

Heddwch

No. 1 Summer 1991 20p



The end of the Cold War has not brought an end to low flying, as many people hoped. This summer, war planes invaded the sky over a huge area of Wales in one of the biggest war games ever.

The RAF are trying to prove there's still a job for their low-flying attack aircraft, which scream over the countryside as little as 100 feet above the ground.

They used to practise over Wales for low-level bombing attacks on eastern Europe. But they can't use that excuse since the Cold War ended.

The story now is that low flying was essential in the Gulf. But that's not true. The RAF lost so many planes in

JOY RIDERS

IN THE

SKY

low-level attacks that they were forced to switch tactics and bomb from a great height.

CND Cymru has never accepted the RAF's case for low flying. We were against the plans for nuclear attacks on eastern Europe and we opposed the bombardment of Iraq, whether the planes were flying high or low.

Now, even the RAF can't make a case for low flying. It's dangerous, it's wasteful and it damages the environment. So why are the warplanes still flying low over Wales? For kicks?

See inside for news about CND Cymru's new campaign to stop the Joyriders in the Sky.

CND Cymru works for international peace and disarmament and a world in which the vast resources now devoted to militarism are redirected to the real needs of the human community



At the September 1990 Ask for the Earth Festival in Leeds a 'green' manifesto was launched by CND and a number of other peace, development and green organisations. It was signed at the festival by over 800 people, but the Gulf War quickly made the manifesto's Cold War emphasis out of date.

The Manifesto for the Earth has now been re-written to address the post-Gulf period. It was re-launched at the House of Commons on World Environment Day, 5 June.

In June 1992 a major UN conference on the Environment and Development will be convened in Brazil. There are, at present, no plans for the conference to address disarmament. Peace campaigners around the world will be pressing for the inclusion of disarmament as an essential element in the process of preserving and protecting the planet and improving the lives of its inhabitants. The Manifesto for the Earth will be used in lobbying work in Britain.

The beginning of the 1990s has been marked by a series of crises around the world.

The war in the Gulf absorbed the attention of the world's media, politicians and military planners for seven months and left behind a legacy of death, disease, hunger, fear and environmental destruction.

Millions of people throughout the developing world face starvation, disease and homelessness. Some have suffered natural disasters - drought or cyclone. Others are the victims of war or repression. Most have received pitifully inadequate help from the rich nations of the Earth.

If we are to address the real problems of our planet and the threats which face its inhabitants we must re-order our priorities and our spending.

We must develop a new understanding of security which is not based on the use of force, threats or weapons of mass-destruction, but on co-operation, the peaceful resolution of conflict and the promotion of sustainable development.

We, the signatories to this manifesto, call on the British Government to reduce its military spending by at least 50% in real terms by the year 2000; to increase significantly its spending on health, housing, education, welfare and overseas aid; and to take the following urgent steps:

DISARMAMENT

Weapons of Mass Destruction:

- Support a comprehensive ban on



At the launch of the 'Manifesto for the Earth': Bibi Small, Women for World Disarmament; Bruce Kent, UNA Executive; Niki Kortvelyesy, Green Party Foreign Affairs Spokesman; Tony Smythe, Director, Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons. *Lawnsio'r Manifesto*

A Manifesto for the Earth

A contribution to public awareness in preparation for the UN Earth Summit in Brazil, June 1992

nuclear weapons tests.

- Abandon all plans to develop, design, build or deploy new nuclear weapons.
- Strive for a worldwide ban on all weapons of mass destruction.

Conventional Forces:

- Support further reductions in foreign troops and bases on European territory.
- Strengthen the role of the United Nations in achieving the peaceful resolution of conflict throughout the world.

Arms Conversion:

- Encourage and fund arms conversion to produce more jobs and more socially useful goods.
- Close the Defence Export Services Organisation (DESO) and impose strict controls on the sale of arms.

DEVELOPMENT

Debt:

- Press for the cancellation of the debts of the world's poorest countries and the halving of the debts of other developing nations.

Aid:

- Ensure that aid from Britain is used for sustainable development and increase the level of aid to at least

the UN target of 0.7% of GNP.

Disaster Relief:

- Encourage higher priority at the UN to the provision of immediate and co-ordinated disaster relief.

ENVIRONMENT

Global Warming:

- Drastically reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- Increase investment in environmentally sound transport.
- Put major investment into the protection and renewal of rainforests.

Ozone Depletion:

- Assist developing countries to produce alternative technologies to replace CFCs and other ozone-destroying gases.

Energy:

- Fund the development of safe, renewable energy sources in preference to nuclear power.
- Promote energy conservation and recycling.
- Cease all processing of nuclear waste whether British or imported.

Copies of the manifesto can be obtained from Linda Walker, One World Centre, 13 Paton Street, Manchester M1 2BA.

LABOUR BAN NUKES

Book review; *Nuclear Free - the New Zealand Way* by David Lange (Penguin, £5.99)

'As leader of the Labour Party I simply took it for granted that we would ban nuclear weapons... as soon as Labour was elected.' Neil Kinnock? No; David Lange, ex-Prime Minister of New Zealand in his book 'Nuclear Free - the New Zealand Way', an incisively written account of New Zealand's progress towards a nuclear free policy.

He shows how difficult it was to break ranks in the western world, particularly at a time when Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan were fuelling the Cold War. Lange is able to communicate the problems which arise in sticking to beliefs once you achieve power, and catalogues the constant pressure on his government from the USA and Australia.

He is particularly forthright in his opinion of those involved such as Schultz and Hawke, describing them with wit and a certain bluntness. He also throws cold water on the usefulness of prestigious international gatherings.

This book reminds us that decisions are taken by fallible individuals and that courage is always needed to change the status quo.

Judith Anderson.

CROESO

This is the first issue of CND Cymru's new magazine, Heddwh. We hope you like it. Contact us if you want extra copies.

We hope the magazine will appeal to members of CND Cymru and to a wider audience of people who support our aim of a clean, just and peaceful world.

The prize of a £10 gift voucher from the Cardiff Peace Shop goes to Alison Jackson of Llanishen, who suggested the title Heddwh.

Thanks to the Radio-Active Times for a donation of £100 towards the costs of launching Heddwh.

We welcome contributions to the magazine from anyone with something to say. Please send them, typed or on disc, to James Stewart, 31 Romilly Crescent, Cardiff. CF1 9NP. The deadline for the next issue is 20 September.



Jane Dauncey

THE ROAD TO GREENHAM 1981

Cardiff 1981 Caerdydd

In the late 1970's, Wales was threatened with the dumping of nuclear waste. After an 18 months grassroots campaign including direct action, Michael Heseltine announced in parliament that Wales was not a suitable place to dump the waste. People in Wales became used to campaigning... and winning.

The conception of the march to Greenham Common took place at the US base at RAF Brawdy on the west coast of Wales, at a CND march and rally in June 1981. There were 12 men speakers; clergy, politicians and scientists. Ann Pettit, a mother of two small children and a smallholder, made a spontaneous speech expressing the feelings of many of the women at the rally. She spoke about women bringing up the next generation only for it to be killed in wars.

By August, Ann and some friends had organised the 125 mile march from Cardiff to USAF Greenham Common to protest about the siting of American Cruise Missiles in Britain, demanding a debate on TV with our Government.

Three dozen women and six

men left Cardiff on August 27 1981. The marchers were looked after en route by local groups, councillors and some political party members. Mostly we slept on wooden hall floors and occasionally in comfortable beds in houses where we were offered much appreciated baths.

On our arrival at Greenham Common, four women from different generations chained themselves to the fence, like the suffragettes at the beginning of the century. Like the suffragettes before us, we were vilified.

Women from the march were angry and decided to stay, sleeping outside the main gate under the stars. Local people brought food, firewood and tents. After a few months it was decided the camp would be for women only.

In December 1982, 30,000

women embraced the base, decorating the fence with flowers, babies booties and photos of relatives killed in wars. Several thousand women stayed on to blockade and close all the gates the next day; this was the first event to be covered by the media.

After a series of evictions, the women moved from land owned by the council to MOD land, Department of Transport land and back again, often only moving a few yards each time.

Other marches followed; 130 marched to Brawdy in 1982 and in 1982 there were the Star marches. There were 17 marches to Greenham from all parts of the country.

Women from all over the world visited Greenham. Soon there were at least 25 camps in Britain with others in Australia and America.

On New Year's Eve 1982

women entered the base and danced on the missile silos. Thereafter women regularly invaded the base, and on Hallowe'en 1983 miles of fence were cut down.

In 1984 some Greenham women took Reagan to court in the USA claiming that American missiles were illegally in the UK.

Greenham women began to support other causes, lending their support to the miner's dispute and to raise funds for the famine in Ethiopia. Many gained self worth and confidence to act and speak out, with some women becoming council campaigners and others writing books and plays, researching women's history and organising exhibitions.

CND was rather suspicious of the Greenham women at first, but was supportive although the Greenham camps always kept their own identity. Greenham brought feminism, emotion and an environmental flavour to CND, and revitalised it.

On March 5 1991 the last cruise missile left Greenham Common. After ten years of the women's camps at Greenham, a fitting memorial would be a statue of a woman with a baby in a pushchair on the spot where the march set off from Cardiff in 1981!

Thalia Campbell



How about this; not only have you had a brand new member's magazine drop onto doormat, but you've also got the first column by Welsh youth for Welsh youth within CND. This magazine has also coincided with YCND's relaunch as a powerful group in the nation.

At YCND's conference in Liverpool last April, the Welsh contingent of 20 was the largest ever. The conference included more workshops, speakers, debates and socialising than ever before. And, it wasn't just peace issues that were covered.

So, what's happening? Well, if you're a member of YCND you should soon be receiving the first issue of the new youth members' magazine. Secondly, the youth campaign this summer could not be easier to get involved with. 'The Peace Petition' (a Welsh idea) aims to collect names to be presented to the powers that be, to tell them just what the nation thinks of nukes. Add onto this school speaking events (going into (pacifist!) battle against Peace through NATO), dayschools at your convenience and a sponidicious poster campaign for the autumn.

One weekend you mustn't forget is December 14-15 when we are back in Liverpool for the second conference of the year. A larger Welsh contingent would be great - get in touch.

Lastly, due to a computer mix-up, we seem to have lost some youth members. So, if you've paid and aren't getting any youth info, get in touch at the addresses below. If you haven't paid, why not join today?

Contacts; Joe Castle, 25, Aberystwyth Crescent, Barry CF6 8EH, 0446-738020; Teresa Mock, 30 Hywel Crescent, Barry CF6.

IDEAS INTO ACTION

The months since the end of the Gulf War have seen a lot of discussion and re-thinking taking place in CND Cymru. The discussion and debates have focussed on our future direction and, although not completed, they have given direction for the coming months.

There are two new strands to our campaign; one is to try and create a new 'international agenda' for Wales. This will focus the peace movement's attention and action on the arms trade and the need to mobilise global resources in the cause of peace, justice and development. We will be working alongside organisations like Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT).

Our aim is to demonstrate that unless the arms race is halted and weapons sales banned worldwide, then we cannot hope to solve the problem of starvation and poverty.

Throughout the coming months we need to establish links with aid agencies, United Nations associations and other organisations, to find joint approaches/actions in our localities.

Our purpose must be to demonstrate the correlation between Third World indebtedness and the sale of weapons. For instance, the 27 million facing starvation in Africa is partly due

to civil wars raging, sustained by sales of modern weapons.

In this issue of Heddwch is a petition about the arms trade, which we aim to present to the Secretary of State for Wales during the week 19-26 October (UN disarmament week). I ask you to make use of it.

The second part of our strategy springs from the first, namely, the need for Britain to set an example and cut its own expenditure on arms.

Despite much media speculation and Government statements about defence reviews, last year Britain spent £21 billion on its armed forces (without the added expenditure of the Gulf).

As we approach a General Election and promises by politicians of all parties of more public spending on essential services, we must ask why the UK needs to spend £21 billion on defence now that the Warsaw Pact has disappeared?

But it is not just about a waste of resources for we cannot call for an end to arms sales and at the

same time build up our own armed forces.

The first call must be for the immediate cancellation of Trident, a totally unnecessary \$10 billion-worth of dangerous nuclear escalation. The first Trident submarine is due to be launched in December.

Finally, within this equation is the continued presence within Wales of military bases and exercise areas. The withdrawal of forces from Germany is no excuse for the occupation of Wales. Before the next General Election we hope to publish a document on the militarisation of Wales as part of CND Cymru's contribution to the political debate.

So what can you do as an individual member of CND?

- help circulate Heddwch
- use the petition and return it to CND Cymru
- write to your MP/prospective candidate about our arms expenditure.

Bob Cole
General Secretary

Petition to the Secretary of State for Wales.

We the undersigned ask you, on our behalf, to call upon the British Government to;

- stop promoting the export of arms by British companies and to this end close the Defence Export Services Organisation based within the Ministry of Defence
- support moves at the United Nations to end the sale and transfer of arms world-wide.

Name

Address

Signature

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Please return this petition by October 12 to CND Cymru, Bryn Ellyd, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, LL41 3TW.

A real Security Policy for Europe

CND Cymru's new chair is David Morris, Member of the European Parliament for Mid and West Wales. Here he writes about a crucial issue in the new Europe.

One thing that is constantly reinforced in the work of a Member of the European Parliament is the significance of language. Not just in communication, but in the very process of political thought. Words in any language are the building blocks for ideas. It is, perhaps, not surprising, therefore,

that some of the arguments that take place in the European Parliament and the wider European debate appear, at least in part, to be matters of semantics. The differences in position, are often nowhere near as substantial as the heat of the debate would suggest.

Different political, social and economic traditions have evolved a different understanding and, perhaps, more important, a different feeling about words that should be exactly translatable. That explains, I believe, the current concern about the word "federalism". For some it evokes a mental picture of a centralist superstate with power removed even further from ordinary people, but for others it means almost exactly the opposite – the democratisation of bureaucracy, the sharing of responsibility and the shifting of power to a more local level.

Another word that is prone to being interpreted in a variety of ways is "Security". In the Peace movement, of course, we are only too familiar with the special form of myopia that immediately translates this word into 'military defence'. We also know that too often what is meant by defence is the power of attack and as we have seen recently it can involve military activity thousands of miles from our own national borders.

The end of the cold war and the break up of the Warsaw pact should allow us to reclaim the word "security" and emphasise the first meaning given for it in the Oxford Dictionary – "untroubled by danger or apprehension".

I believe that security does indeed come from eliminating the fear of danger, and in truth that fear cannot be eliminated by



David Morris

building bigger and stronger walls or higher and more daunting fences. It is dramatically increased by arming ourselves with more and more weapons of greater and greater destructive power.

We have the chance now to build a new, safer, more confident Europe based on respect, trust and the recognition of mutual interest – and constructed on the principle that the only real security is common security. The debate on the whole question of security and potential foreign and defence policies for the European Community and the wider Europe has opened up in the last few months. There are positive and constructive ideas coming from a range of sources in both the East and the West. But, sadly, there are also some people who are shackled to the ways and the organisations of the past and are determined to put a brake on the radical proposals that are starting to emerge.

I hope that in future editions of Heddwch I will be able to report further on this vitally important debate. Whilst I would not argue that it is the role of CND Cymru to campaign for any particular shape or structure for the Europe of tomorrow, I do believe that we will have a contribution to make to the debate. Not least, together with Peace movements from every country in the Community and outside it, we have a responsibility to make sure that the word and the concept "security" are never diminished again.

FAMINE MYTHS

There are enough resources in the world today to ensure lasting food security for every adult and child, yet 27 million people are at risk from one of the worst famines to face Africa this century.

But famine on this scale doesn't just come out of the blue. It can be predicted and, in this case, it was! As far back as October 1990, Save the Children and other agencies had warned that an unprecedented crisis was developing.

But only a fraction of the food aid needed for Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia and Liberia had been pledged and even less had been delivered. Instead the western world and its media were preoccupied by the Gulf.

International assistance has been too little and too late. Now the slide from food insecurity to food crisis to famine cannot be halted without concerted international action to ensure that food reaches people.

Equally important is the need to build up the long-term food security of countries prone to famine by investing in agricultural production and economic development.

The international community must help to secure the conditions which will permit food security to develop: peace, stability, economic growth and the elimination of crippling debt. Then it must invest in effective development programmes to build up human resources, services and infrastructure.

Yes, there are enough resources in the world to ensure that lasting food security, rather than food crisis, is the reality of Africa tomorrow.

David Richards
Save the Children

If you would like to know more about the work of Save the Children please write to David Richards, SCF, 48 Westbourne Rd, Penarth CF6 2HF; tel (0222) 704430.

GULF

*Night didn't matter anymore
deeds, nor distance
nor reason.*

*We didn't hear
we weren't listening.*

*The way words changed
didn't matter
nor for that matter, anything,
maybe it was the sand
that was everywhere*

*clogging the mind
so that the sky
land and sea
became a mirage
in a tented world.*

*Only the mocking dead
heard
the certainty theirs
the failure becalmed
distant.*

*As if we cared
we wept.
We always weep
it waters poppies
allows them to grow.*

*We like poppies
we plant them everywhere.*

Dot Clancy January 22 1991
(From A Gulf Anthology,
published by Oxford CND.)

DEFENDING WALES

Plaid Cymru members have been involved in *CND* throughout its history. We have played an active part in the development of the peace movement in Wales and continue to do so.

CND Cymru has always been more than a campaign against nuclear weapons. The opposition has in turn focused on *Polaris*, *Cruise*, *Trident* and other weapons systems, but it has always had a much broader base.

A defence policy must be relevant and appropriate to the needs of Wales. Defence expenditure must relate to what needs to be defended. British military policies have not only been crippling expensive, but also irrelevant to Wales.

The problems of our communities, whether industrial or rural, and the issues that affect the future of Wales – including the future of the language – cannot be isolated from the debate on what real defence and security means.

We have to spell out the links between arms spending and poverty – whether in Wales, Iraq or Africa. We have to persuade people that war is not a successful means of solving international disputes.

Plaid Cymru has made links with people in other European countries who are working in the same direction.

We cannot isolate these issues. There is only one choice if we are to build the kind of society that we want in Wales and that is to elect our own government to work in accordance with the wishes of the people of Wales and be a voice for peace and justice in the world.

Then we could cut the defence budget and spend the money on people and not on weapons. Then we could make nuclear-free Wales a reality.

Jill Evans

What price public safety?

It has long been known that local people who eat fish from Trawsfynydd Lake are exposed to the highest levels of radiation of any 'critical group' around any nuclear establishment in Britain, except Sellafield and Dounreay. When Mr Preston, Director of Fisheries Research at MAFF told the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment in 1985 that Trawsfynydd was second only to Sellafield in the concerns of the Ministry of Agriculture, he was conscious that fish eaters were getting a potential dose of 0.21 mSv.

Now the latest official estimates from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution are three times that level. Clearly an increasing number of cancers will be caused by eating these fish.

Greenpeace have now published a 1988 internal CEBG document entitled 'A Survey of the Distribution of Radioactivity in Trawsfynydd Lake Sediments.' It was carried out in 1986 based on a grid, and reveals a dramatic variation in radioactivity from one part of the lake to another. The most radioactive quarter of a square kilometre, called Block K, has mud with radioactivity of almost 14,000 Bq/kg. Other blocks in the north east corner of the lake have readings of 9,200, 8,300 and 6,500, compared with a lake average of 4,300 Bq/kg.

The CEBG report estimated that by July 1986 the radioactive inventory of Trawsfynydd lake mud sediments amounted to 730,000,000,000 Bq, spread over 4.8 Sq Kilometres. (A Becquerel is one radioactive disintegration per second).

Trawsfynydd Lake now consists of a rich cocktail of radioactive crud, dominated by Caesium 137 (73%) and Plutonium 241 (15%), but including substances such as Cobalt 60, the presence of which indicates a corroding reactor. Each square metre of sediment contains, on average, 152,000 Bq of radioactivity. This compares with perhaps 1 to 2 Bq from natural background radiation in the soil, and 1,000 to 5,000 Bq per square metre from Chernobyl in that part of North Wales. This is the worst contamination of a



Trawsfynydd – the hottest civil nuclear plant
Trawsfynydd – yr atomfa chwilboeth

public place by a civil nuclear plant in Britain. Even without the presence of Plutonium much of the sediment exceeds the concentration defined as low level radioactive waste under the Radioactive Substances Act 1960. As such this sediment should be treated as nuclear waste. If Trawsfynydd Lake ever dries out, public health and agriculture in Gwynedd will be affected.

Both reactors at Trawsfynydd have been out of action since February. New doubts about the integrity of their pressure vessels, have led to a proposed reduction in operating pressure.

In the face of operational

problems and scandalous contamination Nuclear Electric intend to extend the life of Trawsfynydd to 1999, and continue to refuse to publish their safety analyses.

Through extending the lives of the Magnox stations, and postponing their eventual decommissioning for 130 years from shutdown, Nuclear Electric are attempting to 'massage' the costs of electricity from their reactors. By operating these stations beyond their 20 year design lives, Nuclear Electric are sacrificing public safety for the sake of profit.

Hugh Richards
Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance



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OUR BEST HOPE

The UN What? "Association," I replied. And as usual, I had to add, "That's different from the organisation, which everybody knows. Only governments can belong to the United Nations, which used to be called U.N.O., but you and anybody else can join the UNA."

"I know," he said, "The UN is that so-called international body stuck in New York and almost totally controlled by the Americans."

"Well, yes and no! Because it can pay a large share, the USA has a big influence on all UN activities and perhaps they've a right to be listened to. But that's where ordinary folk come in – to persuade their own governments that weak minorities have rights too. We think that by coming together in a voluntary association, which has existed since the UN was founded in 1945, we can have a wider, non-party political voice. All the major parties share our vice-presidencies. There's also a Parliamentary UNA group to further the arguments."

He hesitated thoughtfully. "But the UN hasn't prevented wars and poverty and starvation."

I could see him thinking. "That's a conversation stopper."

"You're right, of course. It's said the nuclear deterrent has prevented war, yet more than 20 million people have died in 'minor' wars since 1945. We've seen recently how you're just as dead from conventional weapons and the environment can be almost as badly damaged as by nuclear weapons. In poor countries, insecurity means more is spent on armaments and less on

health and education. Yes, sometimes it's difficult to see what the UN has achieved."

"That's my point," he exclaimed triumphantly. "We'd be better off without it and giving the money to Oxfam."

He didn't seem impressed when I said the UN was the best hope for the future of the world. Many UNA members felt the Gulf War showed that world opinion could unite against aggression, even if some were dismayed that sanctions were not given longer to work. I added that for forty years the world had been in danger from the threatened clash of the two great ideologies of the USA and the Soviet Union. Now both recognised the Cold War was over and advocated more use of the UN, agreeing in the Security Council during the Gulf War. Both countries are powerful enough to do without the UN but choose to stay within it.

My friend was showing slight signs of nodding to acknowledge I had a point or two. He even agreed that Britain, now a minor power, was listened to with respect in UN debates. It is an important platform for even the poorest countries and now represents 160 nations.

And he nodded.

The coffee break was nearly over, so I recited a quick list of achievements.

He was starting to look a bit guilty. "I've always been curious about the Temple of Peace," he said, eyebrows raised. I gave him our branch programme of events as he swallowed the last drop of coffee. I hope he'll ask for a membership form. We need more like him.

Next time we meet I'll tell him he is already a member in a way. He belongs to one of our corporate members – CND. And everybody knows CND!

Robert Davies

• UNA headquarters in Wales is at the Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3AP. (0222 228549) Robert Davies is chair of the Cardiff branch.

HOLOCAUST

Sold as a clean war, the Gulf War was fought with very dirty bombs, as Paul Flynn, MP for Newport West, reports.

A little known figure is that only 7.4 percent of the bombs dropped by the coalition were precision ones. Many of the other 92 percent were new weapons of mass slaughter never used on such a scale before.

The cluster bombs, 'daisy cutters' and fuel-air explosives should not be classed as conventional weapons as we understand the term. They are massacre weapons which destroy all mammalian life in their path.

On June 17 I again raised the subject in an oral question to the Attorney General. 'How many representations have you received on the legality of weapons used by the coalition forces in the Gulf Conflict?' 'Two,' he answered, 'one from you; one from Tam Dalyell'.

That's a promising start, but parliamentary persistence is ranged against a wilful refusal to recognise the holocaust results of the Gulf War. The most recent estimate is that 100,000 to 200,000 Iraqi were killed and 300,000 to 700,000 injured. Most of them were Shia and Kurdish conscripts.

The most commonly used work-horse bombs were the cluster bomb units (CBU). They contain hundreds, sometimes thousands of bomb live units (BLU) designed to devastate large areas. The CBU 75 covers an area the equivalent of 157 football fields.

A single B-52 bomber can carry forty such cluster bombs containing 8,080 bomblets, theoretically enough to carpet-bomb 27,500 football fields. The 28 B-52s which dropped 470 tons of explosives on Iraqi positions on January 30 could have obliterated 1,600 square miles, an area a fifth the size of Wales.

Not surprisingly, one American general said they will still be finding bodies in forty years time.

Fuel Air Explosives mimic the blast wave of a nuclear bomb on a small scale and suck the oxygen from the atmosphere. The appropriately named MAD FAE (mass air delivery, fuel air explosive) creates a blast pressure zone 1,000 feet long and a hundred times greater than required to be fatal to human beings. Use of FAEs in the Gulf was officially described as 'an experiment'.



Paul Flynn (centre) with Simon Hughes MP and Anne Feltham (CAAT) hands in a petition at the MOD calling for the closure of the Defence Export Services Organisation

The 'favourite of the Marine Corps' according to a Pentagon spokesperson was the 'Big Blue 82' or Daisy Cutter'. Dropped by parachute and exploding just above the ground, it cuts a swathe of destruction that disintegrates everything over a wide area.

In September last I asked Douglas Hurd whether Saddam Hussein had bought FAEs from the Chilean firm of Industrias Cardoen and whether there was any link with the murder of British journalist Jonathan Moyle. He did not know.

The evidence is that many of the massacre weapons used in vast quantities in the Gulf were then, and are now, on sale in the arms bazaars of the world. The only argument that strikes home with the present government is the prospect that British troops may be on the receiving end of these terror weapons in future conflicts.

I am campaigning for these weapons to be covered by the Inhumane Weapons protocol of 1981. That would give some international control over their manufacture, sale and deployment.

More effective still would be a full recognition of the awful indiscriminate butchery of the Gulf War. That revulsion may deter future conflicts.

Arms procurement minister Alan Clarke mocked a question of mine by sneering 'Some members would like to see us conduct wars using food parcels and loudhailers.'

Sounds like a great idea.

Peace Diary

AUGUST

6 Hiroshima Day. Silent procession and encircling the pavilion at the National Eisteddfod, Mold (noon).

Candle floating in the marina, Swansea (8 p.m.) Further details from Mike Hayes (0792 367807).

9 Nagasaki Day. Local actions.

24 Swansea CND summer walk. Bring children and picnics. Meet Black Pill car park (2 p.m.) Further details from Mike Hayes (0792 367807).

31 Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition, Portsmouth. Protest march and rally assemble at the Guildhall Square (noon).

31 Eppynt Picnic - a taste of Eastern Europe. Enjoy a day out in the Army's picturesque War Games village in Mynydd Eppynt (between Brecon and Builth). Bring food and drink. Phone Rod Stallard (05505) 260 for details.

SEPTEMBER

2 Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition, Portsmouth. Non-violent blockade of official opening ceremony. Briefing pack and accommodation details from Dave Poulden (British CND) 071 700 2393.

12 Meeting for CND Cymru members in North Wales. A chance to discuss campaigning, Heddwh and future plans. Corwen (7.30pm). Details from Bob Cole (0766) 831356.

14 CND Cymru meeting for members in South Wales (11-4). Workshops on The Peace Dividend; Poverty, starvation and the arms race; Manifesto for the Earth; the militarisation of Wales. Venue to be arranged. Contact Bob Cole (0766 831356) for more information.

16 Heddwh editorial group meets in the Peace Shop, 56 Mackintosh Place, Cardiff (7 p.m.) to discuss contents of the next issue.

17 Ten Years of Greenham. Video and speakers from the original march, Friends Meeting House, Page Street, Swansea (7.30 p.m.) Further details from Mike Hayes (0792 367807).

OCTOBER

5 The Arms Trade and Arms Conversion, a day school organised by the Trust for Research and Education on the Arms Trade (TREAT). Friends Meeting House,

Friargate, York (10 to 5). Details from TREAT, 11 Goodwin St. London N4 3HQ (071 281 0297).

26 Non-violent blockade of Upper Heyford air base.

NOVEMBER

10 Remembrance Day. Don't forget your white poppies.

22 British CND Conference (until Nov. 24). Including discussions on the arms trade; Trident; 'peace' after the Gulf War; the Bush vision of the

future; the peace dividend; the need for conversion in the British military manufacturing industry. More information from 071 700 2393.

23 International Fair, Temple of Peace, Cardiff. Organised by United Nations Association, Cardiff Branch. Details from Jill Hutt, 6 Greenland Crescent, Fairwater, Cardiff CF5 3HE.

30 CND Cymru Cyngor (council) meeting at Brynafon, Rhayader, Powys. All members and groups welcome to attend. Details from Bob Cole (0766 831356).

CND Cymru - the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Wales.

If you want more information about CND in Wales and activities in your area, please contact Bob Cole, Bryn Elltyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 3TW (0766 831356) or the Peace Shop, 56 Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff (0222 489260).

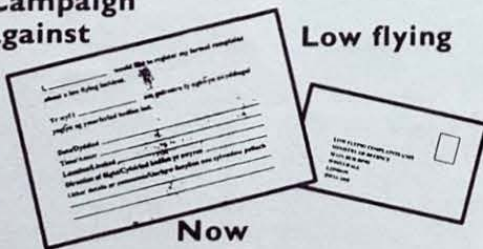
Contributions for Heddwh should be sent to James Stewart, 31 Romilly Crescent, Cardiff CF1 9NP.

To advertise in Heddwh, please contact Mary Jones, 9 Idris Terrace, Plasmarl, Swansea (0792 774687).

DON'T wait until a jet bomber comes down on your town or valley ...

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End Arms Trade

Until the world discovered Saddam Hussein, the Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT) found it hard to arouse interest in its work. Now the Campaign is struggling to cope with the volume of press enquiries as well as the heavy postbags full of demands for information and campaigning materials.

In addition to this interest from the public, opinion leaders as diverse as the Pope and Mick Jagger are speaking out against the trade in weaponry. This is all helping to create an atmosphere in which politicians and captains of industry are increasingly being forced to justify their involvement in the arms trade.

There has been a spate of proposals for controls, from John Major and George Bush among others.

Even if there is a certain amount of cynicism involved in making proposals while at the same time allowing weapons to be exported from your country, nonetheless that such proposals are being made at all is positive. It provides an opportunity which campaigners need to exploit. We have the best opportunity we have had in years to make progress in limiting and hopefully eventually ending the arms trade.

What we can do

If you aren't already a supporter of CAAT or your group isn't affiliated, get in touch now. CAAT's bi-monthly newsletter is essential reading for anyone wanting to know more about the issues and to join the opposition to arms exports.

CAAT's main campaigns in 1991 are:

- to close the Government's Defence Export Services Organisation (DESO),
- to lobby local councils to use their influence as major shareholders,
- to press military companies to draw up plans to change to civilian production, to press for a United Nations register of arms production

and transfers. A UN study group has been working on this since 1988 and is due to report to the General Assembly this autumn.

Another focus is the Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition (RNEE) taking place from 1-6 September in Portsmouth. The RNEE is run by DESO and is far and away the biggest and most important arms exhibition taking place in the UK this year. The protest diary is:

Saturday 31 August - National Demonstration. Assemble 12 noon in Guildhall Square, Portsmouth for a rally and march to Whale Island, the site of the RNEE.

Sunday 1 September - 3.00pm. Church service at St Saviour's, Stamshaw, Portsmouth to be followed by procession (not confined to Christians!) with balloons and banners to Whale Island for a picnic.

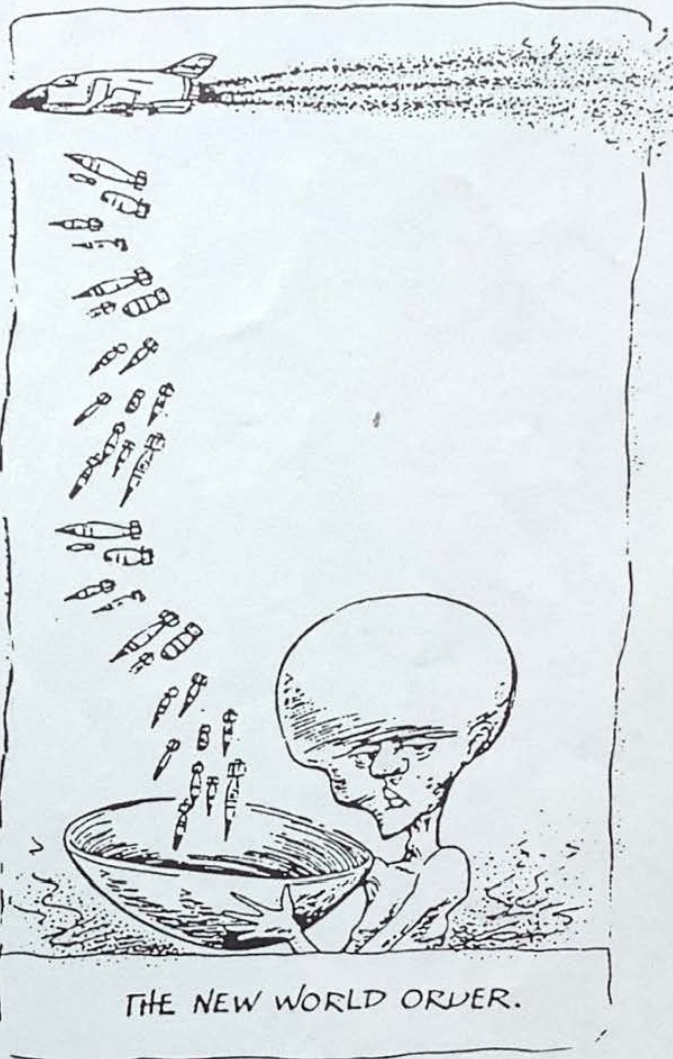
Monday 2 September - 9.00am. Non-violent blockade of official opening ceremony. Briefing pack and accommodation details from Jimmy Johns on 0245 420178; Dave Poulden on 071 700 2393; Di McDonald on 0703 554434.

Monday 2 September - 12 noon to 2pm. Vigil outside DESO, Soho Square, London W1.

Monday 2 to Friday 6 September - 7.30am to 9.30am. Leafletting of RNEE exhibitors.

Further information about all events except the blockade from Portsmouth Against the Arms Fair on 0705 811603 or from CAAT, 11 Goodwin Street, London N4 3HQ (071 281 0297)

Ann Feltham
Joint Co-ordinator CAAT



CND Cymru

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

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WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

Cardiff Supporters Group meet monthly, second Tuesday of the month, in the Grand Hotel Wine Bar, Westgate Street, Cardiff, at 7.30pm.

Next meetings: 13 August, 10 September.

Details Ms Reynolds, Tel 0222 747326





Greetings from

The Welsh Labour Members of the
European Parliament

to

the CND Cymru magazine
“Heddwch”

Croesawn y llais newydd
yma dros heddwch

We welcome this
new voice for Peace

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Cardiff

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David Morris MEP

Mid and West Wales

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Swansea

Tel:(0792)643542

Llew Smith MEP

South East Wales

23 Beaufort Street

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