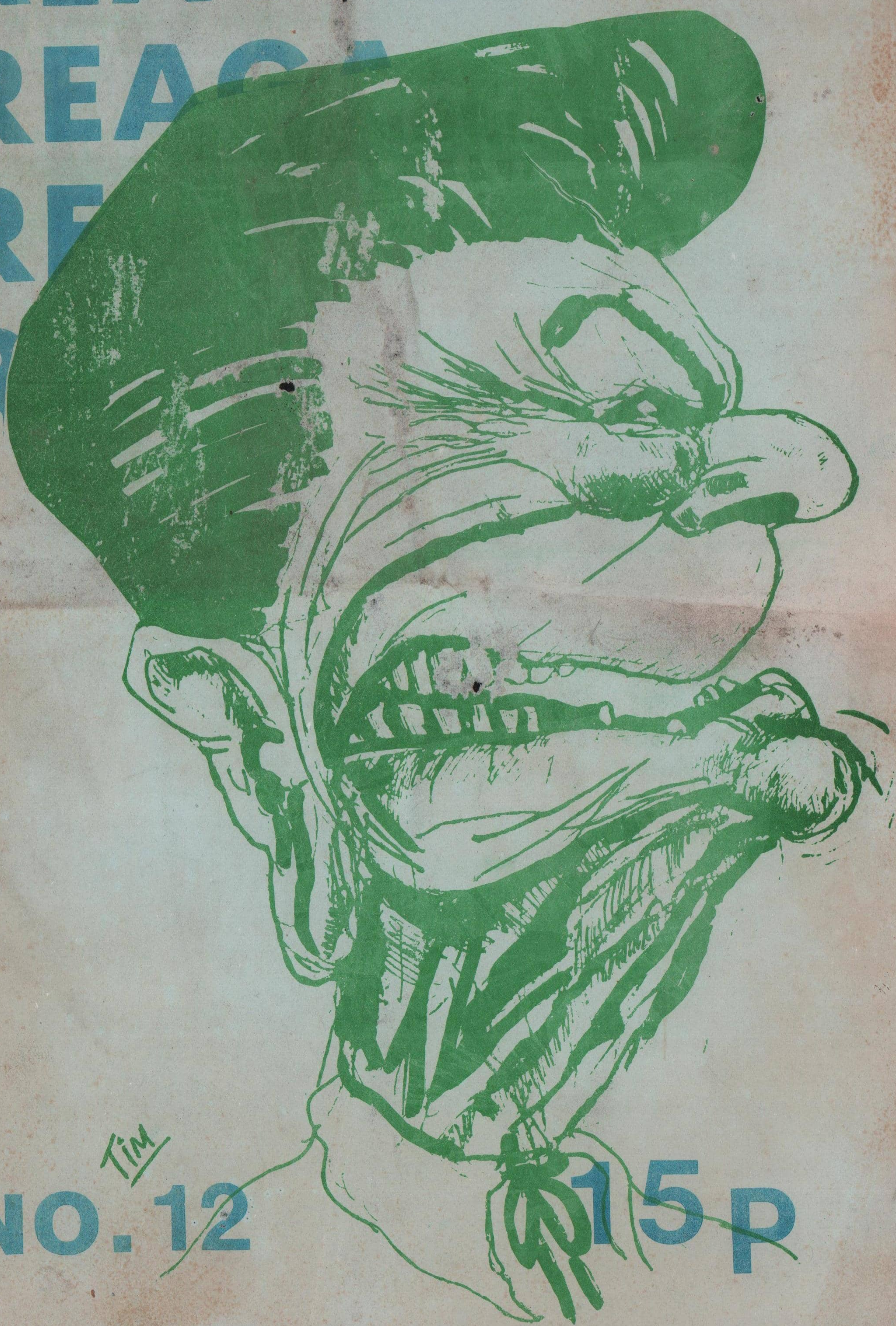


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MAGAZINE OF ANTI NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN - WORCESTER.

REAGAN REAGAN REAGAN REAGAN



TIM

NO. 12

15 P

AIMS:

- + stop nuclear power
- + no nuclear weapons
- + reduce wasted energy
- + develop an alternative energy programme
- + guarantee employment during the changeover

ANC Worcester have copies of a well - argued document which dispels any doubts any one may have had regarding the spurious claim 'Atoms For Peace'.

Called 'Nuclear Power and Nuclear Weapons' the 5-page duplicated sheets places into its historical perspective the reasoning for the establishment of nuclear 'power generation' - solely, and originally unashamedly, for the production of plutonium.

Welcome to this our twelfth edition of REAGAN, the magazine of ANC, Worcester.

REAGAN is aimed at all people concerned about the threat the civil and military nuclear developments pose to our lives.

We invite any interested person, or group to contribute. Topics we welcome cover all aspects of the anti-nuclear movement, including alternative means of energy production.

People interested in helping us to compile REAGAN should contact us via the P.O. Box. The work does not require any particular skill - we can teach you to do most of the work required.

Our sales are not restricted to our own members - you may not be one. And in an attempt to reach a wider audience we are embarking on a sales drive in which we are asking members, subscribers, other groups and general readers to take REAGAN in multiples of 5 copies, to sell - on a sale or return basis.

If you wish to subscribe, help with layout, write articles or letters for publication, or to sell extra copies, please contact us via P.O. Box. 149 !

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The frontpiece sketch of Reagan is gratefully reproduced from 'Socialist Worker'.



Anti
Nuclear
Campaign

WORCESTER

p.o. box 149

The views expressed in this magazine do not necessarily represent those of ANC Worcester. Articles and other contents have been provided kindly by both members and non-members.

.... and on the 'dumping' front POND

The December announcement of the cancellation of proposed test-drillings was a resounding success for local campaigners. Mr. Holiday, CEGB, admitted that it was the concerted opposition, nationally which caused the cancellation of the project (B15, Radio 1, 24/1/82).

The written reply by King, Environment Minister (Parliament 16/12/81) contained a face-saver for the Government. He claimed that N-waste disposal below ground "is now established in principle." And they await results of European research.

But our own Waste Management Committee indicated that there is no technological answer to the problem. French tests prove "that radioactive material can be leached through the glass into the environment" (Guardian).

The Flowers Report, recognised this... It recommended that development of nuclear energy production should be suspended until a solution be determined for waste disposal. But, political considerations have caused a headlong rush into this most dangerous field.

The local campaign, centred around Pershore Airport and organised by Pershore Opposed to Nuclear Dumping was gradually building its strength. Successful tactics adopted around the country by other anti-nuclear groups had delayed applications in this area.

This gave the local people time to disseminate information, petition and collect the support of local councils, and the County Council. It was a question asked by Spicer which prompted the announcement. He would have had egg on his face if drilling had gone ahead!

Pershore had galvanised wide-based support. Hopefully, they will have learned that continuing with the nuclear programme will lead to more waste. And in 20, 30, 40 or 50 years time the UKAEA will return to announce a site.

Plans to store the waste above ground cover only the next 50 years. Leaks will continue and the threat of terrorist attacks will increase. Below ground it can be entombed, out-of-sight-out-of-mind. Until we mutate, and then it is too late!

Guardians 17 + 29/12/81, 25 + 26/1/81
Evening News 17/12/81.



BOOKSTALL



'Gone with the wind'
posters available
from ANC Bookstall.
60p each.

PLUS LOTS OF.....
BADGES
POSTERS
POSTCARDS
MAGAZINES (Sanity, etc.)
PAMPHLETS
BOOKS

New additions to ANC Worcester's bookstall:

Beyond the cold war. 60p.

E.P.Thompson

Facts against the bomb.

Nottingham for nuclear
disarmament.

Costs of nuclear power. £1.

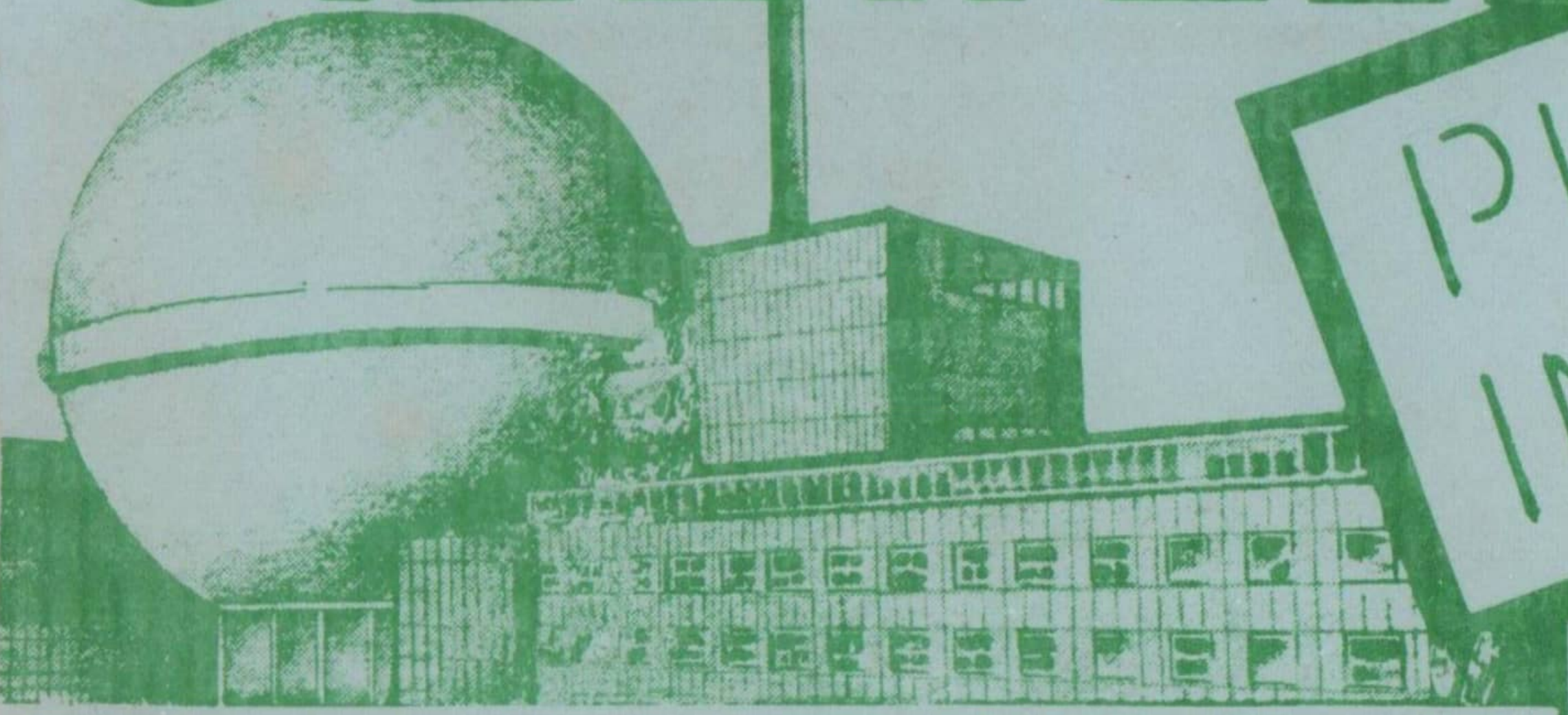
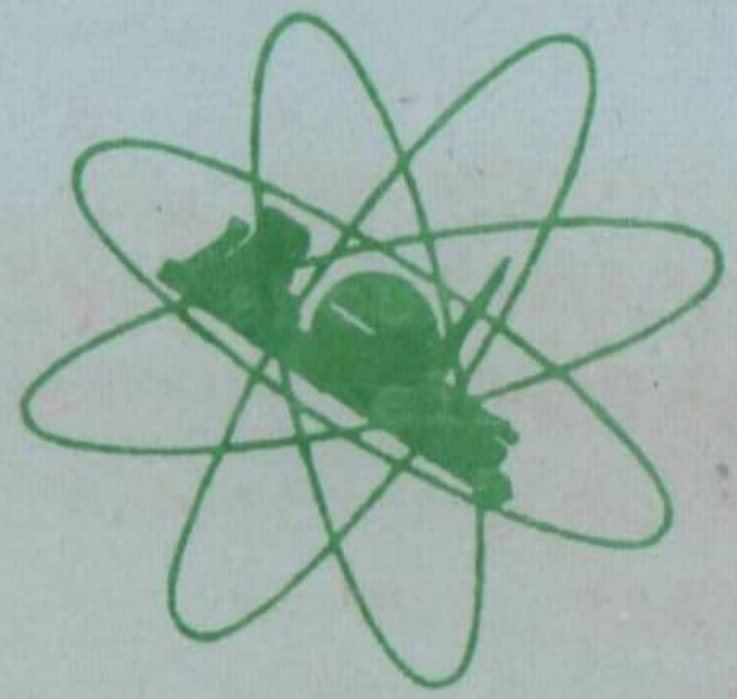
Colin Sweet. publ'd by ANC.

Politics of nuclear disarmament.

Martin Ryle. £2.50.

SIZEWELL

PUBLIC
INQUIRY



These safety questions are without doubt of a very serious concern and will be taken up earnestly in the Inquiry. We will examine in closer detail safety aspects in future issues of REAGAN.

The Public Inquiry into the siting of the first PWR in the UK will commence in January 1983. The Inquiry, which will be conducted by Sir Frank Layfield QC, is without doubt one of the most important events yet to be faced by both the pro- and anti-nuclear lobbyists.

The announcement in December 1979 by the then Secretary for Energy, Denis Howel, that Sizewell should receive the first PWR, went onto outline the government's intention to see one nuclear power station ordered each year for the next decade starting in 1982, or a programme of 15,000 MW over 10 years.

Estimated cost of the Sizewell PWR is around £1,000m, so, ignoring inflation, ten reactors would cost £10,000m - compared to the £5,000m quoted for the new UK "independent nuclear deterrent", Trident.

The Sizewell PWR will be based on a design by the American company Westinghouse and the whole project will be a joint venture by the CEB, NNC, Westinghouse and Betchell. Betchell's contribution is to provide an "off the shelf" design, making construction quicker and thus cheaper than rivals.

Only two power stations based on this approach have been ordered in the US, both in 1973, and they are not expected to become operational until 1983 and 1984. The French managed to build a PWR in five years, but there is little reason to believe Sizewell will be built so quickly.

The accident at Three Mile Island, USA, involved a PWR, built by Babcock and Wilcox. Although some would claim that there are significant differences between the Westinghouse and the B&W designs, they are still both PWRs and essentially face the same inherent weaknesses. Significantly the UK version is costing an additional estimated £100m to improve safety features, the two most important directly relating to the TMI incident - emergency core cooling system and the size of the containment building. The American regulatory authority, NRC, had identified a safety weakness with the PWR at TMI in that it had a lot of "interaction" between systems. Robert Pollard, a former licencing project manager for NRC, has pointed out that the Westinghouse design is similar to the B&W design in this respect.



Before moving onto whether "we" need or can afford the PWR programme, a quick word about the relationship this new generation of reactors has to the weapons programme.

The ANC has consistently argued that there is an unbroken link binding the domestic nuclear energy programme and the nuclear weapons and their proliferation. It has been said that the PWRs are relatively inefficient producers of material for weapons production, far less than the first generation - the Magnox reactors - which are widely acknowledged to have been built primarily to supply the demand for fissile materials for the UK nuclear weapons programme, the generating capability being a useful secondary product. Yet it has been estimated that ten PWRs could produce about 2½ tonnes of plutonium every year, Where else are the military to get their fuel from? The PWR programme, like the Magnox Programme, is at least partly motivated by military considerations.

The PWRs are part of a government plan to meet predicted energy demand and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Matching production to demand is hazardous enough, predicting demand is even worse. Consider some facts - last year the CEGB announced the running down of many conventional power stations well before the completion of their commercial life because of over-capacity in generating ability; energy demand has consistently dropped below many predictions that guide government decisions; increased efficiency in energy production and use is progressing. Further, do we need to use specifically nuclear reactors to generate this power? If we wish to conserve fossil fuels as far as possible, we must develop the "alternatives" - power generated from harnessing the sun, wind and water and others such as geothermal, bio-mass, etc. Similarly greater emphasis should be put on efficient use - heat insulation, appropriate volume heating systems, combined heat and power (CHP) to benefit communities around power stations, etc.

And is this the best way for £10,000m of the public's money to be spent to meet energy demand? Might not that money be better invested in other capital projects and labour intensive projects, using established industrial skills and methods, such as developing the alternatives, increasing insulation schemes and more efficient production and uses of energy?

The ANC will be mounting a nation-wide campaign to stop the PWRs. We in Worcester will be contributing to that struggle. We will continue to provide coverage of Sizewell and the campaign in REAGAN.

Further reading:

all available from ANC bookstall.
please send sae.....

Three Mile Island. Mark Stephens. £4.95
- hour by hour account of what happened.

Nuclear Power and Nuclear Weapons.
- briefing document by ANC. A version of the paper produced by ANC for South Yorkshire County Council, presented to the Manchester Conference on Nuclear Free Zones in 1981.

8p each plus sae (A4).

Britains First PWR. Michael Kenward.
New Scientist.p.229. 28/1/82.

Costs of Nuclear Power. Colin Sweet.
- new ANC pamphlet exposing the true implications for jobs, energy and the economy. £1.



'Ah well! That solves the unemployment problem

TERRY LURIE

THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE

THE URANIUM MINE

URANIUM ORE IS MINED AND CONCENTRATED INTO YELLOW-CAKE - A MIXTURE OF TWO TYPES OF URANIUM [ISOTOPES] CALLED U-235 AND U-238. ONLY U-235 CAN BE FISSIONED TO GIVE ENERGY BUT IT MAKES UP LESS THAN 1% OF THE URANIUM.....

THE ENRICHMENT PLANT

BY VARIOUS TECHNIQUES THE U-235 CONTENT OF THE URANIUM IS RAISED TO 2-4%

THE BREEDER REACTOR

BESIDES RUNNING ON PLUTONIUM IT CONVERTS U-238 INTO MORE PLUTONIUM... WHICH CAN BE USED AFTER RE-PROCESSING TO FUEL MORE BREEDERS.....

FUEL CONVERSION PLANT

THE ENRICHED URANIUM IS CONVERTED INTO OXIDE PELLETS WHICH ARE PACKED INTO FUEL RODS READY FOR THE REACTOR.....

THE REPROCESSING PLANT

THE SPENT FUEL IS BROKEN DOWN BY ACIDS... THE UNBURNT URANIUM AND PLUTONIUM ARE RECOVERED... AND THE WASTE REMAINS... AND REMAINS... AND REMAINS.....

THE NUCLEAR REACTOR

THE FUEL FISSION IN THE REACTOR CORE TO GENERATE HEAT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND PLUTONIUM AND RADIOACTIVE 'FISSION PRODUCT' WASTE.....

NUCLEAR ARMS PRODUCTION

ABOUT 10 KILOS OF PLUTONIUM IS ENOUGH TO MAKE A CRUDE NUCLEAR DEVICE

PLUTONIUM STORAGE

PLUTONIUM IS KEPT FOR POSSIBLE RE-USE AS BREEDER FUEL... OR PUT ASIDE FOR MILITARY USE.....

WASTE STORAGE

HIGHLY RADIOACTIVE [HIGH-LEVEL] WASTE IS SO TOXIC THAT IT MUST BE ISOLATED FROM ALL LIFE FOR CENTURIES OR MILLENIA! TODAY ITS STORED WHILE EXPERTS TRY AND FIGURE OUT HOW TO GET RID OF IT.....

Disarmament



Direct action?

A previous article on disarmament quite rightly noted "that we cannot afford to put all our eggs into one (Labour) basket" and considered extra-parliamentary action.

A rather bleak picture was painted for a strategy that saw parliamentary changes as a central target. Serious review of this aim is desperately needed, but perhaps someone else may start this. Rather it is extra-parliamentary activity that will be dealt with here.

Perhaps a brief and tentative definition of such activity may be those tactics which attempt to change a particular situation, a role which might normally be considered to be that of Government and its agents. For example, an occupation of Greenham Common to deny access by U.S. cruise missiles; trade union blacking, with effective picketing, of construction sites or manufacture and transport of weapons equipment.

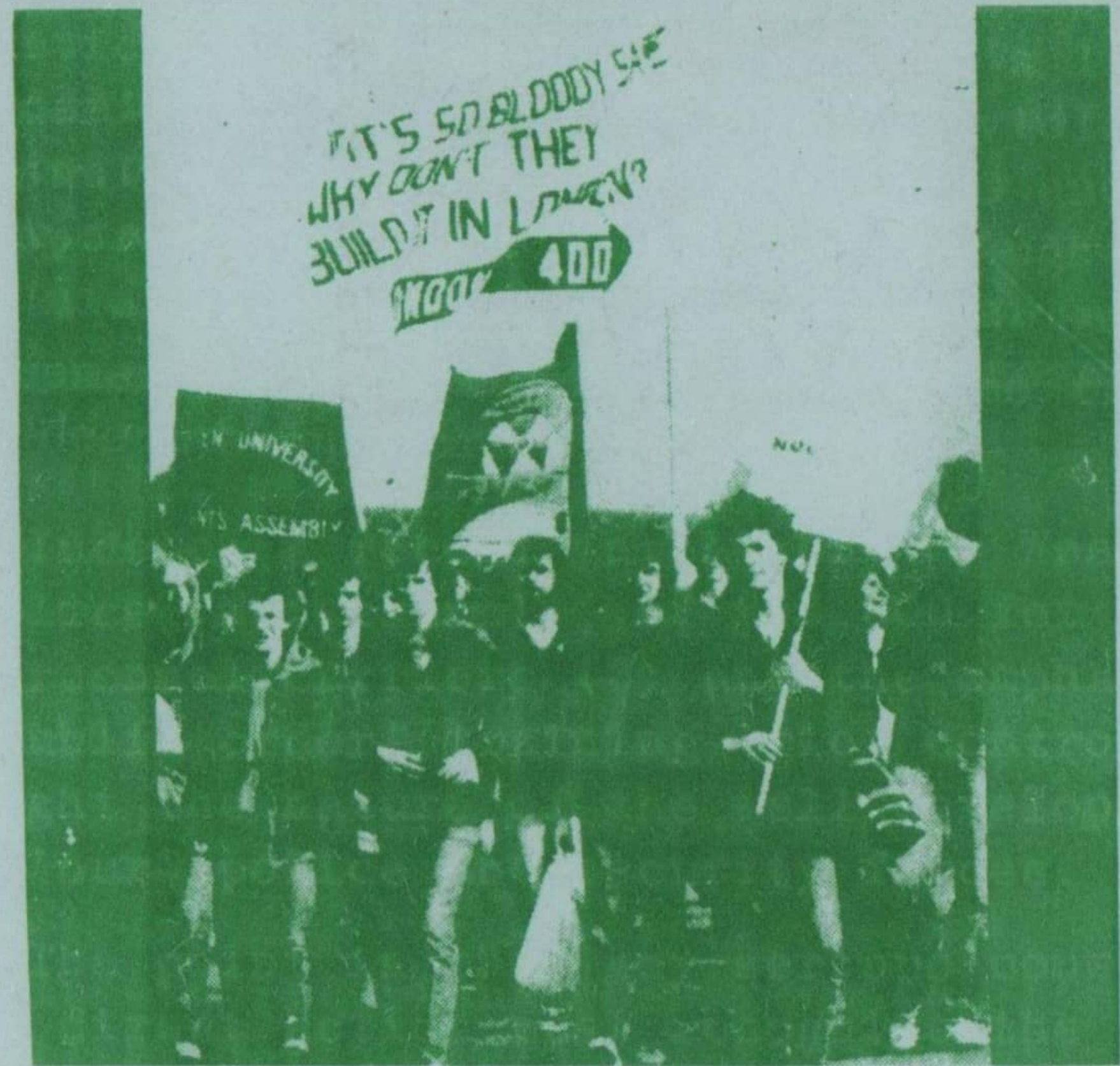
Extra-parliamentary activity by-passes the democratic process of lobbying councillors, M.P's, political parties, etc. and involves methods, possibly illegal and which may lead to violence, to achieve an end contrary to the policy of the elected Government.

In a nutshell, advocates of extra-parliamentary activity want to challenge the Government's right to govern.

No doubt some would say the issue of disarmament is one that is so vital and urgent that we cannot wait for the intransigent government to change through vigorous but legal pressure - that the cause justifies the means.

Can this be so? Can we assert our right to apply pressure to achieve our ends contrary to the policies of an elected government?

This conflict has been faced by many people over many issues and within the disarmament movement alone there is a wealth of experience to draw from (1). As more people urge us to pursue such a road, we have to be well aware of the possible consequences(2).



To illuminate, one major concern has to be the possibility that our work will be turned into a law-and-order issue. Perhaps you saw the T.V. "Play for Today" in December entitled "United Kingdom". In this play a struggle by a community lead by local councillors and trade unions to defend social services and protect jobs became a law-and-order issue and culminated in a violent assault upon the community by SPG and Police Support Units (PSU). None of us ought to be so naive that to believe the disarmament movement wouldn't receive the same treatment if deemed appropriate.

Indeed, a recent investment by West Merxia Police, for example, of £66,000 for three personnel carriers (3) and the emphasis on 'public order' training (riot control) highlight the nature of the well developed state of 'our' police and security forces.

The point is that any serious consideration of direct action must recognise the legal and constitutional status of the activity, and the capacity of our government and the powers that lie behind them to use various means to limit our efforts.

To reinforce the conclusion of the previous article, the importance of us all being involved in the decision-making process in the disarmament movement should not be understated. We need to fully understand the implications of the direction being pressed onto us by the self-proclaimed 'leaders' of our movement.

NATO base gets go ahead

Government plans for a massive expansion of the Stornoway base (see *Bulletin 22*) received the go-ahead from the planning enquiry in December. The inquiry itself took place in March 1981 and Secretary of State for Scotland, George Younger, announcing the decision in December said that the expanded base was necessary to strengthen NATO in times of 'tension and war'. Younger said that Stornoway would be used to support maritime operations in the 'Iceland-UK gap' and to counter attacks from the north-west, but, as was pointed out in the *New Statesman* (11.12.81) these reasons were not supported by previous statements made by Defence Under-Secretary of State, Geoffrey Pattie. Pattie had said in a lecture given to the Air League that the threat of an air attack from the north-west was unlikely as NATO's forces 'were more than a match for the Soviets at every stage of the conflict'. Pattie had also described Britain's capability to fight surface ships as an area of 'over-investment'.

It seems clear that the Stornoway expansion is designed, as Younger said, 'to provide cover for transatlantic sea and air lines and to provide a staging post for flights from North America'. Thus Stornoway would act as a support facility for American moves into Europe. Although Younger indicated strict restrictions on the use of Stornoway by the Ministry of Defence, such as no Sunday flying except in emergencies, limited night flying and exercises limited to six weeks in the year, the extensive local opposition to the plans has heard it all before (see *Bulletin No. 22*). Indeed, the opposition largely convinced the inquiry inspector who concluded that on local planning grounds, there was a 'presumption against the development', which could only be overcome by convincing evidence of national need. The inspector made no recommendation either for or against the plans because consideration of strategic issues had been ruled out, from the start. In the end, the decision lay with the government.

Work is expected to start on the expansion, estimated to cost £41.5 million, in early 1983. Meanwhile, pressure grows without much hope for an inquiry into the defence issues behind the plans and, despite the experience of the inquiry, for another inquiry into the plans to expand the Coulport depot on the Clyde to take the Trident missiles.

State Research Bulletin (vol 5) No 28/February-March 1982

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

NUCLEAR WAR AND YOU



Please read very carefully.

**Your family's survival may
depend on the action you take**

West Midlands JND have printed 100,000s of this leaflet. We have 30,000 for distribution in the city. Can you help deliver some, or our expenses by sending a donation? Write to "Mass Leaflet" ANC, PO Box 149, Worcester.

LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE

A BENEFIT LP FOR PEACE -
FEATURING TRACKS FROM

THE JAM - THE CLASH - BAD MANNERS
SPECIALS - PETER GABRIEL - MADNESS
ECHO AND THE BUNNYMEN - THE BEAT
XTC - IAN DURY & THE BLOCKHEADS
STRANGLERS - UNDERTONES - AU PAIRS



ALL RECORD ROYALTIES DONATED TO: CND,
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH, EUROPEAN NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT,
THE ANTI-NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN,
& INTO A JOINT FUND FOR "NO-NUKES" PROJECTS.
ACCESS TO ALL ON MERIT

K58412
WBB

LUXULYAN

The CEBG has now announced that Luxulyan is the 'only possible site for a nuclear power station in Cornwall'. (3/2/82 The Guardian).

One of the chief reasons for opting for this site is to avoid use of long transmission lines - found to be incapable of supplying uninterrupted demand during the recent arctic conditions. This says nothing for the suitability of nuclear power to generate the required capacity for the south-west.

The report also states that the CEBG will construct even against the wishes of a local planning authority. Especially if they feel able to put a PWR there without too much fuss - but the protests witnessed last summer shows the determination of the local people Worcester can take part in that fight.

THE FIRE BRIGADES UNION

Calls for the ending of the current arms race to achieve a peaceful 1982.

Bill Deal, President.

*Ken Cameron,
General Secretary.*

Duncan Campbell on 'revisionist geography' whereby maps are purged of awkward places

The disappearing bomb factory

New Statesman

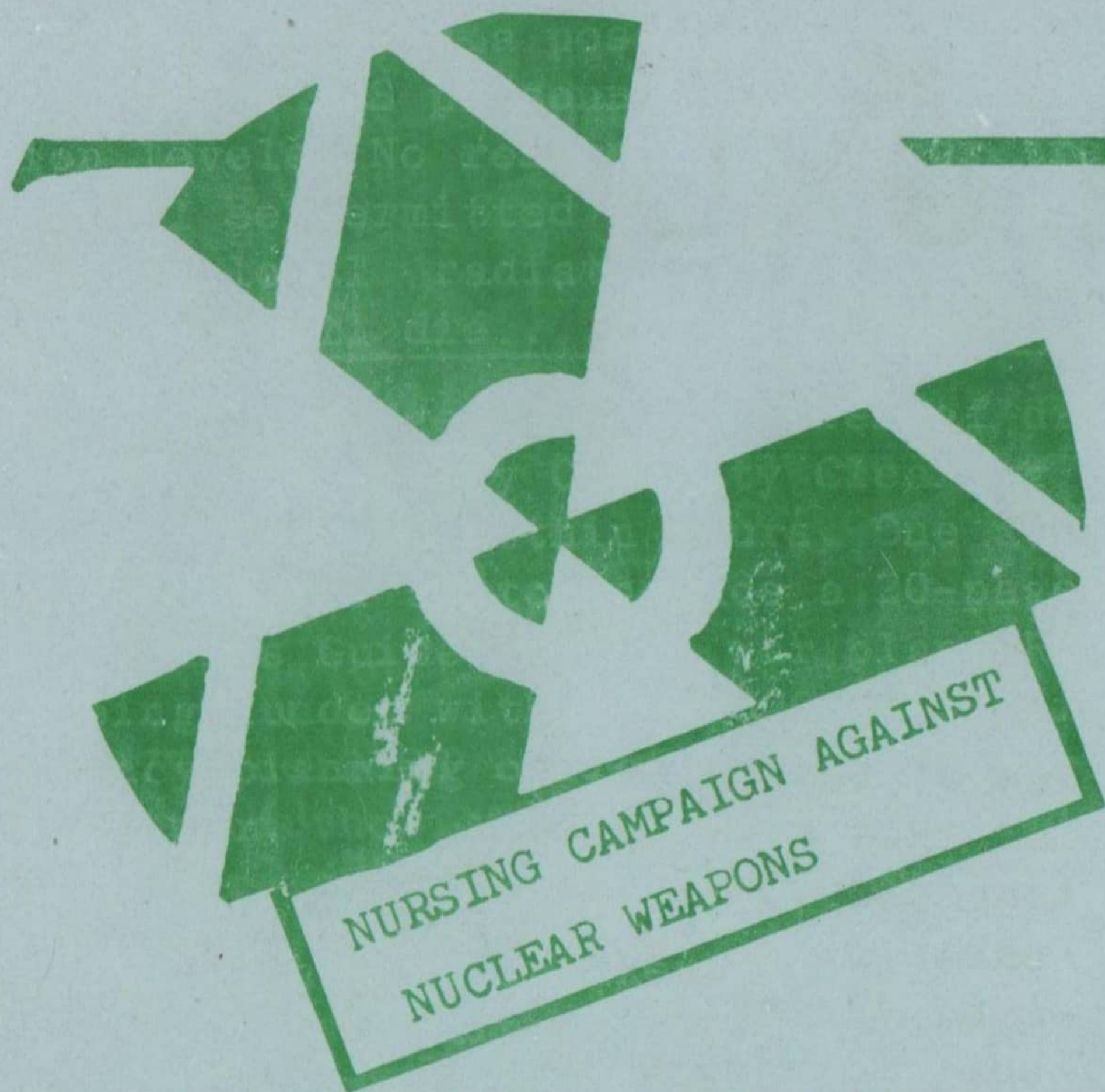
19/2/82



In the 1973 (first edition), above top, of the 1:500,000 Ordnance Survey maps, the Burghfield Royal Ordnance Factory is clearly marked. In the 1980, Revised Second Edition, below, it has disappeared, to be replaced by two tasteful, and wholly non-existent streams flowing down to the Thames. In fact, Burghfield has expanded, and in particular the huge concrete caverns in which the bombs are finally assembled. The 1981 view (bottom left) shows the new nuclear weapons assembly building.



Disarmament



...If you are interested in being involved in the nursing campaign, which is open to all Health Service personnel, contact:

J. Costello,
18 Ashcroft Rd.,
Worcester (Tel. 22407)

Date of inaugural meeting will be published shortly.....watch REAGAN for further news.

Sources:

- (1) "Nuclear Weapons" Medical effects of nuclear weapons. Dr. M. Reynolds and Dr. M. Hartog.

Nursing Times, 2.4.81.

In 1977 the DHSS issued HDC 77 (1), requiring Health Authorities to draw up plans for nuclear war in line with the recommendations in HDC 77.

These included the redeployment of NHS staff and equipment away from central hospitals (against their will if necessary?.... without families?.....where to?.....) as they are in likely target zones, and the discharge of approximately 60% of patients (where to?.....) in an assumed pre-nuclear period of conventional war.

HDC 77 lays down a post-strike 48 hour "no go" rule for NHS personnel, due to high radiation levels. No rescue attempts or treatment will be permitted for at least 48 hours, longer if local radiation levels indicate. Casualties will die.... where they lie!

It is acknowledged that supplies of drugs and equipment at any Casualty Clearing Centre will be exhausted within hours. One authority has gone to far as to include a 20-page 'Herbal Remedies Guide' in its war plan! RHA's are being funded with £400,000 to appoint emergency planning officers to plan for nuclear war.

We believe in the light of the medical facts that this is an exercise in futility rivalled only by King Canute.

The Nursing Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons (NCANW) believe the effects of a nuclear attack on the UK would be so devastating, there will be no effective medical or nursing care available to the survivors. **THE CASUALTIES OF SUCH AN ATTACK WILL DIE WHERE THEY LIE.**

The nursing profession has a duty to tell the public that in the event of a nuclear war **WE CAN DO NOTHING TO HELP THEM.**

THE ONLY HOPE IS IN PREVENTING THAT WAR EVER HAPPENING.



CND

"CND DEMO HALTS COUNCIL"

Evening News .. 27/1/82.

"A STOURPORT Town Council meeting ended in uproar last night when demonstrators staged a sit-in and showered councillors with leaflets".

This comment, mildly hysterical, preceded a report of a peaceful demonstration at the previous night's council meeting.

The councillors were to be treated to a talk by the County's resident expert on 'civil defence' Mr Paddy Fenn - but in private.

Kidderminster CND felt that ..

"Interested people should be allowed to listen."

And therefore attended the meeting in the hope of keeping the talk open to the public.

Local press coverage played on an aspect of the demonstration, a determination not to be fobbed off, to blow it up out of context.

In the end the councillors suspended the meeting. And therefore prevented a public hearing of Mr. Fenn.

BOOK REVIEW

"THE SILENT KILLERS"

by David Bays, CND.

This pamphlet is a good introduction to the field of chemical warfare. This subject has been thrust upon us as the new Cold War develops, and its protagonists seek other, more horrifying means of mass destruction.

Chemical weaponry has been in existence since the First World War. Its use, 'in war' was banned in 1925 under the Geneva Protocol. Loopholes gaped open... "Effectively, the Protocol simply became an agreement not to use CW's first."

The Biological Weapons Convention, 1972, has had little effect in reducing development of 'germ' weapons; less 'effective' though equally nasty.

Whereas the development of nerve gas, and particularly of "V Agents" (by Britain!), presented another option for the military planners within their 'flexible response' attitudes (ie, conventional, gas or nuclear) "V Agents" cause no pain when in contact with skin, "but a tiny droplet can kill".



Soldiers require complete protective suits, cumbersome and expensive. Civilians cannot expect any such protection. An American commentator (Panorama, 25/1/82) stated, civilian losses would be "proportionately more than after a nuclear attack." !

In the West, America has thousands of canisters stockpiled in Utah. An accident during trials led to Nixon banning new research - but not the destruction of existing stocks.

But Utah is too far removed from a possible conflict point - ie Europe. Hysterical reports (impossible to verify) claim use of CW's in Afghanistan; that upto 1/3 of USSR weapons can deliver CW's, and even deaths of Soviet troops using CW's in training.

With such facts Reagan insists NATO troops train, to 'defend' against CW attacks - and the deployment of CW stocks in Britain, as a 'deterrent'! Such arguments probably circulate in the Kremlin!

Ms Hoeber, the US assistant deputy Army Secretary informed Reuter that "a new kind of nerve gas bomb be deployed on US Air Force bases in Britain." Opposition must be mounted now.

A new development - the Binary Weapon - may be used to defuse protests. The US have already experienced such protests.

The Binary Weapon consists of 2 canisters each containing differing gases, separate they are harmless. Inserted in a warhead they burst in flight and fuse to create a deadly gas. Protests concerning dangers of storage and transportation may then be defused.

The Silent Killers sets out these points simply and informatively. It is a good starting point - and gives a 'Further reading' list, essential to present a campaign. CND have had this as a major campaign for years. ANC must catch up on lost time - and quickly.

STOP PRESS...STOP PRESS.....
Agricultural Workers Union (NUAAW)
and Fire Brigades Union (FBU)
affiliate to national Anti Nuclear
Campaign

PHIL EVANS...

... IN SANITY

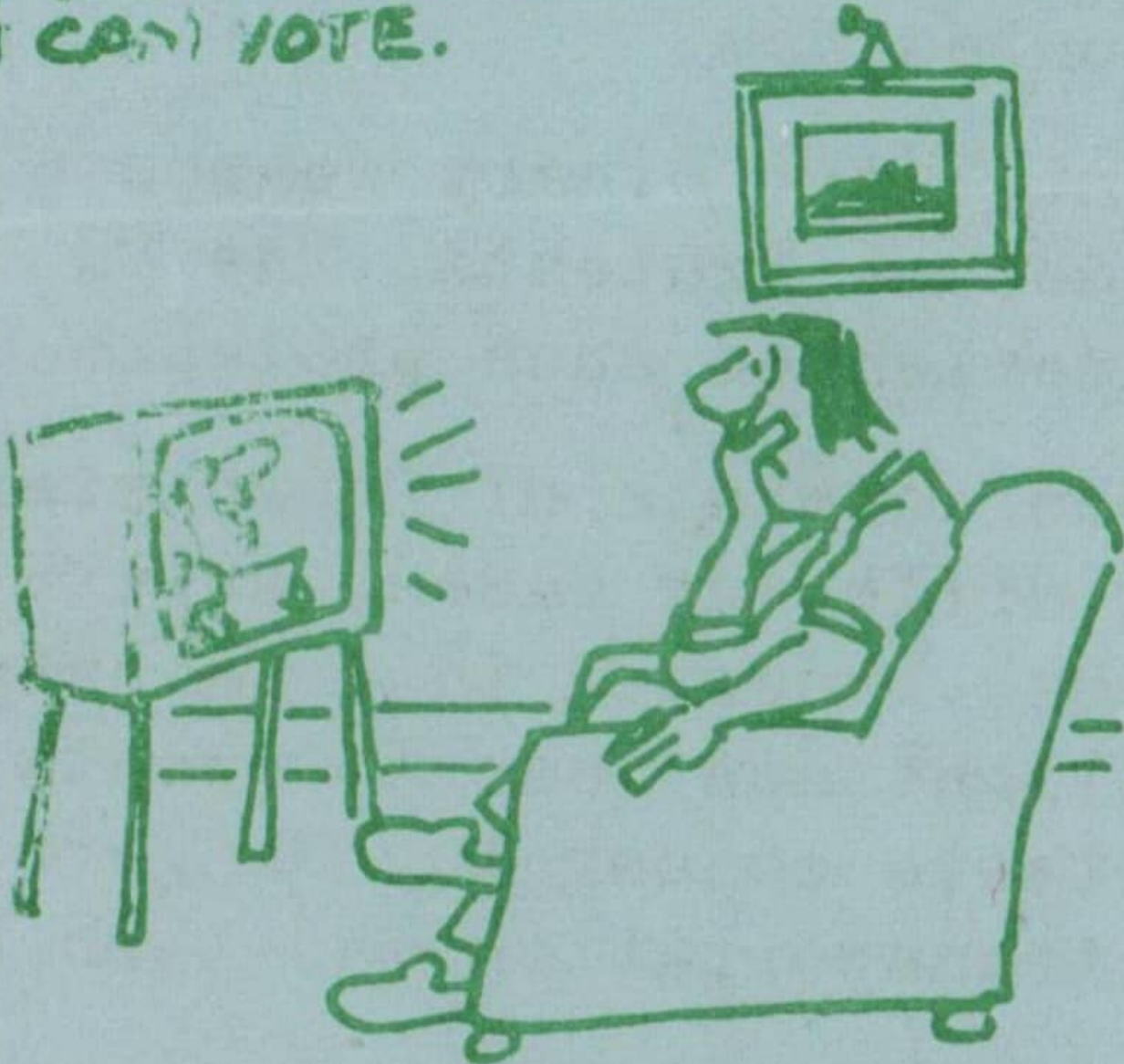
I'M ONLY A LITTLE PERSON.



NEWSPAPERS TELL ME WHAT TO THINK.



POSITIZIANS TELL ME WHEN I CAN VOTE.



ONLY ONE THOUGHT KEEPS ME GOING.



IMPORTANT AND POWERFUL GENERALS ARE TRYING TO KILL ME!



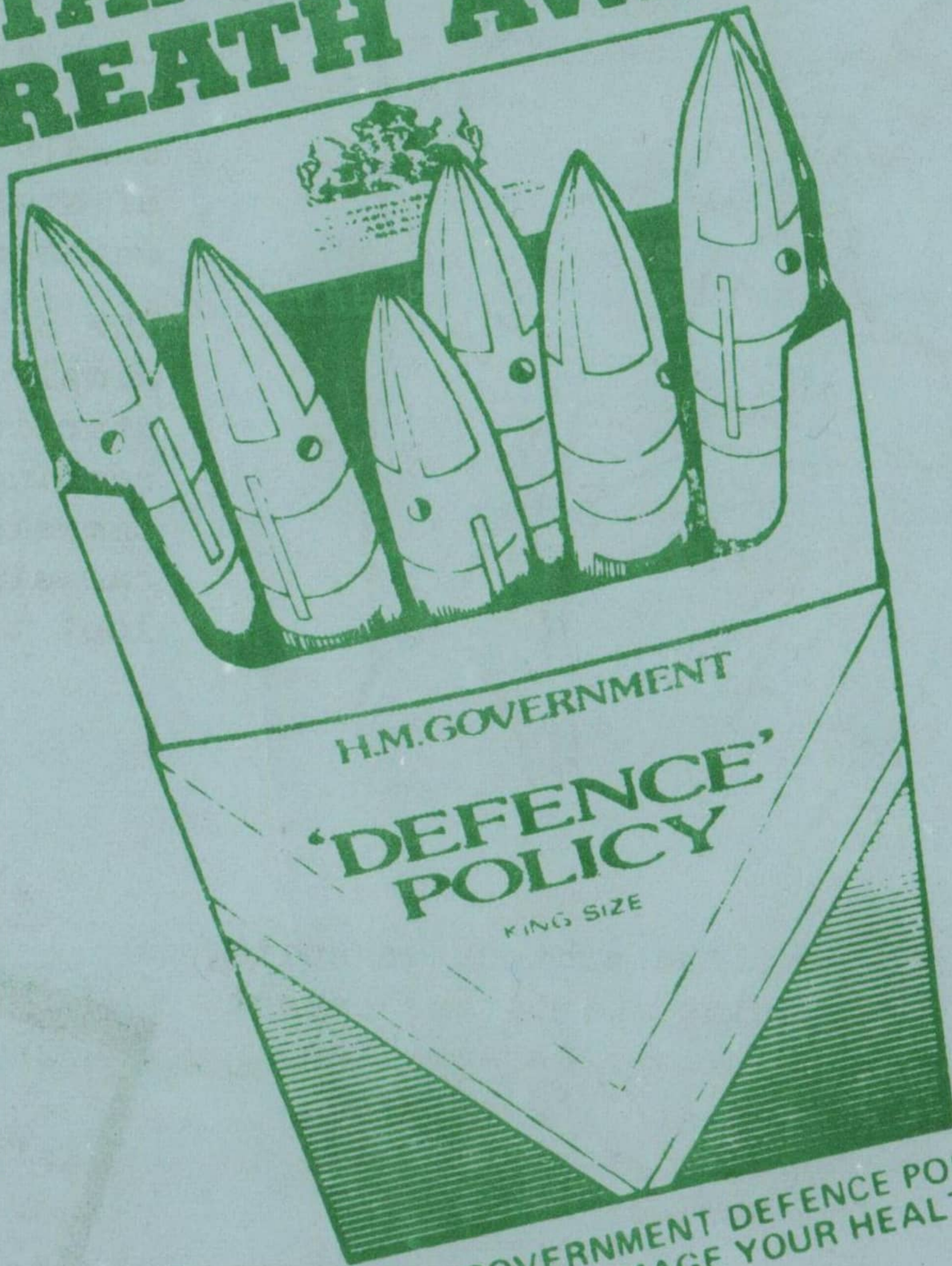
Droitwich Town Council have reject-
-ed a claim for a grant to be made
to the local CND. In arguement for
such a grant Councillor Keith Roger
-s quoted the grant given to the
towns ATC - a militaristic based
group. The local Tories were not
convinced by this arguement. But it
recieved press coverage
Evening News 28/1/82.

Question: Where do you put obsolete
nuclear submarines ?

Answer : If they are American - in
the Florida swamps !
If they are British - the
Government does not know !

Low Profile, High Risk

**THEY'LL
TAKE YOUR
BREATH AWAY**



**WARNING: HM GOVERNMENT DEFENCE POLICY CAN
SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH**

A wide selection of postcards, 12p each
available from ANC, Worcester Bookstall

LOCAL



G.C.H.Q.

CHELTENHAM DEMONSTRATION
SATURDAY 30th. JANUARY.

KINVER

27th. FEB.

The numbers attending, to publicise the existence of the Government Communications Head Quarters (G.C.H.Q.), were impressive, bearing in mind that the issue was not directly anti-nukes.

Designed to receive and transmit classified messages, the GCHQ would be a first target in the event of a conventional/nuclear, pre-emptive or responsive, strike. The HQ lies at the centre of the UK's defence strategem and its disablement would seriously disrupt any action by the UK militarists.

The march, though invariably quiet, did raise some consciousness in the normally 'nice and genteel' town and received local press coverage.

Entertained by the 'Fall-out Band', the ensembled hundreds listened to speeches from Joan Ruddock, Chairperson of National CND, rehearsing the history and issues behind the re-emergence of CND: Pat Arrowsmith, poet who related the story behind her arrest V.E. Day: and Crispen Aubrey, of the ABC Trials, who related the work carried on at the GCHQ - an interview concerning which had led to the now infamous trial under the Official Secrets Act.

Continued denials of the work carried out by GCHQ will not prevent Cheltenham being nuked. Efforts to raise consciousness and an end to the nuclear arms race will prevent such an occurrence.

A.M.

The arms drain - job risk and industrial decline.

Tim Webb. 50p.

The U.K. Government have established a series of nuclear bunkers around the country. They form part of the Government's 'civil defence' plans.

They will be staffed by unelected civil servants, the army and police, to 'govern' after a nuclear strike. The country is divided into ten areas based on the military districts.

Within these districts are a number of sub-regions, each with a sub-regional seat of government. Sub-regional seats within the West Midlands will be co-ordinated from a Command H.Q. at Shrewsbury.

The closest sub-regional seat of government to us will be at ... DRAKELOW, Kinver, designated SRHQ 92. It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of Kidderminster town centre, and has focussed the attention of anti-nuclear campaigners locally for a number of years.

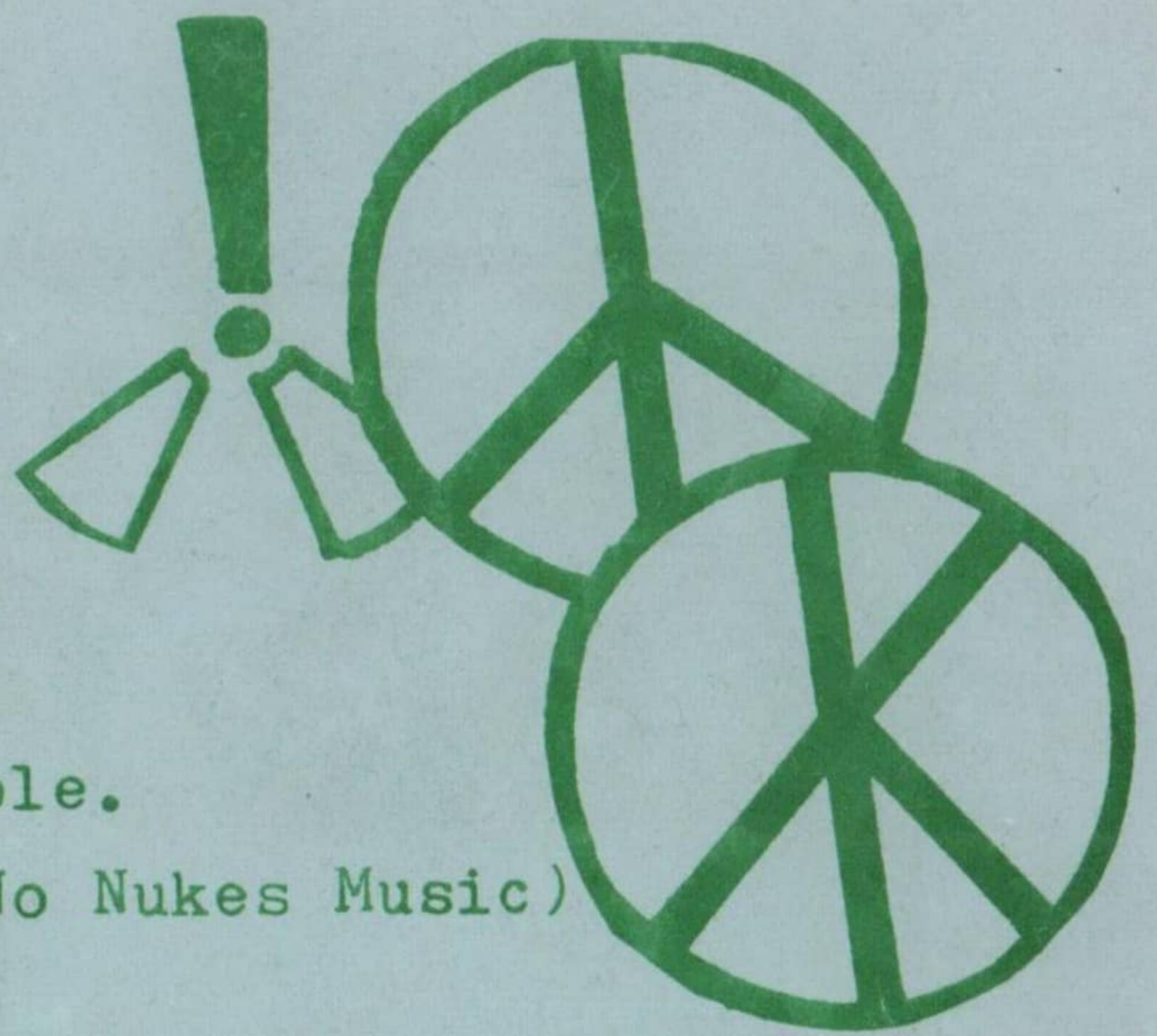
Despite Government reassurances that these bunkers form part of the UK's 'Civil Defence' plans, the 1980 'Square Leg Exercise' exposed the propaganda aimed at preparing us for a probable nuclear war.

The select few, ensconced in their bunkers, will control the meagre food and medical aid - which will mean shooting those beyond medical aid, or looters etc. Britain will be in the grips of a military-style dictatorship.

In October of this year, a re-run of 'Square Leg' will be held - namely Operation Hard Rock. On the information we already have ANC/CND should organise around the issues raised by 'civil defence'.

Hopefully a report will appear in the next issue of REAGAN of the events in Kidderminster 27/2/82.

FUTURE EVENTS



March

- Thurs. 4th Anti-hunt Ball at Ye Olde Hoppe Pole.
Fri. 5th 'Wrathchild' at the Labour Club (No Nukes Music)
Thurs. 11th Area Peace Group Meeting, Malvern.
Wed 17th 'Dance Naked In The Sun', at the Labour Club.
Thurs 18th ANC General Meeting, and film .. Labour Club.
Fri. 19th 'Flying Objects' at the Labour Club, (N.N.M.)
Sat. 20th CND Folk Night, 'Calico' at the Saracen's Head.
Sun. 21st Festivities at Greenham Common. For buses contact
P.O. Box 149.
Thurs 25th CND AGM - Election of officers and showing of the
Film of 24th October demonstration, at Labour Club.

April

- Fri. 2nd 'John Tuck Band' (Provisional) Labour Club (N.N.M.)
4th-10th PEACE WEEK - CND/National Peace Council.
Thurs. 8th Skittles Evening at the Labour Club.
Fri. 16th 'Where's Eddie?' at the Labour Club (N.N.M.)
Thurs 22nd ANC GM and film, at the Labour Club Offices.
Sat. 24th March - objecting to the use of animals for research
into chemical/biological warfare: Salisbury to
Porton Down.

June

- Sun 6th NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION at Greenham Common.

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STOP PRESS.....STOP PRESS.....
Clwyd (Wales) County Council
voted to declare itself a
Nuclear Free Zone (Weapons),
making the whole of the
country of Wales a nuclear-
free zone.
Comment from Buckingham Palace
when asked if Prince Charles
had any thoughts on the prospect
of becoming the head of a
nuclear-free Principality:-
"No comment" !!