

heddwch

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the magazine of CND Cymru

getting what we want



mouvement de la paix

**INSIDE: Dafydd Iwan cultivates a culture of peace
an ethical economy for Wales
nuclear disarmament?
close Wylfa !**

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

The non-violent fight

Dafydd Iwan

A child asked me once how a pacifist could sing "I'r Gad!" ("To Battle!"). It was evident that he lived in a home where things like pacifism were discussed, and just as evident that the words of my song had caused him some consternation. I confess that his question put me on the spot, and my inadequate response at the time was that the words were to be taken figuratively, and anyway I hadn't written the words myself! Ever since then, whenever I sing that song - usually to end a concert - that child's question comes back to me, bringing all kinds of thoughts in its wake.

The simple fact is that images of battle have a universal appeal. I know a good pacifist should refrain from violence of all forms, including the violence of thought and word, but that is a daunting task. After all, don't we all revel in the "fight" for justice, "striking a blow" for freedom, and winning a "victory" for truth? The hymn-writers have also used the terminology of war, from "Onward Christian soldiers" to "I bob un sy'n ffyddlon" ("The forces of God and Satan face each other/ And children have their part to play in the great war"). And worse of all, I have to confess that I have always been a big fan of boxing!

Now that I've had that off my chest, what am I driving at? Well, it was an afternoon at the site of the Babel chapel in the middle of the army's training ground on the Epynt Mountains that started me thinking about the way militarism has a habit of encroaching on all our lives. What happened 60 years ago on the Epynt was one of the darkest hours of recent Welsh history, and stands as an ugly symbol of the way the armed forces, especially in times of war, can sweep a community of families aside, with the blessing of the Government, the Press, and the vast majority of the public. A cold shiver runs down my spine when I recall the silence of the people of Wales, apart from a few souls from Plaid Cymru and one or two other lonely voices, in the face of such a dastardly deed. The uprooting of nearly 100 families, and the destruction of a peaceful Welsh-speaking community counted for nothing. The army needed the land, and that was that.

I was there that afternoon in the company of some of the original inhabitants, members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and of CND Cymru, to commemorate the clearance and to declare that Epynt still belongs to the people of Wales, and that one day we will reclaim it from the army. On a hillside above the chapel, the army has built a village to resemble a village in Eastern Europe for their exercises; burnt shells of cars litter the deserted streets, and van-loads of soldiers hang around as if waiting for something to happen. But what struck me most of all was that the streets had been given Welsh names; how do the Welsh soldiers feel when they attack the imaginary enemy on those streets I wondered? One thing is certain, if any Welsh soldier ventured to suggest that there

was something wrong in attacking a village with Welsh street-names, he would have been punished for contempt and insubordination.

By today, it appears that much of the land commandeered in England and Wales by the army is hardly used at all. Indeed, some National Parks and other nature conservancy bodies have begun to lobby the army to allow access to the public, and to draw up plans to protect the natural environment. (One recalls how the infamous Bombing School was built on the Llyn Peninsula after nature lobbyists had prevented the use of sites in England). But now it seems that more land will be needed to accommodate the troops returning from countries where British armed presence is no longer needed or desired. When will Britain face up to the new reality and stop squandering millions every day on armed forces and nuclear arms that we do not need?

But the stark truth of politics in Britain today is that this is one of the last questions that will be asked. We live in a society, and are part of a culture, built on militarism. Our entertainment, and worse still, the entertainment of our children, revolves around the gun, the bomb and blood.

The toys of war overflow from the shelves of our shops. And society accepts without question the right of the state to force us to pay taxes to maintain armed forces, to perpetuate nuclear and chemical weapon research, and above all, to train young people in the art of the gun, and the culture of the bomb.



The United Nations have declared the year 2000 as the Year of the Culture of Peace. This is a great opportunity for us to seriously consider how we can educate and discipline ourselves in the "alternative culture" that will ensure a civilised future for our planet. Just as we need to develop an alternative technology, and energy from renewable sources, so also we must turn society from the ways of violence to that of non-violence. We must dispel the romance of war, bury the films which elevate killing and violence, and create new heroes who espouse non-violent methods of achieving their goals. It is a huge challenge, but the first step is to educate ourselves, and to include in the curriculum of our schools instruction in the theory and practice of non-violence, and peaceful ways of developing our communities. We will face fierce opposition, of course, but what in the end can be more constructive than teaching our children that there are better ways than the ways of war to settle the problems of the world?

As parents, school governors, local councillors, and Members of the National Assembly, we can begin now to set the foundations of a Culture of Peace in Wales to start the new Millennium. A teacher in Peace Studies has recently been appointed to serve schools in Cardiff, so let us hope that this is one example of our capital city setting a great example for the rest of us.

The nuclear non proliferation treaty review conference 2000

Nuclear disarmament - but not yet.....

"Nuclear Five to Scrap Atomic Weapons" screamed the headlines on 21st May. The statement was reported as meeting worldwide approval. UN Secretary General Kofi Anan described it as a step towards a more peaceful world free of nuclear dangers.

In that statement, the five nuclear powers gave an "unequivocal undertaking" to accomplish total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all parties are committed". It came at the end of a conference to review the Nuclear non Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It marks a step forward from the wording of the original treaty in 1970 which only committed signatories to move "in the direction of" nuclear disarmament.

The NPT "deal"

The original NPT was an arrangement in which the great majority of nations agreed not to develop nuclear weapons on condition that the five nuclear weapons states moved towards nuclear disarmament. The deal was only honoured by the non-nuclear states. The nuclear states; the US, Britain, Russia, France and China, continued to develop new and more sophisticated weapons and delivery systems and have kept nuclear weapons as a cornerstone as their defence policies.

In one sense, the new statement is something of a victory. An earlier version of the pledge has spoken as nuclear disarmament as an ultimate goal. It was rejected by a coalition of non-nuclear states including Brazil, Mexico and Sweden. The final agreement also included: * a pledge to make unilateral reductions in nuclear stockpiles; * to improve transparency in communicating information about nuclear arsenal; * to reduce the number of nuclear weapons kept on alert; * to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security policies; * a call for the nuclear free zones to be established in the Middle East and South Asia.

No Timetable

A major weakness of the NPT is the refusal of states like Israel, India and Pakistan to sign the agreement. Israel which is believed to have 200 undeclared nuclear weapons, was singled out for particular criticism. India and Pakistan carried out nuclear tests in 1998. The biggest weakness of all is the lack of any timetable. The final resolution fell well short of what had been demanded by the great majority of non-nuclear states. The majority view was reflected in a resolution passed by the



UN General Assembly in December 1999 with 114 countries voting for and only 28 voting against including Britain and the United States of America. It called for "multilateral negotiations in 2000 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention". Such a convention would ban nuclear weapons. The lack of a clear timetable has already been seized upon by British Defence Secretary Geoff Hoon: "I think realistically it is unlikely to lead to action tomorrow, next week or next month, and would be dependent on the action of other nuclear states such as India".

The National Missile Defence System

The new pledge stands in clear contradiction to other statements emanating from the US government. At the start of the conference the US representative had spoken boldly of its plans for a National Missile Defence System for the United States which would require revision of the 1972 Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM). This would be fundamentally destabilising and has been resolutely opposed by Russia, China, France and the EU, while even the British Government has said that any US Missile system should not violate the ABM Treaty. A Chinese spokesman said: "Disarmament should be conducted to the enhancement of every country's security, instead of becoming the instrument and means for a few countries to strengthen their military superiority by weakening or restricting other countries".

John Ainslie and Alan Mackinnon. Scottish CND

heddwch action : Please write to Tony Blair, 10, Downing Street, London, SW1A 2AA. Say you were pleased at the outcome of the NPT, hope that it will lead to action, and ask what steps for disarmament the British Government is preparing following the NPT commitments, and within what time framework. Urge that Article VI of the NPT be upheld. Thank you to everyone who has written and continues to write, and to those who send copies of their letters to us. Civil servants at the NPT conference commented on the numbers of letters they were receiving and asked CND's Parliamentary worker Sam Akaki, to suggest that we wrote to our MPs instead. Sam replied quickly that the best way to ensure fewer letters was to change government policy and scrap nuclear weapons!

news round-up

The US answers the NPT by extending the nuclear target list

Sending a clear message of its true feelings about any "agreement" announced after the NPT Review Conference (see page 3), the US has increased the number of targets for its nuclear weapons by 20%. The list grew from 2,500 in 1995 to 3,000 this year. 2,260 "vital" targets are in Russia. 2,300 US nuclear warheads are on launch-ready alert on land based missiles and US Trident submarines. 98% of the land based Minuteman III and Peacekeeper missiles are on 2 minutes' notice to fire. A total of 4 US Trident submarines are on patrol at any time, 2 in the Atlantic and 2 in the Pacific.

The target list has been growing instead of contracting since the last strategic arms reduction treaty, Start II, was signed in 1993.

Russia may use the nuclear bomb first

In May, Russia's Security Council adopted a new military doctrine which reserved the right to make first use of nuclear weapons "if the very existence of a country is at stake". Previous doctrine developed in the former Soviet Union emphasised a "no first use" policy and this was reiterated at the end of the Cold War. The Russian Duma has also voted to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which bans "underground" nuclear weapons tests worldwide. Britain and France have also ratified this Treaty, but the US has not.

NATO on trial

Summing up at the Independent Commission of Inquiry into NATO War Crimes against Yugoslavia, held this June in New York, former US Attorney General Ramsay Clark concluded: "In order to ensure a peaceful future for our world and its people, and for an environment that is safe for all, we must call a halt to NATO aggression. We must also work to prevent a new US sponsored arms race. The most effective sentence that this tribunal can render will be to use its authority to launch a world-wide campaign to abolish NATO. I urge the peace movement in Britain to join us in working for world peace and in campaigning for NATO to be abolished." NATO actions left nearly 2,000 Yugoslavs dead and a

situation of on-going violence and exodus from Kosovo/a. At the Commission, the leaders of all NATO countries were indicted for war crimes in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Geneva Convention and other international agreements and customary international law.

Trouble at Criggion

On October 1st 1998, a Trident Ploughshares group "inspected" Criggion, a BT station 6 miles north east of Welshpool. During the inspection, the station manager had explained that Criggion was run by British Telecom for the MoD and that, like Rugby, it sent VLF transmissions all around the world. In a totally unrelated incident in May this year, a cable on one of the masts appeared to have been deliberately damaged. Police have refused to make any official statement but are continuing with their investigations. When interviewed by a journalist from *Y Cymro*, BT denied that the equipment forms part of a communications network for the Trident submarines, despite admissions by Mr. Slocombe, the Station Manager in 1998.

It is not possible that the damage at Criggion was the result of a Trident Ploughshares (TP) 2000 action. All TP 2000 actions are built upon openness and honesty and any TP 2000 activist has pledged to remain by the scene of disarmament to take responsibility for their action.

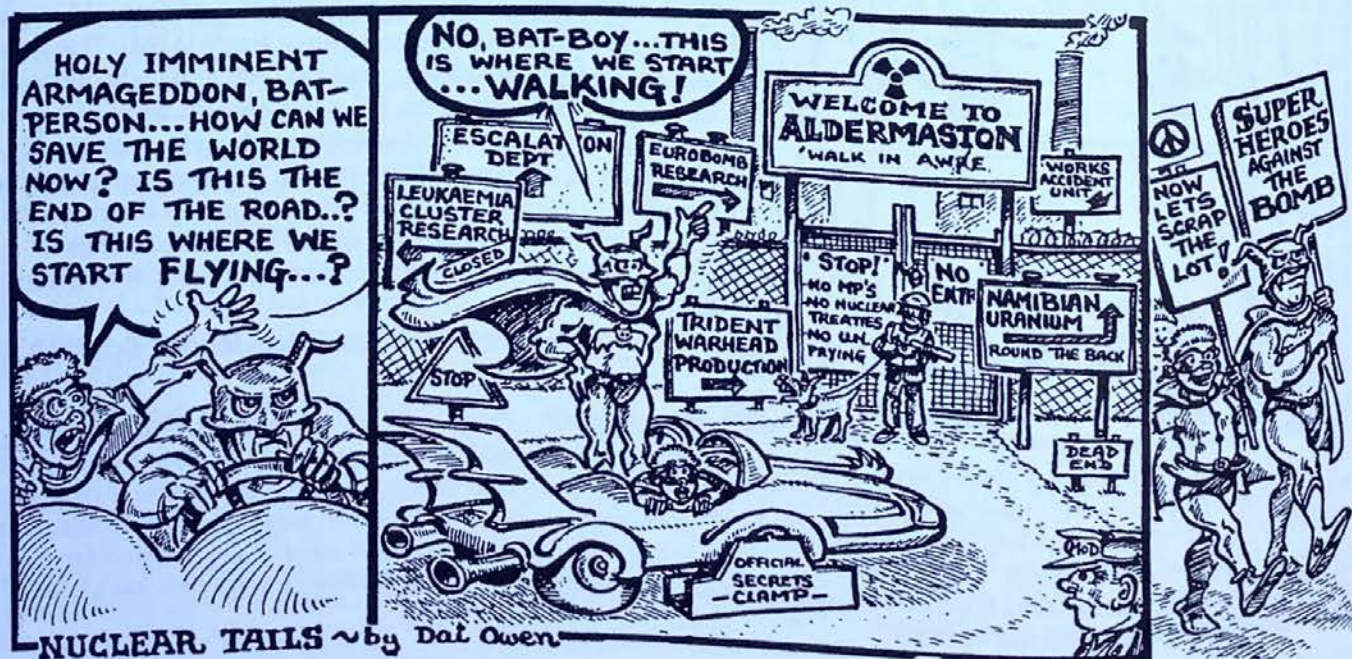
A lack of confidence trick:

BNFL and the Atomic Weapons Establishments

The poor old managers of Sellafield, the Government owned British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL), continue to struggle with problems. The falsification of data regarding shipments of Mixed Oxide Fuel (MOX) to Japan was only one of this year's tips of the iceberg set on a course to sink any public confidence in BNFL. That scandal was followed by the condemnation of the safety culture of Sellafield and the resultant driving of scapegoat managers from their jobs.

Curiously on April 1st, it was announced that a consortium of BNFL and Lockheed Martin (a US company criticised by the US Government for safety violations at nuclear sites) had won a contract to run the Atomic Weapons Establishments (AWEs) where Trident nuclear warheads are built, refurbished, maintained and dismantled.

This new role for BNFL and Lockheed Martin seems to be a dangerous continuation in the traditions of the AWE. In



1999, Hunting Brae, the previous managers of Aldermaston AWE were convicted of discharging radioactive Tritium into a stream feeding the Thames, and fined for the contamination of 2 workers during a leakage of plutonium. Local campaigners are calling for an inquiry into 100 "Level 2" safety-related incidents in one year at Aldermaston. If BNFL want a meaningful future they should be getting out of reprocessing and nuclear warhead manufacture and move into waste management and decommissioning instead; to stop creating nuclear waste and to start clearing it up instead.

Decision time for U.S. "Star Wars" approaches

No firm decision has yet been made as to whether the US Government will deploy a "Son of Star Wars" US "National Missile Defence" (NMD) system which would involve the use of Fylingdales and Menwith Hill in Yorkshire.

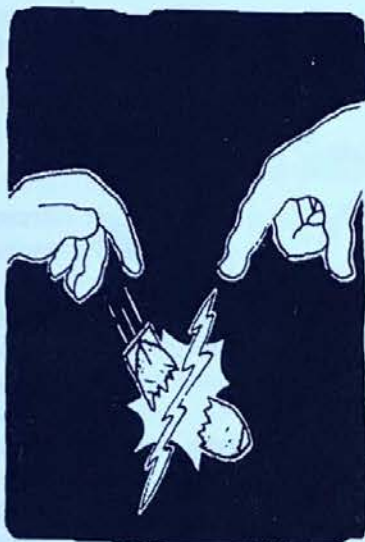
This Autumn, President Clinton is due to decide whether to proceed with the deployment of 100 interceptor missiles and a massive targeting radar at Shemya Island on the far western tip of the Aleutian chain of Alaska.

It would be the first part of a system intended to 'defend' the United States from missiles fired by so-called 'rogue states' and it has asked Russia for amendments to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to permit its construction. Russia has refused to consider modifying the Treaty and complained that a U.S. missile shield could eliminate the deterrent value of its own nuclear arsenal.

It is important that President Clinton heeds the advice of the growing list of experts and allies who are urging him to take the NMD decision out of election year politics by deciding not to deploy the risky, costly, and ineffective NMD proposal under consideration. The NMD salesmen are working hard, Clinton administration lawyers have worked up legal briefs on what constitutes a violation of the Anti Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, in order to give Clinton more options - and more time to make his decision on deployment.

There is plenty of 'high powered' opposition in the US to the proposals: ex secretaries of defence, military leaders, national security advisors, scientists, members of Congress, Russian affairs experts. Some US 'allies' are making their opposition clear. Former President Jimmy Carter, has warned that the pursuit of an NMD system "... could destroy the fabric of existing international agreement among the major powers". Scientific critics have raised doubts about whether hitting one missile with another missile is anywhere near achievable. Tony Blair is reported as saying that he believes Europe is very anxious to see the ABM Treaty maintained.

In a cynical effort to gloss over doubts about the technology, Boeing, winners of \$1.6 billion contract to develop the system, is to launch an advertising campaign aimed at both the public and insiders who influence Congress, to promote



the idea of NMD.

heddwch action: In all replies to letters from CND members, Government officials have failed to state clearly that the British Government would oppose an extension of Fylingdales should the US develop its NMD system. Let Tony Blair know just how you feel about a US National Missile Defence strategy that would make Britain a first strike target for any state wishing to disable the system which intended to offer some protection to the US alone. International Day of Action against Star Wars and NMD Saturday 7th October contact Yorkshire CND: 01274 730795.

Auf Weidersehen nukes ?

While Germany has at last announced that it is to "phase out" its existing nuclear power stations, many Greens in Germany will be very disappointed at the proposed date of 2018 for the closure of the last station. The German Green Party had agreed to accept this date at this year's conference, and many disheartened members resigned from the Party after this decision. The Green Party, now in coalition with the SPD, was born out of the anti-nuclear movement of the 70s. Before the 1998 elections, the Greens had promised the closure of nuclear power stations in Germany if they got into power. The pro-nuclear lobby in Germany is also powerful, and the 18-year delay could well leave space for a possible government turn-around in policy if the political climate changed.

Wylfa nuclear power station in trouble

Both reactors are still non-operational due to "technical" problems. According to official sources there are problems with the welds on the cooling pipes as well as "scratches" on the fuel tubes which were brand new last year. It will take 2 months for a case to be prepared and submitted to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate for the restarting of these reactors. If further work will be needed then further delays are certain. The closure of Wylfa costs BNFL £400,000 a day in lost revenue alone. It was problems with welds on the reactor that finally led to the closure of Trawsfynydd nuclear power station.

Joe Jacob, Enterprise Minister for Ireland has demanded the closure of Wylfa on environmental and safety grounds. The Plaid Cymru MP and AM for Ynys Mon, Ieuan Wyn Jones, condemned the Irish Government's demand and pronounced that that Wylfa must restart in order to protect jobs. Meanwhile, Dr. David Assinder of Bangor University School of Ocean Sciences has warned the authorities in North Wales to stop being complacent about the health and environmental dangers of radioactive pollution from any source.

Dead submarines

The MoD is consulting interested parties on the decommissioning of nuclear powered submarines. They have come to the conclusion that they do not want the submarines stored "on the water" because they are "running out of space" at Plymouth and Rosyth. They are proposing to carry out dismantlement to varying degrees but are yet undecided on how far to go. HMS Renown at Rosyth is the subject of an "in depth" investigation as to the "best" way forward. A full report on this investigation is to be produced. CND Cymru have contributed suggestions on the "least bad" way to proceed but the main criterion is to stop commissioning new reactors for these war machines, in order not to compound the problem. Once again, nuclear waste is to be left as a legacy to our children, grandchildren and for infinity.



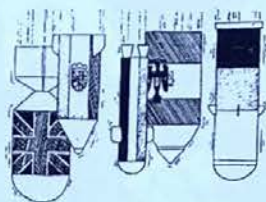
Chernobyl

Speaking of a journey deep into the heart of the contaminated zone made to commemorate the 14th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster which drew Irish media attention to the ongoing effects of a nuclear disaster, Adi Roche, director of the Chernobyl Children's project in Ireland said: *"I have just witnessed a country on its knees, struggling to fight against the invisible enemy of radiation, an enemy that is slowly destroying people. Through the people we have met on this trip we have seen the true cost of Chernobyl and can only speculate as to what the future holds for the people of Belarus, Western Russia and the Ukraine. We must never forget Chernobyl!"*

Kevin Barry, of the Irish Examiner wrote: *"In the Gomel Region (of Belarus) at the heart of the radiation zone, the mood is unspeakably bleak. There is a sense of foreboding and anxiety and that native strain of denial blends to a deadening blackness. You can feel it in the air."*

Windscale pile problems

Decommissioning of Windscale piles 1&2 at Sellafield built in the late 1940s to produce plutonium for military use has been halted. After the fire in 1957 and the widespread dispersal of radionuclides, plutonium production in Pile no. 1 was stopped. Now the fear of the build up of 'Wigner energy' in the graphite moderator is causing further problems. Instead of using argon to keep the piles cool it is now proposed to use water. This raises further problems because the reactor vessel is not watertight! The result of this nuclear experiment is likely to affect the plans for decommissioning other graphite moderated reactors such as Trawsfynydd and Wylfa.



The European Union - a nuclear weapons alliance?

Proposals for the development of European Union (EU) foreign and military policies and the formation of a "European Rapid Reaction Force" are to be discussed at the EU summit in December 2000.

It is expected that the unofficial military arm of the EU, The Western European Union (WEU), is to be formally merged with the EU.

Britain and France have suggested that they want their nuclear arsenals "at the heart of European Security".

Five other EU states have nuclear war planning experience derived from their involvement with the US nuclear weapons stationed in their countries.

According to recent polls, 87% of Europeans want a nuclear free Europe.

Paul Hawkes

heddwch action: There is still time to ensure that the December 2000 summit does not allow for the formal militarisation of the European Union. Contact your AMs, MP and MEPs to ask them to relay your concerns to the British Government. More information from Paul Hawkes Teifi/Preseli CND (01239 614 856).

The deplorable sound of dirty money: Iraq's children continue to die



Brian Kavanagh

The external policies of Britain and the United States of America are not transparent and their operational goals are rarely disclosed to the public. The culture of the British Foreign Office and its foreign policy making processes are largely closed to public scrutiny. Understanding Western strategy is never straightforward, but occasionally we get a glimpse of what is happening.

One recent example of this was when the British Government gave us the idea that due to pressure by Jubilee 2000, they were going to reduce the debt for the poorest countries by a hundred billion dollars. This just happens to be the same figure that was not being repaid. In fact the Western tax payer is now paying the global capitalists and currency speculators for their bad investments

thereby saving the capitalists, not the Third World. The Third World debt is about \$2,500 billion and still growing. The repayment of this debt by the Third World, including the interest, has for most of the last two decades been running at \$200 billion per year.

The reasons for sanctions on Iraq became more transparent recently, when the UN revealed figures for compensation payments. Under the "Oil for Food" programme Iraq has sold \$29 billions worth of oil but has only received \$7 billion worth of commodities for humanitarian relief. This works out to \$64 per Iraqi person per year to provide everything they require including food, food handling, health, oil, spare parts, electricity, water and sanitation, agriculture, education, and the repair of the infrastructure. The rest of the money has been used up by the UN to pay for its operations in Iraq including UNSCOM (the arms inspectors) and the compensation claims arising out of the invasion of Kuwait.

The UN Compensation Commission now reveals that since 1991, it has received approximately 2.6 million claims from almost one hundred governments seeking compensation in excess of US\$300 billion. These claims are so large that, including interest payments, there is almost no way to recover the money, short of extending sanctions for well over 100 years. The West now has a ready means of extracting money from the Iraqi people for the foreseeable future, it becomes clear why sanctions are still in place 10 years after the end of the "Gulf War".

heddwch action: (For those on the internet, more details are available from www.unog.ch.uncc and www.un.org/depts/oip/latest/basicfigures.html. or contact Dave Rolstone at (01994 419678)

Dave Rolstone

Humans behaving responsibly

England, notably that of Rosie James and Rachel Wenham at Manchester Crown Court from 11th September for their good work on Trident submarine Vengeance on 1st February 1999.

In Scotland

Gradually it is dawning on the various authorities that we are just not going away. In Scotland trials drag on from last year's actions, usually for breach of the peace, malicious damage or breach of the military bye-laws at Faslane and Coulport. The defences are many and varied, from a full presentation of the case under international law for the illegality of Trident to straightforward moral arguments. There are also interesting lines of defence related to the incorporation of the European Convention of Human Rights into Scottish Law as a result of devolution. These are not merely technical defences but touch on basic civil rights such as the right to protest peacefully and the duty on prosecuting authorities to frame criminal charges in specific terms. The 185 arrests at the February blockade have produced three types of response from the local Procurator Fiscal (local prosecutor). Some arrestees have been cited to appear in court and almost all of them will plead not guilty. Some trials from that event have already been set for the autumn, including that of Tommy Sheridan, a Member of the Scottish Parliament. Tommy's trial is on 4th October. Others have been told by letter that on this occasion they will not be brought to court but if they offend again... Yet others have been offered a fixed penalty which has been without exception refused, so far as we know. The local courts are obviously feeling the strain, as evidenced by the longer and longer time it is taking to process plea hearings, intermediate hearings and actual trials to unfold.

....and England

Most of the 55 people arrested at the May Aldermaston Ploughshares camp have not yet been charged but have been bailed to return to the local police station at various times. The theory behind this is that the police will use the time between arrest and possible charge to further investigate the "crime". Since most arrests were for blockading this does not make much sense since the facts could be easily and quickly established. Fence cutters were charged with malicious damage and bailed to stay away from the base. These court processes will come to fruition amidst a number of other trials in



Jackie Allen - Dovec

Unnatural justice

The build-up in the court processes will inevitably mean prison sentences and bailiff action for the non-payment of fines and compensation orders. This is already affecting the Midlands affinity group. This group cut the Aldermaston fence last summer and were given hefty compensation orders. South Gloucester Magistrates Court has set the bailiffs on Roger Franklin. Marlene Yeo appeared in Loughborough magistrates on the same matter. Interestingly enough, the court paid some attention to her statement. Instead of setting the bailiffs on Marlene to recover the costs or sending her to prison, the court indicated it would pass on her statement to the Atomic Weapons Establishment and seek its view as the "injured party" before making its decision.

Marlene said: "I do not intend to pay my share of the repair costs. AWE Aldermaston manufactures the nuclear warheads which are used by the British Trident

nuclear submarines, and which are so destructive as to be incompatible with international and British laws of warfare."

Hubble bubble

And more is brewing, both within individual affinity groups and through our concerted efforts. As 'heddwch' goes to press, we are looking forward to the big blockade of Faslane on 1st August (along with the culmination of the Peace Walk from Aldermaston) and the subsequent 14 day disarmament camp at Coulport. We have 169 pledgers, but new pledgers are being trained and signing up all the time. Our parliamentarian supporters now number an encouraging 71. We are not going away.

David Mackenzie Trident Ploughshares 2000



Guerrilla gardening, Faslane, 13th May 2000.

heddwch action: The "Shut Down Faslane" mass blockade is on August 1st 7am. You can join in the sit down at the gate, or support it by standing nearby without risking arrest. Planning and training available on July 31st. A Ploughshares Camp based in Peaton Wood, Coulport, will continue until August 15th. Find out more from David Mackenzie (01324 880744) or Scottish CND (0141 423 1222).

Wales and the world - an ethical economy

Sustainable development

Wales has committed itself to sustainable development through the National Assembly. However, if this is to mean anything, then it has to look at the way the Welsh economy affects people beyond its borders. The National Assembly could take several practical measures, with very little cost, to show it means business on this.

From fair trade to ethical trade

The National Assembly has already endorsed fair trade by ensuring it uses fair trade products in its catering and shown its support for fair trade through the launch of the Wales Fair Trade Forum. However, the debate has also to be moved on to include the idea of ethical trade, i.e. the National Assembly should encourage Welsh companies to act in an ethical manner, in what they produce and how they produce it.

Moving away from arms

A recent BBC Wales programme (The Point, 5 November 1999) suggested that 5,000 jobs were involved in arms manufacture in Wales. Although the figure may be exaggerated, compared with the total number of jobs in the Welsh economy (over 1 million) then it is less than 0.5%. The National Assembly should state that it believes that arms manufacturing runs counter to the idea of sustainable development, and take immediate steps to stop promoting the arms trade. In the longer term the National Assembly could help develop a strategy for converting arms production to civilian production in Wales.

Clean investment

The National Assembly could also endorse the aims of the Clean Investment campaign, which seeks to move pension and other funds out of arms and into more ethical forms of investment.

Accountable companies

The National Assembly has made great play of the fact that it has a statutory duty to consult business. We hope that the Assembly will also develop so that it has a statutory right to make Welsh firms more accountable and transparent. It can promote codes of conduct with manufacturers investing abroad such as the Base Code of the Ethical Trading Initiative*, and ensure that these codes are independently verified. There is also a strong case for funding research specifically on the activities of Welsh companies abroad, so that their actions can be held up to public scrutiny.

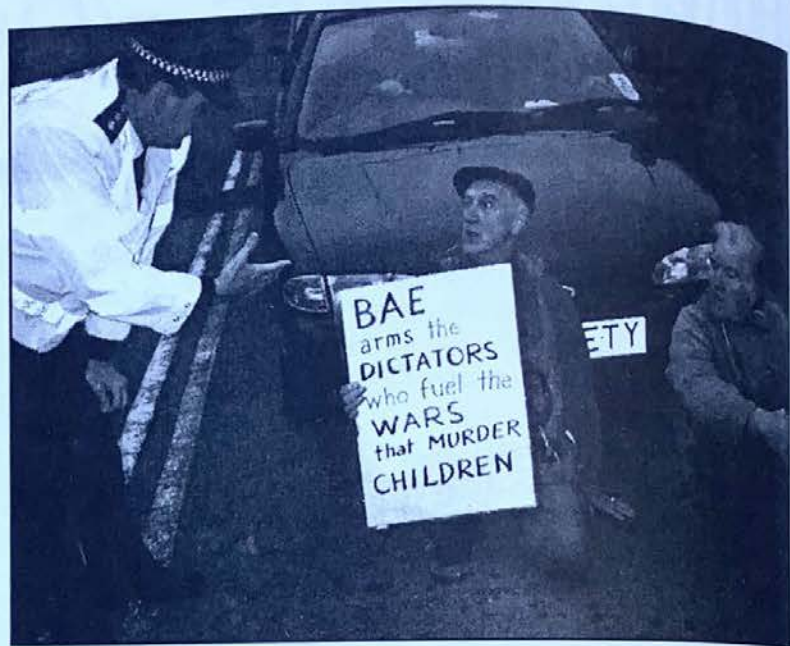
The environment

To have a sustainable economy means to live within our means. As the New Economics Foundation informed the Assembly during the debate on sustainable development last autumn, "If you want sustainable development don't set yourself too ambitious goals for economic growth...It's about quality, not quantity". All economic decisions taken by the Assembly should assess the impact they will have on the international environment, and not just within the borders of Wales.

**The Ethical Trading Initiative includes major High Street companies, organisations such as Catholic Aid for Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid and Oxfam, British and international trade union confederations, and is supported by the Department for International Development. The Base Code includes the following principles a) employment is freely chosen b) freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected c) working conditions are safe and hygienic d) child labour shall not be used e) living wages are paid f) working hours are not excessive g) no discrimination is practised h) regular employment is provided i) no harsh or inhumane treatment is allowed.*

The above is an edited version of a Cynefin y Werin (the Welsh international groups network) report "Wales and the World - An Ethical Economy". This new report, raises questions about whether the Assembly should support companies like BAe Systems in Broughton. Cynefin y Werin, of which CND Cymru is a member, is asking the Assembly to think about ending financial support for companies which produce arms, even those which have a civil component like BAe Systems. If the Assembly is serious about its commitment to sustainable development, they will avoid investing in companies like BAe Systems. Cynefin y Werin hopes that the document will help to create discussion on the issues, and is hoping to meet an economic spokesperson from each party in the Assembly.

heddwch action: For more details about Cynefin y Werin or for copies of the the Ethical Economy report contact Stephen Thomas on (029 2022 8549) or Ben Gregory (01286 882 359) benica@gn.apc.org.



Ray Davies and Phil Kingston and friend at BAe Glascoed May 2000

Wylfa nuclear power station must close !

Since November 1999, one crisis after another has plagued Wylfa:

1. November 1999 - Ferrous sulphate was released into the sea turning it orange. The Environment Agency is considering prosecuting BNFL because of this accident
2. January 2000 - Shutdown of both reactors following the failure of a mechanical grab lifting fuel from the reactor.
3. April 20, 2000 - While inspecting one of the reactors, marks were seen in a fuel channel. The other reactor was immediately shut following the discovery. The initial problem was dislodged plugs in the channels. Graphite corrosion in the reactor core caused the dislodging of the plugs. By mid May, BNFL admitted that they had boiler weld problems at Wylfa. These are the types of problems which caused Trawsfynydd to shut.
4. May 18, 2000 - 5000 gallons of sodium hypochlorite were released from tanks at Wylfa into the sea. This chemical is a strong bleach. Seaweed which had blanched was seen on the beach, and blue paint on a sea jetty had been turned white. This was not a radioactive release, but such an accident doesn't inspire confidence in safety procedure at Wylfa.



On top of all this, BNFL have the cheek to announce that they hope to extend

Wylfa's operating life to 2016 or 2020, and its sister station at Oldbury near the Severn Bridge on the English side of the river until 2014. This plan is dangerous madness. since extending the two stations' lives depend on being allowed to use MAGROX fuel.

This uranium oxide fuel has a higher ignition point than the present Magnox fuel. Neither the reactors at Wylfa or Oldbury have been designed to operate with an inherently less controllable fuel such as MAGROX. The idea of loading MAGROX fuel into these ageing reactors has been compared to putting Formula 1 car petrol into an old jalopy. The truth is that BNFL have grasped this idea in order to try and convince their workers that Wylfa and Oldbury can continue to produce electricity.

heddwch action: The campaign to shut Wylfa and Oldbury is one for the whole of Wales. Write to the following to call for the closure of the two stations, and to abandon BNFL's totally irresponsible intention to use MAGROX fuel at Wylfa and Oldbury.

1. Members of Parliament and National Assembly members.
2. The Environment Agency Wales, Rivers House, Fortran Road, St Mellons Business Park, Cardiff CF3 0EY
3. Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, (N.I.I.), St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, England L20 3LZ. For more details about PAWB's anti nuclear campaign in Ynys Mon, contact: Sioned Huws - 01286 650618 or Dylan Morgan 01248 750218.

Business at Brawdy

It's amazing, but even old campaigners get to go on holiday sometimes, and this April it was our turn. Spring in Pembrokeshire sang the "heddwch" message: the slogan-shouting nesting seabirds, the peace of thrift and cowslips on the cliffs, the banner-long beaches and the great embrace of the Atlantic. But no old dreamer who had once stayed at Brawdy Peace Camp or blockaded the gate, fruitlessly tried to engage the baseball capped US guards in conversation, climbed over the fence and sprinted on in could have resisted the road sign on the St. Davids Road: 'Brawdy Business Park'. Spontaneously we turned right. There it was, flat roofed and windowless, the "first strike" target, the USNF submarine tracking station of the 80s being rented out in units as a 21st Century business park. Still mean, brown, corrugated and heartless. The gate was open, so we just drove in.

It was more or less the same, yet how different it looked. There was that fence we had been through or over. How delightfully empty, how quiet - only wind in the wires, gulls on the roof. The Park caretaker was kind, interested, helpful and pleased to 'welcome us back' and show us round. No, he said, there were no bunkers, no basements. The only tunnels under the ground housed thousands of metres of fat complicated cables spreading far out into the ocean. He showed us into the main blast-proof building. All clues to the 'hardware' had been removed when the US base was closed in 1995 leaving two huge rooms, the "nerve centre" of the building. Several hundred US military personnel had once been deployed here where now office furniture was being stored. The caretaker left us to wander - Rod climbed on to the roof where we had climbed before, almost 20 years ago, and where, during one demonstration, military personnel equipped with machine guns had been stationed for fear of Libyan terrorists. There was nothing here but the legacy of war preparations, a nasty mess of workshops and generator rooms surrounded by the debris and rubbish of the departed army.

Later, back on the beach, we considered the pity that the legacy of Brawdy and the recent final demolition of the fence at Greenham don't mark the folly of a long discredited and misguided belief in a nuclear policy of "deterrence", racism and misguided superiority. Sadly, that mess and insanity has simply moved elsewhere. Our minds wandered to thoughts, of among many others, the US base "Camp Bondsteel" being constructed in Kosovo, the abuse of Puerto Rico by the US military, the upgrading of Fylingdales and of Menwith Hill in Yorkshire, and how, until governments reassess the meaning of peace, security, interdependence, trust and sustainability the damaging processes of threats, bullying and wars will go on and on. Business wasn't too good at the Park, but if one thing was sure - it had to be better than war preparations.

Jill Stallard



Brawdy 1982

Campaign Updates

Nuclear weapons - a matter of concern to Wales

A meeting organised by Llandrindod CND was held at the Assembly building in Cardiff on 17th May to discuss the implications of the British Trident nuclear weapons system on international relations. It was chaired by Kirsty Williams (AM) and addressed by Rhodri Thomas (AM), Paul Rogers, (Professor of Peace Studies at Bradford), Nick Grief, (Professor of Law at Bournemouth), Richard Edwards (AM) and Angie Zelter (TP2000 activist). The addresses and discussions centred on the legality of nuclear weapons, the role of nuclear weapons in international relations, the legality of non-violent direct action and the international significance of the creation of nuclear free zones. There was also a call for the Assembly to endorse the declaration of Wales as a nuclear free country and the recognition of the problems created by radioactive nuclear waste.

A bit of a rumpus at BAe Glascoed

Following his arrest on May 4th, at British Aerospace (BAe) weapons factory at Glascoed in South East Wales, Ray Davies, Caerffili Labour County Councillor and Vice Chair of CND Cymru told the newspapers that "by breaking British law we are using our moral right to uphold international law". Both Ray and Phil Kingston of Penarth were arrested at the action; part of the Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT) 'Day of Action against BAe Systems', held at the same time as the company's AGM in London. At Glascoed protestors peacefully sat down in the road and stopped the early shift from entering the plant. They handed out leaflets to the workers explaining how Europe's largest arms exporter, BAe, was fuelling conflicts in Central Africa, Indonesia, Zimbabwe and other parts of the world. The protestors included a strongly voiced Côr Cochion, Quakers, CAAT and CND Cymru members. Other actions also took place in Edinburgh, Bristol, Nottingham and London.

This Spring, in blatant disregard for the spirit of the Nuclear Free Wales Declaration, BAe Glascoed factory along with Birtley, near Bristol, was awarded part of a contract worth up to £100 million to manufacture Depleted Uranium CHARM 3 tank shells for the British army.

CND Cymru goes to Aldermaston

A fine contingent of Welsh protestors took part in the Trident Ploughshares 2000 blockade of the Aldermaston nuclear weapons factory in Berkshire on May 17th. Dave and Ginger Rolstone from Efailwen, Ray Davies from Caerffili, Sarah Isaacs from Llangammarch and Mary Millington from Newport were all arrested and charged with offences ranging from obstruction to criminal damage (decorating a sign on a gate). Some 42 protestors out of 150 in all were arrested at the event. Some had chained themselves to fences, and others simply sat in

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the road. One group built two large tripods to block entrances to the bomb plant. A Trident Ploughshares spokesperson said: "In simple, common sense terms, AWE Aldermaston makes the hardware for mass murder. It is an essential part of the Trident nuclear weapon system that is maintained by the British government in wilful defiance of international law. The government refuses to shut this appalling place down so it is up to responsible citizens to do whatever they can to prevent its criminal operations. Trident Ploughshares activists are determined to play their part."

heddwch action: to find out more or to be involved in further Trident Ploughshares 2000 actions contact TP 2000 (01603 611953), Ray Davies or Sarah Isaacs (Contacts page 14).

Judicial Review to challenge manufacture of Trident warheads

Peace campaigner Emanuela Marchiori and the Nuclear Awareness Group have been granted permission to bring a case for Judicial Review to challenge the continued manufacture of Trident nuclear warheads. The Judicial Review is to challenge the decision of the Environment Agency (EA) to grant radioactive discharge authorisations to the Atomic Weapons Establishments (AWE) sites at Aldermaston and Burghfield near Reading in Berkshire.

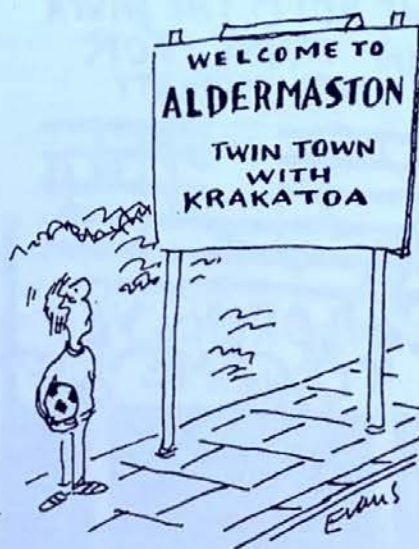
The EA decision, which took effect on 1st April 2000, enables the troubled consortium of BNFL, Lockheed Martin and Serco to operate the site. Warhead production, decommissioning and the build up of historic wastes result in radioactive discharges into the air, the local sewage works, natural watercourses and to the River Thames via the eighteen-kilometre Pangbourne pipeline. No proper justification has ever been provided for radioactive discharges from the sites at Aldermaston and Burghfield which are used for the research, design, development, manufacture and servicing of Trident nuclear warheads. The EA believes that radioactive discharges present a negligible risk to health yet local communities are rightly concerned that past present and future discharges from AWE accumulate, contaminating the environment and posing a long-term threat to public health.

On hearing that the Review had been granted, Emanuela Marchiori commented: "The United Nations International Court of Justice declared in 1996 that nuclear weapons were subject to the ordinary rules of humanitarian law which forbid indiscriminate attacks on civilians. It is scarcely imaginable that Trident, with its 100-kiloton warhead, eight times the yield of the Hiroshima bomb, could make this distinction. The continuing production of nuclear warheads at AWE Aldermaston can not be justified."

Phil Shiner, lawyer acting for the case believes that the permission itself is a judicial endorsement that there is an arguable case to challenge the Government's continued manufacture of Trident nuclear warheads. Dates for the Judicial Review have yet to be confirmed.

heddwch action: To add weight to their cause, and to their funds, the Nuclear Awareness Group needs more paid-up supporters. They send

an excellent newsletter to subscribers (£10 annually). If you can help or wish to join please contact Pam Vassie, NAG, c/o 30, Westwood Road, Southampton SO17 1DN (0118 978 0148) e:perry@pvassie.freeserve.co.uk



Oslo Paris Convention (OSPAR)

In June, the OSPAR Commission debated a draft resolution lodged by the Danish Government and supported by the Irish Government calling for the immediate suspension of nuclear reprocessing at Sellafield and the re-negotiation of BNFL's contracts so that the spent nuclear fuel is stored instead. OSPAR is an international treaty controlling pollution of the marine environment in the north east Atlantic.

The reprocessing plants at Sellafield in Cumbria and La Hague in Northern France are the main source of radioactive discharges into the North Atlantic. Every day, Sellafield alone discharges 2000 million gallons of radioactively contaminated liquid into the Irish Sea, and millions of units of radioactivity into the air. There is no safe dose of radiation. It causes irreversible genetic damage, fatal and non-fatal cancers and has been linked to allergies, asthma and heart disease. These health impacts will continue for thousands of years into the future: our descendants will suffer from cancers caused by discharges from Sellafield.

Greenpeace recognised that the June Conference provided an unprecedented opportunity to end reprocessing by lobbying the participating Governments and encouraging the public to express their support for an end to reprocessing at Sellafield and La Hague. Petitions were submitted to the National Assembly of Wales and the Scottish Parliament, signatures were collected and sent to the Prime Minister. Preseli AM Richard Edwards has called on the Assembly Cabinet to follow the lead of Ireland and Denmark and press the British Government for an end to nuclear waste reprocessing at Sellafield.

Trecwn

The Pembrokeshire Anti Nuclear Alliance (PANA) is calling for the Assembly to debate a resolution of "no new nuclear sites in Wales, or elsewhere". As previously reported, a Statement of Opinion to this effect has been drafted by Pembrokeshire Preseli AM Richard Edwards and signed by 33 out of an eligible 49 Assembly Members with cross party support. It is within the remit of the Assembly to consider the problem of nuclear waste because of the long term environmental effect upon Wales and the world. We must however ensure that our Assembly politicians are not seen as NIMBYs ('Not In My Backyarders') and are prepared to look at the problem of radioactive nuclear waste contamination world-wide by accepting four basic principles:

1. no nuclear plants or weapons are commissioned to add to the growing problem;
2. no reprocessing of nuclear waste to take place because this also adds to the problem;
3. all nuclear waste must be isolated from the biosphere;
4. all nuclear waste must be stored above ground, on the site where it is produced in a monitorable and accessible form so that it can be repackaged as necessary.



Commemorative site at Greenham Common Peace Camp

The plans for a commemorative site on the site of Yellow gate at Greenham continue. Newbury District Council has granted permission for the sculptures and garden and work is to continue as soon as the construction of a new roundabout adjacent to the site is completed.

heddwch action: We in Wales have been asked to contribute £1000 towards completion of this site. For more information please contact Mary Millington (01633) 265244. Donations can be paid directly into Co-op Bank number 089299; account number: 65049640.

Greenham statue for the Assembly building?

Many Assembly members are backing a resolution calling on the National Assembly to house a sculpture commemorating the walk from Cardiff to Greenham Common in 1981. The commissioning of this sculpture follows an appeal made in 1992. A travelling exhibition of the maquette of this sculpture (see picture) opens on 27th August this year. It is hoped that the statue will have been cast and be in place by August 27th 2001, the 20th anniversary of the start of the walk. Details from Thalia Campbell (01970) 871360 www.wfloe.fsnet.co.uk.



Anti-Nuke Protest at Dimona, Israel

Almost 200 people marked Women's International Day for Disarmament and Peace on May 26th at a protest demonstration near Israel's major nuclear reactor in Dimona, calling for Israel to dismantle its nuclear weapons and to open all its nuclear facilities to independent local and international inspection. This was the largest anti-nuclear protest ever to take place in Israel. The participants heard speeches by Knesset Member Issam Makhoul (Hadash), who initiated the first-ever parliamentary debate on Israel's nuclear policy, and Mary Eoloff who brought a message from Mordechai Vanunu, a nuclear whistleblower in Israeli prison: "Nuclear weapons will lead to a second holocaust. The Dimona reactor is a second Auschwitz. The State has no right to kill civilians, but that is exactly what these weapons are for - killing civilians."

Remembering Henry

Henry Richard, the 19th Century Tregaron MP said to have "breathed radical fire" was well remembered at a meeting held in the House of Lords in April chaired by Myriel Davies. Speakers D. Ben Rees, David Morris and Hugh Jenkins emphasised the influence of Henry Richard within the radical movements of the time and the pertinence of his beliefs, his vision for peace and for the setting up of an international arbitration organisation to resolve conflicts between nation states without resorting to war. David Morris emphasised that Henry Richard would have been at the forefront of our campaign for nuclear disarmament. The late Gwyn

(continued overleaf)

Alf Williams wrote: "The best way to remember Henry Richard is to finish the job he started." CND Cymru hopes it is contributing to that remembrance. The meeting, supported by several Welsh MPs and members of the House of Lords, hoped that this would be only the beginning of regular "Henry Richard" events.

Sanctions as a means of economic warfare Iraq

Voices in the Wilderness campaigner Dave Rolstone from Pembrokeshire has continued with his campaign to end the economic sanctions against the people of Iraq by making his third sanctions breaking trip to Iraq. He returned in May bringing devastating accounts of the crushing effects of sanctions upon the ordinary people of Iraq. Once more, a letter to the prime Minister admitting that he has broken the law has been ignored.

The suffering and the dying in Iraq wears on. The UN estimates that since 1990, 500,000 children under the age of 5, and 1.5 million other citizens have died as a result of the sanctions inflicted upon the Iraqi people. In July, an enlightened Wales United Nations Association hosted the former UN Humanitarian Co-ordinator for Iraq, Denis Halliday, speaking on "An End to Genocide in Iraq". A Public Meeting held in Peter Hain's Constituency in Neath Town Hall on August 4th will host another former UN Humanitarian Co-ordinator Hans Von Sponeck, George Galloway MP, and Felicity Arbuthnot (see diary dates).

Yugoslavia

A Conference organised by the Committee for Peace in the Balkans heard how NATO military intervention and sanctions have exacerbated national tensions and transformed the region into 'a poverty stricken armed camp'. Twelve months after the bombing, the conference brought together the anti-war movement and organisations opposing NATO bombing of Yugoslavia. Alice Mahon MP, chair of Committee for Peace in the Balkans said: 'A year ago, by bombing Yugoslavia for 78 days, NATO both committed a colossal crime against the civilian population of that country and dealt a major blow to international law and the United Nations. The United States used NATO's war to shatter the international order created after the Second World War. For that reason, the bombing of Yugoslavia was seen as threatening by the states representing a majority of the world's people.' Bob Marshall-Andrews QC MP, who had travelled to Yugoslavia with a delegation from Britain said "Whatever the rights and wrongs of the conflicts in the Balkans, the policy of sanctions is inflicting terrible punishment not only on innocent people but on those who have already suffered displacement and severe deprivation as a result of those conflicts. Even without sanctions, the refugee problem alone would place an unacceptable economic and social strain on a country." NATO's actions are our actions. Our elected representatives maintain and promote membership of this military alliance which is now admitting to a change from a 'defensive role' to an offensive role.

heddwch action: The Committee for Peace in the Balkans: c/o Alice Mahon MP, House of Commons, SW1A 0AA (020 7275 0164)



Brian Kavanagh

WILPF at the National Assembly

At a happy event which co-incidentally marked the 85th anniversary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the first anniversary of the opening of the National Assembly of Wales, WILPF members from Wales visited the Assembly on May 10th. Dr. Dai Lloyd AM was concerned to learn about results of German research into the damaging auditory effects of low level military flights on children. Dr. Lloyd said that he expected further action to be taken on the issue and has shown the German research to the Chief Medical Officer for Wales. The maquette for the proposed Greenham March commemorative statue was left on display at the Assembly building. At the same time as the visit, WILPF had sent a greeting to all AMs to mark the UN Year for the Culture of Peace, and the first anniversary of the Assembly. They received several positive responses from AMs to their message which encouraged their representatives to prioritise WILPF's aspirations for peace, human rights, the environment and women's rights.

Protests in Vieques and Scotland

Twenty doctors concerned about the health of islanders were among 50 people arrested at the Vieques bombing range on June 17th.

Vieques is an island municipality 6 miles south east of Puerto Rico. Since the 1940s, the US Navy has controlled three quarters of Vieques' 33,000 acres using it as an ammunition depot and bombing range. The island is "rented" by the US to NATO and other countries for bombing practice. The ecological devastation caused by the bombardments, including depleted uranium shells, has led to an alarming increase in diseases with a cancer rate on the island 26% above the Puerto Rican national average. The best natural, agricultural, fishing and communication resources on the island are controlled by the US Navy. Live ordnance and military activity on land and water has accounted for about 50 civilian deaths and injuries on the island. There has been a long campaign for the closure of the base and a permanent peace camp of young Viequeneses men and women at the site. Suspension of bombing last year when a "stray" bomb killed a civilian led to the US navy bringing their bombs to Cape Wrath in Scotland to practice. Viequenesian protestors travelled to Scotland to continue their campaign and to alert the Scottish people to their common plight.

heddwch action: for more information or to offer support, contact the Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques, (CRDV) Box 1428, Vieques, PR 00765, Puerto Rico.

VIEQUES libre

Peace women arrested (again)

Helen John, Anne Lee and Angie Zelter were arrested after cutting through a top security alarmed anti-intruder fence at Menwith Hill on June 19th. The new fence had recently been erected in advance of the new role the base is expected to play in the anti ballistic missile 'defence' system. Helen John said: "I'm doing this because I oppose the threat that Star wars poses to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and the Outer Space Treaty. They say that the system is for "defence" but it can just as easily be used as an offensive weapon against any nation



which does anything disapproved of by the United States. And they can find out what everyone is doing through the Echelon system, which sifts through key target words through the computers here." The women also pointed to the hypocrisy of pretending that the decision on deploying the ABM system hadn't been made yet, when millions of dollars have already been spent on preparing the ground base and its linked satellites for the new space-based weapons. The US National Security Agency Space-War Spy Base at Menwith Hill also plays a role in both economic and military espionage. The information it downloads can also be fed to targeting systems for cruise missiles and other weaponry. MPs are only allowed to ask very limited questions about the base's top-secret operations.

heddwch action: to get involved contact Menwith Hill Women's Peace Camp(aign) (01943 468593 or Yorkshire CND (01274 730795)



Brian Kavanagh

Silencing the messengers: US Plowshares activists return to prison

On March 23rd, a US judge sentenced 76 year old Philip Berrigan to 30 months imprisonment for malicious destruction of property and conspiracy. Three other Catholic pacifists, Elizabeth Walz, Susan Crane and Father Stephen Kelly were also sentenced for using hammers and blood to damage two Air National Guard A-10 Warthog warplanes last December in protest at the United States' use of depleted uranium in recent wars against Iraq and Yugoslavia.

The judge also ordered the defendants to share in paying \$88,622.11 in restitution for the damage done. Calling themselves "Plowshares vs. Depleted Uranium," the four admitted to using bolt cutters to gain access to Warfield Air National Guard Base in Middle River, Maryland during the early hours of December 19th. Citing Isaiah 2:4 (*They shall beat their swords into plowshares ..*), the activists hammered and poured blood on two A-10 warplanes. "These planes had used Gatling guns to fire various types of depleted uranium shells deployed by the U.S. during the 'Gulf War' ... poisoning humans and the elements in Kuwait and Iraq", the four wrote in a statement. The protestors were denied the right to present

a defence about the dangers of depleted uranium and their rights and duties under international law.

They were denied expert witnesses and said that consequently they would refuse to participate in what amounted to a legal gag order. Earlier in the day, Susan Crane had refused to answer the prosecutor's questions about who drove the van that

dropped the four activists outside the base gates on the morning of the action. During the disruption a woman in the gallery stood and shouted, "I drove the van", then, others joined in shouting, "I drove the van." Soon, more than 100 spectators were openly proclaiming conspiratorial ties to the four as a red-faced judge screamed for order. "The jury deliberated for more than four hours before reaching verdicts. Susan Crane's defence charge was bolstered by the character testimony of Detroit Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton, who said Crane "had a deep commitment to non-violence. Her integrity to me is beyond question." When the prosecutor asked the Bishop if destroying property was evidence that Crane was violent, Bishop Gumbleton replied: "I don't see damaging property as a violation of peacefulness."

After sentencing, Phillip Berrigan's wife, Elizabeth McAlister told supporters: "They were prepared for the worst, and they got it."

heddwch action: These four brave humans deserve our support. Please send cards and letters of support to: Susan Crane #916-999, Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, PO Box 535, Jessup MD 20794 USA. Philip Berrigan #292-139 and Rev. Steve Kelly S.J., #292-140 Roxbury Correction Institution, 18701 Roxbury Road, Hagerstown, MD 21746, USA. Liz Walz #995-376, 200 Court House Court, Towson MD 21204

happy happy birthday Faslane Peace Camp !

Faslane Peace Camp celebrated their 18th birthday on 12th June. "Awards" were presented to former campers for their achievements!

Peace flame for the Urdd

At the Urdd Eisteddfod this year, CND Cymru was especially invited to a presentation of a "Flame of Peace" being made to the Urdd President Daniel Evans. Mr. Evans said that the flame symbolised the sentiments expressed in the Urdd International Goodwill Message presented in St. Asaph cathedral in May. The flame is the symbolic inspiration of the Bangor based "Life Foundation School of Therapeutics" and represents the power of peace in all people of the world. The flame has been shared around the world amongst more than 800,000 people who use it to focus on the highest within themselves, remember who they really are and what legacy they want to leave to the children of the world.

heddwch action: On the Foundation's "International Day of Light" on 28th July, candles "for peace" will be lit across the world. Contact The Life Foundation: (01248) 602900



Diary Dates

July 28th 7.15pm : "Wales in the World": Peter Hain MP for Neath and Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Temple of Peace, Cardiff. Welsh Centre for International Affairs Anniversary Lecture. Contact Stephen Thomas (029 20 228549)

August 1st Shut Down Faslane act now .Blockade (0141 423 1222) Possible transport sharing - contact Ray Davies (029 20 889 514)

August 4th 7.30pm Public Meeting: No More Sanctions on Iraq Neath Town Hall. with Hans Von Sponeck (former UN Humanitarian Co-ordinator in Iraq, George Galloway MP & Felicity Arbuthnot. Chair Cllr. Ray Davies (Vice Chair CND Cymru & sanctions breaker). Organised by Mariam Appeal (020 7872 5451) www.mariamappeal.com

August 6th - 13th National Eisteddfod, Llanelli (see box)

August 6th Hiroshima Day Aldermaston Point the Finger British CND Action contact (020 77004524)

August 7th . A Die-in for the People of Iraq to mark the 10th anniversary of the imposition of UN economic sanctions on Iraq. Whitehall London Non-violence training and legal briefing will be given on August 6th. Accomodation available. Organised by Voices in the Wilderness (01865 243 232 e:voices@viwuk.freeserve.co.uk)

August 9th Nagasaki Day

September 12th "Culture of Peace - Dream or Achievable Goal?" Colloquium organised by Pax Legalis 10am - 4pm N. Wales Conference Centre, Llandudno. To be invited please contact Pax legalis, 6, Llys y Fammau, Pantymwyn, Sir Fflint, CH7 5EZ (01352 740 288)

October 21st CND Cymru AGM and Cyngor more details or to nominate a Chair, 4 Vice Chairs and treasurer please contact CND Cymru (01550 750 260) before September 14th

October 7th International day of Action against National Missile Defence - organised by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space. Actions throughout Britain. Contact Yorkshire CND (01274 730 795)

October 10th - 11th CND "No to NATO" protest International Convention Centre, Birmingham. Join us at the venue for NATO Summit Meeting. Contact West Midlands CND (0121 643 4617). For co-ordinated transport from Wales contact CND Cymru (01550 750 260).

November 4-5th Conference on Depleted Uranium Weapons Manchester Town Hall. Organised by the Campaign Against Depleted Uranium Weapons (CADU) 0161 834 8301

November 11th Day of Remembrance, Reconciliation and a Future Without War; events across Britain. Contact National Peace Council 020 7416 5320 or Richard Jones UNA (029 2022 8549)



Collected by

National Eisteddfod, Llanelli Events at The Peace Tent

August 6th Sunday : 12.00pm

"Remembering Hiroshima"

August 7th Monday : 12.00pm

"Radioactive Pollution from Sellafield"

(CND Cymru and WANA).

August 8th Tuesday 12.00pm

"Jobs without Blood on our hands" John Gwilym Jones, Ben Gregory, Sian Howys (Cynefin y Werin).

August 9th Wednesday 12.00pm Remembering

Nagasaki "Disarm Trident - a date Mr. Blair?" Rhodri Glyn Thomas AM (CND Cymru)

4.00pm (Cymdeithasau Tent) "The National Assembly and its International Obligations" (UNA and The Welsh Centre for International Affairs).

August 10th Thursday

Welcome for the children of Western Sahara

Eurig Wyn MEP (Western Sahara Campaign)

August 11th Friday 12.00pm

"Kosovo/a our mess?" Alan Jones, member of the Balkan Peace Team to Serbia and Kosovo/a. (Cymdeithas y Cymod).

2.00pm (Iglw) "The Christian and non-violence" Dewi Myrddin Hughes, Parch. Dewi Thomas and Angharad Thomas. (Cymdeithas y Cymod).

CND Cymru Contacts



heddwch Editor and General Enquiries

Jill Stallard, Nantgaredig, Cynghordy, Llanyddyfri SA20 0LR (01550) 750 260 heddwch@fdn.co.uk

Chair

David Morris, (01792) 206 968

Vice Chairs:

North Wales

Dave Andrews (01978) 310 491

Mid Wales

Olwen Davies (01970) 611994

Rod Stallard (01550) 750 260

South Wales

Ray Davies (01222) 889514

Membership

Brian Jones, 72, Heol Gwyn, Yr

Alltwn, Pontardawe SA8 3AN

Affiliations:

Rhoda Jones (01766) 762739

Trading

Jan Henderson (01792) 830 330

Treasurer:

Jean Bryant, 16, Ty'n y Cymer Close,

Porth, Y Rhondda CF39 9DE

Parliamentary Worker:

Sarah Isaacs, Bridgend Cottage,

Llangamarch, Powys LD44ED

More information, ideas or offers of help?

Please contact your nearest CND Cymru Vice Chair.

Complaints about low level military flying: phone the MoD (020 7 218 6020)

heddwch (Heddwch is the Welsh for Peace)

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.

Edited and typeset by Jill Stallard (01550) 750260 (heddwch@fdn.co.uk)
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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 and
youth: £4 Please return to: CND Cymru Membership, 72, Heol
Gwyn, Yr Alltwn, Pontardawe SA8 3AN