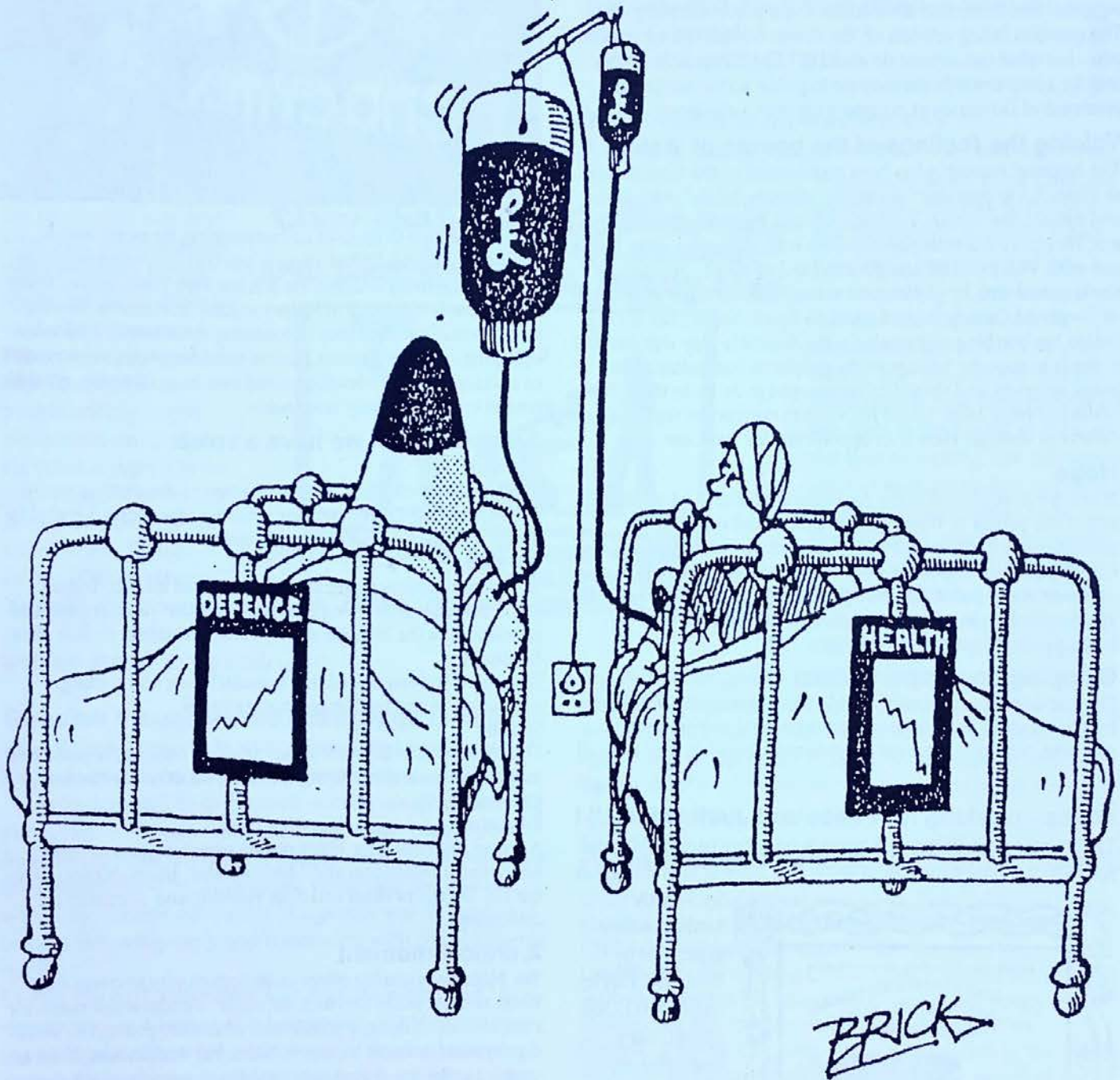




the magazine of CND Cymru



Inside :

**CND Cymru welcomes the National Assembly  
Prof. Ken Booth on NATO's tragic mistakes in the Balkans  
Trident news and protests ★ Trawsfynydd  
Breaking Sanctions ★ Nuclear Waste and more**

# The National Assembly - a chance for peace and justice?

"Embodying the values of social justice and equality which have long animated the people of Wales"  
(Ron Davies, former Secretary of State for Wales January 1999)

Those of us campaigning for peace, justice and for the environment know that long term change for the better will only come when we challenge the institutions and values that make war, injustice, environmental destruction and exploitation acceptable. The question facing activists on the streets is often "we agree with you - but what can anyone do about it?" The National Assembly may be a step towards the increase in public accountability and openness of Government necessary for such a challenge.

## Voicing the feelings of the people of Wales

The National Assembly has been empowered by the Government of Wales Act to consider "any matter affecting Wales". All humans and nations are socially, economically and politically interdependent. We ignore our interconnected-ness with the earth and its life at our peril. Wales will constantly affect and in turn be affected by the environment, by global concerns and international affairs. Just as Gwynedd County Council passed a Resolution in May to call a halt to the bombing of Yugoslavia, the Assembly may well feel that it needs to state the feelings of the people on humanitarian or moral grounds, and should be encouraged to do so. In the past Wales has often been denied the voice to express our separate dissent or outrage. Here is an opportunity we must use.

## Hope

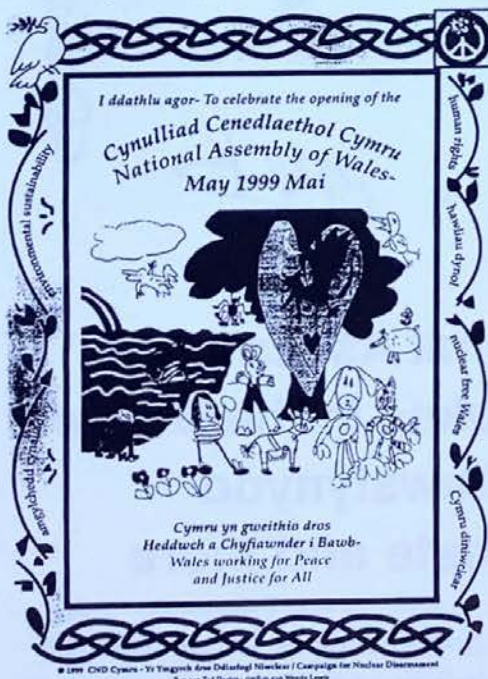
Those we have elected to the Assembly are there to administer the will of the people of Wales, not the desires and wants of any political party, business, bank or their own power interests. For CND Cymru, the Assembly will mean greater scope to influence decisions about peace, the environment and nuclear disarmament. The Assembly is in a position to reinforce a culture of non violence, participation and co-operation.

## Campaigning opportunities

The National Assembly will provide campaigning opportunities for CND Cymru in the areas of environmental sustainability, planning, transport, economics, trade and education. These are all

## Wales - working for Peace and Justice for All!

This poster was presented to each member of the National Assembly as they took their seats this May. It was designed



by Wendy Lewis, with crucial help from Tad Davies (Age 6). It is full colour, very beautiful, and you are lucky, for as a collector's item and work of art you have a chance to purchase it from CND Cymru at £2.00 (£2.75 + p&p).



Dave Daggars

issues important to those of us campaigning for peace and a nuclear free world. CND Cymru hopes that the National Assembly will collectively endorse the Nuclear Free Wales vision. Wales may be the first country in history to have 'sustainable development' formally written into its founding constitution. This must signal the end of any future nuclear plans for Wales, since no civil or military nuclear technology could ever be realistically considered as environmentally sustainable.

## Areas in which we have a voice:

### Planning:

The Assembly will allow us to have access to discussions and decision making in areas such as planning procedures for nuclear power plant decommissioning, waste disposal etc..

### Transport :

Transport of nuclear materials by sea rail road and air, Trident (nuclear weapons) carrying and 'hunter-killer' nuclear powered submarines in the Irish Sea and Z berths in Cardiff.

### Economic :

Discussion on weapons related manufacturing and trading, nuclear waste and nuclear technology issues.

### Health :

The effects of human made radionucleides, radioactive pollution in the Irish Sea and low flying military aircraft on mental and physical health.

### Education :

A school curriculum for Wales paying proper respect to peace education, international and "development" issues, human rights, the UN Decade of Peace and Non Violence, and education for citizenship .

## A critical moment

The National Assembly offers us an opportunity to create the Wales and the world to which we aspire . Fundamental needs for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, peace and social dignity must not only be met in Wales, but world-wide. If we are unable to take this critical moment to turn away from self destruction and towards a new period of growth and human well being where human potential can be realised, we may have missed the last chance for our children's future.

Jill Stallard

**heddwch action:** CND Cymru actively lobby the Assembly Members. If you wish to take part in this and get involved in lobbying your own Assembly members, please contact Jill Stallard (see contacts).

CND Cymru is a member of Common Ground (Cynefin y Werin), an all Wales network promoting international peace, social justice, human rights and equality. Common Ground is focusing on ways of influencing the Assembly to include an International Agenda in its work. More about Common Ground from Richard Jones, Temple of Peace (01222)228549.

# Trident News

## Trident Ploughshares Arrests reach 200 mark

In May, 16 activists were arrested for variously blockading the gates of the Faslane naval base, cutting the perimeter fence and padlocking themselves to it. One was arrested for cutting their way into the Coulport Base. These actions came after a demonstration at the north gate attended by 40 people including Scottish National Party (SNP) candidate Professor Neil MacCormick, who said "These bases are a menace to people in far countries and to Scotland. These hills and lochs were not made for the housing of instruments of mass killing and maiming. Scotland wants no nuclear weapons."

Arrested for blocking the south gate was Joan Meredith, a 69 year old retired teacher for the deaf from Northumberland, she commented: "This has been a good day. To see so many people willing to put themselves on the line for what is right fills me with hope." The arrests on the day brought the total Trident Ploughshares 2000 arrests to 200, with many court cases still to be heard and two appeals to the High Court.

## Swedish Ploughshares activists go to court

After 8 days of trial in Preston, a jury failed to reach a majority verdict on the case of "conspiracy to commit criminal damage" to the Trident nuclear weapons carrying submarine at Barrow last September. At the trial, the 3 Swedish activists admitted trying to prevent a crime under international law, by attempting to damage the rails (on which the Trident submarine Vengeance was to be rolled out the following day), and continuing with the submarine itself.

During the trial, defendant Ann Britt Sternfeldt said "In a similar way to a loaded gun being used in a bank robbery, the nuclear weapon doesn't have to be fired to be used effectively in systematic theft." Defence lawyer Elizabeth Baird spoke clearly of the issues involved: "If a nuclear weapon is fired and many thousands of soldiers and civilians are killed, I don't want to feel responsible. Should something be done now about it? We lull ourselves into thinking it may never happen. What is necessary for evil to triumph is for good people to do nothing."

The trio are currently at home in Sweden awaiting a retrial on October 11th at Preston Crown Court.

**heddwch action:** Offers of support of all kinds are welcome, for information please contact Eileen Laing (0151) 260 8533.

## Church of Scotland urges government to scrap Trident

On 12th May, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland passed a resolution calling on the Labour Government to abandon its nuclear defence policy. Delighted with the news, John Ainslie of Scottish CND commented "This Resolution reflects the view of the vast majority of Scots who are opposed to Trident. We can only hope that our new Parliament will be brave enough to follow the Church's example."

Scottish CND (0141) 423 1222

## Trident sails in on election day

The fourth recently completed Trident nuclear submarine, Vengeance, sailed from Coulport on 6th May, the day of the Scottish Parliament elections. It had previously been sneaked into a covered jetty on Loch Long, in a failed attempt to conceal the vessel from the media and protesters. It is understood that this submarine is now carrying out its sea trials in the Sound of Jura. At the time of writing, the submarine still has to make its first appearance at Faslane nuclear base. During safety checks, Vengeance suffered a failure of equipment designed to prevent a nuclear meltdown in its reactor. The fault was in two of the reactor's cooling

pumps, designed to prevent the heat produced by the nuclear fission from melting the fuel elements and causing a huge build up of pressure and release of radiation. The matter was raised in the House of Commons by Winifred Ewing, SNP.

they shall beat their swords  
into ploughshares  
and their spears into pruning-hooks



NATION shall NOT wage war  
against NATION  
NOR EVER AGAIN prepare for war..

## Peace Prize winner accepts gift from CND Cymru

Oscar Arias, former president of Costa Rica and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate recently addressed a meeting of the Welsh Centre for International Affairs in the Temple of Peace, Cardiff. After the meeting CND Cymru National Secretary Jill Stallard presented Mr. Arias with a copy of our poster commemorating the opening of the Welsh Assembly. Costa Rica has no army and was the first nation in the world to abolish its military institutions, despite the unrest of the Central American region over the past 40 years. Oscar Arias called on us all to change our values from greed to co-operation. He highlighted the cycle of poverty, lack of human rights and abuse of power, arms trading, conflict and violence that is taking place in so many parts of the world today. He drew attention to the collusion of the US and other nation states, the arms trade and global corporations in these conflicts and condemned the bombing of Yugoslavia by NATO. A quiet man in a smart suit, he spoke to a hall full of impressive, 'well heeled' middle class people - many politicians were present, yet the language he spoke was that of the activist and campaigner. He called on us all to work for peace. I hope the audience heard him.

# TRAGEDY: NATO'S MISTAKES

Professor Ken Booth

Kosovo for the past 10 years (at least) has been a humanitarian disaster waiting to happen. Numerous specialists on the region tried to draw attention to the dangers. A virtual apartheid regime had been created there by the Serbian-dominated Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) under Slobodan Milosevic after 1989, in response to which a policy of non-violent resistance was attempted under the leadership of the chosen President of the Kosovar Albanians, Ibrahim Rugova.

## The west looked away

But the West was distracted, especially by the situation in Bosnia, and during the 1995 Dayton talks, and in the subsequent Accords, Kosovo was ignored. As the repression of the Kosovars continued, and intensified, and as the West continued to look away, Kosovan society shifted from non-violence to supporting the terrorist Kosovan Liberation Army (KLA), and from a position advocating autonomy within the FRY to one seeking complete independence. During these years, the security thinking of the main NATO partners was fixated on traditionalist statecraft, with its old formula based on the sovereignty of states, the instrument of military power and the politics of the status quo. There was ample opportunity to employ conflict prevention

techniques: increased recognition and support could have been given to the Rugova approach; opposition groups to Milosevic in Belgrade could have been helped; much greater resources could have been allocated to the OSCE to help support and monitor the maintenance of minority rights; the Kosovo situation could have been placed high on the agenda at Dayton; a comprehensive stabilisation plan for the Balkans could have been attempted, and backed by serious economic resources (yet probably less than the eventual bill for the war and its long-term costs); and the Russians could have been consulted, used and integrated into the process of Balkan stabilisation fully and from the beginning.



## Failure in achieving common security

The mistrustful state of relations that developed with Russia - yet whose co-operation was ultimately vital to a negotiated end to the war in June 1999, and to the chances of getting the Kosovar refugees home - represented a major failure of NATO's ostensible commitment to a common security over the previous years. This is another of the negative results of the flawed policy of NATO expansion into eastern Europe (others included the stalling

of progress on the denuclearisation of international relations). As NATO's critics have pointed out, the alliance has talked common security, but has acted unilaterally. In this and other ways, the recent history of the Balkans might have been very different had the outlook of NATO's leading powers been less narrow and less traditionalist, and instead much more robust in pursuit of common security and conflict prevention. The latter, of course, would not have served the interests of the weapons businesses that are so important in most industrialised economies.

## Airborne coercion created a climate for a humanitarian catastrophe

If in future there are situations when human rights abuses by a government against its own population are so abominable that 'humanitarian war' is deemed to be necessary, the conduct of the 1999 campaign can give us no confidence in those who will carry it out. The list of avoidable errors is appalling. They include: learning the wrong lessons from the bombing at the end of the fighting in Bosnia in 1995; the belief - whose falsity was embarrassingly and disastrously evident in the first week of the campaign - that airborne coercion was itself capable of preventing a humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo (it created instead circumstances in which the ethnic cleansing of the Kosovars could take place with more ferocity); the serious underestimation of the staying power of Milosevic's regime and the forces under its control; the gross miscalculation about the number of aircraft and sorties that would be necessary, and hence the length of the campaign; the ruling out of the possibility of a ground campaign at the start, which was strategically inept (though in the end it was probably the threat of the US Administration taking this option seriously that finally compelled Milosevic to agree to withdraw his troops from Kosovo); the naive laying of NATO's credibility on the line from the outset, which diminished diplomatic flexibility, and made the war increasingly about the future of NATO rather than humanitarian rescue; the collateral damage, which was both a human and public relations disaster, and was the result of poor intelligence, the irresponsible expansion of the target list as desperation set in, and ultra-cautious operating practices to minimise the dangers to NATO's own pilots to a degree some of them probably found difficult to accept; and the attack on the infrastructure of Serbia, which threatened the lives and livelihoods of increasing numbers of innocent Serbs, and which demoralised and helped silence the hundreds of thousands of opponents of Milosevic (and thereby helped create a humanitarian disaster in Serbia, albeit on a much smaller scale than in Kosovo). In such ways this was a war in which political objectives and military means were not co-ordinated in a sophisticated manner.

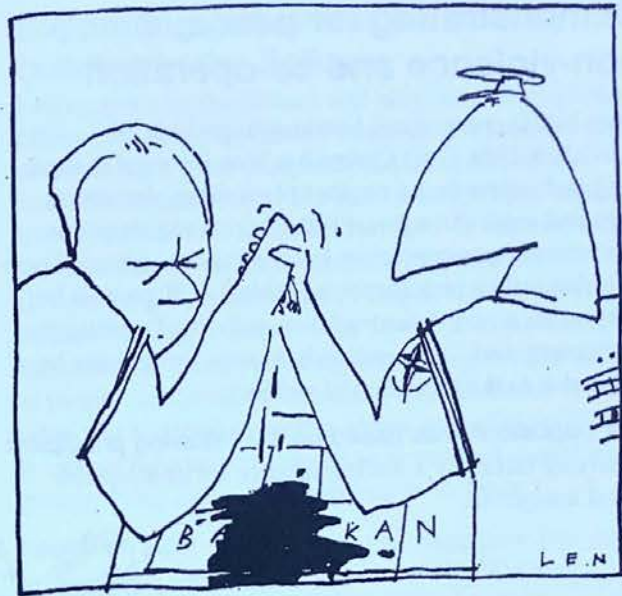
## “Doing something”

It remains to be seen whether NATO's leaders will learn the right lessons from these gross errors. But more important still, will they learn that 'humanitarian war' in all but the most extreme cases, can never be other than a contradiction in terms? The war yet again vindicated the old adage that those who fight dragons become dragons. The Blair government, for example, quickly adopted extremist positions, as did some of the media.

Careful language, sophisticated historical analysis and acknowledgement of the complexity of politics went on holiday. 'The Serbs' soon became demonised, and the word 'genocide' was used indiscriminately. Confronted by the enormity of Milosevic's abuses of human rights, the urge to do something was understandable; but the moral urge became twisted into feel-good bombing. The first 'something' you do, when faced by a moral urge, is to avoid doing something that makes matters worse. It is difficult to believe that the bombing saved one life in Kosovo - while there is plenty of reason to suppose that it ensured many more dead in the Balkans (This is not to 'blame' NATO for the ethnic cleansing, in the sense of 'causing' it, only to say that its method of trying to stop it was counter-productive). Bombing failed to prevent the humanitarian disaster, but it did salve the consciences of some Western leaders. Humanitarianism fell victim to moral crusading.

## Developing mistrust

The mixture of NATO's technological supremacy and will to prevail against a regime it had deemed a pariah must be very troubling to those who think they might be in the same category. This will have led them to speculate whether NATO would have acted in the same way towards Milosevic if Serbia had possessed nuclear weapons. If they decided 'no', as seems reasonable, then Kosovo might be a dangerous spur to nuclear proliferation. Furthermore, the conviction of the NATO allies that they have the right to act as judge, jury and executioner in other peoples' conflicts, led them to side-line others, and in consequence may have seriously polarised world politics.



It is much too soon to declare a new cold war, but it is not too soon to think about slippery slopes, and in this respect it is worth noting the trio of Russia, China and India, each of which was alienated by NATO policy and critical of it in the Security Council. The mistrust that developed will greatly complicate international relations in future, will reduce the chances of co-operation in regional security problems, and may well encourage these three powers to use NATO's unilateralism as a precedent when they want to ignore the United Nations when they feel justice is on their side - or their interests are threatened - in their own neighbourhoods.

## Using the UN as a fig leaf in peace negotiations

Overall, the United Nations had a very bad war, though it did become more prominent in the role of fig-leaf in the peace - negotiations. The threat to the United Nations as judge, jury and policeman of international society may be one of the worst outcomes of the war in terms of the prospects for building more international order in the early decades of the next century. Nobody, except his most nationalistic supporters, has been other than appalled by Milosevic's policies in Kosovo. He clearly belongs in the front rank of today's worst tyrants, though not in that smaller sub-set that NATO's leaders choose not to bomb. The double-standards of NATO in this regard are very troubling to the argument that this campaign was conducted for purely disinterested humanitarian purposes. It is clear that the Kosovo/Serbia situation could have been handled very differently over the past decade, and it may have been that the tragedy that took place, and will continue, could have been avoided. We will now never know. Feel-good punishment was preferred to committed conflict prevention, and it made the situation worse. The war was much tougher for NATO than its leaders ever imagined; they can be sure that it will infinitely more difficult to win the peace.

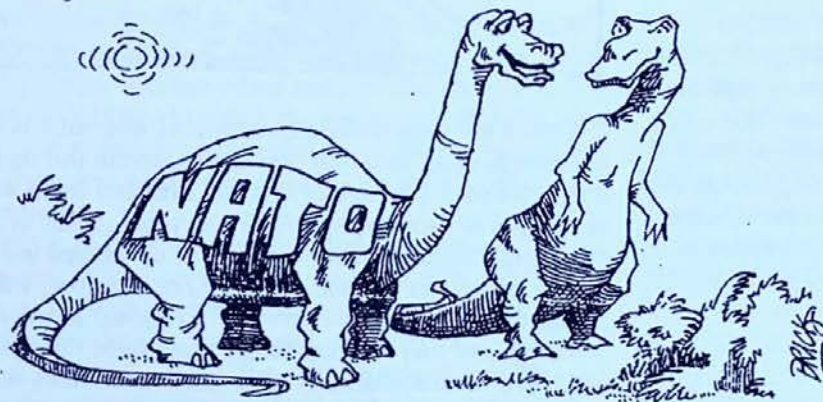
*Ken Booth is Professor of International Politics in the Department of International Politics, University of Wales, Aberystwyth. He specialises in international peace and security issues, and is a former Chair of the British International Studies Association.*

## Demonstrating for peace, non-violence and co-operation

Since NATO commenced bombing Yugoslavia on March 24th 1999, CND Cymru has been involved in organising and supporting a number of meetings, demonstrations and vigils throughout Wales in order to show our Government our opposition to their barbaric actions. There was obviously a humanitarian problem in Yugoslavia but support for a non-violent solution with the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe would have been preferable to the escalation of violence.

### Our opposition was based on the following principles:

- Bullying tactics by a nuclear alliance are unacceptable and dangerous.



**"...never mind the legality, our new role will guarantee our survival!"**

- The bombing action contravenes the United Nations Charter as well as NATO's own Charter.
- The bombing would increase the considerable human suffering and environmental damage already being felt in Yugoslavia.

### As a result of NATO's bombing campaign:

- The flow of refugees from Kosovo increased dramatically.
- Ethnic hatred was polarised.
- Large areas of Kosovo, the rest of Yugoslavia and many other parts of South eastern Europe have been polluted by radioactive depleted uranium and many other chemicals from the explosives and damaged targets.

### From the political standpoint, NATO's action:

- Halted Russian co-operation with the international community in trying to deal with problems associated with nuclear weapons likely to be caused by the 'millennium bug'.
- Makes the implementation of agreed Treaties concerning the control of nuclear weapons more difficult or even impossible.
- Makes the proliferation of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries more likely because of their fear of NATO's bullying tactics.
- Belarus and the Ukraine have requested the return of Russian nuclear weapons to their countries because of their mistrust of NATO.
- It has not provided a solution which will allow the peoples of Yugoslavia to live together in peace in their communities.

Rod Stallard

## The Legacy of the violent conflict in the Balkans

Evidence that NATO's bombing campaign has caused an environmental disaster not only in Yugoslavia but in a large part of South East Europe has been interpreted as "ecocide" by Yugoslav Minister Jago Zelenovic in a letter to Klaus Toepfer, Head of the UN Environmental Programme. Mr. Zelenovic calls the results of the bombing "an economic, humanitarian, health and environmental catastrophe". The damage listed in Le Monde newspaper (26 May 1999) includes:

- a release of pollutants from bombed factories into neighbouring countries such as near Mehedinti and Timosara, Romania, where leaves of trees and some crops have withered;
- abnormally high levels of dioxins in Greece;
- 18 oil slicks on the Danube in Bulgaria;
- an increase in atmospheric heavy metals and sulphur dioxide in Bulgaria;
- a dense toxic cloud over Pancevo in Serbia, after the bombing of an oil refinery, a fertiliser factory and a chemicals complex containing 1,200 tonnes of vinyl chloride monomers (VCMs), 1,500 tonnes of dichlorethylene, 6,000 tonnes of caustic soda and 800 tonnes of hydrochloric acid.

● the atmospheric concentration of VCMs was said to be over 3,000 times the permitted level; similar sequence of events in Novi Sad where an oil refinery and chemicals plant were bombed;

- in Baric, a phosgene (an extremely poisonous gas) factory was bombed. To reduce the likelihood of an explosion, the management released as much dangerous matter as possible into the atmosphere and into the river;
- the nuclear reactor at the Institute for Nuclear Sciences was thankfully spared deliberate or accidental bombing. Depleted Uranium (DU) was certainly a component of many of the missiles used by NATO during the bombing. When used in war, DU bursts into flame from the impact when the missile hits the target and an "aerosol" of uranium is released. This aerosol is an alpha, beta and gamma radiation emitter with a half-life of 4.5 million years. Once ingested it can be stored in liver, kidney, bone or other tissues for years, irradiating all the delicate tissues located near its storage place. The use of such weapons in Yugoslavia signals a major nuclear disaster not only for the people of that region but, eventually, for the rest of all living things on earth. This radionuclide is spread throughout the "homeland" that the Kosovan refugees will be returning to.

For the sake of the environment alone, weapons of mass destruction, weapons of all kinds and indeed all war, should be banned and human beings should leave their barbarism behind.

Jill Stallard

## The Urdd Gobaith Cymru Message of Peace and Goodwill

Each year, since 1922 the Urdd have sent their Peace and Goodwill message around the world. This was the vision of Gwilym Davies, who worked tirelessly for peace and co-operation between nations and was instrumental in the establishment of the United Nations.

The message for 1999 follows:

On your marks...

With 227 days left before the new millennium, we are hoping for a new era, a new start.

Let us turn our backs on argument and friction.

Let us progress towards peace, work together and create a united world.

Will you join us?

Get set...

Only with your friendship can we go forward.

We can learn from our mistakes of the past, forget pride and join hands in unity and reconciliation.

Let us be friends united in common humanity.

'Let us speak the language of reconciliation,

The language of love instead of war,

The language of unity across nations

And create a new medium of lasting peace.'

We have 227 days left

before a new era.

Please join us before the time has passed.

GO!

## US hopes to use Russia as an international nuclear waste dump

A US Company (Non-Proliferation Trust Inc.) proposes to ship spent nuclear fuel to Russia for long term storage. The proceeds of such a venture (a minimum of US\$4 billion) would come from nations trying to rid themselves of their spent nuclear fuel problems. To sugar the pill, it has been promised that part of this revenue would go towards paying Russian pensioners and orphans. It is intended that half the proceeds would go to a programme to "support disposing of excess plutonium through the use of MOX fuel".

All four sites for a "deep disposal" nuclear repository recommended as candidates for this plan would pose a risk to the Arctic oceans or the Russian rivers of Ob or Yenitsey, were the repositories to leak in the near or far distant future. Quite apart from the dangers of transporting such material around the world, and the danger of "out of sight, out of mind", such a plan would significantly heighten nuclear proliferation dangers.

On June 1st Green groups in Russia demonstrated outside the Duma in Moscow protesting at plans to import nuclear waste from other countries.

Source: Bellona/WISE(World Information Service on Energy) and Kalinigrad/WISE

## Supporting grassroots community building in the Balkans

Lasting peace in the Balkans will only come through the efforts of the people who live in the affected regions and are committed to building and rebuilding strong and integrated communities. The Balkan Community Initiatives Fund has been set up by 4 women to support independent, non-sectarian community groups and Non-Governmental Organisations in Serbia, Kosova/o and other Balkan countries. It hopes to go beyond the immediate humanitarian crisis, providing desperately needed support to people committed to rebuilding their shattered communities and forging links across ethnic and religious divides. It will not help sectarian, partisan or political groups or groups which advocate intolerance or violence.

**heddwch action:** For information about how you can help, or get involved please contact the Fund c/o 21, Barbould Road, London N16 0SD (0171) 249 7337  
balkan@fodjh.demon.co.uk

## Please write to Mordechai Vanunu !

Mordechai Vanunu, imprisoned in 1987 in Ashkelon Prison, Israel for giving details of Israel's nuclear weapons programme to the Sunday Times is no longer in solitary confinement but his access to other inmates and visitors is very restricted. His latest request for parole has been rejected and he faces another 7 years in prison. Receiving letters of support helps him to remain strong. Although many activists in Wales write to him regularly, Wales, as part of a "relay" scheme to keep letters and postcards arriving in Ashkelon, has been asked to encourage people to write to Vanunu in July and August this year. We have been told that since his letters are censored, it is wise not to mention kidnapping or nuclear weapons.

Mordechai has also told us that he would be glad of world history books covering the period from 1780 onwards, especially academic books. He would also appreciate any books on the subject of politics, nuclear weapons and psychology, and videos and audio cassettes of films, news and music.

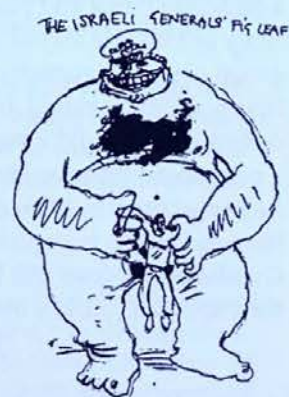
**Mordechai Vanunu's address is:**  
Ashkelon Prison, Ashkelon,  
Israel.

The Campaign to Free Vanunu also asks us to write to the authorities asking for his early release or parole:

Ezer Weizman, President of Israel, 3, Hanassi Street, Jerusalem, Israel.

Dror Zeigerman, The Israeli Ambassador, Embassy of Israel, 2, Palace Green, London W8 4QB. Please be polite but firm.

The campaign can be contacted at: 1 85, New Kent Road, London SE 1 4AG (01 71) 378 9324  
vanunu@innocent.demon.co.uk.



## NATO's plans for Europe

The war in the Balkans has further illustrated NATO's plan to expand further into Europe, to intervene globally and to prevent other nations developing the means for mass destruction while maintaining its own 'rights' to do so.

Part of the NATO plan is for a nuclear-capable European Union (EU) to take over NATO's role in Europe.

At its June summit, the EU moved to merge the pro-nuclear bomb

Western European Union into the EU by the end of 2000.

The new EU leader supports this, and the current NATO Secretary General is to lead the EU military policy.

Britain leads these policies as it did

With the Balkan war,

with the bombing

supported by the four EU neutral country governments.

The good news is that NATO may have got too big for its boots - its failure to achieve a quick and easy 'win' may rein back its plans. The war may have turned citizens of neutral states (as opposed to the governments) away from the idea of NATO membership. The vast majority of Europeans want a nuclear-free Europe. Our campaign should be to nourish and harvest grassroots support, and so also unravel NATO's plans. The Euro elections were a starting point.

*Paul Hawkes*



## The Peace Pagoda at Comiso in Sicily

The peace camp outside the American Cruise Missile base at Comiso, in southern Sicily, was one of the toughest in Europe. Police brutality went far beyond anything we experienced in Britain. However, the protesters there were determined and attracted international support. One of the staunchest supporters was the Rev Gyosho Morishita, a Buddhist monk and peace pilgrim who first came to Sicily in 1982. He stayed near the base at the home of a group of pacifist supporters of the peace camp. When the base was finally closed, he remained in the area and determined to build a peace pagoda overlooking the site as a permanent memorial to what had been achieved there. Building began in 1996 on land given by a local farmer and the pagoda was inaugurated at a festival in May 1998. Gyosho Morishita is still living there and is now waiting for a licence to build a temple on the site.

*Madeleine Gray*

Gyosho Morishita and the Buddhist community in Sicily would like to welcome supporters from Wales to visit the peace Pagoda. For details of how to find it please contact Madeleine Gray. Gyosho Morishita can be contacted on 0039 932.721282 most evenings.

heddwch 8

## Hopeful humanity at the Hague Peace Conference 1999

How can we replace the law of force with the force of law?

The visionary Hague Peace Conference 1999 took place in May in a building just across the road from the court where cases of those accused of war crimes in the Balkans are heard. This citizen's conference attracted around 8,000 delegates from all over the World. The aim of this extraordinary gathering, was, in the words of Nobel prize-winner Joseph Rotblat "to delegitimise war". The meeting was addressed by many of our friends in the international peace movement including Archbishop Desmond Tutu who told those hathered at the Conference: "if the world could abolish slavery, and if apartheid could be brought to an end in South Africa, why should we not take on the wider challenge of building the structures which would consign war to history?". Kofi Annan stressed the importance of the phrase with which the UN Charter begins: "We, the peoples....". He stressed that the world must learn to replace the law of force with the force of law, and that our task is not to defend the honour of the dead but to make life easier and more tolerable for the living. Some practical proposals have been published as "The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the Twenty First Century". Ideas range from the introduction of peace education at every level to the campaign to negotiate and implement a comprehensive code of conduct for exports of all conventional weapons; from fundamental early warning and response systems under UN control to starting negotiations on an international treaty aimed at the elimination of nuclear arms.

Warm thanks to Bruce Kent

Copies of The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the Twenty First Century" are available - contact Jill Stallard.



*Celebrating the Birth and Illumination of the Buddha at the Peace Pagoda, Comiso, on 11 April 1999. Photo: Rachel*



# House of Lords want volunteers to accept 'safe' radioactive waste disposal

The House of Lords Select Committee Report on Radioactive Waste (HoL paper 41, March 1999) makes two key recommendations about policy formulation:

"The Government should develop a fully comprehensive policy for the long-term management of all nuclear waste."

"The Government should issue a Green Paper which states the problem, the possible solutions and the principal means for implementation of that policy, including for deep repositories, the site selection process."

On deep disposal, the report asserts that most scientists think that enough is known to begin a new attempt at site selection: in other words, that deep disposal can be acceptably safe. HoL suggest that a new organisation be set up to oversee the implementation of policy. This should be a 'Nuclear Waste Management Commission' outside day-to-day government. Such a Commission would have the task of consulting on a comprehensive policy.

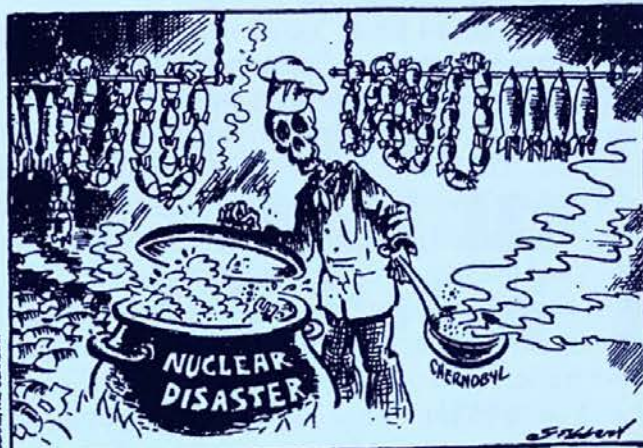
"If... a phased approach to geological disposal is adopted, another new organisation should be set up with the remit to design, construct, operate and eventually close the repository (s). This 'Radioactive Waste Disposal Company' should be a nuclear industry organisation, requiring approval from the Commission for its work programme." Nirex would then be replaced by the Commission and the Company, and the Environment Agency be given a new statutory power over the storage of wastes on nuclear sites.

## Deep Disposal - Any Volunteers?

Assuming that a policy of deep disposal is reaffirmed, the report makes the following recommendation on the vexed issue of site selection:

"The process of selecting a repository site (or sites) should be open and transparent, and should involve Parliament and Government. The Commission should oversee the Company's selection of the preferred site or sites. The Company's site choice should be debated in Parliament and examined at public inquiry. The final decision should be made by the Secretary of State."

The Commission would: carry out desk studies, to identify a "long list" of 15-20 potentially suitable sites, using geological and hydro-geological criteria: derive a short list of sites for possible field investigation based on more detailed appraisal: and derive a final list of sites for field investigation by consultation or by using a 'volunteer community' approach. The 'volunteer' local community could not



"here, do you want a taste?"

withdraw the site once field investigations had begun. Compensation would be offered to mitigate the blight which would occur once short-listed sites are named.

## Plutonium - keep a bit, the rest is waste

"... the Government should develop a clear policy for the management of the stock of separated plutonium. Our view is that this policy should be the maintenance of the minimum strategic stock, and the declaration of the remainder as waste." Reprocessing would then simply add to the stockpile of 'plutonium waste'. The logic of continued reprocessing is unexplained.

## Low Level Waste -Landfill unacceptable?

"Plans should be made for the establishment of a new LLW disposal facility to open before Drigg closes, The Government should also consider alternatives to landfill disposal of less active LLW and produce a national policy that is accepted by all concerned."

## Welsh Anti Nuclear Alliance (WANA) Comments:

They just don't get it. In its submission to the Committee WANA pointed out the futility of ignoring the lesson of the last 19 years: that communities on a small overcrowded island will not accept any plan which involves relinquishing control over radioactive waste. Perhaps the first actions of the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly should be to concentrate the minds of Whitehall by ruling out radwaste disposal in Scotland and Wales. *Hugh Richards WANA*

## Nuclear Disarmament - dead in the water?

NATO's new Strategic Concept failed to de-emphasise the political and military role that nuclear weapons play within the Alliance. According to NATO, nuclear weapons 'remain essential to preserve the peace'.

As a sop to those nations who wanted greater emphasis on nuclear disarmament, a report is to be prepared this year, on a process by which NATO can 'consider options for confidence and security building measures, verification, Non-Proliferation and arms control and disarmament'.

The international nuclear disarmament process will further be impeded by NATO's continuing belief that nuclear weapons remain 'essential to preserve peace'.

The main stumbling block at the moment is the lack of commitment by those nations who possess nuclear weapons, to even begin discussing how one day a world free of nuclear weapons can be achieved.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) process is starting to unravel, the UN Conference on Disarmament is deadlocked, the nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review meeting ended this May in disarray, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has little hope of entering into force, the nuclear arms race between India and

Pakistan continues unabated, a treaty to control fissile materials is a long way off. The United States is trying to circumvent the International Ballistic Missile Treaty, much to the annoyance of Russia, and relations between Russia, the US and China are somewhat frosty.

Until the possessors of nuclear weapons start talking and start acting in a manner designed to abolish nuclear weapons, instead of retaining them indefinitely, there can be no meaningful and significant progress in the international nuclear disarmament process. NATO's new strategic concept is a further nail in the nuclear disarmament coffin.

Whatever window of opportunity that may have existed at the end of the Cold War for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons is now firmly closed. There is little hope of it reopening unless urgent and affirmative action is taken by those nations who continue to possess the majority of the 36,000 nuclear weapons that remain in the world.

Many ideas and proposals have been put forward to date and it is about time some of them were implemented before it is too late.

*William Peden CND parliamentary worker*

## Nuclear ship fire off the coast of Wales: spreading the pestilence

Jackie Lawrence, Member of Parliament for Preseli has called for the information regarding the extent of the transport of nuclear materials off the coasts of Wales to be made public. This follows the recent fire aboard a ship, The City of Manchester which was carrying nuclear waste from Liverpool to Spain. The engine room fire, was extinguished and the ship made an emergency docking in Milford Haven. As previously reported in *Heddwch*, shipments of MOX (containing both uranium and plutonium) fuel for nuclear reactors are to be made from Sellafield to Japan in armed BNFL owned ships. The US Department of Energy has admitted that MOX fuel is within the 'most sensitive safety category' because "plutonium suitable for nuclear weapons could be separated from it relatively quickly and easily. Apart from the inevitable and terrible dangers of a possible accident, the implications for nuclear proliferation are self evident.

**heddwch action:** Please write to your Assembly Member, Member of Parliament and /or local authority Councilor asking for information about the extent of nuclear traffic off the coasts of Wales, quote the fire aboard the City of Manchester as an example of the dangers of such traffic. Ask what preparations have been made to deal with such emergencies.

When Llew Smith MP asked in Parliament details of representations received by the Foreign Office concerning proliferation dangers posed by the use and transport of plutonium based MOX fuels, he was told that the only representations had come from the Fijian-based Pacific Concerns Resource Centre. This suggests that our letters on this issue written to other departments have not been passed on to the Foreign Office. We recommend that, where possible, copies should be sent to any relevant government department.

### Peace Education

Is there an educationalist amongst our members who is prepared to promote Peace Education in Wales in association with other peace organisations? Support would be available and modest expenses would be paid.

### National Secretary

CND Cymru needs help from a member or members to carry out the duties of the National Secretary. Jill, our present National Secretary is leaving the job in September. The unpaid post requires a commitment to nuclear disarmament and to the non-violent resolution and conflict. The job involves as much time and energy that the person is prepared to give. It involves dealing with incoming mail, replying to queries and directing enquiries to the relevant persons and/or organisations. It also involves organising meetings, demonstrations and exhibitions. Help and advice will be available from the officers of CND Cymru. Modest expenses would be paid.

## Will the MoD own up to the cost of the arms trade ?

In a recent report (HMSO : ISBN 0 10 220999 5) the Defence Select Committee invited the Ministry of Defence to provide a "more systematic and detailed assessment of the full costs and benefits of defence exports for the UK." The report quotes the Centre for Defence Economics at the University of York, which has estimated that the financial benefits of arms exports to the British economy amount to £203 million a year, while the subsidy costs £431 million, a net cost to the tax payer of £228 million .

**heddwch action:** Please write to your MP c/o House of Commons, London SW1A0AA, asking that she or he press the MoD to commission such an assessment without delay, and publish the findings.

Contact the Campaign Against the Arms Trade , 11, Goodwin St., London N4 3HQ (0171) 281 0297 <http://www.gn.apc.org/caat>

## The NSPCC and the arms trade

The NSPCC have claimed that they are not investing in the arms trade. They say that shares they hold in arms companies are only the result of bequests to the NSPCC. The charity invests money through an investment broker called Mercury. The NSPCC prevents Mercury from investing in companies using child labour, but do not screen out arms exporting companies. The finance director of the NSPCC was unable to give reassurances that he will ask Mercury to screen out arms companies.

The NSPCC has also accepted donations of over £533,000 from arms manufacturer British Aerospace (BAe). Ironically, in 1991 it was BAe's 'adopted charity'. The chairman of BAe is an honorary council member of the NSPCC. A full statement is available from CAAT office 11, Goodwin St., London N4 3HQ (0171) 281 0297 <http://www.gn.apc.org/caat>

### Poetry Wales

Well worth buying and enjoying, Issue 4 of Volume 34 published this Spring is entitled "Poetry and War" which includes poems on war and its legacy. A prose piece by Robert Minhinnick reports on a recent visit to Iraq, painting bright and sour pictures of the predicament of the Iraqi people. The poetry is sometimes hard and cruel in addressing realities many of us try to deny, but also often touching the dark, quiet question of human beings in violent conflict. "Poetry and War" is dedicated to the soldiers buried over 80 years ago in Baghdad's British Cemetery and to those Iraqis killed by 'Allied' bombing in Iraq in 1998 and 1999. A very worthwhile volume at £3.00 (+ 50pence P&P) from Poetry Wales Press , First Floor, 2, Wyndham Street, Bridgend, CB31 1EF. Cheques payable to Poetry Wales Press Ltd..

Jill Stallard

## Storing up Trouble at Trawsfynydd

A meeting in Bangor on June 8th discussed the forthcoming Trawsfynydd 'safestore' public inquiry. It was attended by Non Governmental Organisations ranging from Friends of the Earth to WANA, CND Cymru, Snowdonia National Park Society, the Council for National Parks, and CPRW, together with the Nuclear Free Local Authorities.

Although no date or terms of reference for the public inquiry have yet been announced, it was established that access to information on safety would be crucial, and that the National Assembly for Wales has to establish its credentials by ensuring full publication of the 'safety case' and associated documents.

To date BNFL has refused to release documentation to substantiate the use of the term 'safestore', or the supposed benefits of delaying dismantlement for 135 years. The Welsh Office has demanded further information on the environmental impact of the proposals because the Environmental Statement is so inadequate.

We look to the National Assembly to set wide ranging terms of reference which include safety and an examination of alternative timetables for dismantling the Trawsfynydd reactors.

The pre-eminent issue in this matter is public safety, not just for our generation but at least the next six generations. Faced with a 'de-facto' radioactive waste store, people have the right to expect the same standards of 'passive safety' that would be applied elsewhere to facilities constructed for that purpose.

This doesn't just refer to storage facilities for packaged and conditioned Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (ILW). The mothballed reactors at Trawsfynydd contain large quantities of radioactive waste in a configuration that is potentially unstable and will require active pumping systems to be maintained.

All radioactive waste on the Trawsfynydd site should be immobilised in a configuration which is physically stable and chemically inert, and the danger of internal (Wigner) energy igniting stored waste should be minimised. The waste and its packaging should be made resistant to degradation, and other hazards, and should be monitored and where necessary retrieved and repackaged. The 'benefits' from delaying remote dismantlement of reactors will be lost if the skills to do the work are lost. The most valuable resource in dealing with the task is the expertise of the Trawsfynydd workforce, and this should be retained at all costs.

*Hugh Richards*

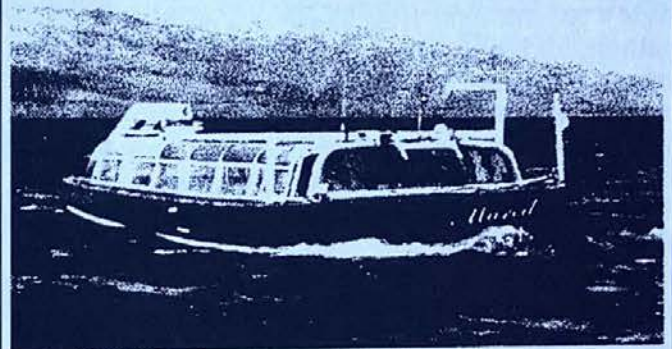
**heddwch action:** Help ensure that the same standards of safety that would be applied to new ILW stores are applied to Trawsfynydd. Why should we put up with anything less?

Write to your assembly members, at the  
National Assembly for Wales  
The Bay  
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Cruising on Trawsfynydd Lake-  
you've seen the lake, now read the leaflet

# TRAWS PLEASURE CRUISES

Join us for a scenic  
cruise on  
Trawsfynydd Lake



*The First Lake Cruiser  
in Wales*

**TRAWS PLEASURE CRUISES**  
**Rhyd y Felin, Trawsfynydd,**  
**Gwynedd LL41 4UU**  
**Tel/Fax: 01766 540375**

Tourist information offices in Wales are now displaying leaflets advertising the joy to be found, and keeping absolutely quiet about the dangers, of "Traws Pleasure Cruises". The literature invites you to find out about "some of the tales and folk legends that abound". One of those tales of imagination and wonder must be that the lake is known to have highly dangerous radionuclides in its mud and possibly dissolved in its waters, radionuclides which, if inhaled or ingested could cause a range of cancers or genetic mutations. The real mystery is that the nuclear authorities - and presumably Gwynedd Council consider that despite the facts, it is perfectly safe for men, women and children to cruise and play in and around the Lake.

**heddwch action:** Ask questions, Trawsfynydd Lake is dangerous, especially to children and babies. Write to :  
Gwynedd County Council, Director of Housing and Public Protection, Dafydd P. Lewis, Swyddfa'r Cyngor, Caernarfon LL55 1SH.

# Iraq : sanctions as weapons of mass destruction

Andrea Needham wrote the following on returning from a visit to Iraq as part of a Voices in the Wilderness delegation :

*'The Government...has every sympathy for the people of Iraq. Sanctions are aimed at the Iraqi regime and not at them.'*

*(Foreign Office, May 1998)*

*'It is clear that children are bearing the brunt of the current economic hardship.'*

*(Phillipe Heffinck, Unicef, Baghdad, November 1997)*

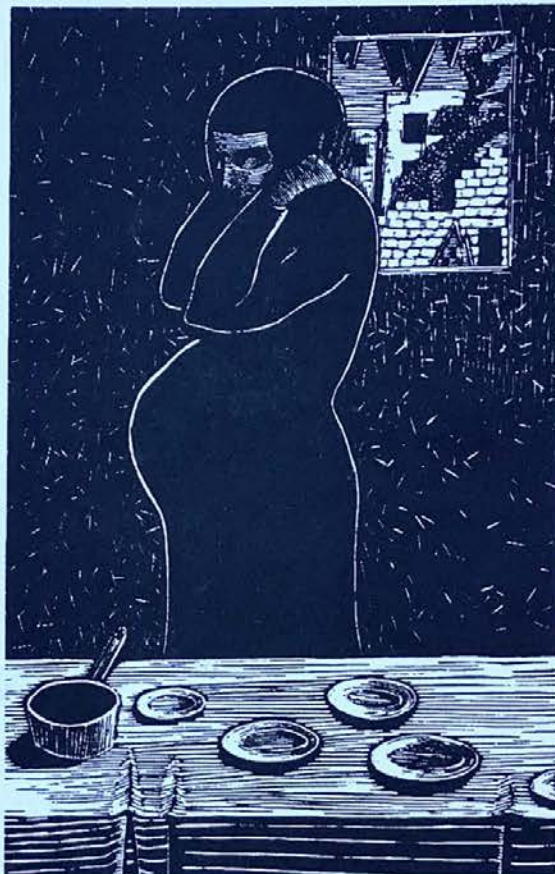
These are two versions of the situation in Iraq - the British government version, and that of someone who has first hand experience of the crisis. Following a visit to Iraq last month, I can state categorically that the Unicef version is the truth.

In a hospital in Basrah, we met Nadwa and her son Anwar. At six months old Anwar was half the normal weight for children of his age. He made a pathetic sight, lying limply on a plastic mattress, his bones sticking out and his uncomprehending face showing the withered 'old man' appearance characteristic of children with marasmus. Nadwa told us that the monthly food ration supplied to every citizen ran out after three weeks; after that, she fed Anwar only soup and rice. Her husband was unemployed, and with five children to feed they simply couldn't afford to buy nutritious food. Anwar is not alone in his plight. The most common nutritional problem amongst Iraqi children used to be obesity. Now, after nine years of UN sanctions, a quarter of Iraqi children under five are chronically malnourished. Child mortality rates have tripled, according to the UN. Hospitals are crumbling, medicines are in short supply, and doctors are in despair.

The crisis is not simply a function of lack of food and medicine but stems also from the \$232bn in damage caused to the country's infrastructure during the Gulf War. Damage to water and sewage treatment plants has led to a huge increase in water-borne disease. Any amount of food and medicine will not make children healthy as long as they are continuing to drink water contaminated with sewage.

Voices in the Wilderness was set up in the US in 1996 - a

Emily Johns



British group was formed last year - in response to this crisis, to break the sanctions by taking medicines and medical supplies to Iraq without applying for export licences. This is an imprisonable offence. So far, nobody has been prosecuted, although the US group has been threatened with fines of \$163,000 for taking medicines and toys to Iraq. We refuse to apply for export licences, seeing the act of breaking the sanctions as a powerful statement of conscience, an act of civil disobedience against an inhumane and illegal system. We do not accept that the

British government should have the right to veto our attempts to help people in Iraq, and cannot cooperate with - and thereby grant legitimacy to - the sanctions system. We believe that the British government, in insisting on the continuation of sanctions, bears direct responsibility for the deaths, each month of 4,000 children of under five; the 960,000 malnourished children; the millions deprived of their fundamental human right to health care, clean water, housing, education. As former UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq Dennis Halliday said after he resigned in

protest at the crisis caused by sanctions, 'We are in the process of destroying an entire society. It is as simple and terrifying as that. It is illegal and immoral.'

**heddwch action:** For further information, or to get involved contact : Voices in the Wilderness UK, 12 Trinity Road, London N2 8JJ. Tel 0181 444 1605, email [voices@viwuk.freemove.co.uk](mailto:voices@viwuk.freemove.co.uk)

## Postal Sanctions Breaking in Narberth

On 29th May Dave Rolestone of Efailwen, Carmarthenshire, broke UN sanctions on Iraq by posting medicines to Iraq without applying for an export licence. He was aware that sending goods to Iraq in this way is an offence punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment, but feels strongly that such symbolic actions must be taken. Having notified the press he and supporters distributed leaflets and information packs in Narberth and displayed placards before he took three parcels to the Post Office. Dave was also accompanied by David Morris MEP. Postal workers in Narberth refused to accept the parcel, but Dave finally managed to send it from a local village post office.

Similar actions took place across Britain on the same day. UN sanctions have been in place against Iraq since August 1990 and have resulted in a humanitarian catastrophe. A war in the Gulf is still being waged and the weapons of the West are bombs and sanctions.

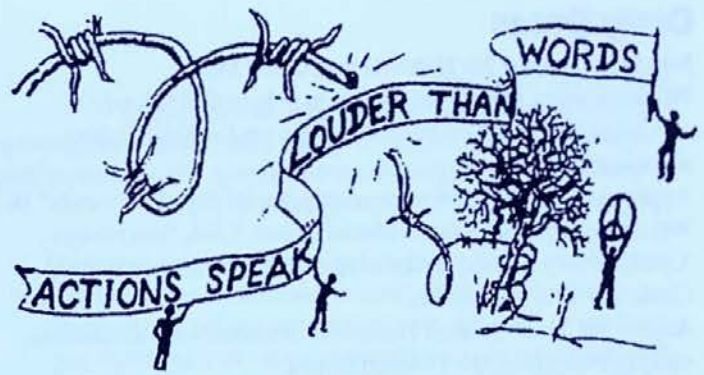
Action: Dave Rolestone's action attracted a great deal of media interest and discussion about an issue which had been sidelined by the war in Yugoslavia. He hopes that the momentum created by this action could be sustained. Anyone interested in carrying out or supporting similar actions in their area can contact Dave Rolestone: (01994) 419678, or Paul Abbey (0181)351 4677.

## Jean Hutchinson's Court Appeal

The case of Jean Hutchinson (of Brynaman and Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp) was heard in Reading Crown Court on the 4th and 5th of June. Jean was appealing against a 'guilty' verdict by West Berkshire Magistrates' Court. Her defence of lawful excuse and self defence for cutting the fence at the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) at Aldermaston had not previously been accepted. She had defended her actions on the grounds of the illegality of the Trident nuclear weapons system and the dangerous state of the AWE, where Trident nuclear warheads are manufactured.

At the trial in June, Jean called 4 expert witnesses who spoke passionately to back up her case: Professor Nicholas Grief - on International Law; Professor Frank Barnaby on the effects of the use and preparation for use of Trident; William Peden of CND on nuclear accidents and lack of safety measures at Aldermaston and Dr. Douglas Holdstock who spoke about leukaemia clusters around Aldermaston and other nuclear sites, and the prognosis for childhood leukaemia sufferers. Dr. Holdstock stated that there is "no safe dose of radiation".

In her summing up Jean said that she had "lawful excuse" under the Criminal Damage Act, because her aim was to oppose an unlawful act being committed by the Government. She made the analogy of cutting a fence around a concentration camp. She made references to the Geneva Convention, Customary International Law (which Professor Grief testified as being part of English (sic) Law) and the House of Lords ruling on the extradition of General Pinochet.



The Barrister for the Crown offered no legal argument in return. The Appeal was refused and the costs and compensation were punitive: £1,300 in total. Jean, whose husband is unwell, has refused to pay and is currently deciding how she will proceed.

Trident is part of the NATO arsenal and is an offensive weapon (as testified by Frank Barnaby). As we see time and time again, NATO has no respect for the UN or for international law. Our Government has no respect for the health of the workers and the local people at AWE Aldermaston.

AWE Llanishen has, mercifully, closed (albeit leaving behind a deadly environmental legacy), but Trident remains a threat to Wales, Scotland and Ireland and the rest of the world, as much as to England. Whether it is eventually used on some poor 'enemy' or just kept 'up the British Government's sleeve' in defiance of international agreements and laws.

*Mary Millington*

**heddwch action:** To support Jean please contact Greenham Peace Camp (see Diary Dates) or Jill Stallard

## Hibakusha and Japanese peace campaigners bring their optimism to Wales

Japanese nuclear bomb survivors and campaigners touring Britain were hosted by CND Cymru in South Wales. Their tour included a visit to the Sixth Form at Bedwas Comprehensive School, an official reception and wreath laying ceremony with the Lord Mayor of Cardiff and a public meeting in the Temple of Peace. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors told those gathered that after almost 54 years there are still almost 100,000 people in Hiroshima alone suffering from the effects of radiation.

Tamiko Nishimoto was only 4 years old when the nuclear bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. She spoke of her horror of the deaths of her family members and of witnessing people burn to death or drown after jumping into rivers to avoid the fires or because their skin was so burnt. Hisako Kimura watched 11 members of her family die within 10 days of the bombing. She said "nuclear weapons are so

inhuman they can not be allowed to exist. I should like to live just long enough to see global nuclear disarmament". The Japanese campaigners also expressed their fear and disgust at the Japan-US Defense Co-operation legislation being driven through the Japanese parliament. It is designed to force Japan co-operation with the US in its first-strike military strategies. Despite the incorporation of anti-war principles and "local autonomy" into the Japanese Constitution, and despite local authority objections, the government of Japan is negotiating with the US government to allow the entrance of warships carrying nuclear weapons into their ports.

**heddwch action:** August 6th and 9th commemorate the dropping of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Events annually take place around Wales. For information in advance contact CND Cymru who will put you in touch with the organisers of the event nearest to you.

A paper consisting of a selection of quotations taken from probably the most exhaustive investigation of the question of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ever carried out (Guy Alperovitz *The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb* Fontana 1995) has been published by Pax Legalis. The quotations are taken from historical and other sources, including diaries, reports, intercepted messages and interviews with people who were most closely involved with the decision to use the atomic bomb. The paper, entitled "*Why was the Atomic Bomb Used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?*" (an 8 page pamphlet) is available free (enclose an sae) from Pax Legalis, 3, Llys Fammau, Pantymwyn, Flintshire CH7 5EZ (01352)740844. Pax Legalis is a non-profit, independent organisation dedicated to the rule of humanitarian law.

## Diary Dates

**July 31 st - August 7th** National Eisteddfod Môn  
Welsh speaking volunteers needed to help in CND Cymru's campaign tent (Y Babell Heddwch). Events (in Welsh) taking place during the week :

**August 2nd** 11 am Pabell y Cymdeithasau "Ai rhyfel yw'r ateb?" (Is War the Answer?) Speakers: Myriel Davies, UNA, Sian Howys - 'Cymdeithas y Cymod (Fellowship of Reconciliation in Wales), Chair, Rev. Emllyn Richards.

**August 3rd** 11am Y Babell Heddwch. An event with 10 children visiting Wales from the Western Sahara.

**August 4th** 11am Y Babell Heddwch. Protest against the sale of military Hawk aircraft to Indonesia and other countries.

**August 6th** 11 am Y Babell Heddwch Hiroshima Day. Meeting to discuss the use of weapons which incorporate Depleted Uranium and their deployment during the Gulf and Yugoslav conflicts. Speaker to be arranged.

**August 6th** Hiroshima Day & **August 9th** Nagasaki Day: events take place throughout Wales to commemorate the deliberate dropping of nuclear bombs on the populations of these two cities. Contact CND Cymru for details.

**August 10th-24th** Trident Ploughshares 2000 Disarmament Camp, Peaton Wood, Couplort, Scotland. see below for contact

**August 12th 1949:** Signing of the Convention on Protection of War Victims Geneva

**August 14th-15th** Weekend of non violent direct action against Trident. Trident Ploughshares: 42-46 Bethel Street, Norwich NR2 1 NR (01 603) 611953 tp2000@gn.apc.org >http://www.gn.apc.org/tp2000<

**August 17th** Cassini (plutonium carrying spacecraft) will pass within 500 miles of the Earth's surface before shooting off towards Saturn. An accident or miscalculation could mean Cassini entering the atmosphere and the plutonium showering down on Earth. Join the campaign to stop the abuse of space.- Stop Cassini, Yorkshire CND, 22, Edmund Street, Bradford BD5 0BH.

**September 13th - 14th** Help Shut Down the Arms Supermarket at the Defence Systems and Equipment International (DSEi). Come and protest at Britain's largest ever show of weapons of death, destruction and war, held on MoD land and sponsored by the MoD Evaluation and Research Agency. It is paid for with ca.1.25 million of taxpayers money and will be opened by Secretary of State George Robertson. The Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT) are organising protest events over 3 days including a march and Non Violent Direct Action. Contact CAAT at 11, Goodvvin Street, London N4 3HQ (01 71) 281 0297 >enquiries@caat.demon.co.uk<

**September** CND Cymru Annual Meeting. 11.00am Friends' Meeting House, Temple Street, Llandrindod. Resolutions and Nominations (for Chair, 4 Vice Chairs and Treasurer to Jill Stallard bring lunch to share (see contacts) by August 31 st please. Please contact Jill Stallard to confirm details.

**September 26th 1924:** Declaration of Rights of the Child endorsed by the League of Nations - Geneva

**October 13th** Lobby of Parliament to strengthen the United Nations for a Lobby pack or more information, please contact the Forum for UN Renewal 3, Whitehall Court, London SW1 A 2EL (01 71) 930 0272 unforum@gn.apc.org . At any time : write to your MP about the need for our Government to comply fully with the United Nations Charter at all times.

**October 24th** United Nations Day

**November 13th - 14th** Weekend of non violent direct action against Trident. Trident Ploughshares: 42-46 Bethel Street, Norwich NR2 1 NR (01 603) 611953 see August 10-14th for details

heddwch 14

## I want to join CND Cymru

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose a cheque/PO for £ \_\_\_\_\_ payable to CND Cymru

Waged couple: £16; adult: £12. Unwaged, pensioners, youth: £4

Please return to :CND Cymru Membership, 72, Heol Gwyn, Yr Alltwn, Pontardawe SA8 3AN

## CND CYMRU CONTACTS

### NATIONAL SECRETARY

Jill Stallard, Nantgaredig, Cyngordy, Llanymddyfri SA20 0LR (01550) 750260

### CHAIRPERSON

David Morris (01792) 643 542

### VICE CHAIRS

North Wales :

Dave Andrews (01978) 310491

Mid Wales :

Olwen Davies (01970)611994

Rod Stallard(01550)750 260

South Wales :

Ray Davies (01222) 889514

### HEDDWCH EDITOR

Jill Stallard (see above)

### MEMBERSHIP

Brian Jones, 72, Heol Gwyn, Yr Alltwn, Pontardawe SA8 3AN (01792)830330

### AFFILIATIONS

Rhoda Jones (01766) 762739

### TRADING

Jan Henderson (01792)830330

### TREASURER

Jean Bryant, 16, Ty'n y Cymer Close, Porth, Rhondda CF39 9DE

### PARLIAMENTARY WORKER

Sarah Isaacs, Bridgend Cottage, Llangammarch LD4 4ED (01591)620561

More information, ideas or offers of help? Please get in touch with your nearest CND Cymru Vice Chair or the National Secretary.

Want to complain about low level military flying? Call the MoD (0171) 218 6020

Remember when it used to be all old fridges round here?



heddwch (Heddwch is the Welsh for Peace)  
Heddwch is the magazine of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Wales (CND Cymru).  
CND Cymru campaigns alongside many organisations both within Wales and internationally to rid Britain and the world of all weapons of mass destruction, for peace and human and environmental justice.  
Comments, letters, articles are welcome - please contact the editor.

Editor: Jill Stallard (01550) 750260 (heddwch@fdn.co.uk)

Translator: Sian Edwards (sian@derwen.demon.co.uk)

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Packed by volunteers in Cardiff - to join this happy group, one afternoon every 2-3 months, please contact Brian Jones (01792)830330.