

*Sarah del Seronde*

## **21. DEADLY DECEPTION**

**Synopsis:** The documentary uncovers the disastrous health and environmental side effects caused by the production of nuclear materials by the General Electric Corporation. The film juxtaposes GE's rosy "We Bring Good Things to Life" commercials with the true stories of people whose lives were devastated by the company's involvement in testing and making nuclear weapons.

Driven by intensely personal testimony and painstaking research, "Deadly Deception" exposes what GE never wanted its customers to know: a shocking pattern of negligence and misinformation spanning several decades. Nine months after this film won the Oscar®, GE pulled out of its work in the nuclear weapons industry, and Corporate Accountability International organizers of the GE boycott, declared victory in their grassroots campaign.

The 1991 Academy Award®- winner for Best Short Documentary, *Deadly Deception* unco-vers the disastrous health and environmental side effects caused by the production of nuclear materials by the General Electric Corporation. The film juxtaposes GE's rosy "We Bring Good Things to Life" commercials with the true stories of people whose lives were devastated by the company's involvement in testing and making nuclear weapons.

**Deadly Deception, USA, 1991, 29 min, Director: Debra Chasnoff. Contact: [www.groundspark.org](http://www.groundspark.org)**

### **DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY**

Debra Chasnoff is an Academy Award-winning documentary filmmaker whose work has fueled progressive social-change movements in many fields. She is president and senior producer at GroundSpark, a national social justice media, advocacy, and education organization, and co-creator of The Respect for All Project, a program that produces media and training resources to help prevent prejudice among young people.

## **22. YELLOW CAKE - The Dirt Behind Uranium**

**Synopsis:** Uranium mining, the first link in the chain of nuclear development, has managed again and again to keep itself out of the public eye. A web of propaganda, disinformation and lies covers its sixty-five-year history. The third largest uranium mine in the world was located in the East German provinces of Saxony and Thuringia.

Operating until the Reunification, it had the code name WISMUT - German for bismuth, though it supplied the Soviet Union exclusively with the much sought-after strategic resource Yellow Cake. Until 1990 WISMUT supplied the Soviet Union with 220,000 tons of uranium. In absolute terms this quantity was enough for the production of 32,000 Hiroshima bombs. For the last 20 years WISMUT has been making a huge material and financial effort to come to terms with their past, which is an alarming present and future on other continents. The film accompanies for several years the biggest clean-up operation in the history of uranium mining and takes the viewers to the big mines in Namibia, Australia and Canada.

**Yellow Cake. The Dirt Behind Uranium (Die Luege von der sauberen Energie), Germany, 2010, 108 min, Director. Joachim Tschirner, [www.umweltfilm.de](http://www.umweltfilm.de)**

#### **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

YELLOW CAKE is the result of a project, which began in 2002. The World Uranium Hearing took place more than a decade ago. The declaration of this hearing became the essential meaning of my film: "Radioactivity knows nothing of cultural differences or political boundaries. And in a mutated world poisoned by deadly radioactivity, it will no longer be of importance whether we separate our garbage, drive fewer cars, use phosphate free detergent, or plant a tree. Nor will it matter if we spend our time trying to save the elephants. Whatever action we would take at that point would be superfluous and devoid of meaning. That's why the end of the atomic age must begin with the first link in the chain of nuclear production – The Uranium Mining."

During my research I've experienced that despite its explosive nature, uranium mining seldom makes it into public awareness. The film "Yellow Cake" is my reaction to this unacceptable situation. For me it was quite clear that unbiased, well researched information about uranium mining is absolutely necessary.

*Joachim Tschirner*

#### **23. ASHES TO HONEY: FOR SEARCHING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

**Synopsis:** For 28 years, the people of Iwaishima Island, living in the middle of the bountiful Inland Sea, have been opposing a plan to build a nuclear power plant. The island has a 1000 - year history during which people have preserved their traditional festival. Takashi, the youngest on the island, is struggling to earn his living. He dreams of a life based on sustainable energy. Meanwhile, communities in Sweden are making an effort to implement such lives. The people living in the Arctic circle have taken action to overcome damage from the global economy. On Iwaishima, Mr. Ujimoto has begun sustainable agriculture by reclaiming abandoned farmlands. But a power company tries to fill in a bay to create man-made land. The people of the island set sail together to stop the construction of the nuclear power plant. A fight breaks out on the sea.

**Ashes to Honey: for searching a sustainable future: Japan, 2010, 116 min.**

**Director: Hitomi Kamanaka**

#### **ABOUT THE DIRECTOR**

Director Hitomi Kamanaka has been exploring this issue through a series of documentary films. Since 2003 she has been trying to raise awareness in Japan for the dangers of nuclear energy through her films. Ashes to Honey, is the third film of a trilogy. The first film "HIBAKUSHA at the end of the world" is about radiation victims in Iraq, Japan and USA. The second one called "Rokkashomura rhapsody" is about a nuclear reprocessing fuel plant.

#### **24. HIBAKUSHA, OUR LIFE TO LIVE**

**Synopsis:** The stories of Japanese, Korean, and American hibakusha: Survivors of the atomic bombs. Their stories are linked to the relationship between Eiji Nakanishi (one of youngest survivors of Hiroshima) and his little friend, Yoko, an eight year old girl he teaches to play the guitar. Little by little she learns about Eiji's hibakusha experience. She becomes intrigued by colorful pictures and drawings made by the survivors. Then she discovers Sadako and the story of the Thousand Cranes. "Will Eiji take me to the Peace Festival in Hiroshima?"

The bombing of Nagasaki is shown through the sharp focus of a Shinto wedding

ceremony. Back in America, Davey throws down his tin pot and wooden spoon of his Hiroshima-Nagasaki celebrations.

**Hibakusha, Our Life to Live, USA, 2010, Running Time, 87 min, David Rothauer, contact: Memory Productions. [www.memoryproductions.org](http://www.memoryproductions.org)**

#### **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

Early during the production of "Hibakusha, Our Life to Live" a question came to mind, "What are my goals in making this film?" I began listening closely to hibakusha stories. Each one expressed the same sentiment, "We hope our stories will reach younger generations so nuclear war will never happen again." Another question was, "How can I answer their hopes and wishes?" I soon realized that their unique stories needed connections that would reach younger generations emotionally and intellectually. So I tried to find the most honest and truthful way of telling the story of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I had three dreams. One was to make the film. The second is to take the film on a world tour where audiences will be engaged in discussions about nuclear war and the abolition of nuclear weapons. The third dream in showing the film is to open up the possibility for a global Article Nine to prevent not only nuclear wars, but all future wars beyond the defense of one's homeland.

#### **25. INVISIBLE WAR: DEPLETED URANIUM & THE POLITICS OF RADIATION**

**Synopsis:** After 1991 in Irak, many children are born with malformation, in the USA, hundred of thousands of soldiers have gulf War disease and their children have malformation too. This film is an inquest on Depleted Uranium featuring 2 whistle blowers inside the Pentagon and US declassified documents, and interviews with the deputy secretary of state in charge of the Gulf war disease.

**Invisible War (La guerre radioactive secrete), France, 2000, 64 min, Director: Martin Meissonnier. Contact: [www.campagnepremiere.fr/uranium.html](http://www.campagnepremiere.fr/uranium.html)**

#### **DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY**

Martin Meissonnier has worked as artistic director, journalist, director and composer. In the 1980s, he became the music producer of a number of singers including Fela Kuti, King Sunny Ade, Salif Keita, Ray Lema, Papa Wemba, Manu Dibango. He also produced Khaled's first album. From 1989 to 1994 he directed for la Sept on France 3 and then Arte, a music magazine « Megamix » in coproduction with Channel 4 UK. Between 1994 and 2000, Martin Meissonnier directed (and composed music for) numerous documentary films for french channels ARTE and Canal+. Since 2003, he is still directing documentary fiction films distributed globally like "Life of Buddha", and "Joan of Arc the Inquest". In 2001, his book about depleted uranium entitled "Uranium appauvri: la guerre invisible" was published by Robert Laffont.

In 2010 he has also produced "Rose c'est Paris" the new film of photographer Bettina Rheims and Serge Bramly featuring Monica Bellucci, Naomie Campbell, Lea Seydoux, Charlotte Rampling and Michele Yeoh.

#### **26. GROUND ZERO - SACRED GROUND**

**Synopsis:** In the southwestern United States lies Three Rivers, an ancient Native American rock art site where over 10,000 petroglyphs (pecked and incised images) were created by the Jornada Mogollon people between 900 and 1400 A.D. Thirty-five miles away, on the White Sands Missile Range, the world's first atomic bomb was detonated at the Trinity Site in 1945. The juxtaposition of these sites points to the striking contrast between the two worlds which created them: one which reveres

and lives in harmony with the natural world, and one which, in striving to control the forces of nature, has created a means for its destruction. This animated film explores these opposing forces and their relationship and effect on one another.

**Ground Zero / Sacred Ground, USA, 1997, 9 min. Animation, Director: Karen AQUA**

#### **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

The film "Ground Zero / Sacred Ground" was conceived and inspired by my experiences in New Mexico. In the 1990's, I spent a number of months there as an Artist-in-Residence at the Roswell Artist-in-Residence Program, and I visited the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site, not far from "Ground Zero". There, on July 16, 1945, the world's first atomic bomb was detonated.

#### **27. THE NIGHTMARE IS BLUE**

**Synopsis:** In 1987 in Goiânia took place one of the biggest radioactive accidents of the world. Twenty years later the survivors are telling what happened and about their live after the accident. The short film won the Award as best documentary of the 6th ABD Cine Goiás Festival (Troféu Pedra Goiânia) 2008.

**The Nightmare is Blue (O Pesadelo é Azul), Brazil, 2008, 30 min, Director: Ângelo Lima.**

#### **28. URANIUM THIRST**

**Synopsis:** This documentary is about uranium mining and uranium prospecting in Namibia and its effects on the local population, environment and the scarce water resources of the Kuiseb Valey. Namibia has 2 uranium mines. Another 10 are planned. Exploration is going on in the territory of the Topnaar-Nama people. Their natural resources, their water and life are jeopardized. Uranium mining is not only producing radioactive dust. It is also wasting huge amounts of water, which is destructive for the homeland of the Topnaar-Nama. Centre of the film are the Nama villages along the Kuiseb and Nama King Samuel Khaxab, who started a campaign to inform his people about the radioactive and environmental risks of Uranium mines. "We want to stop the uranium mining", he says. The indigenous Nama are parents of the San living in the Kalahari. They share the same language family based on click and clack sounds. German colonizers once expelled the Nama (called Hottentot) from most of their land along the Namibian coast because it was rich in diamonds. Later they were expelled from nearly the rest of their land in the name of nature conservation. What is left is the Kuiseb.

**Uranium Thirst, Brazil, 2010, 27 min, Directors and Producers: Norbert G. Suchanek & Marcia Gomes de Oliveira.**

#### **29. THE SPEECH OF THE CHIEF**

**Synopsis:** Most people think that in Brazil there are indigenous peoples only in the Amazon. But in fact there are indigenous people like the Guarani Mbyá of Rio de Janeiro all over Brazil. This film presents the strong 94 year old chief of the Guarani Mbyá people south of Rio de Janeiro and his strong prophetic speech about nuclear energy, ecology and future. His people survived 500 years of occupation and genocide by the "white" conquerors. Now in the rest of their traditional territory they have to live with two Atomic Power Stations and Number 3 is in construction. "The Speech of the Chief" was selected for 5 international Film festivals.

**The Speech of the Chief ( A Fala do Cacique), Brasil, 2008/11, 20 min, Directors: Norbert G. Suchanek & Marcia Gomes de Oliveira.**

### **30. ATOMIC BOMBS ON THE PLANET EARTH**

**Synopsis:** Very surprisingly from 1945 to 1989 - there have been 2201 atomic bombs dropped on the planet Earth - an astonishing number of atomic bombs implying huge destruction and fall-out. The film shows evidence of every bomb explosion documented with the nation responsible, the date and location, the force and the height about earth or sea level in a relentless build up of accumulating destruction that is both awe-inspiring and dreadful in the true biblical sense of the phrase - full of dread..

**Atomic Bombs on the Planet Earth, The Netherlands, March 2011, 12 min.,  
Director: Peter Greenaway, Video Design: Irma de Vries, Producer: Change  
Performing Arts of Milan.**

### **31. The Secret and the Sacred. Two Worlds at Los Alamos**

**Synopsis:** Hidden in the mountains of Northern New Mexico lies the birthplace of the Atomic Age: Los Alamos, home of the "Manhattan Project". Here Robert J. Oppenheimer and his staff created the first atomic bomb, "Trinity", the scientific prototype to "Little Boy" and "Fat Man," the bombs which hastened the end of World War II by leveling Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Although the laboratory is today also a leading center of genetic research, it remains a place of secrecy, for its main mission is to maintain the existing nuclear arsenal - a task that hides behind the name, "Stockpile Stewardship". The secret meets the sacred upon the mesa of Los Alamos. The lab takes up forty-three square miles - indigenous land of the Tewa people from the pueblos Santa Clara and San Ildefonso. The local Indians are cut off from their traditional shrines of worship: their prayer sites are either fenced off or contaminated. One of the sacred places contains the petroglyph of Avanyu, the mythic serpent that is the guardian of the springs. The Avanyu petroglyph was created long before the first White man set foot on the continent. According to tribal wisdom, those who poison the water must face Avanyu's fiery revenge. The local ground water has been contaminated by decades of the laboratory's uncaring. Warnings from the pueblos' spiritual leaders to laboratory officials fell upon deaf ears. At the laboratory, formulas pull rank on myths.

**Germany, 2003, 52 min, English, Director: Claus Biegert, Production: Denkmal-Film / Hessischer Rundfunk / arte**

### **32. Australian Atomic Confessions**

**Synopsis:** Sacrificial lambs to the slaughter. Eyewitnesses tell the true story of what happened during the 12 British atomic bomb tests in Australia. The film is a chilling expose of nuclear testing and the demaging legacy that continues these day.

**Australia, 2005, 49 min, English and Aboriginal Australian, Director: Katherine Aigner**

### **33. The Nuclear Family**

**Synopsis:** A family sits down to a delicious dinner ... or do they? The "Nuclear" Family is a short commercial spec made for the 2010 Swackhamer video contest. The contest topic is: Shortly after nuclear weapons were first invented, Albert Einstein stated: "The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking and we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe."

**USA/Singapore, 2010, 2 min, English, Director: Angela How, Production: Angela How, Morgan Faye**

### **34. Jadugoda the black magic**

Synopsis: Jadugoda is an area in the state of Bihar populated by Adivasi (tribal peoples of India). It first came into prominence when uranium deposits were discovered in the area, since Jadugoda is India's only underground uranium mine. The film documents the devastating effects of uranium mining by Uranium Corporation of India Limited in Jadugoda. For the last thirty years, the radioactive wastes have been just dumped into the rice fields of the Adivasis.

India, 2009, 9 min, English, Director: Shri Prakash

### **35. Sacred Poison**

Synopsis: "Sacred Poison" is a 30-minute documentary that brings viewers into the pain and devastation that uranium mining brought into the lives of too many Navajo. It is a moving documentary whose power is in the voices and the people that we meet. It is raw and intimate, and I use what I learned from years of reporting, my journalism, to bring their stories to life. The usually reserved Navajo reveal the pain and struggle of living life where the amount of clean water you have to drink is very limited, where one family lost seven children to uranium contamination, where various forms of cancer seem to live inside so many neighbors.

USA, 2011, 30 min, English, Director: Yvonne Latty

### **36. Toxic Neglect**

Synopsis: Located on the ancestral lands of the Santhal, Munda and Ho Peoples in Jharkhand, India, Jadugoda is home to almost all of India's Uranium reserves. Moushumi Basu reports on a shocking story that the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) and the Government of India doesn't want you to know about. Toxic Neglect was produced for Women Aloud Videoblogging for Empowerment (WAVE). The short documentary about Jadugoda is a candid story narrated by the villagers themselves before the camera.

India, 2011, 9 min, English; Director: Moushumi Basu

### **37. Buried in Earthskin**

Synopsis: Inspired by a dream of nuclear waste as a malignant tumour in the earth's skin a woman journalist sets off on a road trip. She follows the route taken by the trucks carrying nuclear waste from the nuclear power plant in Cape Town to their destination in the pristine semi-desert region of Namaqualand. There she meets men and women of the Nama-Khoi tribe, who live in the area, and listens to their untold stories. Over 8 years, her investigation leads her to the homes of other communities living and working in close proximity to nuclear facilities - from nuclear fuel manufacturing plants to nuclear waste dumps and future nuclear power plant sites. Buried in Earthskin subtly demonstrates how energy and political power go hand in hand, and gives a voice to marginalized indigenous peoples who have paid the ultimate price for decisions made (about where we get our electric power) for the sake of political and financial power.

South-Africa, 2009, 50 min, English & Afrikaans, Director Helena Kingwill



### **38. Buddha Weeps In Jadugoda**

Synopsis: Jadugoda is an area in the state of Bihar populated by Adivasi (indigenous peoples of India). It first came into prominence when uranium deposits were discovered in the area, since Jadugoda is India's only underground uranium mine. The film documents the devastating effects of uranium mining by Uranium Corporation of India Limited in Jadugoda. For the last thirty years, the radioactive wastes have been just dumped into the rice fields of the Adivasis. The government agency mining the uranium makes no attempt to protect the lives of the people and environment of the area. The unsafe mining of uranium has resulted in excessive radiation which has led to genetic mutations and slow deaths. Medical reports reveal that the impact of radiation on the health of tribal peoples has already been devastating. The film is an attempt to record the tragedy that has played havoc with the lives of the people of Jadugoda.

**India, 1999, 52 min, English**

### **39. Uranium: a poisoned legacy**

Synopsis: A shocking investigation into uranium mining in Africa. We visit three areas affected by the uranium industry; Mounana where activity has now ceased, Arlit, where the mines have been active for 40 years, and Imouraren, a future site. In spite of the horrific damage to local populations at previous sites, another mine is being constructed, in Imouraren. The result of a colossal deal between the governments of France and Niger, this will be their biggest open mine yet. Areva claims that the new mine will not poison the land, but local people are sceptical.

France, 2009, 52 min, English, Director: Dominique Hennequin, Production: Nomades TV, Charlotte Hennequin

### **40. Indian Point – Nowhere to Run**

Synopsis: Shows the impossibility of evacuation at Indian Point nuclear power plant outside NY City. Produced after the 9/11 terror attack on New York City and the terrorists announced they had targeted the Indian Point Nuclear Power station but decided to fly by it to the Twin Towers instead.

USA, 2003, 29 min, English, Director: Tobe Carey

### **41. Uranium Mining - Not in Nisa (Urânio em Nisa Não)**

Synopsis: Portugal has 100 Year long history of Uranium Mining. Also Uranium of Portugal was used to make the first nuclear bombs. Now Portugal's last big uranium deposit is situated close to Nisa, a beautiful village in the north of Alentejo. In an act of prevention, citizens demonstrated against any uranium mining development. They decided to prefer a sustainable production of local products like cheese and olive oil than jobs in the uranium industry. The Anti-Uranium Movement of Nisa received 2012 the Nuclear Free Future Award.

**Brazil / Germany, 2012, 35 min, Portuguese/English subtitles, Director: Norbert G. Suchanek, Production: Marcia Gomes**

## **42. At Eye Level**

Synopsis: It is a short film about uranium mining and environmental racism in Niger, Namibia and the United States of America.

**Germany, 2010, 11 min, English, Director: Kerstin Schnatz, Production: Strahlendes Klima**

## **43. Not for Public Release: a Nuclear Incident in Lock Haven**

Synopsis: For much of the twentieth century the United States Department of Defense was a major producer of radioactive waste. The Pentagon not only produced its own nuclear waste. For years, the Pentagon depended on an unknown number of private defense contractors to supply countless radioactive parts and equipment. In the mid-twentieth century, the U.S. government actually gave some of these defense contractors permission to dump radioactive waste on their private properties. The Pentagon seldom, if ever, disclosed the whereabouts of these dangerous nuclear dumps. The problem becomes one for the ages: many of these radioactive isotopes remain dangerous and "hot" for thousands of years, even as the radiation is invisible to unsuspecting victims. This carelessness caught up with college students in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. One day the students woke up to find environmental officials dressed in protective "moonsuits" searching their apartment building for tell-tale signs of radioactive waste.

**USA, 2010, 73 min, English, Director: Bill Keisling  
YELLOW OSCAR FILM 2012**

## **44. Radioactive Wolves**

Synopsis: 25 years after the biggest nuclear accident in history, wolves reign the radioactively contaminated no-man's-land, the so-called exclusion zone, of Chernobyl, which stretches from Ukraine into Belarus and Russia. After the explosion of the Chernobyl reactor on April 26, 1986, one city and some 150 villages were evacuated. About 340.000 people were displaced. Uninhibited by the presence of humans, a profusion of wild species has since taken over a territory of about 3.000 square kilometers, creating a new wilderness. At the top of this eco-system is the wolf. Rumors about wolves in the zone have been numerous, but hard facts are still rare. Curious about these rumors, Christoph and Barbara Promberger, carnivore experts from Germany and Austria who have conducted wolf studies around the world visited the zone in 2009 to get a personal impression. They were overwhelmed by the obviously numerous presence of wolves in what has been called the Chernobyl Jungle and is officially the Polessie Radio-Active Reserve.

**Austria, 2011, 52 min, German/English Subtitle, Director: Klaus Feichtenberger, Production: ORF**

## **45. Jabiluka**

Synopsis: Jabiluka tells the story of the Mirarr Aboriginal people's opposition to another uranium mine on their country in World Heritage listed Kakadu National Park. It was pivotal in mobilising public opposition to the mine. The mine was halted.

**Austrália, 1997, 63 min, English, Director: David Bradbury, Production: Frontline Films**

#### **46. The Third Nuclear Bomb, The Veteran's Accusation**

##### **(La Terza Bomba Nucleare, Le Accuse del Veterano)**

Synopsis: Consulting the "Seismological International Center on line data archive" we found that in the area indicated by the veteran, a seismic event with a power of 5 kilotons was registered the last day of the conflict. This hint requires a lot of verifications and at RAINews24 we want to carry them out involving journalists from other countries, seismological centers that have registered the event, to whom we ask more data about seismic waves and last but not least international organizations that have the task to monitor nuclear activities.

**Italy, 2008, 26 min, English, Director: Maurizio Torrealta, Production: Rainews24 / Radio Televisione Italiana**

#### **47. Blowin'in the Wind**

Synopsis: Blowin in the Wind is about the US military use of depleted uranium weapons since the first Gulf War. It is an expose of what the arms' manufacturers are doing with the radioactive waste of the nuclear power industry. They are making bullets, bombs and bunker busters from it...and firing it around the globe. Blowin' was shown theatrically around Australia and created a minor controversy. It premiered at the Sydney and Brisbane International Film Festivals. It helped secure for Bradbury the coveted Charles Chauvel award for his contribution to the Australian film industry and the Stanley Hawes award (2008).

**Australia, 2005, 62 min, English, Director: David Bradbury, Production: Frontline Film Foundation**

#### **48. Quirra is a radioactive dump**

(QUIRRA è una discarica radioattiva)

Synopsis: For years those people from Sardinia that live near the Quirra shooting range want to know the truth about about several tumours and malformations that have hit the inhabitants and the animals populating that area. Rainews report tells the truth about the first burning truths coming out from Lanusei's prosecutor's office. Those documents clearly talk about the illicit presence and detention of weapons containing depleted uranium.

**Italy, 2011, 21 min, English, Director: Flaviano Masella, Producer: Rainews24**

#### **49. Burial at Los Alamos**

Synopsis: An experimental "Western" environmental expose on the burial of 17,500,000 cubic feet of radioactive and other toxic waste disposed of during the Cold War by Los Alamos National Labs, in unlined pits in the Earth. This radioactive waste has contaminated groundwater, and deep aquifer water, affecting indigenous communities and surrounding land.

**USA, 2006, 6 min, English, Animation, Director: Eve-Andree Laramee**

## **50. Uranium Decay**

Synopsis: The 4.47 Billion year uranium decay cycle is superimposed on footage from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant triple meltdown, IAEA news footage, and landscape footage in this experimental environmental expose.

**USA, 2011, 6 min 30, English, Animation, Director: Eve-Andree Laramee**

## **51. Leonids Story**

Synopsis: A Soviet family searching for a modest paradise is swept into an immense disaster. This magically animated film combines drawing, photography and documentary video to capture the surreal emotions of the too-real tragedy: Chernobyl 1986.

**Germany / Ukraine, 2011, 19 min, Russian/Subtitles English, Animation, Director: Rainer Ludwigs, Production: Tetyana Chernyavska**

## **52. Rokkasho Rhapsody**

Synopsis: The film sets in Rokkashomura in the northern part of Japan, where they have built a nuclear reprocessing fuel plant in 2004. This fuel reprocessing plant is for recycling nuclear power by removing plutonium from used nuclear power fuel. This film shows the various lives of the people that live in Rokkashomura and how they are living with the new nuclear reprocessing plant. A lady in the village pursues her activism in order to stop the reprocessing plant. She grows tulips to help raise awareness of what Rokkashomura still has to offer. She even held a farmers market and told each customer "these maybe the last organic plants you can buy without any radiation". This fuel reprocessing plant has divided Rokkashomura into people for and against the building and usage of the plant.

**Japan, 2006, 102 min, English, Director: Hitomi Kamanaka**

## **53. Food and Radiation**

Synopsis: The Film addresses the issue of radiation in food after the March 11, 2011, Fukushima disaster. The film features interviews with food producers, restaurant owners and new parents about the food consumption has changed after the nuclear accident and the contamination of the food chain with radioactive elements.

**USA, 2012, 18 min, Japanese/English, Director: Yoko Kumano**

## **54. Dirt Cheap 30 years on: the story of uranium mining in Kakadu**

Synopsis: Uranium mining was imposed on the Traditional Owners of Kakadu, Australia in the late 1970s and the controversial Ranger mine commenced production in 1981.

Three decades later Kakadu uranium is still shipped out of Darwin to fuel nuclear reactors in Japan, Europe and elsewhere. The film includes rare footage of Mirarr Senior Traditional Owner Toby Gangale stating clear opposition to mining on his country and documents his prescient concerns about uranium. It shows how the Federal Government overrode the human rights of Kakadu's Traditional Owners in order to impose a toxic industry in a World Heritage Area. The film provides a unique insight into a story that continues to generate heartache and headlines today.

**Australia, 1980-2011, 51 min, English/Gunwinku, Subtitle English, Director Ned Lander.**