

41x



15509

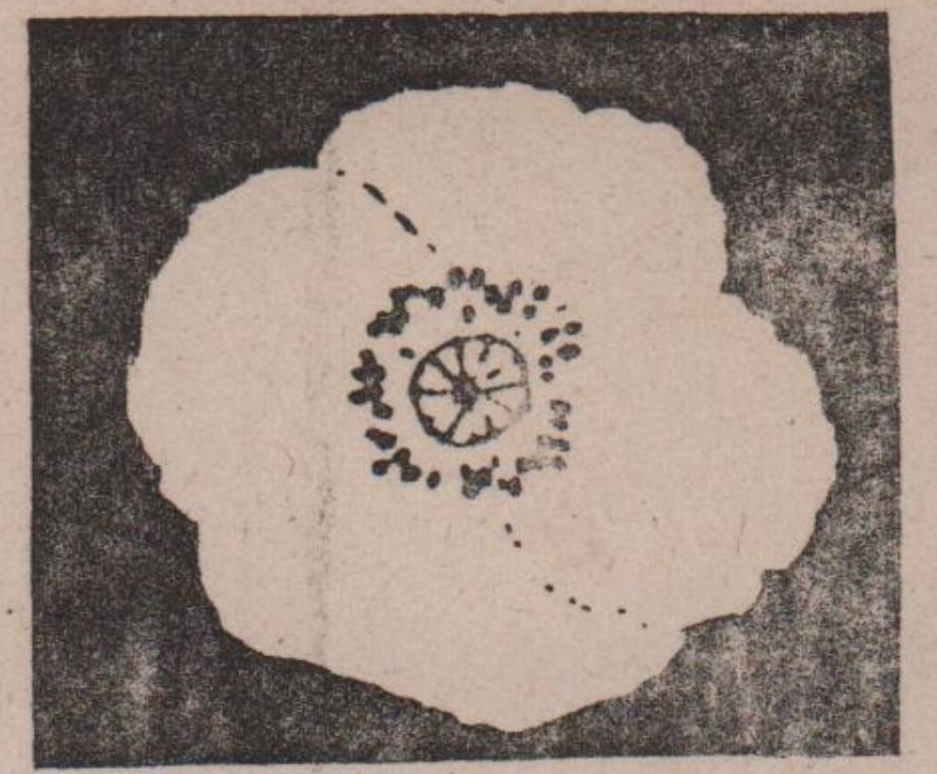
NOTTINGHAM END

NOVEMBER BULLETIN 1989 20p



WHITE POPPIES FOR PEACE

WHITE POPPIES FOR PEACE



WHITE POPPY DAY

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 4TH

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 11TH

LISTERGATE STALL

11.00 - 14.00

COME AND HELP LEAFLET

AND SELL WHITE POPPIES



The white poppy symbolises remembrance of all the victims of war, past and present, on all sides. It includes the forgotten victims of war, particularly civilians-and many of these are children. It reminds us of the suffering of the disabled, of the hardship faced by refugees fleeing from war, of the millions dying from starvation and disease because resources are squandered on military expenditure.

The white poppy was adopted in the 1930's as a symbol not only of the horror and grief of war, but also as a positive symbol of determination to prevent future wars. It challenges us all to commit ourselves to work for peace throughout the year.

The white poppy raises fundamental questions about the validity of war as a means of solving conflict. War is a human invention which can be made obsolete.

The hypocrisy of many national politicians who take part in Remembrance ceremonies will be apparent again this year. While claiming to mourn the victims of war, they will be encouraging Britain's role as one of the world's leading arms exporters-leading to more warfare and misery around the globe. This misery can fall especially on the least influential members of society-women and children. It is also women, rather than men who usually have to pick up the pieces of disrupted lives.

The Peace Pledge Union is again promoting White Peace Poppies in the run-up to Remembrance Weekend this year. People can show, by wearing White Poppies, that mourning the misery of war must involve a commitment to oppose all future wars and working to overcome the causes of war.

NOTTINGHAM CND WILL BE SELLING WHITE POPPIES ON THE LISTERGATE STALL ON SATURDAY 4TH NOVEMBER AND SATURDAY 11TH NOVEMBER. WE ALSO HAVE LEAFLETS TO DISTRIBUTE AND WOULD WELCOME ANY HELP ON THESE DAYS ON THE STALL, BETWEEN 11.00 AND 14.00.

JOIN NOTTINGHAM CND HERE

adult £3.75 household £4.50 unwaged £1.50 group affiliations £5 to 50

Name

Address

.....

I enclose £ membership plus £ donation

Please make cheques payable to NCND and return to:

Nottingham CND, 33 Castlegate, Nottingham. NG1 7AR. Tel: 588586

DIRTY WEEKEND IN BRIGHTON

The Guardian stole all my best jokes. I was going to say that as the march rounded onto the front at Brighton, and the conference centre came into view in the distance, we could dimly make out the words WELCOME TO THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE 1989.... and then DIRTY ROTTEN SCOUNDRELS something about LIES AND VIDEOTAPE and DEAD POLITICANS SOCIETY (oh no - not politicians but poets).

I had gone to Brighton more to see old friends than in any expectation of being uplifted and inspired by the demo. As it turned out, the CND march and rally on the first day of Labour's conference, was a great event. I had feared that perhaps our demonstration might just make us all feel all the more depressed and down-hearted. Rubbing our own noses in the set-backs and difficulties of recent months. Pathetically presenting our backs to the Labour Party leadership, as they sharpened their stabbing knives. Gawping helplessly as they kicked us in the teeth.

It wasn't like that at all. We held our noses high; our backs straight and our mouths firm. It was a great event for two reasons I think. Firstly, because even though there weren't enormous numbers of us the mood among us was strong. We were determined. We were going to carry on. We were quietly and almost cheerfully determined to see this thing through.

It was also great, because we were There. We were There where it was actually happening. Where history was unfolding. We weren't just trooping aimlessly across a deserted West End of London on a Sunday afternoon, but were There. Pressing our faces up against the window of history. Elbowing ourselves forward. It reminded me of the demonstrations at bases, and embassies and bunkers. The times when the Peace Movement pushes in onto the territory that is normally reserved for the establishment by the establishment. Not allowing them to get quietly away with it. Making a nuisance of ourselves.

I was terribly pleased that I had come to Brighton. I felt rather ashamed of the dismissive way I had spoken about the prospects of the demonstration when I first heard that it was being called. It was quite right for CND to go to Brighton, because by being there we seized back part of that historical moment from the Establishment. All right - the Labour Party may have ditched its commitment to unilateralism; it may have even decided to "go for Trident" with all the nuclear escalation and re-armament that this weapons system entails - but we weren't going to let them get away with it quietly and cosily just like that. We the heretics and the dissidents were There and it is partly our history too.

The speeches at the rally that day were amongst the most thoughtful I have ever heard at a mass demonstration. This was not a time for fiery rhetoric, but for reasoned reflection on what was happening and we listened carefully.

Later in the week, I heard that the Labour Party NEC had recommended voting AGAINST the motion proposed by Bruce Kent, which called for the reduction of Britain's arms spending to the level of other NATO countries in Europe, and for the saving to go to our crumbling health service, housing and social services. Thankfully, Bruce's speech was very well received by the delegates, and the motion was overwhelmingly passed; but what can you say about a Labour leadership that votes against a motion like that? Is getting elected so important that they're prepared to ditch every single principle of democratic socialism on the way. I am reminded of the words of a song by Christie Moore:

"I know the minds behind them, they are riddled full of holes,
to to be trusted with their hands at the controls,
Their eyesight it is twisted by the glory of their careers
The heaped praise of flattery is music to their ears..."

Needless to say, the meejah loved Labour's conference.

I was proud to be on the march.

Pete Strauss.

HOUSMAN'S PEACE DIARY

"Today's children are tomorrow's adults, and in the next millenium they will be running the show. What are we adults doing now to prepare them for that future, or to secure the existence of that future?"...an extract from the introduction to the 1990 Housman's diary, summarising its theme for this year.

Interspersed with the months are 12 pages of information on concerns which affect the world of the child; eg a project promoting understanding between schools in the East and the West; the work of UNICEF in Lebanon; a discussion on the thorny subject of T.V. and children. Each article is accompanied by contributions of poetry, prose and art from children from different parts of the world, describing their vision of the future.

In the usual Housman's diary style, particular days are marked out with single sentence reminders of important past events. Also, each page is headed by some uplifting/witty/wise saying - useful reading for filling spare moments spent in queues, on the bus, in boring meetings...

The whole thing is very attractively presented (an improvement on last year's in my opinion), and features a new-style yellow paper.

Practical details include plenty of space for notes, the commendable World Peace Directory 1990 (well, somebody must use it!) and year planners for 1990 and 1991.

All in all, a good buy at £4.25.

NO NOTTS NUKES NEEDED

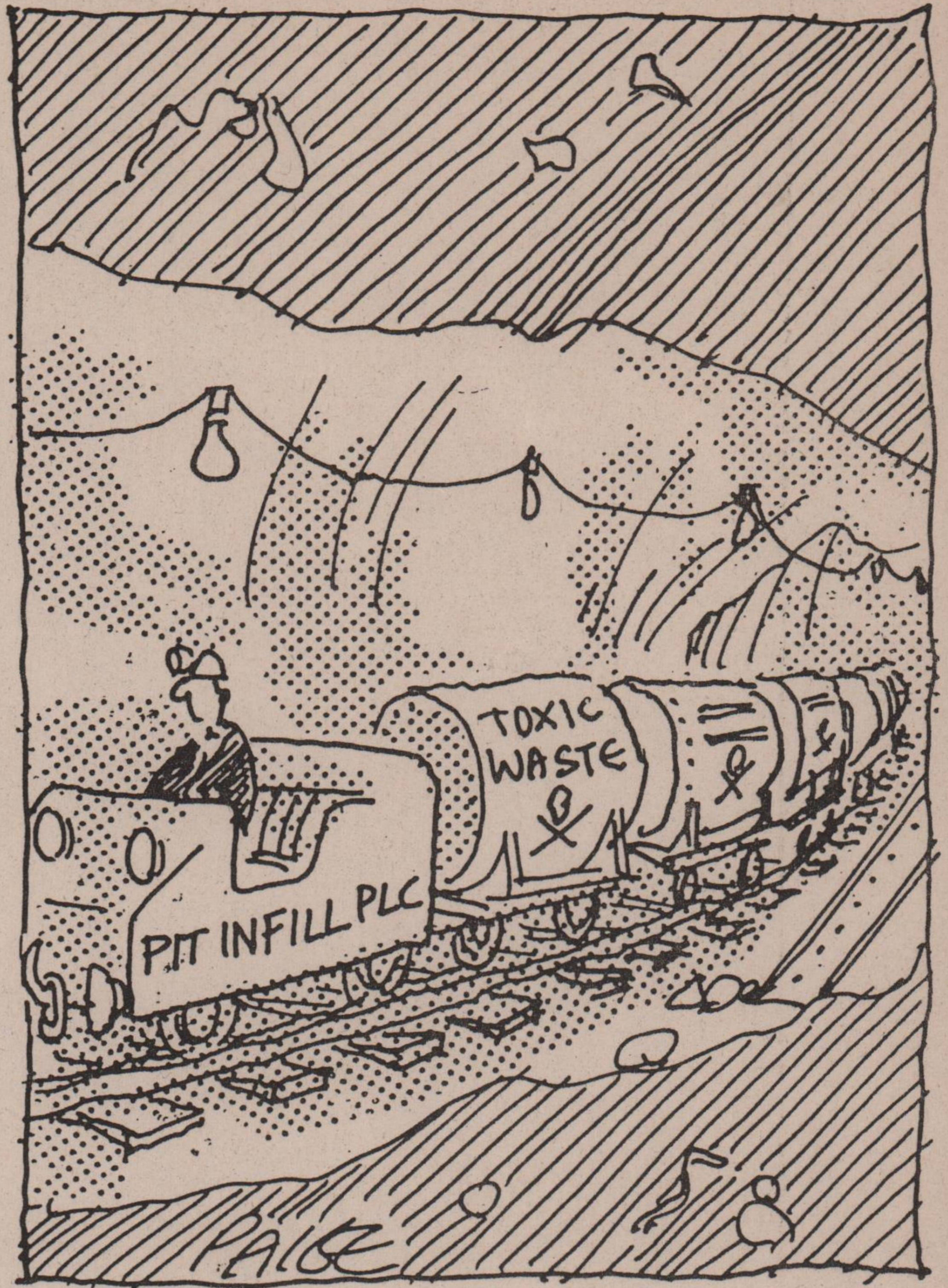
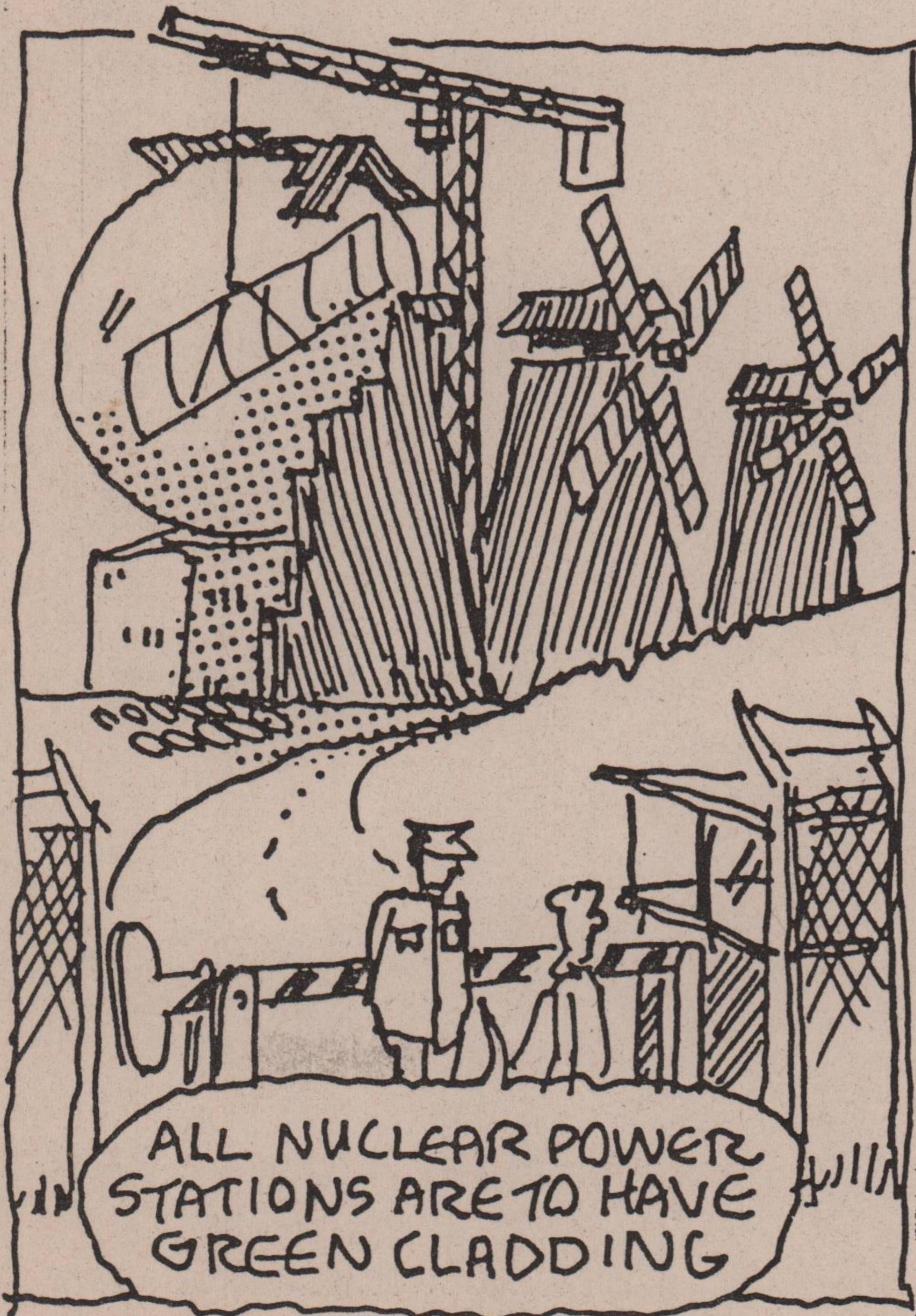
As the multi-million pound campaign to sell us our own electricity industry gets under way, we should remember that nuclear bombs are the mother and father of nuclear electricity.

The production of electricity from nuclear energy only arose as a side-effect of the atomic weapons industry. Soon after the first hundreds of thousands of killings by nuclear weapons, the United States launched "Atoms for Peace" to build the acceptable face of nuclear power - electricity generation. Behind this massive public relations offensive the programme covertly provided plutonium for further weapons development.

Now, forty years later, most world opinion accepts that nuclear power is expensive, potentially unsafe and environmentally unsound. We've had Windscale, Chernobyl and Three Mile Island. The U.S. is not building any more new nuclear stations and most nations are cutting back or reviewing their programmes.

But in the U.K., where links between military and civil nukes remain close, we are lagging behind. Indeed, on top of privatisation costs there will be a "nuclear tax" on electricity consumers so that the extortionately high costs of nuclear power production are not borne by shareholders.

For Nottinghamshire too, there will be direct consequences from Thatcher's nuclear obsession. Of course, continued investment in nuclear power goes ahead at the expense of the coal industry and hits hard at local pits and local jobs. The government is already allowing a major coal-fired power station at West Burton 'B' to stay off the agenda. More than this, the 1989 Electricity Act, which privatises the industry, demands that a certain percentage of future electricity must be generated by non-fossil means.



Hence, each of the privatised Boards, including the East Midlands Electricity Board, will have to find perhaps 20% of the electricity which it sells to consumers from nuclear stations. The next choice that the Chairman of a privatised EMEB faces is, do I buy a block of nuclear electricity from an expensive, clapped-out dinosaur like Sizewell 'B', or could I perhaps build a local little nuke station of my own? On 28th June, the quote by John Harris, Chairman of EMEB in the Financial Times appeared to provide the answer. The Financial Times was examining the Safe Integral Reactor (the SIR) a new pocket size 24 foot, 320 MW off-the-shelf nuclear reactor under development. Once again the military and civil link was shown by the SIR having been developed from the PWRs used by the Royal Navy. John Harris said that the first signs are that SIR could be very attractive both technically and financially. Clearly the EMEB is assessing the prospects for nuclear power in Notts. The question is not will nuclear power be used in Notts, but what form will that nuclear power take? In attempting to answer these questions, I have asked a barrage of Parliamentary questions and attempted to challenge the EMEB Chairman in order to discover the truth. It is early days and much development work and research is necessary but nonetheless, the prospect of nuclear power stations springing up in Notts is now a distinct possibility. Watch this space.

Graham Allen MP
Labour Member of Parliament for Nottingham North

SEPTEMBER NATIONAL CND COUNCIL MEETING-REPORT

My third Council meeting since I was co-opted by Nottingham CND at the beginning of the year as Notts. Representative for the East Midlands Region. Saturday's business began at 11.00 am with the Political Discussion: "C.N.D. in the 1990's" led by Bruce Kent's short resume of his thinking and observations, in which he stated that C.N.D. must keep a wary eye on where its affiliations lie; with particular reference to the World Disarmament Association, whose motives are in doubt. He also referred to the Labour Party Policy Review-Defence Document as "muddled and dishonest" and that the decision at the recent conference is likely to cost the party more votes than were ever lost in their previous unilateral nuclear disarmament days.

He was warmly congratulated by Council for successfully moving his conference resolution (to reduce Britain's high level of arms spending contributions to NATO to the equivalent of other European member nations.)

Council then went on to endorse the hope that the 1990's would become known as the decade of disarmament-not just of nuclear weapons but of chemical and hopefully 'conventional' also. The mood of the people favours a cut from defence expenditure and the transfer of those funds to socially useful spending. (Remember £5b expenditure costs each and everyone of us £22)

It was felt that C.N.D. should look more towards an international approach to environmental issues as well as nuclear disarmament during the next decade. That there should be more thought given to the conversion of the technology of destruction to that of construction; and that the "20-minuters" campaign of writing to M.P.'s five times a year should be actively encouraged. All these ideas and feelings were to go for further discussion by the committee groups after lunch.

Item 2 on Saturday's agenda was the treasurer's report. C.N.D.'s accounts for 1988/9 show a pre-tax deficit of £91,706. The forecast deficit for 89/90 has been reduced to £19,726. A target of £3/4 million in funding has been set for next financial year and the aim of the treasurer is to eliminate the deficit entirely. The final agenda item for Saturday a.m. Council was on the subject of CAMPAIGNING IN THE EARLY 1990. James Hinton had produced a paper reporting discussion among staff and at the Executive meeting. It was noted that plans formed would be subject to adjustment in the light of Conference decisions or unanticipated events. A proposed timetable was offered for discussion:

NOVEMBER 1989 - closing speech of Bruce Kent at Conference would launch our 'Into the 1990's' campaign under the same slogan as Conference itself "Nuclear Free Air, Land and Sea".

MARCH/APRIL 1990 - Nuclear Free leaflets for use in different areas; i.e. Sea based, Low flying, Transport of Nuclear Materials, New Airbase Developments. Each also emphasising the environmental hazards of nuclear weapons.

APRIL 1990 - A demonstration/action around the issues of Nuclear Free Seas. Council noted that large demos/marches are generally no longer relished by regional activists. Gone are the days of chartering trains for hundreds of demonstrators from each region.

MAY/AUGUST 1990 - A focus on the Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T.) review conference in August (the last conference before the N.P.T. runs out of time in 1995. Including lobbying in the early stages and a public information campaign linking N.P.T. (e.g. Trident) and "It's Our Planet - Save It!" Other suggestions which came from the discussion centred on the need to internationalise campaigns; particularly on the nuclear weapons testing issue and to press for a costing of the effects of the Labour Party policy review on higher spending for health, education etc as well as funding their so called "effective" nuclear weapons systems.

After lunch the Membership and Fundraising Committee discussion was hampered by intermittent and frequent power cuts; but we did note that National membership figures (67,000 for England alone) are roughly static, and renewals are continuing at or about 65/70%. Nick Green, the new fundraising officer at the Underwood St. office, is having much success through promoting rock concerts using musicians etc with a bias towards C.N.D.'s objectives. Also a promotional video, with some assistance from the rock journal 'New Musical Express' is bringing in considerable funding (12,000 in the first five days of being available)

His next venture is to try to reform The Clash-to perform a benefit show to fund jointly C.N.D. and one of the main London hospitals that is threatened with severe cuts.

Another project is a C.N.D. long playing disc. I was hoping that Council minutes would be with me before the deadline for this edition, since I had to leave London on Saturday evening, they've not yet arrived, so bear with me for an update of Sunday's business in the next edition.

Rod Langford.



CREDITS

Editorial: Mary Longley, Helen McHugh, Rod Langford, Cath Wakeman.

Typing: Hilary Trengrouse, Tom Barber, Cath Wakeman.

Layout: Geoff Young, Cath Wakeman.

Printing: Louise Jessop.

Collation: West Bridgford N-G.

Collection: Pat Robson.

RADIATION RISK TO YOUNG CHILDREN

"Radiation" means X-rays and gamma rays as well as beams of particles emitted when an element 'decays'. The rays pass through walls and people, damaging DNA. Particles on the other hand, do not penetrate far. Their effects occur when radio-active elements are absorbed and concentrated by the body. Iodine-131 concentrates in the thyroid, causing low thyroid activity and cancer, while Caesium 137 concentrates in bone, causing leukaemia.

The cells most sensitive to radiation are those which are growing. This explains why children are more susceptible to radiation damage and also why X-rays are used to treat cancer.

ESTIMATING RISK

Radiation is measured in Sieverts. One Sievert is a massive dose that could cause radiation sickness. The National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) gives 50 milliSieverts as a maximum permitted annual dose. Upper limits have been repeatedly reduced over the years as scientists realised just how dangerous radiation was; most people expect the NRPB to announce an upper limit of 20 mSv soon.

BACKGROUND RADIATION

The earth has always been radio-active. Cosmic rays beam down from the stars, rocks emit gamma rays and we eat and breathe in radio-active elements every day. This background radiation is about 2 mSv/year.

MAN-MADE RADIATION

On average, medical X-rays make up the majority of man-made radiation. Nowadays high dose X-rays are used only in the treatment of cancer. A chest X-ray is 0.3mSv.

IN the 1950's fall-out from atom bomb tests caused a rise in radio-activity in the air. Levels have been falling since the Limited Test Ban Treaty, but U.K. levels suddenly rose again on 2nd May 1986, the day fall-out reached Britain from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster.

Since then food samples and wholebody tests have shown levels similar to the 1950's. Scientists agree that this extra radio-activity will cause extra cancers, but no-one knows how many, probably it will be at least 1000 extra cancer deaths in Europe including 45 in Britain.

Bomb fall-out contributes 0.1 mSv and nuclear waste 0.002 mSv. The nuclear waste component is likely to rise as more power stations are de-commissioned.

SENSITIVITY OF CHILDREN

Children, especially unborn children are especially sensitive to radiation, but there is disagreement about acceptable risks from radiation. All radiation is harmful, but how low is "safe"? Some people argue that the risks are negligible below say, 20 mSv/year (UK average annual dose is 2.5 mSv). Scientists who believe that minute doses of radiation could cause cancer argue that background radiation may be inducing some cancers.

FACTORS WHICH INCREASE YOUR RADIATION DOSE

X-rays of pregnant women still cause a number of childhood leukaemias and cancers.

Granite houses emit Radon gas, which can accumulate. The NRPB has devised cheap ways to protect people, but has failed to publicise them to high risk groups in Cornwall and Aberdeen.

Air Travel: Cosmic rays are more powerful at 10,000 feet, so each flight increases your annual dose a little.

Sea-food: The Irish Sea is the most radio-active sea in the world. You can't taste the Plutonium and Americium unique to Sellafield prawns, and if you were addicted your radiation dose could be high.

So you can do precious little to reduce your radiation dose, but it is interesting to know your annual dose and how contaminated your home area is.

A major campaigning point is the government'sd secrecy over radiation and its effects. Why delay advice over milk and water when levels of radio-active Iodine were highest in the week following Chernobyl? Why is it so difficult to find out about "authorised" nuclear waste dumping, which could pose radiation risks to children at play? Why isn't the NRPB being more active in identifying and treating houses with high levels of natural radiation?

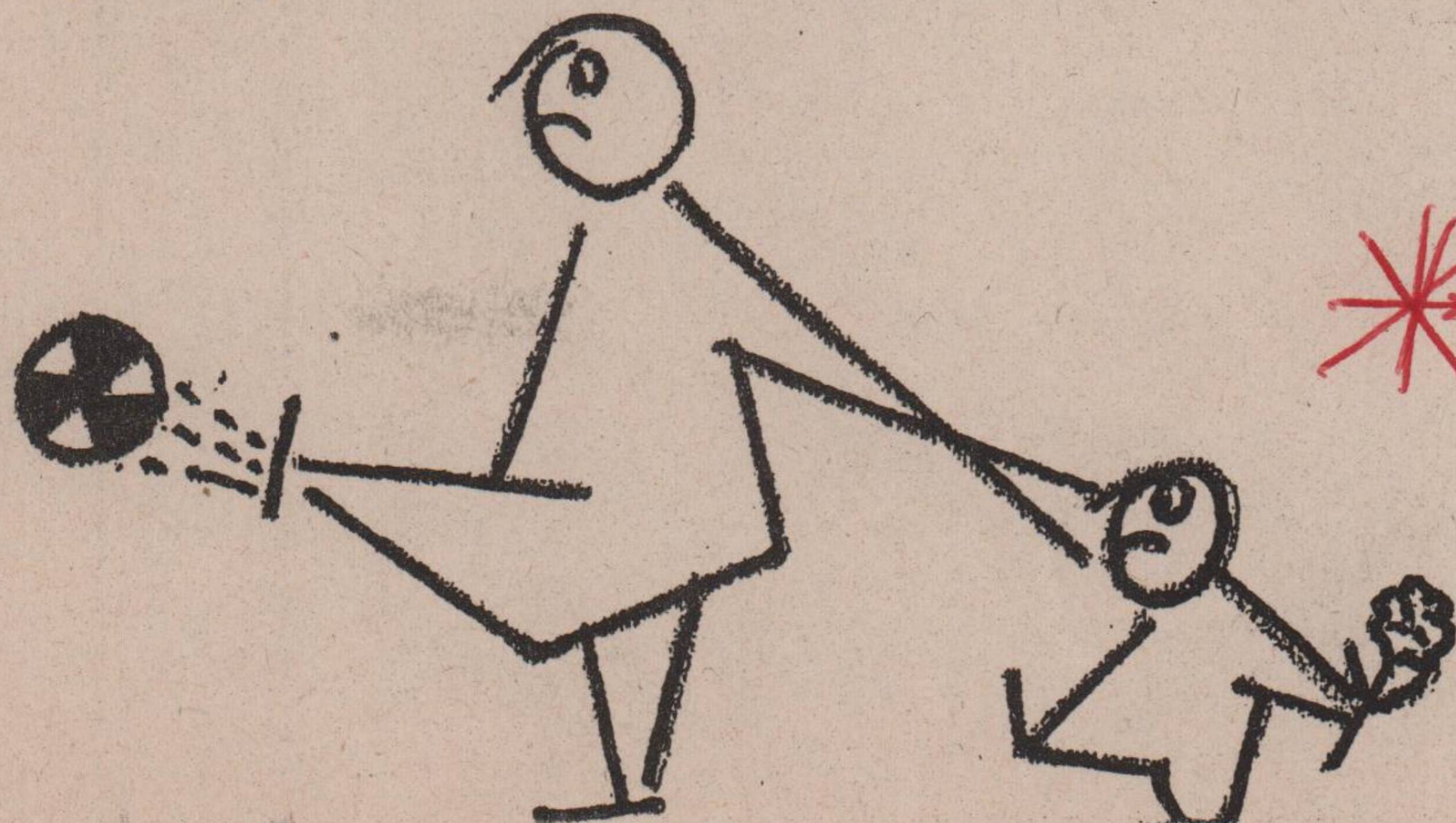
Further reading:

Radiation Risks: An Evaluation, David Sumner, Tarragon Press, Glasgow 1987.

Conference Report: Low Level Radiation and Health: Available from Nigel Smith, Blenheim Mount, St. Anns Hill, Nottingham.

Radiation and Health: Martin Dace, Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons.

Nigel Smith.



PACIFIC AWARENESS GATHERING

Over fifty women gathered at Nottingham Women's Centre during the weekend of 7/8 October to learn more about nuclear independence and related issues in the Pacific. It would be impossible to cover all the islands and rim countries of the Pacific ocean in one weekend. So, on Saturday there were a number of 'Pacific Overview' sessions and more specialised workshops looking at areas that women in this country have been involved with. These were: "What France is up to in the Pacific", "Belau - the world's first nuclear free constitution", "Land is Life", and "Kabayanihan". We also had "Pacific" badge and t-shirt making sessions. Videos were shown which allowed us to hear many Pacific Islanders explaining their situation.

Here is a woman's account of the "Kabayanihan" workshop which she found particularly inspiring: "Kabayanihan means 'Women together in struggle'. Twenty women went to the workshop lead by Leovi and Susan, two Filipinas living in this country. They began by giving a brief history of the Philippines and then spoke about some aspects of the economic situation in the Philippines. We discussed a factory called 'Beards' which makes clothes that are sold in BHS and M & S here in Britain. Women work for very low pay under appalling conditions - few breaks, poor ventilation, cramped space and difficult machinery. The women joined together to ask for improved pay and conditions, they were immediately 'locked out' of their jobs and are still seeking re-instatement. Beards is one of many factories on an 'economic zone'. These zones exist in many 'first world' countries where there is a source of cheap labour and economic incentives offered by governments. In many cases, materials are flown in, the goods are made by low paid workers and the goods are flown out again. Hardly any money goes to the country concerned as it all goes outwards, back to the West.

It was hard to understand the poverty that Susan and Leovi described, but their experiences were brought nearer to home when Leovi spoke of coming to be the bride of a man in this country. She lived with him, but had no status in this country. Before she had been with him a year, he decided he did not want her, which meant she was to be deported. She was pregnant and he wanted the child, but not her. She fought the deportation case and won, and has also kept her child. Leovi's story is all too common, with women from 'first world' countries coming to marry in order to improve their situation, not realising how little security they will have. Adverts can be seen in British publications for these 'docile and obedient women'. We also discussed the way 'first world' women are brought here by high class families and made to live dreadful lives - not being allowed out, locked in rooms, not allowed to be ill, not allowed their passports. They are maids, cooks and cleaners to these families and they are without status whilst they are here, allowed in under special circumstances - to work. They are slaves. If they can no longer work, they are sent back to the poverty they were trying to escape.

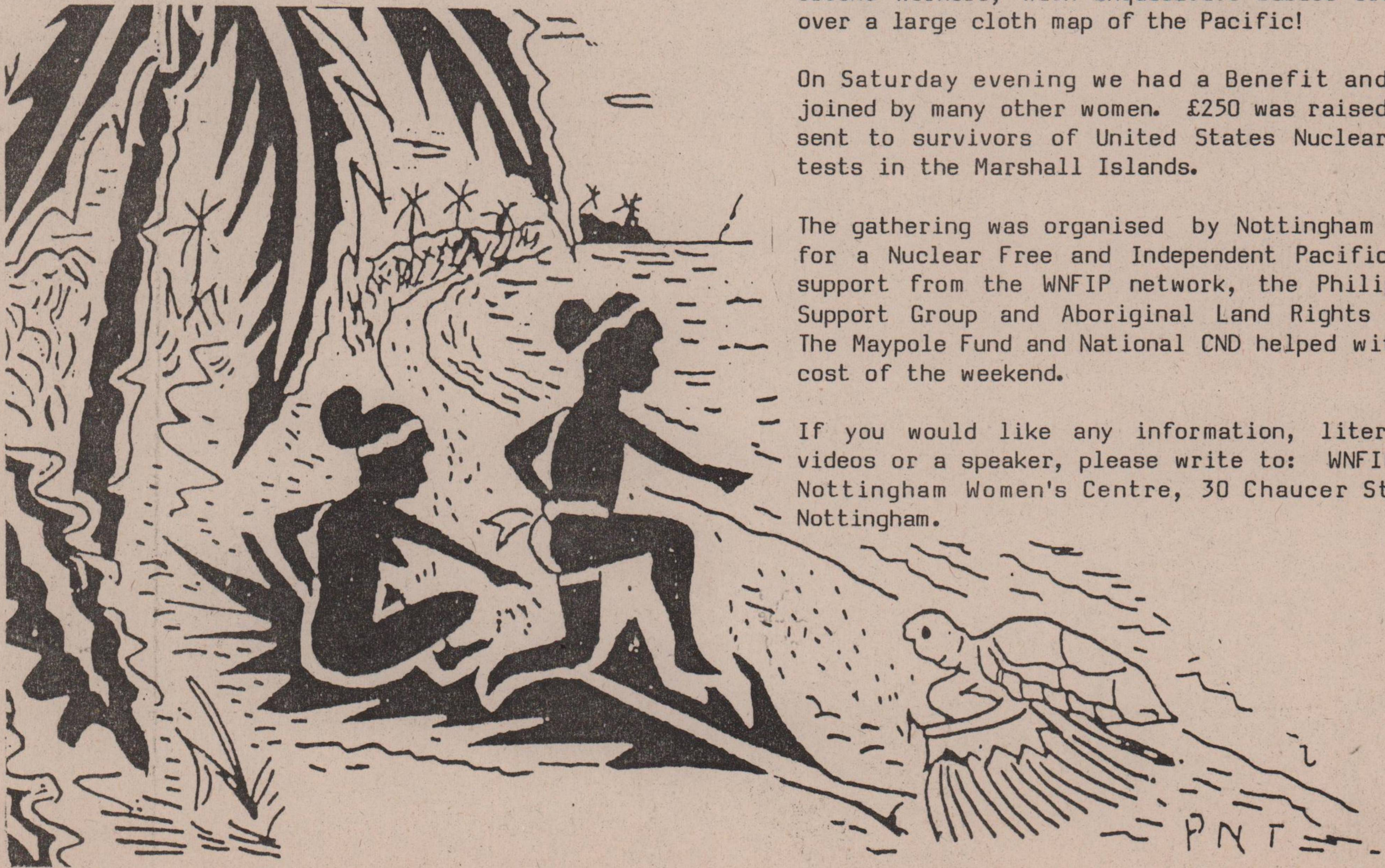
Whilst many of the things we discussed in the Kabayanihan workshop were distressing, the strength and determination with which women like Leovi and Susan are working for change is incredibly inspiring."

On Sunday we had no set agenda as we wanted women to decide for themselves how the session would go. As it turned out, all the workshops were either repeated or continued in some way. 'Kabayanihan' continued with women writing to Beards in the Philippines asking for the workers to be reinstated and their work conditions improved. The 'France in the Pacific' workshop was re-run in the creche for the benefit of two interested creche workers, with inquisitive babies crawling over a large cloth map of the Pacific!

On Saturday evening we had a Benefit and were joined by many other women. £250 was raised to be sent to survivors of United States Nuclear bomb tests in the Marshall Islands.

The gathering was organised by Nottingham Women for a Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific with support from the WNFIP network, the Philippines Support Group and Aboriginal Land Rights Group. The Maypole Fund and National CND helped with the cost of the weekend.

If you would like any information, literature, videos or a speaker, please write to: WNFIP, c/o Nottingham Women's Centre, 30 Chaucer Street, Nottingham.



KATYA KOMISARUK

The following article and the letter on the next page are taken from information sent out by the White Rose Collective. This support group is no longer meeting, but by subscribing to 'The Nuclear Resister', P.O. Box 43383, Tuscon, Arizona 85733 further news on Katya's case will be available.

Bay Area Woman Destroys NAVSTAR Weapons Computer

On June 2, 1987, Katya Komisaruk, a 29-year-old peace activist from San Francisco, broke into the Vandenberg Air Force Base and destroyed a \$1.2 million IBM computer, an integral part of the NAVSTAR military navigational system.

Komisaruk then turned herself in. At her trial, the judge refused to admit evidence under her "defense of necessity", from her noted civil rights attorney, Leonard Weinglass, on international law or NAVSTAR. The judge did not allow Komisaruk to explain her motive, mention NAVSTAR, U.S. nuclear policy, the Nuremberg Principles or international law to the jury.

Komisaruk believed that the accuracy of NAVSTAR was useful only for a pre-emptive nuclear first strike and felt she had to disarm it and draw public attention to the U.S. government's first-strike strategy. Komisaruk's expert witnesses, Robert Aldrige, an ex-Trident engineer and Michio Kaku, nuclear physicist and author of *To Win A Nuclear War: The Pentagon's Secret War Plans*, were also not allowed to testify. The judge had received a letter from the base commander of Vandenberg Air Force Base requesting a sentence severe enough to deter any other peace activists who might consider a similar action.

Komisaruk received a sentence of five years in prison and \$500,000 in restitution and is in Camp Geiger, a minimum security prison near Spokane, WA. Her case is on appeal on the argument that she was denied her constitutional right to a fair trial by not being able to present her motives and that the deployment of NAVSTAR violates the Nuremberg Principles and other treaties to which the U.S. is bound, so, according to law, she did not destroy "property" but "contraband."

The following are excerpts of a speech she gave last January, which was aired on KPFA, followed by excerpts from Michio Kaku's statement which the jury was not allowed to hear.

"What do you say to someone with a gun to make them stop?"

"At the foot of the hill was a sign that said 'NAVSTAR-ground control,' so I knew I was on the right track. And I kept on walking up the hill and my heart was really pounding and I thought there must be one of these inspiring movement songs that I can sing to keep myself going, or a hymn or something, and no songs

would come to me at all except this song we used to sing in nursery school about going on a lion hunt. 'We're going on a lion hunt, we're going on a lion hunt. I'm not afraid, I'm not afraid.'

"The big swinging gates were wide open, so I went through the gates and I shut them behind me and I locked them with one of those U-shaped bike locks and I stuck in a large bouquet of red, white, and blue flowers and I left a box of Mrs. Fields cookies, and I left a note, a greeting card,

you can just reach in and push the handle, so I did that.

"And I ran in. I had the crowbar in one hand and the drill in the other and I was trying to find the computer. I found the room. There it was and there was no one in there. So, I went for the computer. It was a mainframe, an IBM mainframe, in five large wardrobe-size cabinets. I opened them and each cabinet was full of boards, full of computer chips. I took the crowbar and I started raking them out and making piles of

and get the information out, and that can't be done underground.

"After the action, of course there was a trial. Well, a sort of a trial. The judge said the day before it started that I wasn't allowed to say certain words in the courtroom. Words like 'nuclear missile' or 'first strike' or 'international law.' And when I tried to talk to the jury about these things, the prosecutor would jump up and say, 'Objection, Your Honor!' and he would say 'Sustained' and he would turn to me, more in sorrow than in anger, and say, 'Now, Miss Komisaruk, we had an agreement, you know. You're not supposed to talk about these things, and that's irrelevant to the case.'

"And I said 'But, Your Honor, I swore to tell the whole truth.' But it didn't wash, and in the end, the jury never got to hear what the computer was for. I never got to talk to them about nuclear policy or international law. I never got to tell them about the Nuremberg principles. I never got a coherent sentence out explaining why I'd done what I'd done or what it was about.

"In the end the jury was at least as much a victim as I was because the judge told them, 'You have a responsibility to make a decision based on the facts.' But they only got a little bit of the facts! I never got to tell them anything. And they went away and they came back with a guilty verdict after a while and it was almost like one of those nightmares where you're trying to scream for help or give some warning and no sound comes out.

"We stand there and the judge talks about justice and the law, and we talk about justice and the law, and we pretend that that's what's going on, in court, but it's not. When you're not allowed to give your defenses, when you're not allowed to explain your reasons, the whole thing becomes a mockery, and we buy into it sometimes because it's a very formal and intimidating atmosphere. It's really hard to stand up like the child in the story and say 'The emperor has no clothes! This trial is a farce! We can't sit here participating, and making objections, and making arguments, and filing briefs and say that this is a fair deal, a due process when it's not. I think, if we go on that way, and we let ourselves get railroaded in court by our government, by the corporations, the box around us grows smaller and smaller and we lose our civil rights, our human rights, and finally we'll lose everything we have."

**"I have no gun,
you must have lots,
Let's not be hasty,
No cheap shots"**

and inside I wrote: 'I have no gun, You must have lots, Lets not be hasty, No cheap shots.'

"And I thought that they would be stopped by the gate if I locked it this way. They'll see the flowers, they'll see the cookies, and they'll realize that this is not the Soviet terrorists they've been waiting for. I thought, 'at least they'll have to spend extra time defusing the box of cookies before they could proceed.'

"I went up to the building and I wrote on the outside about international law, about the Nuremberg principles, about the defense of necessity, the Geneva convention, and finally I realized that there was no use procrastinating any longer, and I tried one of the doors. And the thing is, each of the doors said 'electronic warning system in operation' and I knew that as soon as I rattled the handle or touched one of these doors, it would set off the alarm and they would come.

"So I tried a handle but it was locked. I took the crowbar and I was trying to jam things away, and I was trying to use the drill, and nothing was working and I was in a complete panic because I thought, 'you know, they must be coming already.' And I ran around to the front door and all of the sudden I realized there was a window in the front door. So I smashed it with the crowbar. I was really scared. I was going to even climb through the window when I realized, Katya, stupid,

them on the floor and I jumped up and down on them and danced around and all the plastic broke into little bits.

"And I was really scared because all the time I was taking these things apart I thought, 'they're going to come, the soldiers will come running in here' and I was trying to think what I would

**"In the end the jury
was as much a victim
as I was..."**

say to them, something non-violent, something that I'd learned in the non-violence preparations. I would make eye contact and I would talk to them and I would say something that would really stop them, I would say something like 'Don't shoot,' or... you know, I thought about saying, 'think about your mother or your god' or something. What do you say to someone with a gun to make them stop?

"I finished my work there and I realized they hadn't come and they probably wouldn't come. Something had failed with their security systems. Nothing had happened.

"People ask me 'Why did you turn yourself in?' or 'Why didn't you leave the country?' I really felt it was important, not only to get rid of the particular computer, which in the end is replacable, but especially important to tell people