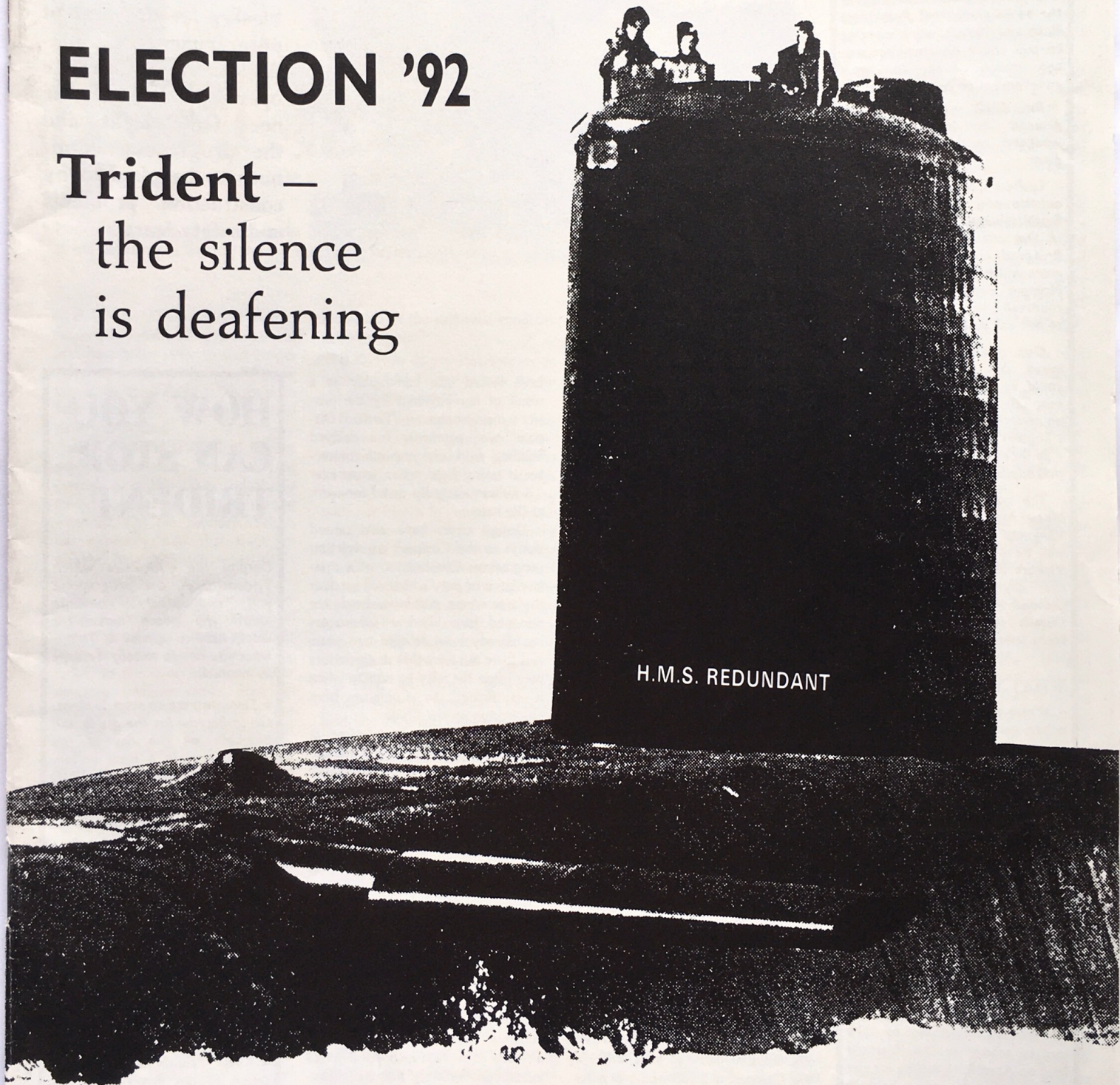


#eddwch

No. 3 Spring 1992 20p

ELECTION '92

Trident –
the silence
is deafening



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



LOCAL ACTION

January 31st, the expected date for the 'launch' of the first Trident submarine came and went uneventfully – perhaps the embarrassment of Britain so publicly pressing ahead with its increased nuclear capability in the same week that Presidents Bush and Yeltsin were meeting to talk about disarmament was too much even for this government to contemplate!

But CND groups who had planned activities for that weekend continued with their plans.

Leaflets were distributed outside the Atomic Weapons Establishment at Llanishen and in the centres of Cardiff and Bridgend. Hundreds of names were collected on the 'Seize the Moment' petition – and groups reported a very positive response to our call to scrap Trident.

Our message, that money saved by cancelling Trident could be spent on schools and hospitals, on building homes and on investing in training for jobs is a popular message on the streets – so let's get out there and turn that support into positive action.

The confirmed date for the official naming ceremony of HMS Vanguard is April 30th, and there will be a demonstration at the Vickers shipyard at Barrow on that day. Action in Wales is planned for Saturday May 2nd. Details can be obtained from Mary Jones on 0792 774687.

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW

- Write to your MP and to the other parliamentary candidates in your constituency.

- Write to your local newspaper

- Collect signatures on the 'Seize the Moment' petition

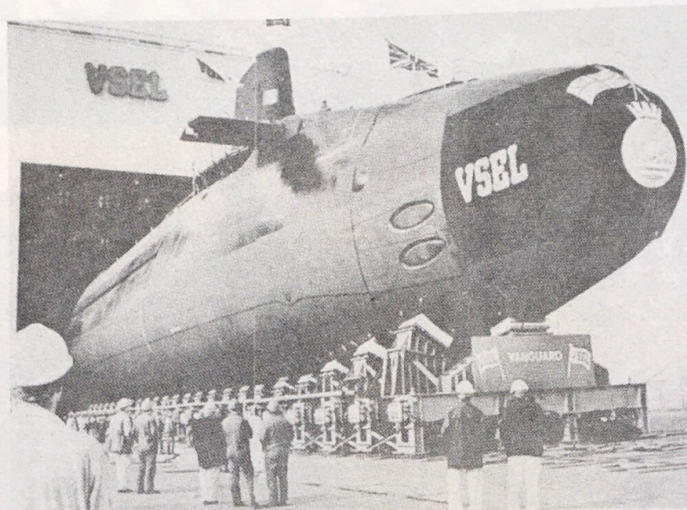
- Support anti-Trident activities in your area

- Don't miss a chance to say **Scrap Trident**

Leaflets, posters, petitions, and Trident factsheets are available from CND Cymru. To order ring 0792 774687.

- Plans are underway to take out an advert in the *Western Mail* on April 30th calling for the cancellation of the Trident programme. But for this we need your financial support. Please send donations to CND Cymru, 9 Idris Terrace, Swansea SA6 8LT.

Trident – Now What?



Trident made its first public appearance on Ash Wednesday, when HMS Vanguard was 'rolled out' of the VSEL shipyard in Barrow.

The vessel will be officially launched on Thursday 30 April when it is thought that the Queen will visit Barrow for Vanguard's naming ceremony.

Both Vickers and the Ministry of Defence will attempt to use the event to gain as much publicity for Trident as possible, but anti-nuclear campaigners will also be present to mark the occasion!

At a time when Boris Yeltsin and George Bush are taking steps to reduce their nuclear arsenals, British politicians are being placed under increasing pressure to scrap the colossally expensive Trident system. A former naval commander quoted in the newspaper *Scotland* on Sunday stated:

'At a time when the Warsaw Pact has collapsed and there is no longer the threat of a pre-emptive Soviet strike, in terms of overkill Trident is an international embarrassment.

'Quite simply, we are now out of step with the rest of the world. It's far better to kill it off now before costs escalate out of control.'

Project costs are already rocketing as a result of problems encountered in the massive building programme at the Coulport and Faslane naval bases, which is comparable in scale to the Channel Tunnel construction scheme.

A number of companies involved in sub-contracting for the Trident building programme at Faslane have

been forced into bankruptcy as a result of non-payment by the project's main contractor, Tarmac. Dispute over payments has delayed building work and one sub-contractor is taking legal action to recover 3.5 million allegedly owed for work at the base.

Design errors have also caused delays in the Coulport construction programme. Construction of a massive covered jetty which will go over the area where missile warheads are removed from Trident submarines has already been delayed two years and there are fears that design errors may cause the jetty to capsize when it is floated to Coulport from Hunterston on the Clyde.

Further problems have arisen at Aldermaston, where Trident nuclear warheads are due to be produced. The radioactive waste treatment facility under construction – the A91 complex – may have to be completely demolished and rebuilt after the piping and shielding was found to be seriously corroded.

Work at Aldermaston is already years behind schedule as a result of corruption and inefficiency in the building programme at the site.

The Ministry of Defence has ordered 23 Trident D5 missiles in the current financial year from the American manufacturers Lockheed at a cost of 15 million each, but it seems increasingly unlikely that the Aldermaston plant will be able to produce enough warheads for use in the missiles.

Peter Burt

On the eve of the launch of Britain's first Trident submarine, the future has never looked bleaker for the Trident programme.

Senior naval officers are openly critical of the need for Trident, and the programme continues to be plagued by construction problems and safety fears.

HOW YOU CAN STOP TRIDENT

Despite the difficulties which Trident faces, the programme will undoubtedly continue unless the peace movement works hard to oppose it. This is what you can do to stop Trident in its tracks.

- Demonstrate to stop Trident. Go to Barrow for the die-in and blockade on the day of the launch, or join a local action. Information from Barrow CND 0229 835652 or Swansea Sea Action 0792 830330 or CND Cymru on 0792 774687.

- Phone or write to Vickers to complain about Trident on 0229 823366.

- Write to the Queen at Buckingham Palace, London, asking her not to take part in the Trident launch because of the political nature of such an act.

- Keep Trident out of your home by not buying products from Creda, Canon, Jackson, Redring, Xpelair, Thorn, Mazda, Tungram and GEC. Further information from West Midlands CND on 021 643 4617.

A long haul to disarmament

With a General Election on the horizon, *Heddwch* asked Bob Cole of CND Cymru to discuss the prospects for peace and disarmament with Bruce Kent of the International Peace Bureau.



Ian Campbell

Bruce Kent speaking in Swansea on 29 February at CND Cymru's press conference during the Labour Party Wales conference

B.C. The USA and Russia seem to be serious about nuclear disarmament and have taken steps to start to get rid of their nuclear arsenals. Why are no similar steps being taken, or even talked about, by the major political parties in Britain?

B.K. Well, first of all, I do not actually believe or agree with your opinion that the USA and Russia intend to get rid of their nuclear weapons. On the contrary, Yeltsin has expressly said that they are needed for 'adventurous terrorists and irresponsible politicians'.

Mr Baker and Mr Cheney have made it clear that they believe in nuclear deterrence, though at a lower level. In Britain I think there is the belief, in the majority, that nuclear weapons increase rather than decrease security, and no party in this country is willing to challenge that kind of, what I think is, nuclear nonsense.

B.C. So, do you see any hope therefore of the world getting rid of nuclear weapons?

B.K. Yes. I think that there is enough common sense running around in different parts of the world to make getting rid of nuclear weapons a feasible option. I mean, I think the medical people of the world ... the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons has had an enormous effect. I think that the environmental lobby and the development lobby are realising that nuclear weapons, as part of the whole arms race process, is an insufferable burden. So I think there are great pockets of enlightened opinion in the world. I think they will ultimately prevail, but I don't think they are represented by the

leadership of the particular countries at the moment.

B.C. How do you therefore see us getting rid of Trident – how do we get it on the agenda?

B.K. There are three or four different ways of going at Trident and I'm thinking that each one has to be taken separately. I've always believed that we should be working with our friends in America to make it much more difficult for this country to get the missiles which have to be leased or whatever from the United States. After all why should the Americans be helping Britain to go in for nuclear proliferation when they want nuclear proliferation ended in other parts of the world?

I think we should be working parallel with the movement in Scotland for Scottish independence, as there is a great feeling in Scotland that England has dumped its nuclear weapons on Scotland over the years. If they haven't somewhere to tie Trident up, then Trident is going to look very silly.

I think we have to work with people like Lord Carver, who is not actually anti-nuclear ... but he's against Trident. I think the main thrust is to get ordinary people in the street to realise that even at this stage in the Trident programme billions of pounds are going to be wasted which could otherwise go to the real social needs of this country.

B.C. Do you see any difference between the political parties on Trident; I mean the Conservatives have now said they are ordering four; I'm confused about Labour's position on Trident. Could you clarify that one?

B.K. Aha! ... I think there is a major difference between the parties. For one, there is no dissident within the Tory party who is opposed to Trident. The only area of argument is how many warheads they have or not.

With the Labour party, the official position is that Trident was not a deterrent ... it was only there to assist in the negotiating process. But there is a very substantial bunch ... who actually oppose nuclear weapons and resist the new policy. So ... the best I can say for the two major parties is that Labour has been dragged reluctantly into this Trident programme, whereas the Conservative Party are enthusiastic about it.

B.C. Given that position and the world situation, nuclear disarmament is not on the agenda. I have a feeling that we are too late to stop proliferation now – I mean Pakistan are now saying they are capable of building a nuclear weapon.

B.K. I think that it could even take a major disaster – a kind of nuclear weapon Chernobyl – to make people start rethinking. But we can't say it's too late or we might as well all give up, because everyone down to Ethiopia and the Isle of Wight is going to have nuclear weapons in due course ... the IRA and everybody else.

What does encourage me is that there is so little intelligent argument about the need for nuclear weapons – no one explains what they are for. Yeltsin can say they are there for terrorists, but exactly how do you deal with a terrorist with a nuclear weapon? So I'm encouraged by the emptiness of those who have power on this matter. You may be right, maybe it's a long haul, maybe we are too late, but I prefer to think not.

B.C. Given the breakup of the Soviet Union, into its constitutional parts, what is your view? For a long time some of us have debated with you about nationalism and the different trends within nationalism, how do you see it all now?

B.K. I think it's quite frightening. I mean I'm glad that the kind of regime that the Soviet Union represented, the lack of human rights, self expression, has come to an end, but I find it very frightening that there should be so much nuclear language ... Its the same language as we all know.

I find quite frightening the concentration on what I call political

nationalism without equal concentration on the world framework of law and government. That is not a criticism of nationalism – there are nationalists in Wales and ... Scotland who speak the kind of language that I understand perfectly.

B.C. Within the next two months there will be a general election. Regardless of the complexion of the next government, what should its priorities be, say within the world stage, and where does disarmament fit in?

B.K. I think we'll have it on the agenda, because I think this country's going bankrupt and when people like Carver and others can't find a rational reason (for Trident) ... there must be many inside the armed forces who are very much opposed to this squandering of their resources.

I think the main task for a new government is to be international, to make it clear that it has a genuine support for the United Nations, that it actually believes in Europe, understands that the problems that face our world are global ... stop being Little England waving our flags ...

Domestically I think the new government has got to tackle the question of conversion from a war economy to a peace economy, ...

B.C. And will that conversion be in the manifesto of the Labour Party for the election?

B.K. I certainly hope so ... I would be extremely disappointed if there is not a strong reference to it in the manifesto. I mean since they're taking on a financial commitment they've got to find the money for it ...

B.C. During the Gulf war we witnessed the use of conventional weapons and the mass destruction they caused ... CND Cymru started to broaden itself into a peace movement ... Do you think CND should be moving in that direction ... or should we actually remain purely an anti-nuclear movement?

B.K. I'm not sure that we ever have been a purely anti-nuclear movement. I certainly never have been, and I don't think that a lot of people at the start were ... CND was one of the founder members of the Campaign Against the Arms Trade in the mid 70's. So I think by taking on other areas of militarism we are actually being true not only to our present constitution, but actually to the history of CND.



RAMBLING FOR PEACE

On 26th December, Ramblers for Peace took advantage of the mild weather and the lifting of access restrictions to walk some of the Public Rights of Way on the Sennybridge Military Ranges.

We met on the old 'Drovers' road between Llangammarch and Tirabad and walked along the Public Bridleway past Bryn Du and Crug Du, observing several interesting prehistoric sites.

Having walked across the desolate hills we followed the road westwards past the derelict homesteads of Y Graig, and Maerdy on Cwm Egnant. While discussing the many Christmases that must have been celebrated in these now empty homes, we came upon the recently built 'village' of Cilieni.

This village cost 7 million to build and is used by the military solely for the purpose of training to kill people in family homes. We picnicked between mock gravestones by an unconsecrated church.

Hurrying on and trying not to think of the implications of these empty houses and the many, many homeless people in this country, we passed the silent rifle ranges. We returned through the forestry tired, relaxed but very apprehensive for future generations being raised in a society where such violence is an accepted part of life.

Having had such a good response to this walk, further walks are envisaged. For more information telephone (05505) 260.

Jill Freeman

Women of Substance

There are many statues of men; kings, aristocrats, philanthropists, members of the military and monuments to war.

There are some monuments and statues which honour people who worked to leave the world a little better than they found it, for example the bronze of Ghandi in London and the monument to Florence Nightingale in Liverpool.

In the market square in Tregaron, there is a bronze statue of Henry Richard, paid for by public subscription. Because of his international work for peace he was often known as 'The Apostle of Peace'.

For centuries, women's bodies have been the subject of the life class and the artist. In Britain there are few public sculptures of individual women. There are religious depictions of mother and baby, caryatids, classical women as symbols of concepts such as Justice, for example on top of the Old Bailey in London.

Close by the House of Commons there are two statues of women. One is a black metal statue of Boadicea (Boudicca) with her horses and chariot with knives on the wheels. Is she there because as a warrior she was as good as a man?

Nearby is the statue of the suffrage leader Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst. There is a later addition of a metal relief portrait of her eldest daughter

Christabel. They get formal official recognition, but the only recognition of Sylvia her socialist daughter is the logo she designed which is included in this monument.

In Perth, Australia there is a statue of a woman and a baby, set in a pool and fountains which represents the courage, strength and tenderness of all the Pioneer women.

This statue is similar in meaning and context to the one planned to commemorate and celebrate Greenham Common Women's Peace March. Thousands of women from all over the world made sacrifices and have worked for peace since 1981.

Few women have the opportunities to reach the formal positions of power that Henry Richard achieved. To be heard, they have to do things differently; camp in the open, blockade roads, get thrown in ditches, suffer imprisonment and be villified.

These women are the heroines of the eighties and deserve recognition. A serious and beautiful example of public sculpture by a woman about women's achievements is long overdue.

We propose that we set up a commemorative sculpture in Cardiff at the place where the March to Greenham began, dedicated to all the women who have been part of Greenham. The sculpture is to be a simple natural figure of a woman and a baby, to be realistic, recognisable, and life



size. In future, when small children are dragged past by mothers with shopping, and the child asks 'Mummy, what is that baby doing there?', women can sit on the plinth and tell children about Greenham Common and all it means to them.

Thalia Campbell

If you can help with the sculpture project by publicising or funding it, please contact Thalia at Glangors, Ynyslas, Borth, Dyfed SY24 5JU, Tel: (0970) 871360.

Who forgot disarmament?



The International Peace Bureau is organising an international conference in London to voice concern at the fact that disarmament is not

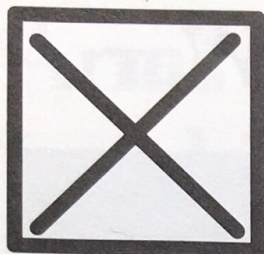
on the agenda of the 'Earth Summit', to be held in Brazil in June.

The preparatory meetings for the UN Conference on the Environment and Development have refused to put disarmament on the agenda.

The IPB has invited speakers from Sweden, France, India, Colombia and other countries to the conference at Heythrop College in London from 10 to 12 April.

Details from Janet Bloomfield, 85 Maidavale Crescent, Coventry CV3 6GB (0203) 411754. (Cost £5).

• The United Nations Association is organising a rally at Central Hall Westminster on April 10 to address the issues for the Earth Summit. This will be the culmination of a series of meetings throughout Britain. Details from UNA, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL.

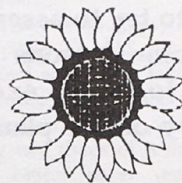


Election '92: where the parties stand

Though CND Cymru does not hide its opposition to the present Government's defence policies, we cannot give outright support to any one party or candidate - but as we approach the general election we can make sure that the electorate are clear about the position of the parties on peace and disarmament issues.

A questionnaire for prospective parliamentary candidates has been circulated to our groups and the results will be collated and made public. Please make sure that your group writes to the candidates in your constituency, and publicises the results in the local press. Also that the results from the questionnaires are returned to CND Cymru so that we can prepare an all-Wales press statement during the official election campaign.

Published below are statements 'Heddwch' has received from the political parties

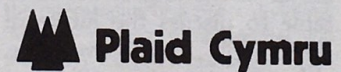


GREEN PARTY

Green Party foreign policy would break down the barriers between east and west, north and south, to create one world, a world of peace and justice. We want a more effective UN peacekeeping presence trained in non-violent methods.

The Green Party would pursue immediate and unconditional British nuclear disarmament. We would cancel Trident and renounce the deployment and use of nuclear weapons by any British forces, and ban the deployment of nuclear weapons by any foreign country in Britain or its overseas dependencies. In the nuclear age, no defence policy can guarantee safety, but present defence policies, which both make the UK a prime target and do nothing to secure genuine peace and security, are totally unacceptable. A similar ban would apply to chemical and biological weapons.

We would reduce defence spending to the minimum necessary for effective territorial and social defence; work with defence industries and workers to produce plans for the promotion of socially-useful products, and ban the export of weapons.



Plaid Cymru

PLAID CYMRU

...Plaid Cymru has consistently advocated unilateral nuclear disarmament and the abolition of biological and chemical warfare, and has rejected the theory that peace, prosperity or justice can be brought about by the force of arms. Plaid Cymru is committed to a Nuclear-Free Wales within a nuclear-free world.

We welcome the ending of confrontation and divisions in Europe and look forward to better relations between east and west. With the demise of the Warsaw Pact we

reaffirm our demand that NATO be disbanded and a common security system be created in Europe...However we are totally opposed to the creation of a pro-nuclear European alliance and believe that greater emphasis should be placed on building friendship, understanding and trust between peoples. In this context we call for the United Nations to be made a more effective peacekeeping agent in world affairs.

Plaid Cymru is opposed to the international arms trade...We condemn the British Government's involvement in the sale of weapons and instruments of repression and call for greater control on all arms transfers. Recent crises have shown the need to strengthen the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and for the introduction of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty...

There is a direct link between poverty and military spending. Unless the massive defence budget is cut there can be no real increase in spending on the needs of people in our communities...



Liberal Democrats

LIBERAL DEMOCRAT

...Now that the Cold War has ended, we can look forward to embarking wholeheartedly on the task of establishing a lasting peaceful order in Europe. Our priorities are:

- The development of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) into a permanent Treaty-based organisation as the basis for a Pan-European security network.
- The demilitarisation of East-West relations by steady progress through a series of disarmament negotiations, including British nuclear weapons.
- A long-term reduction in world-wide spending on armaments, including a 50% cut in real terms in UK defence spending by the year 2000.

fence expenditure, to produce Armed Forces which are more flexible and mobile, and thereby more capable of operating outside the NATO area with more technologically advanced equipment than ever before.

CONSERVATIVE



CONSERVATIVE PARTY

The Conservative Party has always been, and remains, a consistent supporter of NATO, and has always upheld the agreed strategy of the Atlantic Alliance. The Party sees the possession of an independent nuclear deterrent as the cornerstone of Britain's defences against aggression, be it nuclear or conventional, and in order to maintain the effectiveness of that deterrent the Conservatives are committed to the replacement of the Polaris system with a modified version of the Trident D5 missile system. The Conservative Party believes that four Trident submarines are vital to ensure that at least one is on patrol at any one time, while the number of warheads with which each boat is equipped will be no greater than the minimum that is necessary to deter an attack.

The Conservatives do, however, believe that the momentous changes which have taken place in the world mean that Britain's Armed Forces can be reduced from the levels of the 1980s. In particular, this is as a result of the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the reduction, by the mid-1990s, in the number of troops facing NATO in Europe by over a million. The Conservative Government has already, in 'Options for Change', announced a 6% reduction in de-

Labour Llafur Wales Cymru

LABOUR PARTY

The Labour Party is committed to working for a world free from the threat of war. We have long pressed for the reduction and removal of nuclear weapons in Europe as first steps toward their elimination in the world as a whole.

We support the goal of the negotiated and verified elimination of all nuclear weapons in the world by the year 2000.

We will halt Tory plans to increase the number of Britain's nuclear warheads, and put all Britain's nuclear weapons into negotiations. We will introduce a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons and end testing of British nuclear devices.

We will introduce strict political controls on all arms sales, and stop sales to countries where they would be used for internal repression or international aggression.

We will establish a Defence Diversification Agency to assist communities affected by defence cuts and to help defence companies to diversify into civil manufacturing.

LOW FLYING UP-DATE

CND Cymru sent representatives to the first major conference on low-flying in Wales which was held at Llandrindod, Powys at the end of last year.

Convened by Euro MP's David Morris and Joe Wilson, and chaired by Betty Williams, it set out to examine the impact of low-flying on the people, livestock and environment of Wales.

We heard some hard facts from Malcolm Spaven, one of Britain's leading experts on RAF low-flying policy, as well as eyewitness accounts from people whose lives are directly affected by low flying.

Gillian Metcalfe, a Canadian now living in Lampeter, talked to us about the Canadian campaign against low-flying, and why we can't just export the problem, as some politicians seem to be suggesting.

One after another, representatives from councils, farmers unions, conservation groups, spoke of the dangers to their communities. And at the end of the day the conference unanimously backed the call for:

- a moratorium on low-flying
- the establishment of a full and independent inquiry into the need for low flight training.
- an independent complaints procedure
- a mandatory prior notification procedure for low-flying civilian aircraft.

The importance attached to the issue of low-flying by all those present was underlined by the fact that, despite the prospect of a long journey home on a cold dark Saturday afternoon, the hall was packed 'till the end.'

• Gillian Metcalfe is working to establish a 'low-flying' communication network in Wales and would like to hear from anyone who is opposed to low-flying or who can pass on to her information regarding, for instance, the views or policy of their local authorities on the issue. Ring Gillian on 0570 45576 (fax: 0570 45636) or write to her at Ty Yfory, Llanfair Road, Lampeter, Dyfed SA48 8JT.

If you would like more information about CND Cymru's campaign ring 0766 831356.

A year after the Gulf War

It's a year since the Gulf war. In the twelve months that have ensued, events in the Middle East and in the rest of the world have moved with breathtaking pace. It's an appropriate time to take a step back to try to assess the current situation and look for some lessons that the Peace movement can point to in this exciting but agonising time in the history of our planet.

CND Cymru and Heddwch have already drawn attention to the huge price paid during the war for the liberation of Kuwait in environmental damage and human suffering. In the months since the end of the conflict the list of victims has grown.

The Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the South of Iraq have been viciously oppressed by Saddam's forces; the men, women and children of Iraq are continuing to die as a result of the denial of clean water and adequate medical attention.

Palestinians living and working in Kuwait have been attacked, imprisoned and thrown out of their adopted country. In a crude cost/benefit analysis the cost of the Gulf war must surely outweigh any perceived benefits.

The current series of peace talks, where Arabs and Israelis are at last sitting at the same table to discuss the future of the Middle East, is welcome, although it is impossible, at this stage, to foresee their eventual outcome. We should reject, however, the claims made by some that the Gulf war was the necessary precursor for initiating those talks.

The removal of the Warsaw Pact as a significant military alliance; the failure of the command economies and their political structures in Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union have removed 'balance' from the analysts dictionary and, re-

leased new and, at this stage, unquantified forces onto the world stage.

One welcome consequence has been the acceptance by the USA, Russia and the other Eastern powers that this offers an opportunity for major arms reductions.

Trying to predict the political map of Europe (East and West) over the coming months, years and decades is going to be fascinating pursuit, but I do not think crystal ball gazing should be a main pastime for those of us whose primary objective is the creation of a fairer, freer and more peaceful world.

We should, however, be prepared to learn from the tragedies of the Gulf war and the conflict in what was Yugoslavia and the 'national problems' in the old USSR.

We have to recognise that the rightful demand of peoples for self determination can, if pursued through violent conflict, create in friend and foe alike, an ugly and vicious xenophobia that justifies to itself any atrocity as long as it is against its 'national' enemy, be they Serb, Croat, Arab, Jew, Protestant, Catholic, Russian or Tartar.

In these uncertain times, the Peace movement, needs to help in the search by the world community for structures and mechanisms that enable international differences to be decided fairly and justly without recourse to armed conflict. And we need to help make sure that the institutions that we have already built, do not become



vehicles for furthering the interests of the biggest and the most powerful nations.

But our most important, ongoing task remains what it has always been – to show people here in Wales, Britain, Europe and the rest of the world that there is no need and no useful purpose for nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

To carry through that task we have to focus on the need for investment in arms conversion projects to use the talents now dedicated to creating armaments for socially useful production; the benefits of shifting resources from weaponry to welfare and the consequences for the developing world of not making these vitally important changes.

Our immediate aim must be to convince the British people and the next Government, of whatever political complexion, that to go ahead with the Trident programme is a dangerous nonsense that flies in the face of history and commonsense.

David Morris MEP
Chair of CND Cymru

Arms spending is a killer

'In the Nuclear Age, we shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if humanity is to survive' – Einstein.

The British Government will have spent 21.5 billion on 'defence' in 1990. Calls for a peace dividend have so far elicited a proposed cut in the projected 0.6 billion overspend – maybe! As passed at the Labour Party Conference, an immediate cut of 6 billion would bring us down to the same level of spending as our European allies.

Our manufacturing industry is in decline because of under-investment, our schools, universities, hospitals and social services are in crisis because of under-funding. And yet the arms industry continues to absorb a large part of our valuable human and financial resources.

Surely now there can be no argument against transferring resources from useless military production to improve the quality of life of people in Britain and the world.

The arms industry employs skilled workers using highly developed technologies. One in ten people works on military production, compared with one in twelve in 1979. Eleven per cent of our industrial production is now 'defence' related, compared to six per cent in 1979.

Worldwide, approximately half a

million scientists work on military research. In Britain and the USA about 50 per cent of scientists work on weapons related research and development, compared with 37 per cent in France, ten per cent in the FRG and two per cent in Japan.

Over 50 per cent of UK government research and development money goes to military research. In sharp contrast, less than two per cent goes to medical research. The medical charities do more than the government.

The successful World Health Organisation programme to eradicate smallpox took nearly eleven years and cost what we now spend on arms worldwide in three hours. To provide contraception for all the women of the world who wanted to control their fertility – ten hours. Worldwide we spend \$2 million a minute on arms.

Preventable deaths among the world's under-fives are equivalent to one Hiroshima bomb being dropped every three days. A five year programme of child immunisation against tetanus, measles, polio, diphtheria and typhoid would save many of these children. The cost – less than

years in university funding, and especially of the civil research councils, are to blame for forcing cash-strapped professors to take military money.

'The Campus Connection' also reveals for the first time the dramatic escalation in Britain's chemical and biological weapons (CBW) research programme. It goes on to detail controversial work into nuclear weapons systems, electronic surveillance devices and Star Wars.

The secrecy involved in campus military research is raising concern across the political spectrum. Student CND says that despite repeated requests from the public and MP's, the Government has persistently refused to publish details of its campus contracts. Nevertheless, the Government remains adamant that the bulk of work it funds is unclassified. The Government's stonewalling has prompted even Tory MP Richard Shepherd to side with the student protesters.

Sue Mayer, a Bristol University lecturer who resigned in protest at

one day's expenditure on arms.

In Britain, the three big political parties are all committed to buying Trident. The system is totally dependent on US back-up and satellite guidance, will 'deter' parts of countries now in NATO, and has yet to work. Latest estimates price Trident at L15 billion. Fifteen thousand million. L1,500 per day for the next 30,000 years.

Four Tridents would pay for 2,000 new hospitals. It would cost less than one Trident warhead to implement a computerised cervical cancer screening system in England and Wales: currently two thirds of women with cervical cancer never received a screen, and nine tenths of those dying from cervical cancer were never screened.

Of the five million elderly people who live below the legal temperature limit of 63F, it's estimated that 30,000 will die unnecessarily this winter. Yet the cost of ten Trident warheads would provide for the needs of the elderly.

We live in an increasingly inter-dependent world. The problems facing humanity cannot be solved by one country alone. Scientific and technological developments give us the tools and strategies to solve these problems. If our world is to be saved, we must change our old ideas of resolving problems by conflict. That is the big challenge for the peace movements – to change the conflict based approach of Western governments. Although they are driven by profit, they must see that if there is no planet, there is no profit.

Adrienne Morgan, Vice chair, British CND.

CBW research in her animal husbandry department, says military research puts many researchers in an unacceptable moral dilemma. Speaking from the platform at the press conference which launched the report, she also condemned British military planners for squandering the opportunity of a peace dividend. 'Military research in universities will inevitably divert resources from pressing needs such as health and the environment. It allows the military to gain access to expertise and facilities on the cheap.' According to the report, while the MoD spends 48% of the Government's research budget, the environment receives just 1.4% and education and science 1.7%.

The report concludes by warning that the fuelling of the military research race is helping to worsen the problems of proliferation and the perpetuation of the arms race.'

'The Campus Connection' is available from Student CND, 162 Holloway Road, London, N7 8DQ priced £3.

COLLEGE ROUND-UP

The MINISTRY OF DEFENCE funds conventional weapons research at:

University of Wales College of Cardiff
Departments of: *Physics, Engineering, Chemistry and Applied Chemistry, Electrical, Electronic and Systems Engineering, English Studies.*

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth
Departments of *Physics, Computer Science.*

University College of Wales, Swansea
Departments of: *Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering, Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering.*

Polytechnic of Wales
Departments of: *Science and Chemical Engineering, Computing and Mathematics.*

PORTON DOWN, Britain's chemical and biological weapons research base, fund research at:

University of Wales College of Cardiff
Departments of: *Biochemistry, Microbiology, Pharmaceutical Science.*

University College of North Wales, Bangor
Dept of *Chemistry*

University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff

ALDERMASTON, Britain's nuclear weapons research centre, funds research at:

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth
Dept of *Physics*

Also, the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, (the Pentagon) funds military research at Bangor and Aberystwyth.

The campus connection

A new report has revealed how the arms race is being taken onto campuses throughout Wales.

The report, entitled 'The Campus Connection', has been compiled by Student CND, as part of its campaign against military research on campus. It lists over 850 weapons and military projects presently being worked on in universities and polytechnics all over Britain funded by the MoD, NATO and the Pentagon.

Despite the end of the Cold War, the government still pours half of all its research budget into military programmes. And over the last seven years, the amount of military research that has found its way into college laboratories has trebled.

Ken Livingstone MP has blasted the 'creeping militarisation of education'. Along with the book's authors he argues that drastic cuts over the

Orimulsion – a quick killing?

'We must not sacrifice our future well-being for short-term gains, nor pile up environmental debts which will burden our children.' (From the Summary of the Government White Paper 'This Common Inheritance – Britain's Environmental Strategy', 1990.)

Wales is suffering very heavily from the effect of acid rain (as we reported in the last issue of *Heddwch*.) The Government's own figures show that large areas of Wales will still be subject to acid damage, even if the present targets for reducing emissions are met by 2005.

The Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) says reductions of 60 per cent in acid pollution are needed 'to halt the deterioration of lakes and rivers and still larger cuts will need to be made for those habitats to recover.'

Pembroke Power Station came into operation between 1970 and 1973, but was hit by the rise in oil prices following the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973. It has only operated at anything like full capacity during the miners' strike of 1984/85. One important result of this is that emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) have been well below what they might have been under the station's original licence.

The prevailing wind at Pembroke is from the south west, carrying emissions from the power station across the most sensitive areas of Wales. It is obvious that if Pembroke had been burning oil at full capacity over the last 20 years, the environmental damage to the Welsh uplands would now be even greater.

The Government has set targets to reduce environmental damage. Its White Paper on the Environment states: 'Britain will make major cuts in sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen emissions from power stations.' Targets for cutting emissions have been set and generating companies have been given overall quotas for emissions.

It is against this background that National Power proposes to burn Orimulsion fuel at Pembroke power station, increasing actual emissions of SO₂ by up to 13 times. National Power have no plans to fit Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) equipment ('acid scrubbers') at Pembroke, although these could remove 95 to 98 per cent of acid emissions.

Orimulsion is an emulsion of bitumen and water produced in the Orinoco region of Venezuela. It is being marketed as a cheap fuel which oil-fired stations can be adapted to burn and its price has been pegged to keep it cheaper than coal.

According to the Countryside Council, Pembroke will become the largest single source ever of sulphur emissions in Wales, if Orimulsion is burnt without FGD – and will pump out more than 10 per cent of all man-made SO₂ emissions in the UK.

NP's application under the 1990 Environmental Protection Act is now being considered by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution (HMIP). They have received objections from a wide range of public bodies (including Dyfed County Council, the National Rivers Authority and the CCW).

National Power are attempting to hide behind the 20 year old permission for oil-burning at Pembroke and say that the level of Orimulsion burning will be limited to ensure that SO₂ emissions 'are no greater than are permitted at present when burning fuel oil'. They claim 'burning Orimulsion at Pembroke would be accomplished within the ... limits' of the National Plan for reducing emissions in accordance with the EC's Large Combustion Plant Directive.

Eduardo Hernandez-Carstens, a director of Bitor America Corporation (who are selling Orimulsion in the USA), told a conference in October 1991: 'Flue-gas desulphurisation installations will be required in any plant burning the fuel on a base-load basis.' FGD is being used at Dalhousie in Canada, by New Brunswick Power and in Japan.

At the same conference, Egon Kimel of Burns & Rowe, a New Jersey engineering firm, said the cost of fitting gas scrubbers would be offset by savings made by converting an oil-fired plant to burn Orimulsion.

Contact your MP and HMIP to let them know what you think of the plan to sacrifice the Welsh countryside on the altar of electricity privatisation.



Ian Campbell

'Keep Traws shut' – that was the message at a demonstration in Bala on 22 February

Trawsfynydd on a tightrope

The admission by Nuclear Electric (on Feb 8) that a 'tie-bar' has broken at Trawsfynydd Reactor No.2 should spell the end not just for Trawsfynydd but for all Magnox reactors.

These components are critical to the safety of the reactor. If one of them fails, then additional stress is transferred to the others, which might then also fail.

It was concern that these components might fail that led to the downrating of the reactors in 1969 only four years after they started up. This downrating, involving operation at lower temperature, was an attempt to halt, or slow down, the rate of corrosion.

It is now clear that operating these reactors at a lower temperature for the last 22 years has failed to solve the problem.

Trawsfynydd may have worse embrittlement than the other Magnox stations but corrosion was a problem common to all of them. A tie-bar could suddenly fail at any of the operating Magnox stations, and precipitate a disaster.

What makes the matter extremely serious is that the temperature at which the reactors operate is now having to be raised again to counter embrittlement. This will increase the

corrosion that leads tie-bars and other components to fail.

Nuclear Electric are walking a tightrope.

Corrosion and embrittlement have taken their toll of these ageing Magnox reactors. This latest revelation is conclusive evidence that they should all be shut down before there is a serious accident.

Reactor Two at Trawsfynydd has been shut down for the last twelve months. WANA demands to know exactly how and when the tie-bar failed. Was it before or after the reactor was shut down?

Tie-bars hold the graphite core of the reactor in shape. If the reactor goes out of shape, because one or more tie-bars fail, then the control rods that shut the reactor down cannot all be inserted. All tie bars in all Magnox reactors are now suspect.

Hugh Richards
Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance



Selling Peace

'Can you do the first shift, then? I ask, trying to sort out the volunteers for Saturday's Peace Stall in The Hayes in Cardiff. That's right, one thirty to three thirty, Marilyn can't do it this month'.

Marilyn is my stand-by, hardly ever fails to do a couple of hours every month on the stall. She and others of our small peace group are always willing to volunteer their time, always willing to stand in the cold or the rain, earning just a little more for the cause of peace.

The Stall stands behind the Old Library, bang in the middle of a busy shopping area, where on Saturday there is a constant stream of people passing within yards. Our stall was the first to be sited here. Now other groups such as Amnesty, Anti-apartheid and Greenpeace also run stalls alongside, and the area has become known as 'Conscience Alley'.

It can be interesting, it can be funny, it can even be boring. On a fine summer day it can be entertaining when the buskers bring out their instruments and give you a free concert.

It can also be controversial. One of our group never fails to argue if, as occasionally happens, you get a passer-by determined to put the strong defence view in the most aggressive terms. It is perhaps not always diplomatic to try and counter their arguments, but after all we are there because we think our message is good. Why should we apologise?

But the majority of people who stop genuinely believe in what we are doing – particularly the young people, and it is heartening to find so much support from them. They may not be the active ones now, but their time will come.

Meanwhile we seem to be working with the grain of public opinion. Disarmament is in the air, if only a faint wisp so far. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to feel there was no longer a need for CND. But for the present and near future, we go on.

Cynthia Thomas.

If you would like to help with the Cardiff Peace Stall, contact The Peace Shop on Cardiff 489260.

Travel service

When you travel next, why not travel Servas?

You can meet a host for a day or stay at their home for two nights in over 60 countries. Servas is an international peace co-operative of hosts and travellers who wish to meet each other for exchange of ideas, culture and friendship.

Would you like to open your doors for two nights to travellers from over 60 countries? Out hosts and travellers are one and the same!

Servas is an Esperanto word, meaning to serve. The organisation was started in 1949 by Bob Lutweiler, an American conscientious objector, and his friends in Denmark. They were deeply concerned about world peace and wanted to prevent another holocaust like World War Two.

Within a few years, the movement had taken root in a number of countries, lists of hosts were being circulated and working committees were set up. In 1972 Servas International was established, registered in Switzerland. The United Nations placed Servas on its roster of non-governmental organisations in 1973. After 40 years, more than 10,000 people in over 60 countries are active Servas members.

I have been a Servas host for 15 years and perhaps 10 to 12 travellers visit us annually. Some come long distances to visit us specially, perhaps because they are family doctors, like ourselves. Others come because we live near the M4 on the route to Ireland! Some visit us because we have teenage children and we have used Servas to facilitate exchange visits to France for them.

To join Servas, or for more information, write to Servas, c/o 28 Glen Street, Tollcross, Edinburgh EH3 9JE.

Chris Sadler
Llangennech, Dyfed

CND Cymru conference

CND Cymru's annual conference will be held in Swansea on 11 July. As well as discussing policy, electing officers and voting on resolutions, there will be workshops for sharing information and ideas.

A general discussion on the way forward for CND Cymru, following the General Election will be an important part of the day and in the evening there will be a social with live music.

Overnight accommodation (for Friday or Saturday night), a hot mid-day meal (including vegetarian options) and a creche are available to anyone registering in advance.

The conference will be at the Hendrefoilan Adult Education Centre. More details from Mary Jones, Peace Shop, 56 Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff.

Travel in style

Swansea CND and friends will be travelling to Llandrindod for the Nuclear Free Wales festival (April 25) in style – by train on the Heart of Wales line.

This is arguably the most beautiful rail journey in Wales and by booking to travel in a group you will enjoy a discount, have reserved seats and be in good company.

If anyone would like to join us, please contact Jan Henderson or Brian Jones on 0792 830330. The train leaves Swansea around 9 a.m. and returns around 7.30 p.m. The £7.50 special ticket includes entry to the festival – but please note that advance payment is essential.

Support CND Cymru's campaign for a peaceful world

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Please pay CND Cymru £ / every month,
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Signature: Date / /1991

For office use: to Co-operative Bank PLC, PO Box 75, The Hayes, Cardiff, CF1 1SW.
Please pay this Banker's Order to the salary account of CND Cymru, account number 50616169-50.

SPONSORSHIP FORM

Here's my donation of: £100, £50, £30, £20, £10, £5, £ (amount).

I enclose a cheque/postal order payable to CND Cymru or debit my Access/Visa account for £ (amount)

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Please send this form to CND Cymru, Bryn Elltyd,
Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 3TW.

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Many people today are investors through contracts such as pensions, life assurance, savings and lump sum investments. How many of us, however, really know where our money is being invested?

Ethical investment is one way that allows individuals and companies to invest in a socially responsible way, without compromising their beliefs and principles.

Of specific interest to supporters of CND Cymru will be the subject of armaments. Unless you have chosen the correct ethical fund, your money will, in some way, almost certainly be invested in companies manufacturing conventional and nuclear weapons.

At Ethical Investors Group, we specialise in ethical investment and will screen the ethical funds on your behalf, to find the right one for your needs.

WHAT ARE THE ETHICAL CRITERIA?

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WHY USE ETHICAL INVESTORS GROUP AS YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISER?

The Ethical Investors Group provides independent financial advice exclusively on ethical investment. We believe this dedication makes us the leading advisers in the UK in this area. In addition, we have pledged to distribute at least 50% of our profits to groups and charities such as CND Cymru. In the last two years this distribution has amounted to over £20,000, the money being distributed in accordance with the votes of our clients.

To receive the information you want, without any obligation whatsoever, complete this form and return it to Lee Coates, Ethical Investors Group, 17 Hazebrouck Close, Hatherley, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL51 5QA.

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Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament



AT THE FOREFRONT OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR A NON-MILITARISED WALES AND A PEACEFUL WORLD.

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James Stewart, 31 Romilly Crescent, Cardiff CF1 9NP.

To advertise in Heddwch, please contact
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For campaigning literature or general information, write to
Bob Cole (General Secretary), Brynellttyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 3TW (0766 831356).

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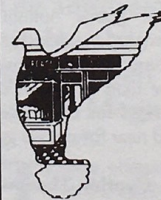
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(Please indicate which category). Return to CND Cymru, Brynellttyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 3TW.



Peace Shop

56 Mackintosh Place, Roath,
Cardiff CF2 4RQ. Tel: (0222) 489260

We have the largest stock in Wales of goods from
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