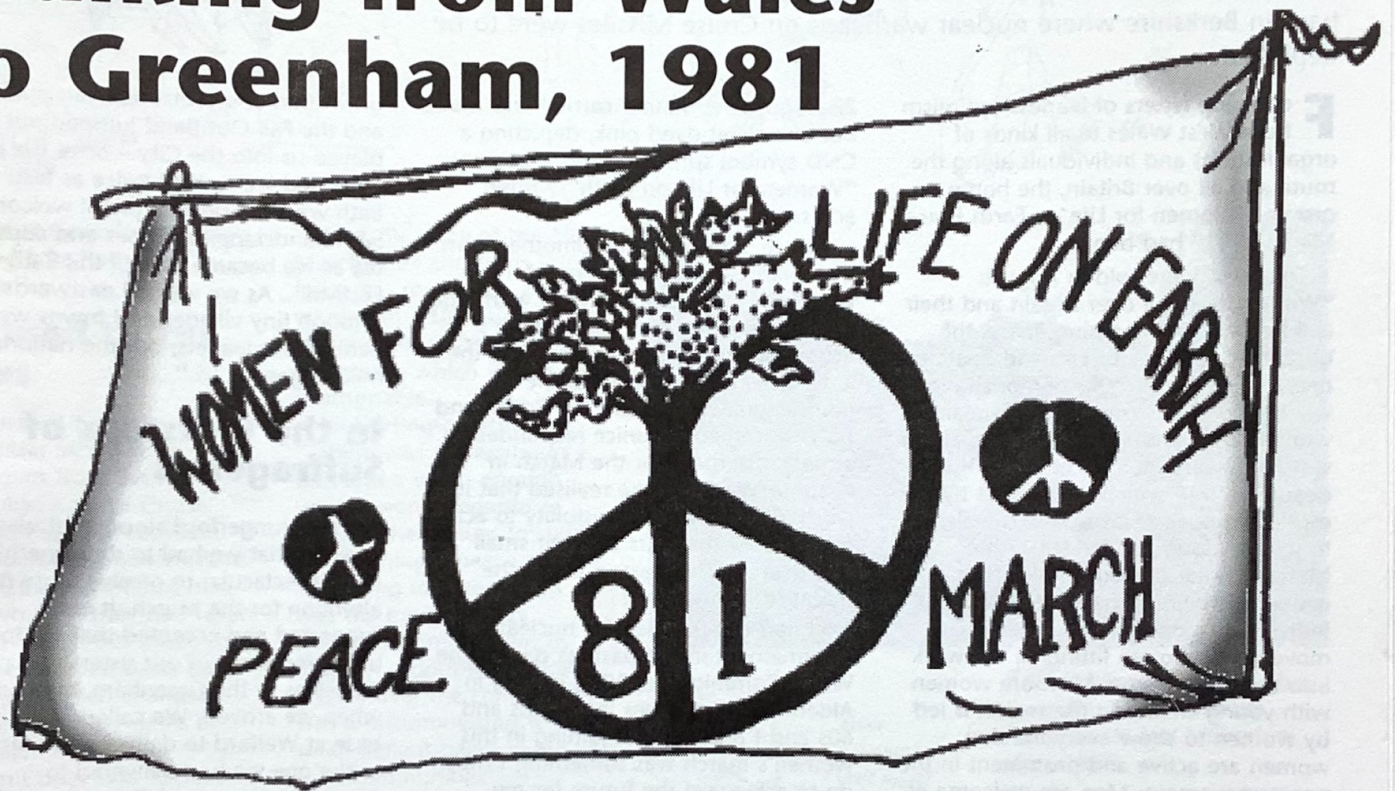




Autumn 1996
FREE (or donation)

Walking from Wales to Greenham, 1981



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Eunice, beneath whose deceptively Queen Motherly exterior lurked a militancy would make Arthur Scargill look like a sugar-puff rabbit



Women acting on instinct and dreams

Fifteen years have passed since the Peace March to Greenham – the inspiration of women living in Wales, which wove the first strand of the web that was to become an icon for women's and peace movements in the late 20th Century. For many of us today struggling to campaign within a more complicated and more dangerous world scene, the Greenham March and the Peace Camp which followed are important and powerful symbols of a popular refusal to accept nuclear weapons – anywhere.

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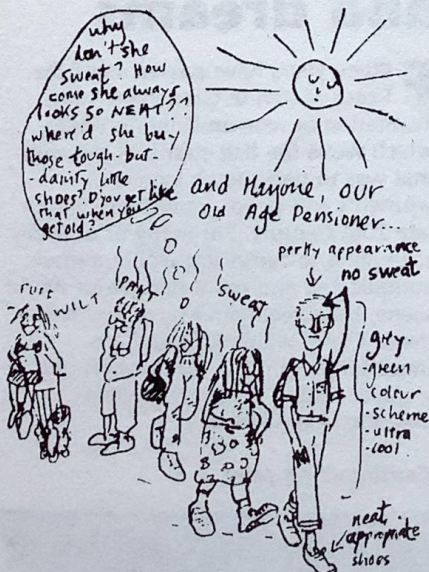
Walking from Wales to Greenham 1981

Ann Pettitt of Llanpumsaint, Carmarthenshire, already working in her local anti-nuclear group on the Nuclear Free Wales Issue, was motivated by a Peace News article about a women led march from Copenhagen to Paris. Together with Karmen Cutler, Lynne Whittemore and Liney Seward a decision was made that the March would leave in late August, and would walk to Greenham Common – to draw public attention to an US base in Berkshire where nuclear warheads on Cruise Missiles were to be deployed.

Following letters of fearless optimism from West Wales to all kinds of organisations and individuals along the route and all over Britain, the home grown, "Women for Life on Earth Peace March 1981" had begun.

The Press were told in August: "Women from all over Britain and their children will be marching across the border from Wales to England bearing a message of Peace... this demonstration will be led by a 'core' group of mainly women and children who will go all the way. But everyone concerned at the deadly peril in which we are put by the escalating nuclear arms race is welcome to join in along any stretch of the March... A unique feature of this march is that it is being organised by unpaid individual campaigners in the CND movement who are fitting all the work into their spare time. Most are women with young children... The march is led by women to show everyone that women are active and prominent in the peace movement. Men are welcome as supporters, but most of the speakers at meetings and events along the route will be women..."

Thirty six women, four men and three children set off from Cardiff City Hall on



27 August. The banner carried was made out of a sheet dyed pink, depicting a CND symbol sprouting into a tree and "Women for Life on Earth" written across it.

Eunice Stallard, a grandmother from the Swansea Valley was one of those who left Cardiff that morning with little idea of the effect that the women's action was to have on women, on the anti-nuclear movement, on the international media and the British and US Governments. Eunice responded to an advertisement for the March in "Labour Weekly". She realised that it was her personal responsibility to act and to allay the fears that her small grandson had expressed about the threat of nuclear war:

"I had campaigned for nuclear disarmament in the past, as part of the Welsh Committee of 100, joining in Aldermaston marches in the 50s and 60s and I realised that joining in this women's march was something I must do to safeguard the future for my grandchildren.

The weather was glorious, in Cardiff we were given a send off speech by Ann Clwyd, who walked with us as far as Llanrumney. Amongst our group were doctors, a midwife, young mothers, artists, poets writers and students and 4 women in their sixties who completed the whole journey. At the Caerwent US base, near Newport, we handed in our request for a discussion between our Government or MOD Ministers, and one of the Women, on the siting of Cruise Missiles at Greenham and Molesworth without reference to the British people."

Handclapping, kisses and cups of tea

"The Walk travelled through Chepstow, Bristol, Bath, Devizes, Melksham, Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury and then to Greenham. At each stop meetings were held, women spoke, and we were given such wonderful hospitality by individuals, local Labour Party groups, Quakers and Methodists, Anti-nuclear groups... Near Bath, as we

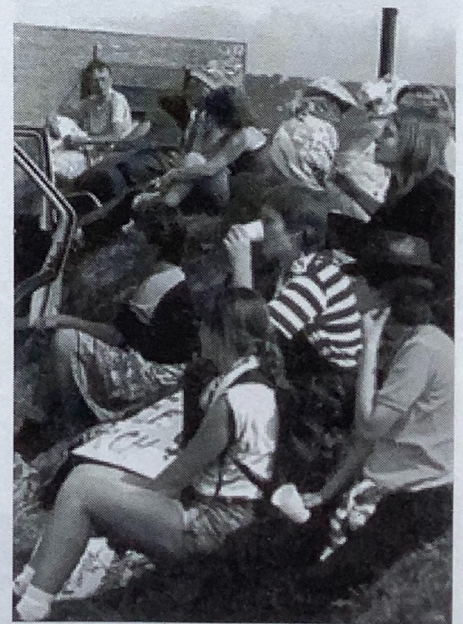
Liney and Lynne,
who conspired in
Melksham

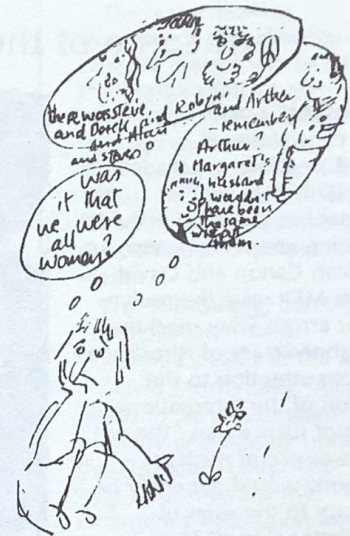


grew tired and footsore, a van pulled up and the Fall Out Band jumped out and played us into the City – once the band appeared we walked twice as fast! In Bath we were given a joyful welcome with handclapping, kisses and cups of tea as we became part of the Bath Peace Festival.... As we walked eastwards through tiny villages and towns we handed out leaflets, but the national media ignored us."

In the footsteps of Suffragettes

"At the Hungerford stopover it was decided that we had to do something more spectacular to receive more media attention for the March. It was suggested and accepted that we follow in the footsteps of our sisters and chain ourselves to the Greenham Base gates when we arrived. We called in at the US base at Welford to deliver a similar letter to the one we had delivered to Caerwent. We were offered cups of tea and cookies served by MOD officers. – although the spirit was strong, the flesh was weak, we were hot and tired – and we accepted! Earlier that day, I had been chosen as one of the four to be





chained at Greenham. Chains and padlocks had been bought."

Chained to the gates

On arrival at Greenham on September 5th, a large contingent from 'Newbury Campaign Against Cruise' was waiting to greet them. Anti- nuclear demonstrations at Greenham were not new to Newbury - they had taken place in the 1960s when the US base had first been built. The four women chained themselves to the gates of Greenham at 7.30am. Karmen Cutler was appointed as legal observer, the MOD police told her "you're early, we didn't expect you until 9.30!" Karmen read out a prepared statement to the base Commandant explaining why "Women for Life on Earth" had walked 120 miles from Cardiff to the proposed Cruise base:

Here the story of the 1981 March ends and turns into folklore - the dream of women in a Llanpumsaint kitchen had started something which was now unstoppable.

Jill Liddington writes: "...there was a meeting in a tent and a vote : enough people were prepared to commit themselves to staying and forming a peace camp. According to legend, this was the moment they emerged from the tent to discover a double rainbow arched over the camp."*

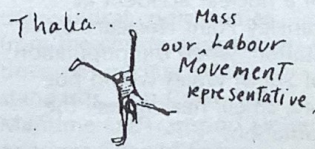
In communities throughout the land there are women who were to become caught up in the Greenham magic. Many women became politicised and fearless, lives were changed. The 1981 ideals and the mix of feminism and peace politics were to inspire women's actions and peace camps world-wide. Although the Cruise Missiles have left, the nuclear threat to our children all over the world is now even greater than 15 years ago. As the women said in 1981, disarmament alone does not fundamentally challenge the people, the institutions or the values that created the bombs. Unless we challenge these, violence in all its forms will continue. This work for peace and a nuclear free world challenges us all to keep on the journey for Life on Earth.

Jill Stallard



* Jill Liddington (1989) *The Long Road to Greenham - Feminism & Anti Militarism since 1820.*

Thanks and Love to Eunice Stallard, who provided the photos, and Ann Pettitt, who drew the cartoons



No, the more I ponder it, the more I am forced to an inescapable conclusion...

it was THEM, The people who they were.....



Just some of the events and issues of the summer and autumn

It's a fair cop!

At the National Eisteddfod in Llandeilo, 40 CND Cymru and Cymdeithas y Cymod activists including chapel ministers, an Anglican Canon and David Morris MEP gave themselves up for arrest. They used the 51st anniversary of Hiroshima to draw attention to the opinion of the International Court of Justice that "the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law". They pleaded guilty to breaking the law by paying income tax and VAT, money the Government uses to buy nuclear weapons.

The use of a nuclear weapon on Hiroshima would have been illegal if this decision had stood in 1945.

Abolition 2000 launched

Also at the National Eisteddfod, CND Cymru untied a giant pink ribbon to launch Abolition 2000 in Wales. We used the 51st anniversary of the bombing of Nagasaki to join Wales to over 600 other groups world-wide who are calling for "the definite and unconditional" abolition of nuclear weapons world-wide.

Abolition 2000 is a dynamic international citizen's network which emerged from the 1995 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference where anti-nuclear campaigners crafted a remarkably specific 11 point statement. This statement calls for the conclusion of negotiations on a Treaty by the year 2000 to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Wales Nuclear Free Forum

At the time of writing – only 2 Unitary Authorities in Wales have failed to affiliate to the Wales Nuclear Free Forum. These are Newport Borough Council and Pembrokeshire. On November 9th, representatives from Friends of the Earth, Women's International League for



Peace & Freedom, Wales Anti Nuclear Alliance and Wales Alliance Against Nuclear Weapons were out on the streets with Newport CND and CND Cymru, asking shoppers to sign a petition encouraging Newport Borough Council to join the 20 Authorities already signed up.

The recent Avonmouth chemical plant fire recently brought Newport to a standstill, and highlighted the dangerous consequences of a nuclear accident at Hinkley Point Nuclear Power Station, when the population of South Wales would not see, smell, hear or feel the radiation.

The Wales Nuclear Free Forum has been strongly supported by Welsh Local Authorities since its formation 11 years ago. It provides information on legal, nuclear and other environmental policy issues affecting Unitary Authorities.



It gives a united platform from which members of councils can speak for and on behalf of their communities on national and international developments.

If you live in Pembrokeshire and need more information to help urge your council to join the Wales Nuclear Free Forum, please contact Jill Stallard (01550) 750 260.

Nuclear flasks in an airspace Over You

As reported in previous issues of Heddwch proposals are afoot to reduce safety standards for the air transport of radioactive materials. The European Commission is proposing that a new, cheaper container be accepted for carrying mixed oxide (MOX) plutonium – uranium fuels. They propose this on entirely unproved grounds that MOX fuel is "low dispersal material" and, therefore, the toxic

plutonium would not spread in a plane crash.

At the same time, higher standard, "type C" air transport flasks developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have been shown to be inadequate! The tests for "type C" packages are even less vigorous than those for "black box" flight recorders. The USA refuses to allow plutonium to be flown across its air space in "type C" flasks.

Britain currently flies fresh MOX fuel to Switzerland and is expected to fly such fuels to Germany if the current weak IAEA standards are approved. An accident involving a plane carrying nuclear materials would devastate a huge area.

Faslane Peace Camp – on to greater things!

Following CND's hugely successful Trash Trident Demonstration in June, the two women boarding the Trident submarine and all the messages of support, Faslane Peace Camp is to remain open! Success will depend upon our support of the hardy few about to brave another Scottish winter on the banks of the Loch.

ACTION

To visit, or send donations contact Kate Witham (01706) 812 663.

Mordechai Vanunu – the eleventh year

At a time when the situation in the Middle East continues to deteriorate, Vanunu begins his 11th year in solitary confinement in a prison for trying to tell the truth about Israel's plutonium separation plant at Dimona, south of Jerusalem. A resolution has been submitted to the Plenary Session of the European Parliament. This Resolution expresses regret and shock at the treatment of Vanunu, calling upon the Israeli authorities to show clemency, inviting Israeli representatives to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European

General Election – a chance to air the arguments for scrapping Trident

Make Trident a dirty word with every candidate for the coming General Election. The "Lobbying Pack" produced by British CND is full of information on Trident and gives you all the information to lobby your local candidates.

The CND Cymru election lobbying group is looking for individual members to lobby the candidates in their parliamentary constituencies.

Sympathetic or not, candidates will come away well informed on nuclear issues and aware of CND's case for global nuclear disarmament. It is hoped that they will go back to their political parties, their conferences and their policy makers, willing to take a fresh look at where they stand on Trident and nuclear disarmament.

ACTION

If you can help lobby your local parliamentary candidates, please contact Sarah Isaacs (01591) 620 561. If you are unable to lobby but would like a General Election Lobbying Pack anyway, please contact Jill Stallard (see Contacts).



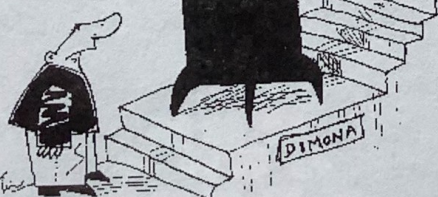
Parliament to explain their view points.

At the same time, a scientist who worked at the Dimona plant has expressed concerns that nuclear waste at the site may be contaminating one of the biggest untapped sources of fresh water beneath the Negev desert.

A network working to free Vanunu recently held an international conference in Tel Aviv. Joseph Rotblat was allowed to meet Israeli President Weizmann to put the case for Vanunu's release but the response was not encouraging.

In his Nobel Prize acceptance speech, Professor Rotblat said "whistle blowing should become part of the scientist's ethos. This may bring reprisals, a price to be paid for one's convictions. The price may be very heavy, as illustrated by the disproportionately severe punishment of Mordechai Vanunu. I believe he has suffered enough".

Yesterday upon the stair
I saw a bomb
that wasn't
there,



It wasn't there again today.
I wish that bomb would go away.

Cartoon by Tim Neve

ACTION

Please write to your MP and MEP voicing your concerns about the terrible treatment of Vanunu. More information is available from The Campaign to Free Vanunu and for a Nuclear Free Middle East, 89, Borough High Street, London SE1 1NL (0171) 378 9324.

Nuclear privatisation and nuclear trains – whistles wide and throttles back

CND Cymru and Cumbria CND have been highlighting the dangers of giving the go-ahead to "Direct Rail Services" (DRS) – a wholly owned subsidiary of British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL), to transport nuclear fuel over Britain's rail network. Attempts to maximise "profits" could lead to relaxation of safety procedures. Nuclear fuel is transported from Wylfa, Ynys Mon, across North Wales to

Chester then to Sellafield in Cumbria.

Nuclear fuel flasks give off low level radiation and are a hazard to anyone working on or living near to the railway. A serious accident could result in the release of high level radioactivity. The implications are horrific.

At the same time, at the recent Annual Conference of the National Steering Committee of Nuclear Free Authorities, delegates from Local Authorities discussed actions they could take to defend local communities from the cost cutting which threatens nuclear safety standards. Bob Crow, Rail, Maritime and Transport Union Assistant General Secretary, has also warned about safety, based on the experience of the privatisation of British Rail.

Facing up to the truth about Dounreay

David Morris MEP and Chair of CND Cymru was disappointed and angry when his emergency resolution calling for an Inquiry into the safety record of the Dounreay Nuclear Research Establishment in Scotland fell on a tied vote in the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

A catalogue of "radiological incidents" between 1974 and 1991, ten serious enough to have caused death or serious physical impairment was revealed in "The Scotsman" newspaper in October.

Decommissioning Dounreay's experimental fast breeder reactor will be made even more difficult and dangerous as a result of damage caused in an overheating accident in the 1960s, and the misuse of a "shaft" used for dumping radioactive and chemical waste.

Not suprisingly, there is an "unexplained" child leukaemia cluster in the area.

David Morris said "All this needs to be investigated properly and openly under the Euratom Treaty. That is why I put forward my Emergency Resolution and got the backing of the Socialist Group for it. I am very angry and disappointed that when it came to the vote, Parliament split with 161 voting for my resolution and the same number opposing it. That meant it fell. If the nuclear industry has nothing to hide, why oppose an inquiry?"

I am determined to raise this matter again in the European Parliament. It is too important an issue to let go because we were one vote too short on a particular day."

US nuclear weapons – gone or only hiding?

There now seems some doubt about reports that US nuclear weapons had quietly been removed from Lakenheath, where they have been based. Although there are no longer any nuclear weapons in the Special Storage Area at Lakenheath, Suffolk, there have not been enough flights of the C-141 nuclear weapon transporting cargo planes within the past year to have removed the 90 weapons back to the United States.

It is possible that the weapons are now stored underground in recently built WS3 hardened aircraft shelters with sophisticated and less labour intensive security systems. There has been no change in NATO's posture. NATO's strategic concept, agreed in 1991, called for "adequate nuclear forces in Europe" to "be

Continued on next page

maintained at the minimum level to preserve peace and stability".

According to campaign workers in British CND, the actual numbers of US nuclear weapons have been reduced from 90 to 48 – but, despite what the papers say – Britain is still the US' pet aircraft carrier.

As reported in Heddwch this year it now seems likely that the US nuclear weapons are flown in and out of Britain over South Wales.

Irish Citizens seek injunction to close THORP

Four Irish Citizens are seeking an injunction to close THORP (Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant) in Cumbria, on the grounds that it is endangering Irish lives. In October the four won the right to sue BNFL in Ireland. They say that BNFL contravenes the Euratom Treaty which requires an environmental impact assessment to be carried out before radioactive waste is disposed of and that under European Law BNFL is answerable to the Irish people and the Irish courts.

The four, a teacher, a company director, an artist and an organic vegetable grower, live in Dundalk, only 112 miles from Sellafield and closer than most people in England. They are concerned both about emissions and the increased traffic in radioactive materials up and down the Irish Sea.

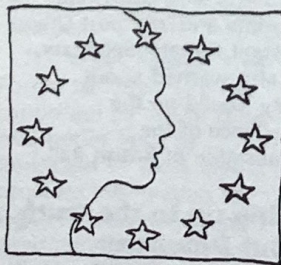
The case, which will come to court next year, will draw on evidence from international nuclear

scientists and medical research based on the 43,000 inhabitants of Dundalk. In the area there is an unusually high level (29 out of 120 babies born) of Down's Syndrome amongst children born to mothers who were in secondary school themselves at the time of the 1957 fire at Windscale.

A Dundalk GP has discovered other unusual health problems in the area. She said "There is something that is causing these problems and you would find it hard to convince people around here that it was not Sellafield." The four have risked their houses and jobs to challenge BNFL. The company says it is "confident" because it is not endangering Irish people or anyone else.

CND Cymru Peace Campaigner nominated as Woman of Europe

Jill Stallard, National Secretary of CND Cymru is one of 12 women from all over Britain to be nominated as "UK Woman of Europe 1997". Nomination for this award is an honour in itself and Jill's nomination is a measure of the respect now held for those working for Peace.



All at Sea

1st Party: Please divert your course 15 degrees to the North to avoid a collision with us.

2nd Party: Recommend you divert *your* course 15 degrees to South to avoid collision with us.

1st Party: This is the captain of a US Navy ship. I say again: divert your course.

2nd Party: No. I say again: *you* divert *your* course.

1st Party: THIS IS THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ENTERPRISE. WE ARE A LARGE WARSHIP OF THE US NAVY. DIVERT YOUR COURSE NOW!

2nd Party: This is a lighthouse. Your call.

Thanks to the Auchencairn News

The Peace Shop in Cardiff needs you ...

- **To Volunteer regularly to work in the shop** – for even short periods (contact Joan Judson (01222) 762836) and/or the monthly turnouts by the Peace Shop caravan (contact Cynthia Thomas (01222) 513317).
- **To Support fund-raising and social events** – On 7th December there will be a Christmas Concert at the Norwegian Church, Cardiff (contact the Peace Shop (01222) 489260).

To make a even a small monthly donation to the shop contact the Treasurer (01222) 703017.

Those living far away can receive a small newsletter by sending 4x postage stamps to Mike Ford, Secretary, The Peace Shop, 56 Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff CF2 4RQ

We need your signatures!

Please consider signing the two statements enclosed in this edition of Heddwch.

Citizen's Pledge – World Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

The unnecessary and environmentally disastrous nuclear tests in the South Pacific were halted prematurely by people power. The citizens of Wales joined the rest of the world in saying "NO". Now we are asking those same citizens to sign a new pledge which will give strength to the international "Abolition 2000" call for governments to initiate negotiations immediately for an international treaty on comprehensive nuclear disarmament. We look forward to receiving your pledge.

World Court Project – declaration of public concern

This follows on the heels of the decision of the

International Court of Justice (World Court) in July. It is intended that they will bring pressure on the Government to obey the law, and review the legal position of Trident its nuclear weapon submarine system. Please send your signed Declaration to the World Court Project. More Declarations are available from Jill Stallard at CND Cymru – please state whether you would like Welsh or English.

In October, World Court Project workers together with many of the almost 4 million "Declarations of Public Conscience" used in evidence in the World Court at the Hague, were hosted by CND Cymru at the Temple of Peace. These "used" Declarations are to be on permanent public display in the soon to be opened Bradford Peace Museum. On the same day, Vice Chair Ray Davies and Cor Cochion Caerdydd launched the Declaration of Public Concern in Wales at the Nye Bevan Statue in Cardiff.



& Photo: Wendy Lewis

New survey at Greenham



A survey to find out whether Greenham Common is still contaminated by the suspected 1957 nuclear accident is underway and expected to report in Spring 1997.

Also, the Government has ordered the reopening of its enquiry – the COMARE investigation – into local cancer clusters.

The government's earlier enquiry was misled by the MOD, who kept information about radionuclides in the Greenham Common area, secret. However, a recent *World in Action* documentary found high numbers of leukaemia cases among children living near the base.

CND has forced the Government to admit that there have been several accidents in Britain involving nuclear weapons.

The Human Cost

An unusually high number of children at a local primary school near the 'hotspot' to the east of Greenham Common base have died from rare brain tumours.

Out of a group of 12 Leeds women who lived at Greenham Common Peace Camp in the 80s, 10 have since succumbed to cancer. A number of soldiers in the Argyll and Sutherland regiment who patrolled the perimeter fence during the same period have fallen ill with cancer. The contaminated runway is now being crushed for use in the Newbury by-pass.

A government study also shows that in 1988 the floor of Hangar 302 at Greenham Common was shot blasted and covered with two coats of epoxy resin paint – the standard Pentagon procedure for "cleaning up" a radioactive leak. In the 1980s Hangar 302 was used to store Cruise Missiles in transit between the runway and bunkers. In July 1988 the hangar was rebuilt, despite the fact that the INF Treaty had just been signed.

Surveys of Greenham Common in 1982 and 1983 are still classified, and a government database listing all nuclear accidents in the UK is still top secret.

BROKEN ARROW



Seeds of hope – disarming Hawks

Where were you when you heard the acquittal of the Ploughshares women in Liverpool Crown Court? It lifted many of us in the Peace Movement right up off of the ground and made us smile even in our sleep.

Such Victories are rare and unforgettable. And now we find ourselves in post party time. The Hawks are still being exported; British Aerospace and the British Government ensure bloody business as usual. There's something shockingly honest and sickening and predictable about their desire not to let genocide, or even their professedly precious law, get in the way of commerce and profit. What's and aquittal?

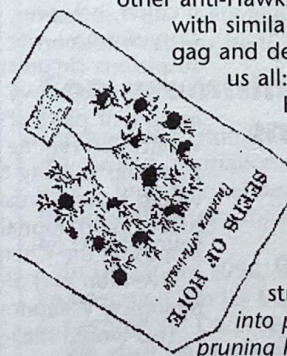
British Aerospace, and the whole of the weapons industry, threw together panicked conventions in the wake of the verdict, fearing a rush of such actions while ably reeling at this shattering of their taken-for-granted inviolability and immunity. large sectors of the media and government, police, secret service and legal profession have all since offered their condolences and assistance. The jury system must be changed, the verdict must have been perverse, the ploughshares movement must be infiltrated, anti-Hawk activists must be injunctioned...You have to admire the moral clarity and purpose of these people and institutions.

These are sobering times.

What's an acquittal? Is it something historic? Static? Or is it more fluid than that, and more vulnerable – dependent on how we interpret it in our lives. We must find ways of transmuting the joy and celebration of that Liverpool verdict into something enduring and ever faithful to all people at the end of our weapons and threats and policies. Transmute the joy and celebration into food for our journey through a militarised world. Into more power to our feet and elbows.

In many ways, an aquittal is very much like an imprisonment: an invitation to explore and enact community, non-violence, resistance. With perhaps a bit more dancing on top.

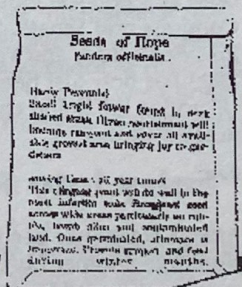
The four women had been free barely a handful of minutes when British Aerospace served injunctions on them. Seven other anti-Hawk campaigners have been served with similar injunctions, attempts to curtail and gag and deter and to ensure the collusion of us all: silence and inactivity in the face of British Aerospace's crimes. Their injunctions are clumsy and morally bankrupt. In their place I would like to venture an infinitely more enduring, vital and just injunction – one served on us all several thousand years ago, and still going strong....



"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not wage war against nation, neither shall they prepare for war. Instead, everyone will sit underneath their vine and fig-tree and none shall make them afraid." (Micah 4:3).

Stephen Hancock

- The Ploughshares Support Network invites membership and produces an excellent newsletter: 'The Daily Hammer', 'Occasional Spangles' and 'Unprecedented Sledgehammer'. Contact them at: Box X, 111, Magdalen Road, Oxford, OX4 1BQ (01865) 744036.



1997 Picasso Calendar Poster

Promote peace with a copy of the National Peace Council's beautiful 1997 Calendar Poster. The A2 (42 x 59cm) calendar is produced by the National Peace Council (NPC). CND Cymru is proud to be affiliated to the NPC whose member groups include those working in all areas of the peace movement – conflict resolution, development, disarmament, war prevention, environment, justice, equality, humanitarian aid, security and human rights.

- The poster is available at £3.50 each inc. postage (£3.00 each for orders over 10). Cheques payable to National Peace Council. From: National Peace Council, 88, Islington High Street, London N1 8EG (0171) 354 5200.

Window of opportunity – from a test ban to a nuclear-free world

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) text has passed its first hurdle on the way to full entry into force. On 10th September the United Nations agreed to open it up for signature by 158 votes to 3 (Bhutan, India and Libya) with 5 abstentions (Cuba, Lebanon, Mauritius, Syria and Tanzania).

At the last count 111 countries have signed the CTBT since it was opened for signature on September 24 to date. Thirty-eight of the forty-four named countries who must sign before it enters into force have also signed up. The six who haven't so far are Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, North Korea, and Pakistan.

Signing up to the CTBT is not the end of the matter

There are still some hurdles to be overcome. If a country signs the CTBT, experts believe they will be bound by it under customary international law. Therefore, if all five nuclear weapons states sign on to the CTBT they will be committed to continuing the present moratorium on nuclear testing. They will also be, yet again, publicly recognising that the CTBT is "a meaningful step in the realisation of a systematic process to achieve nuclear disarmament" and that there is a need for "continued systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons...."

Each nation who signs will still have to the ratify the CTBT

In Britain this could mean a Bill being presented to Parliament by the Government. In the US, however, a Treaty signed by the President can be used as a political football by a hostile Congress and Senate. Start II, signed by Presidents Bush and Yeltsin in January 1993 has only just been ratified by the US and is still being considered by the Russian Duma.

"Entry into Force"

After a Treaty has been opened for signature another hurdle to be overcome is waiting for all of the "Entry into Force" provisions to be fulfilled. As mentioned previously in the case of the CTBT.

The unprecedented step has been taken that the Entry into Force provision lists 44 specific nations who must sign before it will enter into force. The list includes India, Israel, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Vietnam. The list was forced into the CTBT text by Britain, Russia and China.

India has publicly stated it will never sign the CTBT and Pakistan has stated that it will not sign until India does. Therefore, it looks very likely that the CTBT will not enter into force unless something dramatic happens to make India change its mind.

Three years after the CTBT has been opened for signature a Conference can be called by all present signatories to 'consider and decide by consensus what measures consistent with international law may be undertaken to accelerate the ratification process' and help speed up the Treaty's entry into force. This may mean that the Conference could establish two of the main pillars of the CTBT, the International Monitoring Stations and the CTBT Organisation, which would be paid for by consensus. It could, however, lack the authority to carry out on – site inspections in suspicious circumstances.

All of the above measures are important parts of a CTBT. The extensive verification regime would help build trust and security between nations. It would make intrusive verification a part of the international norm when run alongside the Chemical Weapons Convention and any strengthened Biological Weapons Convention.

This would make the possibility of a treaty abolishing nuclear weapons world-wide that much more attainable and feasible.

A window of opportunity

The preamble of the CTBT contains specific references to a commitment to rid the world of nuclear weapons. Pressure must be maintained to force the nuclear weapons states to establish an Ad-Hoc Committee on Disarmament at the Conference for Disarmament (CD) in Geneva so they can start talking

seriously about living up to their commitment to abolish all nuclear weapons world-wide.

Time to choose

The time has never been better for the world to start moving down the road towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. There has been growing support over the last year for this view from senior military officers, defence analysts, politicians and governments all over the world.

At the end of 1995, the Washington based Stimson Centre released a report signed by, amongst others, four senior US military officers including General Andrew Goodpaster, one time Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. They recommended a four step plan that would lead eventually to the world-wide abolition of nuclear weapons.

The Canberra Commission

The Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, set up by the Australian government, recently published its report. They were "persuaded that immediate and determined efforts need to be made to rid the world of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose to it."

The Commission was made up of one of the most eminent groups of politicians, scientists and senior military figures ever assembled to discuss a single issue. They went on to say:

"The end of the Cold War has created a new climate for international action to eliminate nuclear weapons, a new opportunity. It must be exploited quickly or it will be lost. There has been no better opportunity since the beginning of the nuclear age. Permanent arsenals and proliferating nuclear powers will be the fate of the world if this opportunity is ignored."

Members of the Commission included Field Marshall Lord Carver (Chief of the Defence Staff, 1973-76), Robert McNamara (US Secretary of State for Defence under Kennedy and Johnson) and Joseph Rotblat (winner of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize).

The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) in July of this year ruled that nuclear weapons were illegal in most circumstances. The ICJ also unanimously agreed that there existed "an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

Continued from previous page

At present, the British Government remain committed to nuclear weapons as part of our defence. On 14 May, David Davis, MP, Minister of State at the Foreign Office told the CD in Geneva:

"..... continuing uncertainties which characterise our security mean that we cannot accept a commitment to a deadline for the elimination of nuclear weapons, nor do we believe that the Conference on Disarmament could usefully address these issues."

Tools for disarmament

The nuclear status quo cannot survive. The opening up for signature of the CTBT is a step in the right direction. With the help of the ICJ decision, the Canberra Commission and the Stimson Centre all mapping out how to achieve a nuclear weapons free future alongside all the notable individuals also calling for global nuclear disarmament there are plenty of tools we can use.

CND, Abolition 2000, peace groups, individuals and governments all over the world have an important role to play in the coming years if we are to achieve a nuclear weapons free world. We have to increase pressure on the nuclear weapons states to disarm and maintain pressure to get the CTBT fully into force alongside the Chemical Weapons Convention and a strengthened Biological Weapons Convention. We have to ensure that this window of opportunity does not pass us by and we find ourselves sliding back into the nuclear abyss, perhaps forever.

William Peden, Parliamentary Worker, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

- *Editor's Note: The British Government has never been involved in negotiations for the abolition or reduction of nuclear weapons. Now is the time for our Government to scrap Trident and to start decommissioning all the warheads and reactors while joining in negotiations through the United Nations for other nuclear weapons states to do the same.*

Say No to Peace

Say "No" to peace
If what they mean by peace
Is the quiet misery of hunger,
The frozen stillness of fear,
The silence of broken spirits,
The unborn hopes of the oppressed.

Tell them that peace
Is the shouting of children at play,
The babble of tongues set free,
The thunder of dancing feet,
And a father's voice singing.

Say "No" to peace
If what they mean by peace
Is a rampart of gleaming missiles,
The arming of distant wars,
Money at ease in its castle,
And grateful poor at the gate.

Tell them that peace
Is the hauling down of flags,
The forging of guns into ploughs,
The giving of fields to the landless,
And hunger a fading dream.

Brian Wren

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A Euro bomb?

The European Union (EU) has two declared nuclear weapon states amongst its membership, namely, Britain and France. Both these states are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and in principle their nuclear weapons are available for use during any NATO action as are those of the USA.



The Western European Union (WEU) was set up in 1948 but was overshadowed by NATO formation in 1949. It was relaunched in 1987 to become the military organisation within the EU by members who are also NATO members.

The WEU was set up to protect the interests of EU members by military means and can act outside Europe. The WEU has a declared policy of developing a "Nuclear Deterrent" which actually means that the French and British Nuclear weapons would be shared with all the European Union members. The WEU will act in conformity and with the positions adopted by NATO. NATO has made its assets available for WEU operations in pursuit of Common Foreign and Security Policies.

An embryonic European Military Force the "Euro Corps" has been set up by the WEU but is available to NATO.

A new military nuclear club

The Maastricht Treaty places defence issues on the EU agenda and envisages close co-operation between members on military and defence matters. The ultimate position will be one of having an European Military Force which is armed with nuclear weapons. These moves will tend to create a divisive, exclusive military club which will result in problems of communication with non-members especially with the Peoples of the Eastern European countries who have a legacy of fear of attack from Western Europe.

Officials in the British Government are saying that a European nuclear deterrent would break Article I of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which forbids countries with nuclear weapons from transferring stocks to other countries.

Compromising neutrality

There are also problems with EU members who have maintained international neutrality. Ireland is such a country, and its international respect as a force for peace keeping, because of its non-imperialistic history and neutrality, would be compromised.

In December 1996, the implementation of this close military co-operation, under Maastricht is to be discussed at the Inter Governmental Conference in Dublin.

We must be very aware of the implications of this Treaty and the likely effects that it will have for international co-operation outside the EU, and its implications for progress towards nuclear disarmament and world peace. It is our job to let our elected representatives know that we want Britain to publicly renounce the use of nuclear weapons as part of any Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Rod Stallard

ACTION:

Let your MEP (and/or MP) know how you feel about the idea of a nuclear - armed Europe, when we should be working towards a nuclear free Europe. For a briefing "Nuclear Weapons and the European Union" by Martin Butcher (Centre for European Security and Disarmament) write to British CND, 162, Holloway Road, London N7 8DQ.

Confidence in a nuclear future?

The Nuclear Industry in Britain has been reorganised:

- Nuclear Electric has now been divided into Magnox Electric PLC (a public sector operation!) and British Energy (a public company!). British Energy has two subsidiaries: Nuclear Electric Ltd. and Scottish Nuclear Ltd. (licensed to operate Advanced Gas Cooled Nuclear Reactors (AGRs) and Sizewell Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR)). It is expected that Magnox Electric will eventually come under the ownership of British Nuclear Fuels limited (BNFL).
- The commercial division of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) has become Atomic Energy Authority Technology plc (in preparation for privatisation). The remainder of UKAEA will be responsible for decommissioning and the radioactive waste, and will remain in public ownership.
- The Health and Safety Executive has been reorganised. Policy work on ionising radiation is the responsibility of the Health Directorate, while nuclear safety is the responsibility of the Safety Policy Directorate.

So now you know! Do you feel that safety and public protection from the dangers of radiation have prompted these changes?

Rod Stallard.

Houseman's Peace Diary & World Peace Directory 1997

£6.95 including postage



Houseman's are little wizards! They create this wonderful publication each year and it provides us with a sort of "route map" of addresses and information to guide us through the mires and mountains of campaigning. Houseman's say that they aim to empower people both in their communities and internationally and to aid them in their work for peace.

The Directory is revised annually and lists nearly 2000 national and international peace, environment and human rights organisations in over 140 countries.

The Diary is in pocket format, with a week to view, notable dates and anniversaries, and a quotation each week. There are calendars and a forward planner.

It has special features on international campaigns against transnational companies.

Houseman's Diary is a non-profit making service to the world-wide movements working for peace, social justice and the preservation of our ecosystem.

She who edits *Heddwch* always has one by her – and has done so for years!

- Available from *The Peace Shop, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff*, or by post from *Houseman's, 5, Caledonian Road, London N1 9DX (0171) 837 4473*.

The radioactivity in the Irish Sea – a danger to the people of Wales

Sellafield is a nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria. Daily it discharges 2000 gallons of radioactive waste including human made radionuclides into the Irish Sea.

Springfield, in Lancashire, manufactures nuclear fuel rods and also discharges radionuclides into the sea.

Plutonium and its deadly isotope Americium 241 have been found in Cardigan Bay as far South as the Teifi Estuary. These radionuclides enter the food chain in the sea and on the land and can also be inhaled when they are blown in the dust from the inter-tidal areas on the estuary.

Recently the THORP plant at Sellafield has increased the planned discharges into the sea and there are proposals to further increase these discharges when it becomes fully operational in 1997.

Plutonium from the reprocessed nuclear fuel is transported on ships in the Irish Sea. Nuclear weapons on the Trident submarine system travel in the Irish Sea. Nuclear powered hunter-killer submarines travel in the Irish Sea. These all present a horrendous risk of an accident with possible catastrophic results for the people of Wales, Ireland and much of Britain.

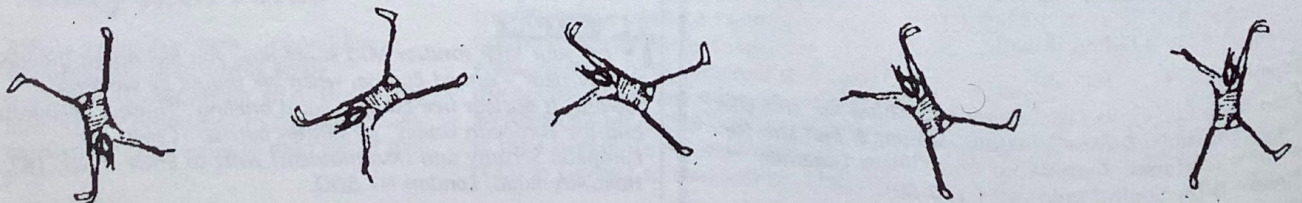
Radioactive discharges from nuclear power stations at Wylfa (Ynys Mon), Trawsfynydd (Meirionydd), Hinkley (Somerset), Oldbury and Berkeley (Gloucestershire) also add to the sum of radioactive material on the bed of the Irish Sea and the English, Welsh and Irish coastlines.

Agenda 21 – empowering the local population

Agenda 21 commits local authorities to consult local populations on the way to achieve a safe sustainable environment. The hazards of nuclear power and nuclear weapons with the associated transport, manufacture and reprocessing do not present a safe environment. We should therefore encourage our local authorities to publicise these dangers and to work towards the removal of the hazards from our environment.

+ ACTION

Preseli and Teifi CND has recently been launched to campaign locally on these issues and low level military flying. For more information about local actions and meetings contact Paul Hawkes (01239) 614856 or CND Cymru.



Essential to Britain's war machine: Aldermaston and Burghfield Atomic Weapons Establishments

Trident

The whole nuclear chain right from mining uranium to the deployment of the missiles and their servicing and eventual dismantling causes damage to peoples' health and environment. As the evidence of the last 40 years shows, such strategic nuclear weapons are not a deterrent to war. The military do envisage situations where they would be prepared to use these weapons.

"NATO and Britain would, in an extreme situation be prepared to use Trident." (Michael Portillo 1996)

Each Trident submarine has 16 warheads. Each warhead has over 5 times the destructive capability of the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. This Trident project of mass destruction is costing this country more than £33 billion.

Aldermaston and Burghfield AWEs

These dreadful places are central to Britain's war machine.

AWE Aldermaston is the centre for research and development of nuclear weapons. It is also the place where the fissile parts of nuclear warheads for Trident missiles are put together.

AWE Burghfield is where the warheads are assembled. The warheads regularly become unstable and need to be serviced at Burghfield and eventually dismantled.

Inside AWE Aldermaston – late 20th century war casualties

Investigations have revealed that by 1993 over 100 workers had been contaminated or injured at the Aldermaston site and 7 had died. At least another 9 had died as a result of suspected contamination with radioactivity.

By 1993 there had been 252 fires at the site and at least 58 either serious or potentially serious incidents.

A 1994 Health and Safety Executive report found that inadequate precautions were taken to prevent a nuclear chain reaction.

The environment and health

There is an unusually high level of childhood leukaemia in the area.

A 10 mile pipeline runs from Aldermaston to Pangbourne where it discharges both radioactive and toxic liquid waste into the River Thames. Along the pipe there are valves and inspection hatches that have been known to leak.

In 1987 22,000 gallons of radioactive waste spilled from the pipeline onto land immediately outside a primary school.

In 1993, Greenpeace identified two areas along the pipeline where soil was heavily contaminated with plutonium. AWE eventually removed the topsoil.

The geology of the local area is such that any radioactive leaks from the plant or the pipeline would have direct access to the water table. In 1994 a local councillor claimed to have evidence, from a source in the Civil Aviation Authority, that very high levels of airborne radionuclides have been detected in the vicinity of AWE Aldermaston.

Local inquiry

A local inquiry in 1994 highlighted the many fears of people living locally. The eminent barrister Helena Kennedy, who chaired the Inquiry concluded:

"It is my opinion that a full public inquiry into the health, environmental and safety aspects of AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield is long overdue."

The Government refuses to hold a full public inquiry.

Nuclear convoys

Special Nuclear Materials Convoys bring plutonium and other materials to Aldermaston from Sellafield and Llanishen.

Nuclear warhead convoys travel along public roads between AWE Burghfield and Coulport in Scotland. Warheads are also transported by road to the south coast and then by sea to Coulport.

Convoys of WE177 nuclear bombs travel between AWE Burghfield and RAF Honnington in East Anglia. There have been several road accidents involving convoy vehicles including an accident where a vehicle overturned.

Aldermaston and Burghfield Women's Campaign

There are women's peace camps at Aldermaston (2nd weekend of each month from Friday evening to Saturday) and Burghfield (4th weekend of the month – but irregularly).

Ten Good Reasons for Coming to a Peace Camp:

- because you can change things
 - to voice your opinions
 - to be a visible presence
 - to learn more about the issues
 - to meet and network with other women
 - to decorate the fence
 - to campaign in the locality
 - to take part in or support other women in non-violent actions
 - to be with like minded women drinking tea around a camp fire!
 - because we need you
- To come to a peace camp you **DON'T** have to:
- be a hardened peace camper or peace campaigner
 - be a fully equipped camper (bring what you have)
 - be keen on direct action and possible arrest (some are, some aren't)
 - have someone to come with (we are very friendly!)
 - stay for the whole weekend or commit yourself to regular attendance (any support is useful)

All women are welcome
Men are welcome to visit during daylight hours.

Sian Evans.

ACTION

For more information contact Sian (01222) 396563



& Decorating the fence at Aldermaston

Bryn Ellyd



A Holiday in North Wales

Bryn Ellyd – a traditional Welsh family house set in the midst of the Moelwyn Mountains between Ffestiniog and Porthmadog.

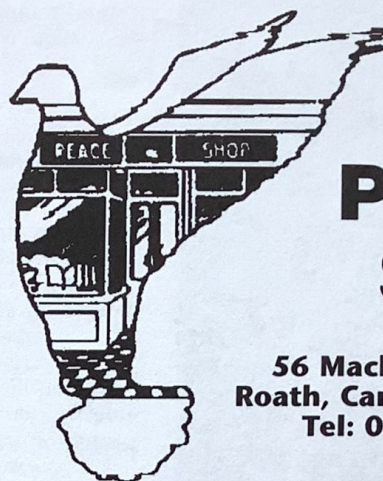
Explore the Moelwyn climbing crags or the Rhinog Mountain range. In easy reach of Snowdon, the Carneddau and Glyder Mountains. Canoe on local rivers, estuary, lake or sea. Local guides and instructors are available. Forests, beaches, castles, market towns and slate mines are only a short distance away.

The House has wonderful views and three bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room and kitchen with all modern conveniences.

Bryn Ellyd is available all year round as a self catering let or on a B & B and evening meal basis.

For further details please contact:

Bob & Ann Cole, Bryn Ellyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 3TW. Telephone (01766) 831356.



Peace Shop

**56 Mackintosh Place,
Roath, Cardiff CF2 4RQ.
Tel: 01222 489260**

Goods from – Traidcraft, Amnesty International, Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, CND, Earthcare, Unicef. We also stock many books, magazines, hand-made jewellery and crafts, T-shirts and stickers.

CONTACTS

CND CYMRU



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56 MACKINTOSH PLACE, ROATH,

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More Information, Ideas or offers of help? Please get in touch with your nearest CND Cymru Vice-Chair.

Diary Dates

7 December Christmas Concert at the Norwegian Church Cardiff in aid of The Peace Shop & Chernobyl Children's Project. *Contact 01222 489260 for more details*

7 December Anniversary of the Indonesian Invasion of East Timor. Week of Action against arms sales to Indonesia. *Contact Angie Zelter c/o CAAT, (0171) 281 0297*

14-15 December European Inter Governmental Conference, Dublin – why not let John Major know how you feel about a European Military Force – why not ask him to consider a nuclear free Europe? (see story)

December 14 11.00am CND Cymru Cyngor (Council) Friends Meeting House, Llandrindod. All members and delegates welcome. *Contact Jill Stallard (01550) 750 260 for more information*

January 1 Cardiff AWE, Llanishen: Women's regular Friday vigil. *Contact Marjorie (01222) 753961*

February 15 CND Cymru Cyngor (see above)

Permanent Peace Camps:

Menwith Hill Women's Peace Camp, Yorkshire. *Contact (0585) 329313*

Faslane Peace Camp, Dunbartonshire. *Contact (01436) 820901*

Regular Women's Peace Camps:

Aldermaston: 2nd weekend of every month. *Contact (0117) 909 9448*

Burghfield: Last weekend of each month. *Contact (01703) 554434*

Sellafield: Last weekend of every other month (next camp January). *Contact (01706) 812663*

"Not peace at any price but love at all costs"
(Dick Sheppard founder of the Peace Pledge Union, 1937)

Heddwch contributions

- The next issue of **Heddwch** will appear in February 1997.
- Phone Jill for the next issue's copy deadline
- Please send contributions to Jill Stallard (see Contacts for the address): contributions on computer disk or email are welcome. Please contact Jill, or Mike Southern (01222 488748 email 100533.241@compuserve.com) for details.
- All help with editorial gratefully received.

I want to join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Postcode _____

Telephone _____ I enclose a cheque/PO for £ _____

payable to CND Cymru. Couple £15; Adult £10; Unwaged, pensioners, youth £3. Return to CND Cymru, Membership, Peace Shop, 56 Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff CF2 4RQ