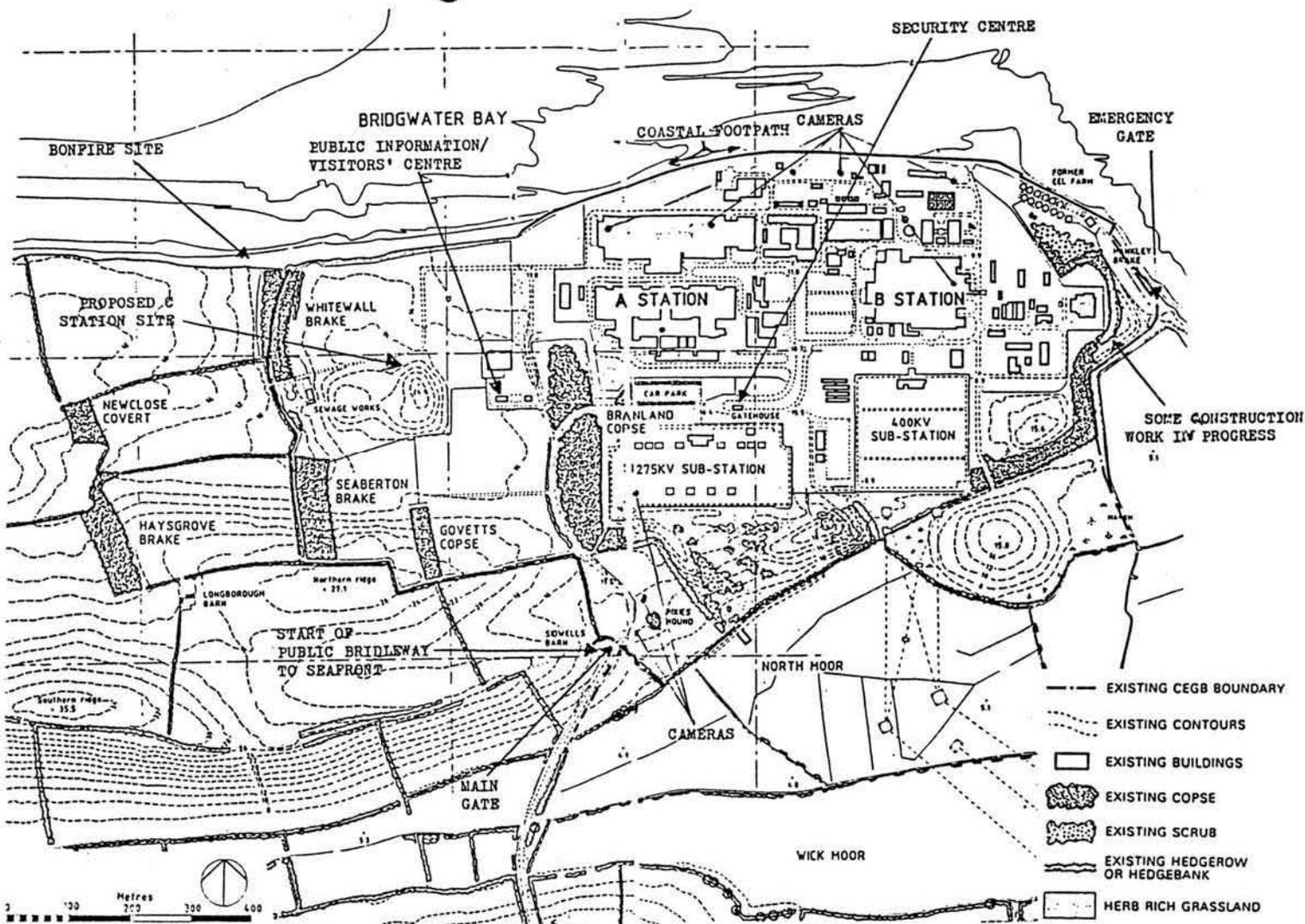
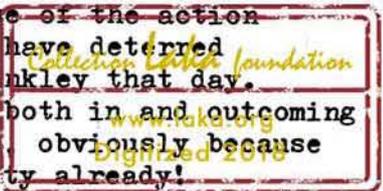


Hinkley Blockaded!



A blockade was held at the main gate leading to Hinkley A and B nukiller power stations on Saturday 24th June. The blockade was organised by a group called BLAH (Blockade Against Hinkley), a loose coalition of anti-nukiller power groups, and attracted 80 activists from throughout Britain & Europe. The day before the blockade, a group of activists wearing radiation suits and gasmasks disrupted the Public Inquiry into Hinkley C at Cannington, by chanting and holding up a banner.

The blockade was inevitably more symbolic than anything, as the C.E.G.B. brought its first morning shiftworkers inside before the 10am start, then locked the gates. The public information centre on site closed because of the action though, and the massive police presence and roadblock must have deterred anybody apart from activists and the media from visiting Hinkley that day. Nevertheless, people did sit down several times in from of both in and outcoming traffic, until being moved by police. No arrests were made, obviously because the police thought the blockade had achieved enough publicity already!



Continued from page 1...

The Inquiry into Hinkley C is rapidly drawing to an end, yet despite it's outcome, the final decision on go-ahead still rests with the Minister of Energy. Stop Hinkley Expansion (S.H.E.), has to date spent thousands of pounds taking part in this Inquiry, but has yet to organise or openly support a campaign of non-violent direct action and civil disobedience against Hinkley C. The organisers of this blockade feel strongly that the Inquiry is little more than a public relations exercise, and that direct action is the only way to stop commissioning of Hinkley C. Many contracts have already been let for construction of the PWR station at Hinkley, just as they were during the Sizewell B Inquiry, and it seems that many establishment opposition groups have yet to learn from the Sizewell and other experiences.

Direct action is obviously a tactic the nukiller state and many people are afraid of these days, however, as the police presence and local reaction to this blockade indicated. Numerous unfounded rumours about the nature of the action were in wide circulation for weeks beforehand (one wonders who started them!), and many farmers blocked the entrances to fields nearby with farm machinery. Instead of an invasion of "hippies" and "troublemakers", however, all the locals were subjected to was a huge influx of police riot and control vans, and the relatively small but diverse group of "well-behaved" demonstrators. Hopefully next time the rumours will get less credibility, and more of the locals will give support. Hopefully also, organisations such as S.H.E., with far better resources and finances than the BLAH organisers had, will at last see good reason to support if not organise such direct actions themselves, in the near future.

Contact BLAH, c/o 37 Stokes Croft, Bristol BS2.



NETWORK

Brighton Anti-Nuclear Network held its first meeting on 13th of June. The group is focussing its activities around the nearby reactors A and B at Dungeness and plans to build a PWR alongside them. They are also concerned about the reactors across the channel at Gravelines, and are trying to make links with French anti-nuclear groups. From July 1st they plan to hold a regular stall on Saturdays from 10 to 12 am in Churchill Square in Brighton.

For more information contact: Brighton Anti-Nuclear Network, c/o Brighton Peace Centre, 28 Trafalgar Street, Brighton BN1.

Events



TORCHLIGHT VIGIL TO OPPOSE THE NUCLEAR TRAIN

**11 P.M. THURSDAY 6TH JULY
ASSEMBLE RAILWAY BRIDGE
HIGH STREET. KING'S HEATH**

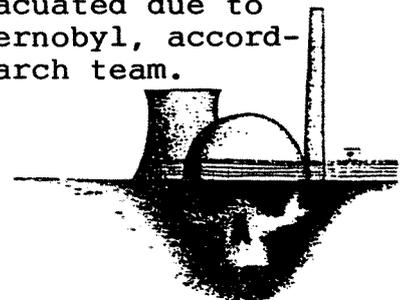
South Birmingham Nuclear Train Action Group has been monitoring nuclear trains through Birmingham for the last 18 months. This train passes through Kings Heath every Thursday night without fail.

These trains carry spent nuclear fuel - this is the most dangerous radioactive material known. There was yet another nuclear train accident in Stratford, East London only last month. How long before there is a major accident affecting countless thousands of people?

For more information contact:
South Birmingham Nuclear Train Action Group, 224 Tiverton Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29. 6BU. Tel 021-554 2990.

News round **IN BRIEF**

- 15.3.89:- Fight demonstrators arrested at a protest against naval arms bazaar at Brighton Metropole Hotel.
- 18.3.89:- CEGB admits that a Chernobyl type accident could happen here, after a study at Trawsfynydd nuclear power station.
- 24.3.89:- The Navy launched an enquiry to find out why a radioactive water tank from Rosyth nuclear sub-base was sold to a scrap dealer.
- 26.3.89:- The CEGB claimed that decommissioning Berkley power station will take over 100 years and cost at least £200 million.
- 27.3.89:- Two hundred thousand people marched through West Germany against Nato nuclear modernisation plans.
- 1.4.89:- The nuclear inspectorate are to tighten operating rules at Hinkley A, Somerset, after an accident two weeks ago when the water supply to one of the reactors was interrupted during a turbine changeover.
- 1.4.89:- Iraq is secretly working on a crash programme to produce nuclear weapons including strategic missiles.
- 2.4.89:- David Coghlan, a freelance spy, claimed he bugged Sizewell B protestors meetings in 1983 while he was working for Zeus Security Ltd on behalf of M15. Fact- the company's board included Lord Chalfont now deputy head of the IBA.
- 4.4.89:- It was revealed that the Chinese Government plans to build a second and larger nuclear power station at Daga Bay near Hong Kong. In 1986 one million H.K residents signed a petition against the building of the first reactor.
- 8.4.89:- A fire on a Soviet nuclear sub. left 42 sailors dead and the sub. with its two nuclear armed torpedoes at the bottem of the sea off Norway.
- 13.4.89:- The Commons select committee on energy revealed that over 6,000 tonnes of foreign nuclear waste now at Sellafield will never be returned to its countries of origin, Japan, W. Germany, Belgium, Spain and Italy.
- 13.4.89:- The Ministry of Defence are asking the Government to contravene the London Dumping Convention and sink old nuclear subs in the Atlantic.
- 16.4.89:- A hundred thousand people marched in Brussels against NATO nuclear modernisation plans.
- 18.4.89:- CEGB announced plans to build another PWR at Wylfa, Anglesey.
- 20.4.89:- The US intends to base new long range nuclear bombers at Upper Heyford.
- 24.4.89:- On Radio Four, Cecil Parkinson defended cuts in energy conservation funding from £26 million in 1988 to £15 million this year and £12 million in 1990.
- 23.4.89:- Four thousand villagers will have to be evacuated due to continuing high radiation levels around Chernobyl, according to Leonid Ilyn, head of a medical research team.



Victory at Wackersdorf!



The West German government has finally abandoned plans to build a nuclear reprocessing plant at Wackersdorf in Bavaria after five years of militant anti-nuclear struggle against the project. Spent nuclear fuel from the West German nuclear program will now be reprocessed at Sellafield and La Hague in France.

The plant was abandoned after £840 million had already been spent on the site. BNFL is reported to be willing to accept 250 tonnes of spent fuel a year at £420 a kilogram.

Matina, a West German anti-nuclear activist describes the history of the Wackersdorf campaign:

" The people of the region around Wackersdorf seemed the most stupid one to the nuclear mafia, so it was chosen for the site of this "WAA" (Wiederaufbereitungs-anlage). But there the nuclear lobby had been totally wrong. All classes of inhabitants of this region took part in the protest and were supported by nuclear opponent from the whole republic. This was the origin of the second anti-nuclear movement in our country.

In 1984/85 we hindered the first transports of nuclear waste to the deposits near Gorleben, despite massive official violence. In 85/86 we took part in the "hut villages" on the projected site of Wackersdorf. The peace and squatter movement had shrunk as quickly as they had grown, but now we renewed our structures...

We got into the headlines again when, together with the local people, we tried to hold the Wackersdorf hut villages non violently against brutal copviolence in summer 85, dec 85 and dec/jan 85/6. The natives who did not take part directly supported the site-occupiers with food etc and encourageent. They insulted the brutal cops who had been brought there from all parts of the FRG...

New anti nuclear groups were set up all over...especially in Bavaria. But at Wackersdorf the fight became harder. At Carneval and Easter 86 there were pitched battle at the fence. Protestors were attacked from helicopters with CS and CN gas. Even old local people, who maybe had previously voted right wing, lost their trust in the state being a democracy. Now they helped the young left wing stone throwing activists who had come from further away. They helped fill empty bottles etc to throw and gave people places to stay for the night. The state tried to divide us into "peaceful abused citizens" and "violence loving anarchists" but no one believed it - it had become too evident from whom the vioence was coming.

Then came Tshernobyl!...At Whitsuntide 86 more than 30,000 people came to the site of Wackersdorf, throwing all their anguish and their rage against the immense fence (which afterwards was not no longer quite so immense). The state was so surprised that it couldn't stop this. But it got its revenge on the demonstrators of june 7th who were at Wackersdorf and Brokdorf. Excessive beatings, attacks with CS gas (out of so called "water throwers"), heavy fines and even prison sentences have become normal for all subsequent anti nuclear actions. The worst, as usual is in Bavaria. For instance the anti-nuclear journal "Radiaktiv", made at Nurnberg, is confiscated nearly every other time it is published. In autumn 86 even a federalwide anti-nuclear conference at Regensburg was forbidden...

It's true that the immense fury and desperation after Tshernobyl came out in a rash of sabotage. A lot of electricity pylons were sawn down, a lot of nuclear business offices were burned down, and so on, but even non-violent blockades are called "criminal"...

Last summer an official hearing took place about the WAA. But the written arguments of 800,000 opponents were simply ignored, because they could not be proved untrue. The hearing was stopped. In autumn 15,000 demonstrated at the fence of the site, and the cops let them stay there for the first time since Whitsuntide 86...

We cannot wait on official decisions or hearings, but we think that our struggle can push them to destroy less of our world than they would otherwise. But we want more: So let us take part in the international revolutionary movement and let us make the anti-nuclear struggle the sharp weapon of it!

Get up, stand up! We shall overcome

MARTINA 12-12-88.

The above is an edited extract from a pamphlet produced for the International Congress of the Radical Anti-Nuclear Movement held in Holland in February. If you would like a copy of the report of the Congress send £1 to the address on the back page.



NEWSROUND continued from page 3.

- 26.4.89:- The BMA condemned new Government attempts to foist irradiated food on the public.
- 1.5.89:- Grigory Revenko, a local Communist Party chief, has admitted that safety measures at Chernobyl are still inadequate and that no satisfactory way of sealing the exploded reactor has been found.
- 2.5.89:- "All the radioactivity will leak out of the sunken Soviet sub - thats between 10 and 20 million Curies - leading to the contamination of fish and eventually human deaths": said a report by the consultant engineers Lang Associates.
- 4.5.89:- The Polish Government has been forced to abandon its plans to build a nuclear power station at Warta near Posnan after mass anti-nuclear demonstrations.
- 8.5.89:- Increased levels of radioactivity have been found at Rosyth nuclear bases by independent monitors.
- 10.5.89:- Newsweek has revealed that in 1965 an accident on a US carrier left a hydrogen bomb containing 33lbs of plutonium at the bottem of the sea only 80 miles from Japan.
- 14.5.89:- On the 9th May a crippled American nuclear bomber crashed in a fireball at Upper Heyford. Other jets had to scramble to avoid being hit.
- 14.5.89:- Hundreds of anti-nuclear demonstrators greeted Thatcher yesterday as she arrived to open a nuclear power station at Torness. One woman was arrested for throwing herself in front of the plutonium blonde's car.
- 15.5.89:- The Scottish National Liberation bombed Glensanda quarry near Oban which they claimed is being developed as a radioactive waste dump.

LETTERS

From Brighton Anti-Nuclear Network



Glastonbury Police Festival 1989.

Glastonbury Festival has proved to be a nice little earner for CND over many years and has been a fun weekend for those of us who were able to stump up the ticket money or slip through the East German border style defences unnoticed. This year will be different. For the first time ever there will be "community cops" crawling all over the site. This is due to "problems in previous years with organised theiving and drug dealing." Now no-one can deny that organised theiving and flogging smack must be stopped. However, there are other ways of going about this than engaging the boys in blue or hiring Nicky Crane's Nazi boot boys, (see Searchlight). What we should be doing is taking over the Festival and, as happened at Stonehenge, kicking the smack dealers and thieves out ourselves. Again we have to tackle the crass commercialism of the Festival in which buying and selling seem to be the dominant activities. It has got so bad that one year Hari Krishna were forbidden from giving out free food. Lets show CND and the Festival organisers in no uncertain terms that the cops are not wanted, this or any other year.

CHERNOBYL at sea

Whilst land, air, and freshwater may be affected by radioactive fallout from land based nuclear reactor accidents; as it was at Windscale, Three Mile Island and Chernobyl, not much notice has been taken of the fact that in the period 1963-1989 there have been eleven major accidents involving nuclear powered submarines, leaving eight nuclear reactors on the seabed and 520 submariners dead and the very serious threat of radioactive pollution of the oceans.

Ever since the USS Nautilus was launched in January 1955 her signal 'Underway on nuclear power' was thought to begin a new era in naval capability.

The reality of today is that statistically speaking nuclear powered submarines have a high chance of going beneath the ocean waves- and staying there. (See table below)

THE ROLL OF SUNKEN SUBS.

1963 (10th April) experimental US hunter killer sub THRESHER sank 220 miles East of Boston from unknown causes; 131 dead.

1968 Unidentified USSR sub sank nr Severomorsk (Arctic); 90 dead; cause unknown.

1968 (11th April) USSR 'Golf' class sub sank after internal explosion in mid-Pacific; 86 dead; partially salvaged by the CIA

1968 (21 May) US nuclear attack sub SCORPION sank 400 miles south of the Azores, cause unknown; about 90 dead.

1969 (16 May) US sub GUITARRO sank in harbour while completing due to dockyard negligence; no casualties; sub salvaged.

1970 (12th April) USSR 'November' class sub scuttled off Faeroe Islands after reactor fire. Loss of life unknown.

1974 Uncertain report that USSR 'Golf' class sub sank in Pacific after fire-possible confusion with the CIA salvage of the 1968 wreck.

1979 (December) unidentified USSR sub sank (probably scuttled) in Atlantic after 'radiation accident'; no casualties.

1983 (September) 'Charlie' class USSR sub sank in North Pacific (cause of loss unknown). 90 dead. Later salvaged by the Russians.

1986 (6th October) 'Yankee' class USSR sub sank North of Bermuda after explosion and fire of 3rd of October. 3 dead.

1989 (April) 'Mike' class USSR submarine KONSOMOLETS sank off Norwegian waters after fire, carrying nuclear torpedoes. 42 dead.



There are at present more than 250 nuclear powered subs in commission, a greater number than all the non military reactors at present built in the world, and most of these subs use Pressurised Water Reactors to generate power.

continued from page 7...

A distinctive feature of nuclear submarine design is their lack of a secondary containment shield, obviously submarine reactors cannot be totally surrounded by 2-3 metres of reinforced concrete like their land based cousins because of the limited space in a submarine hull, although a lead shield separates them from the crews quarters.

Nuclear submarines in lacking a secondary containment shield therefore share a distinctive design feature with the very well known No 4 reactor at Chernobyl. From the roll of sunken subs above its would seem likely that reactor accidents happen at sea, and probably with alarming frequency, although the causes of nuclear submarine accidents are invariably shrouded in secrecy and obscurity.

When the US sub Thresher sank at 8,400ft the bathyscaphe Trieste was lowered in a series of deep dives to take photographs and evidence was found of materials thought to be distorted by an explosion. In addition to this the bathyscaphe also observed a large crater on the ocean floor but it was never revealed whether there was radioactivity in the vicinity. Threshers reactor was never located; although some experts thought that the reactor may have been inside this crater.

The fact is that it may well be only a matter of time before there is a meltdown at sea maybe while a sub is underwater, but we must not forget that even nuclear subs have to surface in order to come into port.

The sea covering 70% of the the earths surface is a major part of this planets ecosystem, we cannot allow marine life and its environment to be polluted by radioactivity by wrecked military hardware in the interests of sub human life forms living on the remaining 30%.

Sources: Edwyn Gray 'Nukes How Safe Are They' Sea Classic International M. MacDonald

Sea Action:

Between a quarter and a third of all nuclear weapons in the world are at sea. Sea Action based in Southampton, using small properly equipped boats, intends to expose this build up of nuclear weapons by direct action. Last year they joined Greenpeace boats to protest against Ark Royal's presence in Portsmouth harbour.

For more details on Sea Action contact Duncan c/o The Peace Centre, 28 Trafalgar St., Brighton. Tel. No. 692880

South Coast Against Nuclear Navies, 119 Orchard Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hants. PO4 OAP.

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