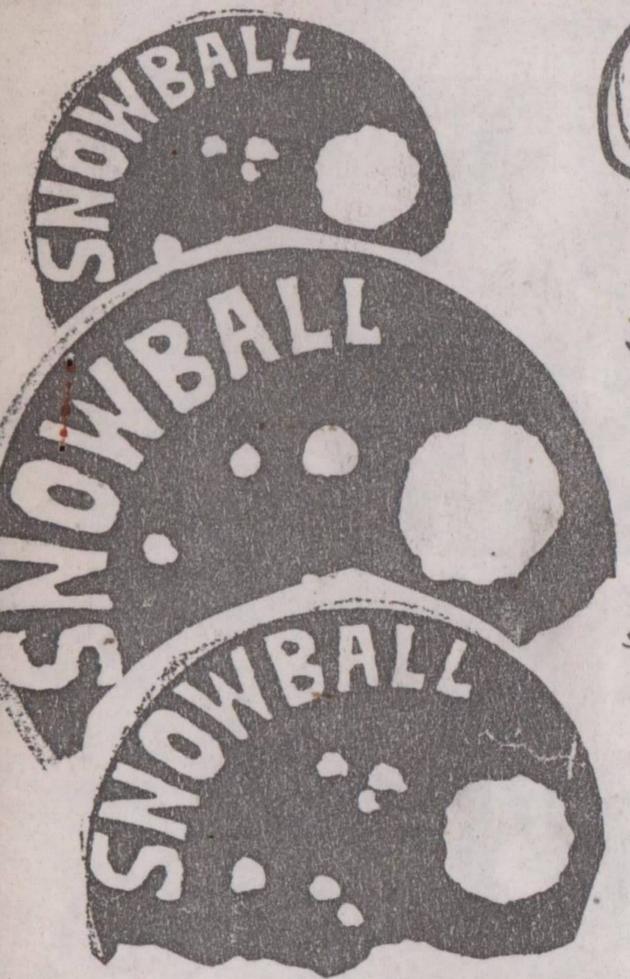


# Capenhurst SNOWBALL

# NEWSLETTER

# No. 10



2.

# ENFORCE THE LAW



## Genocide Act 1969

# With ... Snowball !

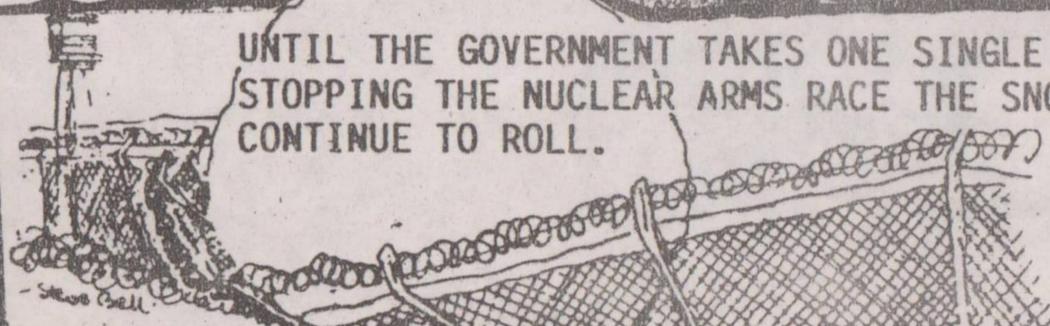
The Snowball campaign started in October 1984 with just three Snowballers, and now 15 stages later has involved over 2,300 people. More than 200 of which have eventually taken their protest to prison. Like a Snowball the numbers keep growing. Around 36 Snowballs now exist, linking the whole nuclear chain: from reactors to bases, to chemical weapons stores to communication centres.

Each Snowballer writes a statement to the police and where possible insists on arrest. They take their legal case to court to help gain publicity, and to Snowball the information about how the Government is breaking the law - by threatening to use Nuclear weapons

Each also writes at least three letters, explaining why they are taking part, either to friends, politicians or the press.



UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ONE SINGLE STEP TOWARDS STOPPING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE THE SNOWBALL WILL CONTINUE TO ROLL.

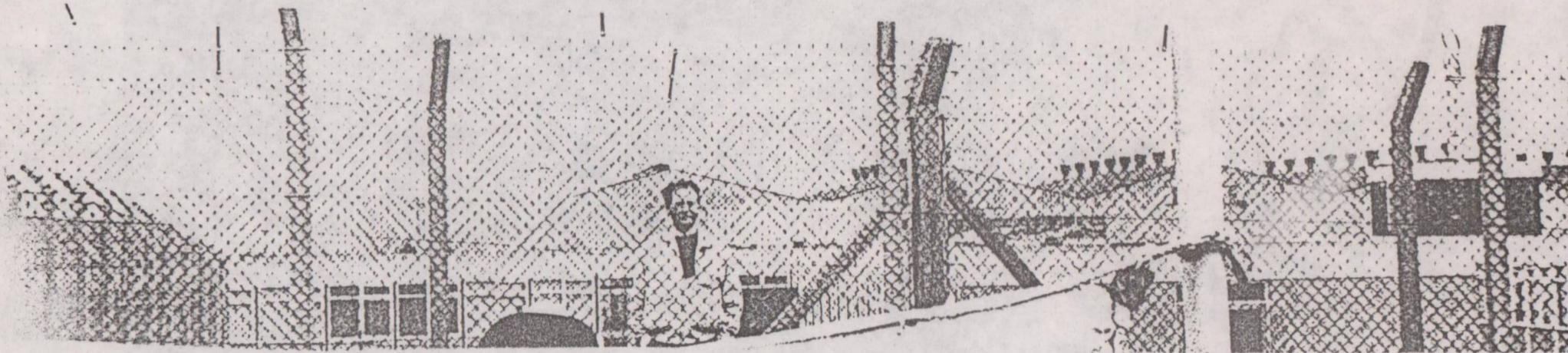


The Capenhurst Snowball of 9 April included several "actions". Snowballers met at the main gate then walked through the village carrying the banners to the side gate for the cutting action. Seven people made the symbolic "cut" and were arrested and charged. Ken Worthy was arrested for "going equipped with intent". Before the "cut" snowballers "talked to the police" in an attempt to draw them into the spirit of what was going on rather than have them giggling/scowling in the background as usually happens.

Hope Warner set up a mini peace camp on the grass and made tea. The police chose to overlook any minor infringement of the by-laws there!

Whilst all this was happening at the side gate, a second group of snowballers arrived in Capenhurst Lane, where, having set up warning notices to the traffic with plenty of traffic cones too, they stencilled a 16ft notice across the road which read CLOSE CANCERHURST, then a second notice further along saying NO ENTRY TO NAMIBIAN URANIUM. It was a real neat paint job. However, the ensuing arrest was rather unpleasant and all suffered a prolonged period of being held in police custody - first at Neston, then at Ellesmere Port. All five have now been charged.

The National Snowball on 23 April took place at the Government's War HQ at Corsham, Wiltshire. 22 Capenhurst Snowballers took part in what was billed as an "Open Day" at "Maggie's Bunker". Further details and reports on page 12.



STOP TRIDENT!

I have received a letter from Phill Jones of Faslane Peace Camp asking me to let Capenhurst Snowballers know of a "People's Witness for Peace" there on Saturday 23rd July. It is a weekend event, but at 2.00pm they say they want to "cover the 2 mile perimeter fence and the verges below it with a ragged rainbow of life." Bring - or send - photographs, poems and objects that symbolise the importance of life.

Faslane and Coulport is being extended for the Trident submarines and missiles - the work being described as "the biggest construction site in Britain." It would seem that Capenhurst provides the first link in the Trident chain, and Faslane the last - with firing orders from Corsham. It's a small world!

Phill writes, "The new fence here cost £8,000,000 and with electric sensors and infra-red cameras it's a cracker!"

For further details, or support to Faslane, write:

FASLANE PEACE CAMP, Shandon, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire. Tel: (0436)82091

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SNOWBALL FUNDS - HELP!      SNOWBALL FUNDS - HELP!      SNOWBALL FUNDS - HELP!

Things are looking serious folks. Any contributions would be very gratefully received. If you can only send a very small amount it will still be very welcome. Fines and costs for April alone will run well into four figures. Cheques payable to PEACE LOBBY and send please to Patricia Pulham, 18 Shavington Avenue, Hoole, CHESTER. CH2 3RD

No  
thank you  
sir.  
I would rather  
just stand here  
and contemplate  
these daisies.

The money required  
to provide adequate  
food, water, education,  
health and housing  
for everyone in the world  
has been estimated  
at \$21 billion a year.  
It is a huge sum of money

... about as  
much as  
the world  
spends on  
arms every  
two weeks.

You're kidding!





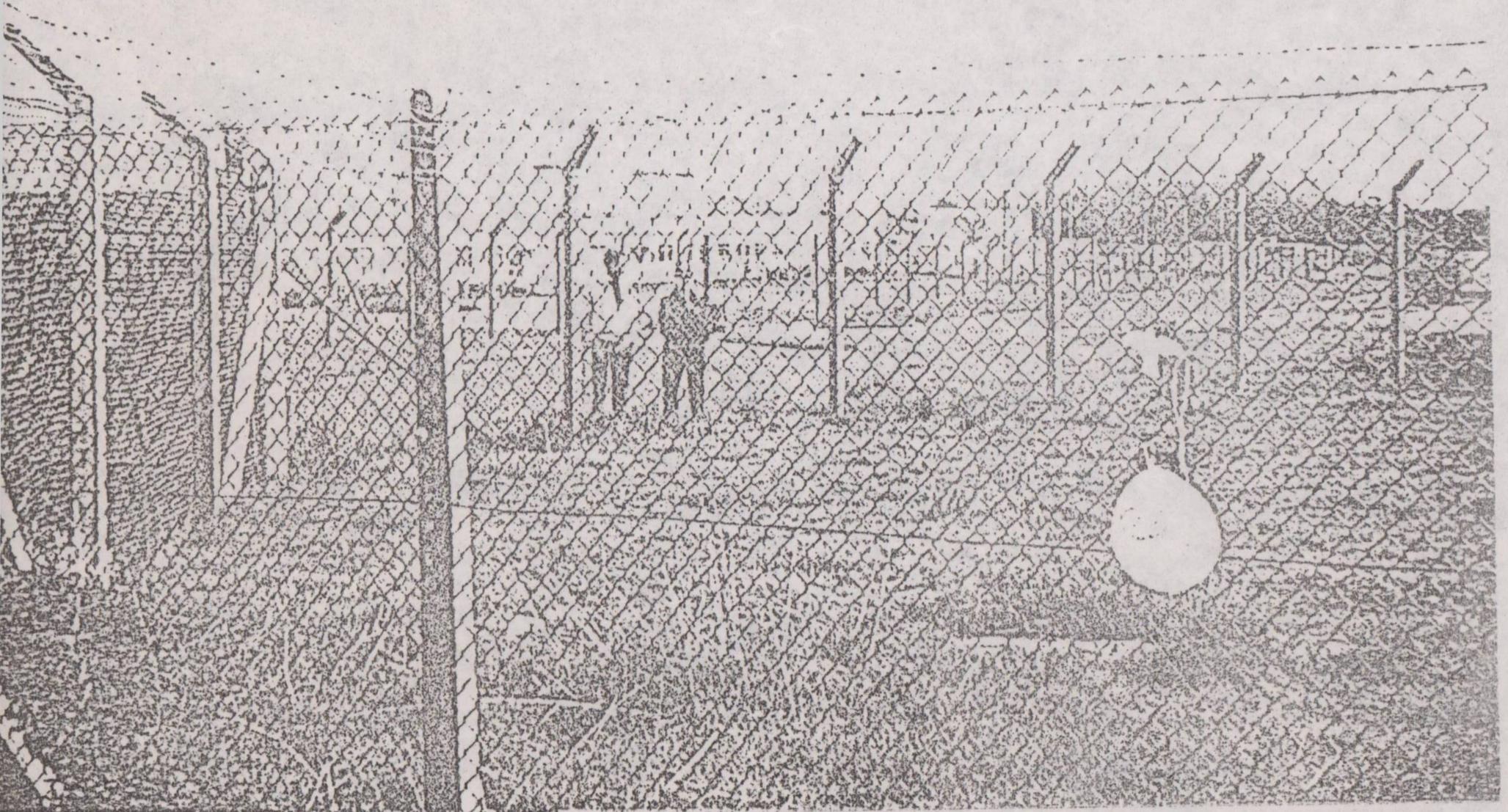
6.  
Snowballer GRAHAM THORNE's statement to the police on 9th April 1988

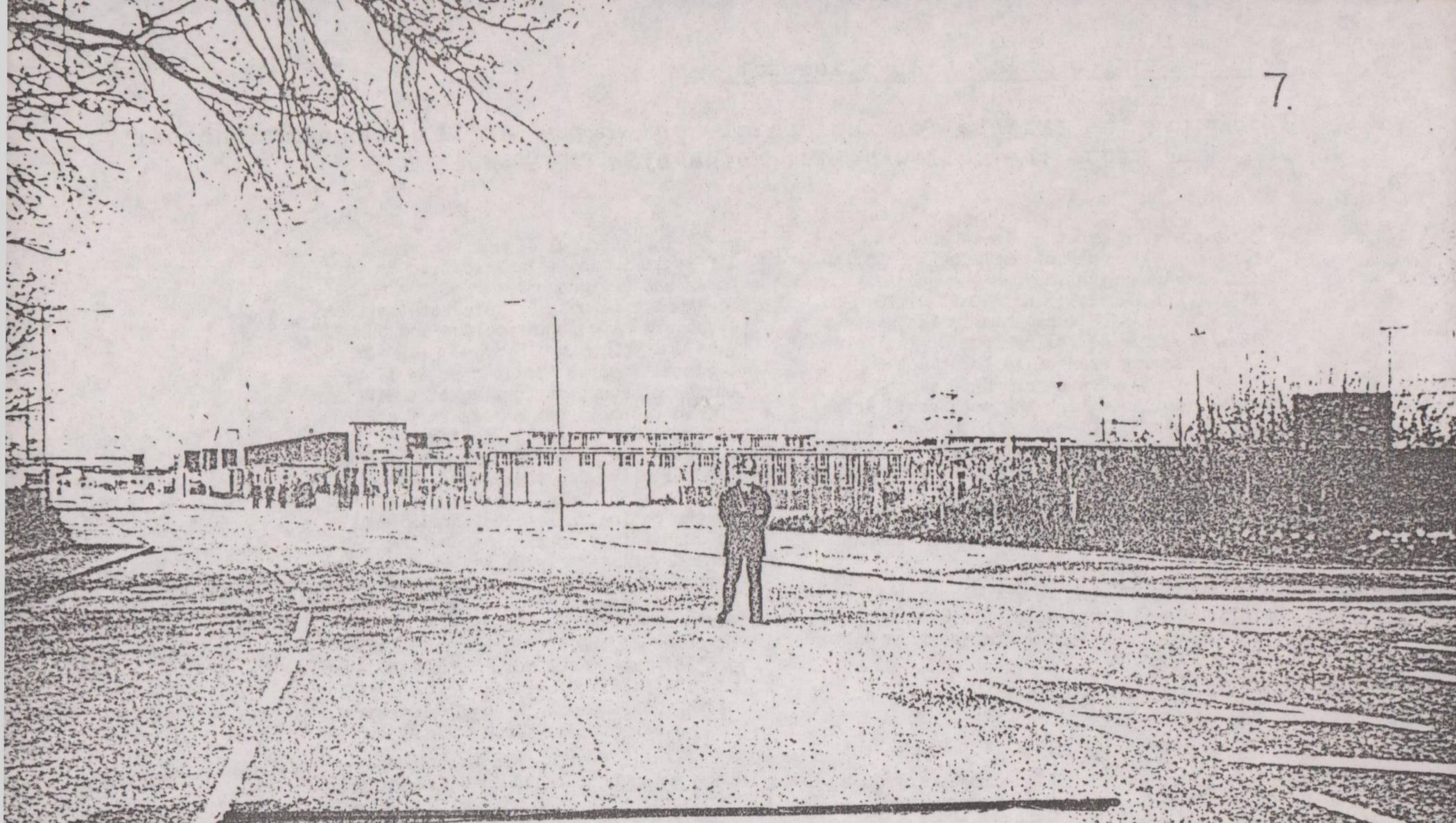
This is the third time I have carried out a symbolic action of protest at Capenhurst - after a break of some two years. I have decided upon this action for the following reasons:

- a) Despite the fact that the majority of British people object to the continued growth of the nuclear weapons programme, the Government is continuing with that programme.
- b) Uranium is being illegally imported from Namibia against a United Nations decree.
- c) Capenhurst is an environmental hazard of increasing potency and it is also diverting funds and resources from health care and education.

As a responsible citizen, I cannot let myself be held culpable for the illegal actions of the Government. To remain silent is to condone these things. I could not, as a caring human being, condone such things. The true measure of guilt is to be found with those who would be silent about these things; those who suppress the truth in their own interests; those who pursue such interests at the expense of others, and finally, those who would silence us who protest - and condemn us for protesting. They stand condemned by their own actions; any verdict from any court other than 'NOT GUILTY' is a travesty of what any just person would call justice. Nuclear weapons make us decide: decide between life affirming actions or those which can and will lead to death and total destruction. We are thrown back to the first integrity of things - there can be no equivocation.

Graham appeared before Chester Magistrates on 20.6.88 and was found guilty of the charge of criminal damage following his symbolic 'cut' of the Capenhurst fence. Fines & costs etc were imposed totalling £162.28. Graham is a trainee Jesuit priest.





From 'NAGASAKI' by Frank Chinnock

"For three-quarters of a mile all unprotected living organisms - birds, insects and animals - died instantly. Flowers, grass, trees, all died. Stones were pulverised ..... for a second every last bit of air was burned away. The people's blackened, unrecognisable forms dropped silently where they stood.

"There was a mother breast-feeding her baby without realising that it had already died, her one breast covered with glass splinters.

"People were naked and hairless. The skin of their bodies was grey and mottled from burns. Others, their skin hanging in strips, staggered blindly past them, screaming in agony ..... One man's eyeball was hanging out of its socket, and he ran with his hands to his face, babbling incoherently.

"One couple tottering along dragged their skin behind them - on one street there were 20-30 people of indefinable sex, feverish black masses, writhing in agony.

"A child of five, hair burned off and naked body swollen with black-red burns, cried 'Water, please.' The man took his hand and drew him closer, but the skin of the child's hand seemed to slip off and yellow fluid splattered from it."

" WE ARE DYING SLOWLY, VERY SLOWLY, OF NUCLEAR RELATED DISEASES. AND OUR WOMEN ARE AFRAID OF PREGNANCY. SOME GIVE BIRTH AFTER NINE MONTHS TO BABIES LIKE JELLY FISH THAT BREATHE THEN DIE."

Chailang from the Marianas Islands, speaking in the UK, March 1985.

Well - Can You Talk to a Policeman?

Following the arrests for the "paint job" at the April Capenhurst Snowball, Jan Sear wrote the following for Merseyside CND Newsletter:

5 people were arrested in Capenhurst Lane for allegedly stencilling the following messages right across the road saying, 'CLOSE CANCERHURST' and 'NO ENTRY TO NAMIBIAN URANIUM', as this is the route that the lorries follow from Springfields when bringing uranium to the plant. The 5 people were arrested in a car, not actually writing the messages. After a harrowing 9-10 hours at both Neston and Ellesmere Port police stations being questioned and clothing taken for forensics etc, everyone was 'reported' with a view to being charged if further evidence is obtained. Watch this space for any developments.

The following is a transcript of part of an interview between myself, Jan Sear, and a certain Sergeant in Neston Police Station:

Sgt: "Are you prepared to answer any questions?"

JS: "I reserve my right to remain silent"

Sgt: "In that case I will phrase my questions in such a way that whatever you say, you will appear guilty."

JS: "Can I have writing equipment to record this so-called interview?"

Sgt: "No",

JS: "I believe that in the 'Codes of Practice' (a booklet available to every detainee in police custody) it states that I am entitled to paper and pencil?"

Sgt: "We don't have the 'Codes of Practice' here"

JS: "Then why is it stated that you do, on the leaflet I was given when I was first brought here?"

Sgt: "If I gave them to you, you'd tear them up."

JS: "What nonsense! I am only aware of my rights."

Sgt: "Can we carry on with the interview?"

JS: "I want a solicitor present to record what you are saying, in view of your opening remark about making me appear guilty, whatever I say. End of Interview."

The above is an example of the tone, stupidity and lack of professionalism displayed by this particular police officer and similar things have happened before, both to myself and other political protestors.

Therefore, I find it increasingly difficult to understand what seems to be an unquestioned dictum of the peace movement - ie when it is advocated that we should talk to the police and show them what nice, ordinary people we are. Obviously, normal politeness is fine, but an obsequious courting of their opinions etc is not necessarily a good thing. Does it really matter what the police think of us? Can we really feel any affinity with them, when, like me, we know people who have been battered by the police, harrassed, humiliated by such things as strip searching in custody, blatant lying in court and the arrogance and stupidity displayed. Yes, certainly some individual policemen and women may be OK superficially, but when it comes to the crunch they will always protect the status quo, the establishment and its received opinions and the interests of the government. We would be naive and unrealistic to think otherwise.

Other responsible political groupings see us as half-baked in attempting to convert, or even bother with the police. Our campaign would surely be more effective in trying to reach in some way the people that: a) live round nuclear installations and bases; b) the general public. The idea of talking to the police is just yet another diversion, erected by the peace movement, to block responsible and useful campaigning.

Having made these remarks, certainly not in anger, but in the cold light of day after much deliberation, I should like to add that also, during interviews like that outlined above, there is no point in giving extraneous information either, and it is one of our basic rights, 'to remain silent'. If we are even to begin to dismantle the nuclear state, we must start to erode the authority of the people who guard the bases and nuclear plants - by arresting people and protecting such places they tacitly agree to the workings, machinations and politics behind the nuclear industry. They are the custodians of nuclear Britain.

I would be grateful if readers would reply to the above.

Jan Sear.

Jan invites comments from readers on this piece and I would like to give space in the next newsletter to any replies sent to the newsletter address. (Back Page)

As one of the people arrested with Jan I would like to say that the behaviour of some of the police that day was quite extraordinary - that of the interviewing sergeant in particular. (He might well benefit from the new stress therapy service currently being offered to overwrought police officers.) In the light of my own experience that day, Jan's reported interview rings very true.

talking to policemen continued .....



All five "paint job" Snowballers have now received summonses - each for two charges of criminal damage. We have also received the copy statements relating. The consistent errors in the police and their witnesses statements are quite amazing! It is no wonder that the courts are throwing out the football hooligan prosecutions. In the statements that I have to hand the collusion is so obvious that it insults the intelligence!

In my case the inaccuracies and lies are of no real consequence, because I have admitted to painting the road believing that I had Lawful Excuse. (I was alerting the passers by to the dangers of BNF Capenhurst.) But supposing I was on trial for a murder that I had not committed - with the police submitting similarly inaccurate statements I wouldn't fancy my chances!

Right now I feel that I will never trust a policeman again. I am not surprised that the figures for violence against the police have soared. The system of police procedures is only just if the integrity of the officers administering it is above reproach - otherwise it all becomes a dangerous farce. There are too many police officers who accept that "anything goes as long as you get a conviction". These officers are responsible for the public cynicism and abuse levelled against the police at large today.

When the institution of civil policing finally breaks down, who will restrain the muggers, murderers and rapists then? Not the army - heaven help us- after what we've witnessed at Greenham!

As for talking to policemen , it will be a long while before I can do it again. But, please, those snowballers that are not personally smarting from a "bad trip" with the police, carry on talking. But no "obsequious courting of their opinions" please! Just give them the facts about the nuclear dangers; some of it might sink in.

If we stop seeing police officers as members of the human race - capable of redemption like the rest of us - we are in danger of losing our own humanity, and that could place us on the first rung of the ladder of terrorism.

Julia.

**STOP PRESS!**

APPEARING SOON AT A COURT NEAR YOU! (CHESTER MAGISTRATES)  
The 'Paint Job Five' hearings

- 27 July- David Glass
- 1 Aug - Eileen Davidson
- 5 Aug - Hugh Brown
- 8 Aug - Julia Gallacher

No date as yet for Jan Sear (she requested an adjournment)

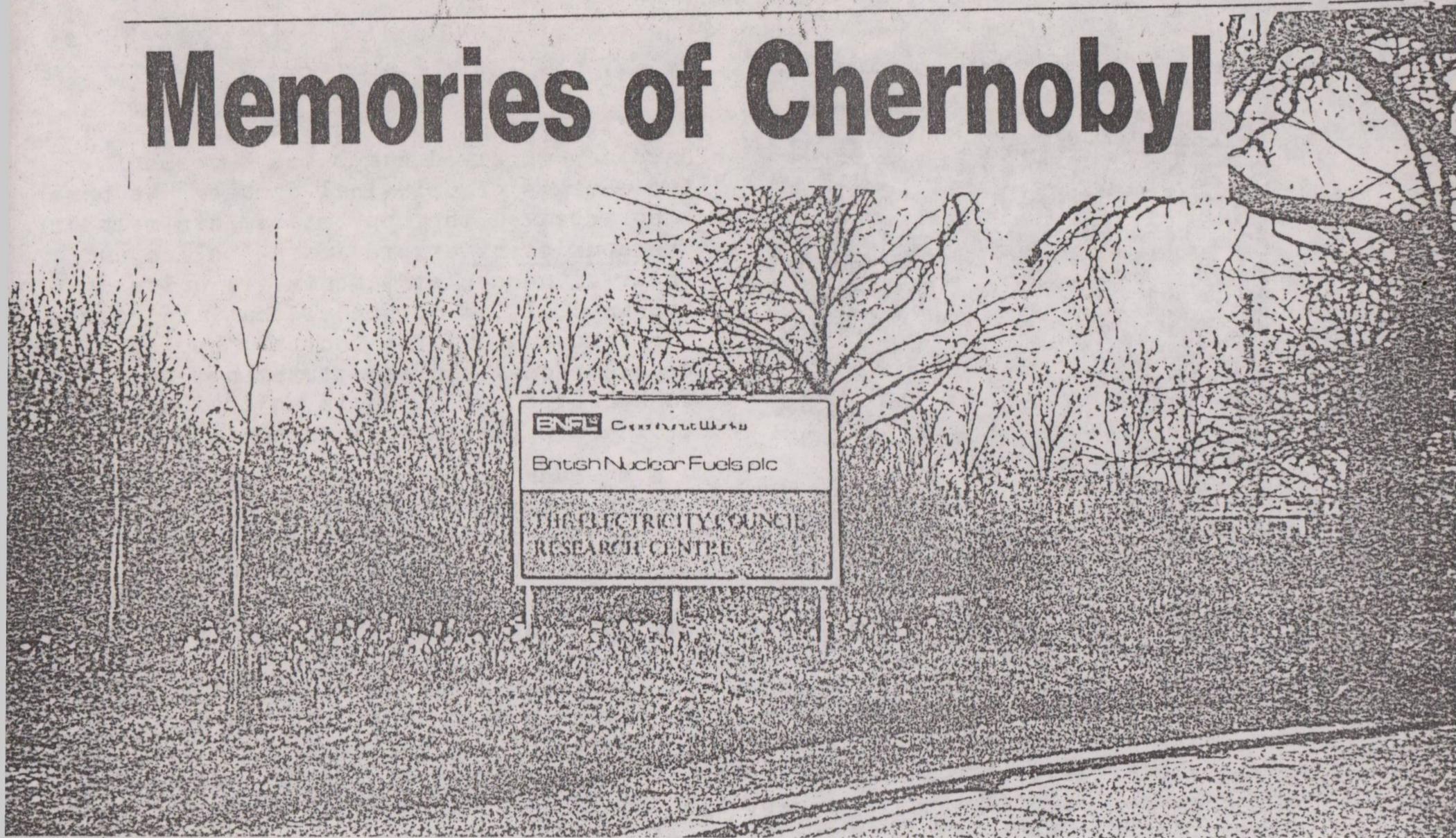
COURT SUPPORTERS URGENTLY REQUIRED!

PLEASE SUPPORT if you can.  
(advise check that case is 'on' before leaving for court lest any last minute adjournments)



GUARDIAN (letter page) 6/10/84

# Memories of Chernobyl



Childless cities and dying trees — these are some of the things Dr Robert Gale remembers from the aftermath of the world's worst nuclear disaster. **Sue Fox** reports

**E**VERYTHING on the streets seemed normal except one thing — there were no children. This was Kiev, June 1, 1986 — five weeks after the worst nuclear accident in history, at Chernobyl in south-western Russia. The description comes from Dr Robert Gale's powerful and deeply disturbing book, *Chernobyl The Final Warning*, published this week.

Gale, head of the Bone Marrow Transplant Unit at the UCLA Medical Centre in Los Angeles, was called in to help the Soviet authorities deal with the disaster. He was instrumental in mobilising a team of international medical experts and supervised the airlift of £1 million worth of medical equipment to Moscow.

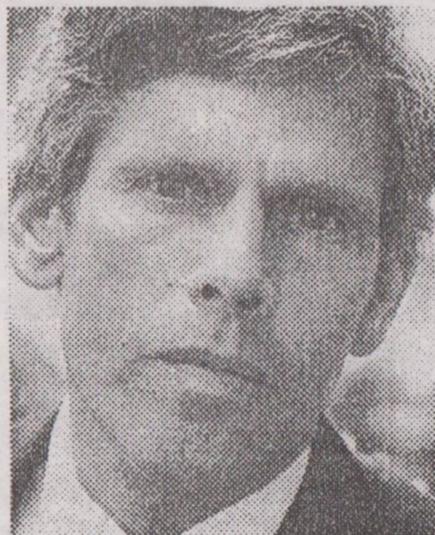
Worldwide, approximately 150,000 volunteers had been genetically typed as donors for bone marrow, used to help combat radiation-induced leukaemia. The largest register, of 50,000 volunteers, is maintained by the Anthony Nolan Trust, established when a young English child died of leukaemia for lack of a donor. In London, on Monday, on his way home from a Soviet conference where

international scientists studied the information now available two years after Chernobyl, Dr Gale spoke movingly of his reunion with 20 former patients: "We met at the All Union Radiology Centre in Kiev, and spent a long time talking over everyone's problems and fears. Afterwards, we walked out into the courtyard and planted trees."

Kiev's Radiology Institute will monitor 150,000 people for the rest of their lives. It's an ambitious project, which Gale and his colleagues welcome. "A lot of us wondered if the Soviets cared enough, or had the resources to undertake it. They care. The project is making good progress."

The newly planted trees are particularly poignant for Gale, who last week returned to Pripyat, the nearest town to the Chernobyl power station. It was built in the early 1970s to house engineers, carpenters, plumbers and other construction personnel and was surrounded by pine forests.

"Now all the trees are gone," he said. "Two years ago the trees had turned brown from the radiation. Since then, they have had to be destroyed. Pripyat's high rise buildings are



**Robert Gale . . . they're too scared to have children**

deserted. Whilst I was walking around, beautiful operatic music was playing from loud speakers, but there is no sign of life. It will never be re-inhabited."

Dr Gale says that three or four residents tried to creep back to their homes. "You can't see radiation, you can't touch it or taste it, so for some people the dangers were totally incomprehensible."

But for many thousands, particularly in Kiev, 50 miles away from Chernobyl, the fact that radiation is so intangible and frightening has resulted in "Radiation Phobia".

"The children are back in Kiev now, but no one wants to have any more," said Dr Gale. "They're too scared." For one Kiev woman, it was only when

Dr Gale visited the city with his wife Tamar, and three children, Tal, Shir and Elan (aged 9, 11 and 4), that she stopped being so afraid. When he returns for a month's work in the Soviet Union this July, Tal, Shir and Elan will go to summer camp in the Crimea. Chernobyl changed the world in which we all live, and for the Gale children it has meant sharing their father with thousands of people, and many journeys to Moscow for weeks on end. This summer they want to be together.

Gale admits that before Chernobyl he would never have dreamed of encouraging his children to take a holiday in the USSR while he worked alongside Soviet doctors. He was just one more young doctor dedicated to finding a cure for leukaemia. Today, in the Soviet Union, he is a mega-star and people want his autograph.

He has done battle with the Soviet political bureaucracy, and has never once been afraid to speak out against their record on human rights. Now he is acclaimed in the Soviet media as a hero.

Last week, for example, a Moscow pizza restaurant proprietor recognised him and within minutes had written a huge notice proclaiming in Russian: "Dr Gale says this is the best Pizza in the USSR."

● *Chernobyl — The Final Warning* by Robert Gale, Hamish Hamilton (£12.95p).

Monica Furlong writes in The Guardian of 3.6.88 about the Russian poet

IRINA RATUSHINSKAYA. Here is an extract from that article: "The Path of Holy Disobedience"

Ratushinskaya and her companions live on a desperate precipice between life and death, yet, in her case at least, apparently without self-pity, masochism, or bigotry. She is in no doubt that she wants to be out of the camp and back with her beloved Igor (whose vocation appears no less than hers), yet she will forgo a longed-for meeting with Igor to make a necessary protest. In a fantasy of the Soviet people as terrified mice she paints a picture of a little "dissident mouse".

"He said: 'What's it come to, I am not a horse to be led by the bridle;  
All my mouse life to live in fear  
For a crust or two . . .  
He who has tasted freedom  
Will never return to the house of the cat.'"

She is a Christian as were a number of the women in Small Zone, but she wears her religion lightly, undogmatically, and in fact says little about it. One of the most moving scenes in the autobiography is when Irina and two of the other women decide to celebrate Epiphany in traditional Russian style by throwing cold water over themselves while standing naked in the snow. "The snow burns my bare feet, the stars laugh at my protruding ribs, and joy bursts inside me like a small fiery cracker." There is also a mystical moment at a time of near-despair

when she sees light playing on a frost-covered window.

"Only a blue radiance on a tiny pane of glass,  
A cast pattern — none more beautiful could be dreamt."

Ratushinskaya's faith is of a kind which makes her feel responsible for what she calls the "dragon's teeth" sown by her society. "I am stubborn. If not I, then who?"

More important than food, than health, than rejoining her husband, than having babies, than life itself, is to live as if freedom, justice and love are facts in a place where they scarcely exist. By contrast to behave as if lies are unimportant or the lives of individuals are worth little is to do what Ratushinskaya calls "live the nightmare".

Incredibly there is a sort of gaiety in the description of the prison life lived by the women, growing nettles to feed themselves, squirrelling away material to make clothes out of scraps. Yet photographs of them taken before and after their imprisonment show the dreadful toll it took.

As I read I could not help thinking about another country with its own growing *penchant* for official lies, its increasing indifference to human suffering, and its own overcrowded squalid prisons. Will those of us who see and fear these developments manage the same cheerful stubbornness, the same holy disobedience?

# Young 'living in fear' of N-war

Tim Radford  
Science Correspondent

**E**VEN in the age of Gorbachev, about one third of young people live in fear of nuclear war, a psychologist warned yesterday.

Dr Helen Haste of the University of Bath said at the annual conference of the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons that about half the children of Britain and about a third of all adults expect nuclear war in their lifetime.

She was summing up the results of studies in several countries. "The fear is greatest probably in the early teens and gradually diminishes. It seems it isn't the fear that goes; it's just that people develop more effective coping mechanisms."

Some people coped by denying or ignoring the threat; others decided to trust the government and assume everything would be all right; a third group campaigned. Others, however, became fatalistic and despairing — or hedonist, because the world might end tomorrow.

Most of the research was done in the mid-1980s, before Mr Gorbachev began to change perceptions. "I think the fear doesn't go away," Dr Haste said. "I think people's confidence that the Government

may be able to do something has improved." All studies showed that nuclear war was the third or fourth fear of all young people: after parental death, exam failure and, in Britain, unemployment.

Dr James Thompson, a senior lecturer in psychology at the University of London, told the conference that a survey of attitudes of 1,154 geography students from 10 countries revealed a strong link between the feeling of helplessness about nuclear war and what he described as "patriotic anti-Soviet feeling".

Those who felt weak looked to a strong state for protection. They handed over responsibility to the authorities and were pleased, "even proud" not to be told what was being done on their behalf.

French students polled ranked highest in recording a feeling of "helplessness" on a questionnaire, but Britain and the USA also scored high. West Germany and Denmark were the lowest scorers.

A new package of briefing documents, *Even Before The Bomb Drops*, was launched at the conference. In it, Dr Robin Stott points out that the world now spends £2,500 a second on nuclear weapons, that nuclear tests are a threat to health and that fear of nuclear war causes psychological damage.



This year National Snowball took place at the Government's War HQ. Journalist Duncan Campbell writes about the history and significance of the Corsham bunker in "War Plan UK". The following is an extract:

"To the right of the entrance lodge is a large mound with two pedestrian entrances. Inside there is a bizarre resemblance to the London Underground, as escalators provide the main means of access to the underground workings. Beyond the lodge amongst a distant collection of air-shafts and surface works are four high chimneys/exhausts from the headquarter's power station ... the space available in the whole complex is sufficient to swallow up the whole of Whitehall ....."

Patricia writes:

"People thought of all kinds of ways to put Corsham on the map..... I passed two Snowballers with ropes, helmets and potholing equipment! The Capenhurst people worked in two groups. The North Wales based one - stencilling being the 'in' action at the moment - succeeded in leaving the message YOUR WAR GAMES WILL BE THE DEATH OF US ALL by two gates before being arrested. The group that had come down from Liverpool concentrated on getting inside the base, climbing on buildings, and spreading leaflets around in useful places. They were escorted off the premises several times but not arrested. We were able to join in a poster parade and Christian CND service before going home."

Hugh Brown wrote an 'up to the minute' account whilst waiting at Corsham Police Station for friends to be released, saying:

"....a large stencil was painted outside the main entrance of the site - NUCLEAR WARFARE HQ - Some peace activists (about 100) were still watching the monks and lay people paint the words. Suddenly there was a rush by a number of police to break thro' the 'worshippers' and stop the painting. I felt myself being hauled forcibly backwards. I realised the painting was nearly finished so I refused to move, linking arms with those at my side. After some seconds I and the man on my left were thrown forcibly to the ground. I sustained a bloody cut above my left eye and my glasses were broken in the frame. But tho' the police snatched away the brushes they were too late - the stencilling had been completed! Friends were very kind - someone put a plaster over my eyebrow and offered other remedies. They urged me to press charges against the police but I refused to do this as I couldn't identify the assailant(s) and furthermore I don't believe in retaliation as a Christian option. Jan Sear rushed up and embraced me with a kiss which was kind of her - to an old man."

Jan, herself, tells of an incident which greatly distressed her. She was standing with a small group of people observing some activists who were "swinging the fence!" A line of police stood nearby also observing. Suddenly one officer moved swiftly towards Jan's group, grabbed a man and dragged him off. The man, shocked, stumbled, the police officer started to kick him and then other officers joined in, including a WPC! The man was called Max. He was black. Jan came home with a broken finger, but perhaps she was lucky it was no worse when one remembers the violent behaviour of those same Wiltshire police towards the Peace Convey on their way to Stonehenge a few years ago. I well recall the TV film of the police beating up a young mother nursing a baby at her breast. Jan says that complaints have now been formally lodged with the Wiltshire Police chief - it is important that they are reminded of the phrase "reasonable force." Hugh tells that in the hush following the violence, a young man started to sing - "Deep in my heart, I do believe, that we shall overcome some day".



Max on the ground (reprinted from SANITY)

# AND NOW, NAVSTAR

Report by Kay and Ken Veitch

In June 87 KATYA KOMISARUK walked into Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., and destroyed the control centre for the Navstar military navigation system. Navstar guides nuclear warheads so they can land within 30 feet of their targets. This accuracy is essential for first-strike weapons which can destroy the other side's missiles before they are launched.

After a press conference to explain her action - invoking the Nuremberg principles of individual responsibility for government policies, Katya gave herself up.

At her trial, the judge refused to allow the terms ' nuclear missile ' and ' first strike ' to be used in court. The jury was not allowed to see photographs of the base. After Katya had been found guilty of destroying government property, her supporters tried one by one to speak in court about NAVSTAR's role in first strike. The judge fled the room and marshals bundled the supporters out of court.

Katya is now in prison, and NAVSTAR becomes operational this year. The equipment damaged by Katya had been out of action for 18 months : the main NAVSTAR control is in Colorado.

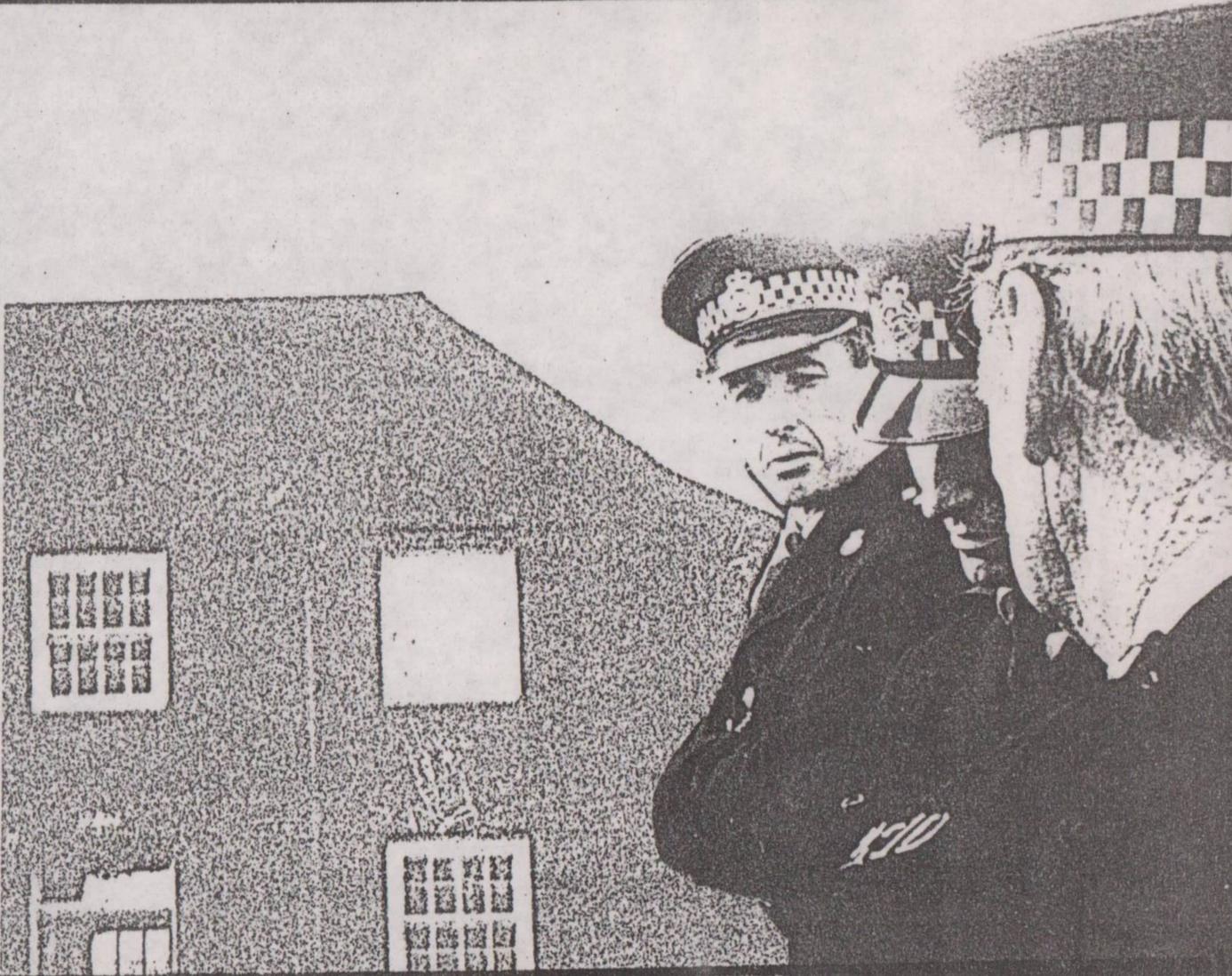
' You're a party to mass murder if you don't get out there and try to stop it '

## NUCLEAR POWER

### Libya's nuclear accident

Scientists from the Egyptian Atomic Energy Board have been camping for months on the north east border with Libya, monitoring changes in sea water and air and examining the sand for radiation. The red alert follows an intelligence report about a nuclear accident after a fire at a 10 megawatt nuclear reactor in Tajura, Libya, last August. Four died and 23 people suffered from severe burns and other effects of radiation. Five East German scientists have flown home for treatment and not yet returned. Egypt is angry at Libya, since there has been no official word about the accident nor the state of the prevailing winds at the time.

*From African Analysis, No. 42, 1988.*



### EIGHTH SERVING OF PEACE PORRIDGE FOR PATRICIA

Capenhurst Snowballer Patricia Pulham was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment by Chester Magistrates on 16 July 1988, and was taken to Risley Remand Centre where the conditions are such that 6 people have committed suicide there during the last year and two women are currently on hunger strike - one who has been held there without trial for eighteen months.

## a radioactive environment

The PWR proposed for Hinkley C would make the Severn Estuary the most concentrated nuclear area in the UK. Hinkley Point itself would become the biggest nuclear complex after Sellafield.

The PWR gives worker exposure levels 25-500% higher than the CEGB's own target.

After intensive pressure from Friends of the Earth, backed by support from 800 scientists in 15 different countries, the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) finally accepted in November 1987 that radiation is far more risky than previously assumed. They have therefore proposed new dose limits for the public and nuclear workers between two and three times lower than those currently in use.

Evidence from the survivors of the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki supports the case for a five to ten-fold reduction in dose limits.

Here is an extract from FOE's "STOP HINKLEY C" campaign. If Hinkley 'C' is built, it will be "fed" from BNF CAPENHURST.

14.

## waste not, want not

Hinkley C will add 20,000 cubic metres of solid waste to the growing nuclear waste stockpile.

At the end of its life, 20,000 tonnes of waste materials will arise from decommissioning the contaminated power station.

No long term "solution" to the problem of nuclear waste management yet exists. The liquid high-level waste from 35 years of nuclear power is sitting in steel tanks at Sellafield. There is enough radioactivity in the waste to kill every man, woman and child in the UK.

"There should be no commitment to a large programme of nuclear fission power until it has been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that a method exists to ensure the safe containment of long-lived, highly radioactive waste for the indefinite future".

(Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, "Nuclear Power and the Environment", September 1976.)

LATE LATE NEWS!

Nagasaki Eve - Mon August 8th There will be an all-night candle-lit vigil at BNF Capenhurst main gate - preceded by a sponsored walk from Birkenhead (Hamilton Square - 6.00 pm start) to Capenhurst. Posters and sponsor forms provided by Merseyside CND. Further details ring JAN on 051-722-5389

THE GREATEST MEMORIAL TO WAR IS TO END IT - Lionel Traubman, dentist, California

THOSE WHO STAND IN THE MIRE DO NOT DISTANCE THEMSELVES FROM IT SIMPLY BY HOLDING THEIR NOSES.

attrib. Heather Weaver (an aside on being told by a magistrate that the court is not a proper place to carry on a political debate)

STOP PRESS! WOMEN'S PEACE CAMP GREENHAM COMMON - October 22nd & 23rd 1988

Women working for change  
Locally, nationally, internationally  
Women who care  
Any women anywhere  
Come and share your concerns with others



There is so much to feel  
So much to hear  
So much support and strength  
We can give each other.  
When women gather

AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF WOMEN

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