

#eddwch

the magazine of CND Cymru



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25p 7.

50 years — and still testing

INSIDE

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FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS — create an uproar!

FROM WALES TO THE VICTIMS OF CHERNOBYL

NEWS FROM FASLANE

and more.....

HANFORD

SELLAFIELD

TRAWSFYNYDD

NEVADA

ALAMOGORDO

CHERNOBYL

ENEWETAK

ST. GEORGE

MARSHALL ISLANDS

MARALINGA

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CARLSBAD

SOUTH ATLANTIC

ALDERMASTON

LOP NOR

BERKLEY

DRIGG

NOVAYA ZEMLYA

HARWELL

RONGELAP

EBYE ISLAND

KYSHTYM

STEWELL

RRIVERES, LE. PHATEI

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

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Going this way, that way, forwards and backwards, over the Irish Sea

The Ministry of Defence, it seems, are considering the transportation of their nuclear warheads up through the Irish Sea from Portsmouth to Coulport, near Glasgow. In one sense, this is a victory for the Peace Movement, and the Nuke-watchers who have so hounded the road convoys that, in their frustration, the MOD are changing their tactics.

If the Irish Sea route is to be used, then there could be regular traffic, at least once a month, on a two way trip up and down the Irish Sea. "Fresh" warheads up to Coulport and "stale" warheads to Burghfield and Aldermaston via Portsmouth.

CND Cymru asked Plaid Cymru MPs Cynog Dafis and Ieuan Wyn Jones to find out more about these deadly cargoes. They are still waiting for satisfactory replies. Irish CND contacted the Irish Government departments and opposition but has had no proper response as of yet.

- If you live in a constituency bordering the Irish Sea – please ask your MP to find out more – and then let CND Cymru know! If anyone has access to a boat, please get in touch.

Bruce Watkins

Bruce died on August 20th. How the Peace Movement will miss this friend! Such a brave and reassuring colleague.

Bruce had been a teacher and a locally renowned wood sculptor. He was friends with so many people and had respect for all. On direct actions Bruce always talked to the police and unnerved the authorities with his gentle questions. He treated children as equals and had a wonderful sense of fun. At the age of 70 he was very proud of having made a "bungee jump" – he wanted to do it again!

An ecumenical pacifist Christian who practised his beliefs, he worked for peace constantly since his decision to become a conscientious objector in the Second World War. He was very active, especially with Llandeilo Anti-Nuclear Group, Christian CND, Cymdeithas y Cymod, campaigns at Molesworth, the Carmarthen Bunker Campaign and CND Cymru. While he was at the October 29th Rally in Trafalgar Square last year he remarked how the numbers of his generation in the Peace Movement were dwindling with time – now, many people at other rallies will be looking for Bruce and his deerstalker hat. Bruce would say that there is no point in being sad, but we should continue the journey for Peace – the road may be difficult, but the company's good and it's exactly the right direction to go!

Jill Stallard

Colin Sweet

About 50 people gathered in a remote Welsh village on July 1 to remember Colin Sweet, who had died on June 5th. They included 2 MPs, Labour Party members, CND members, family and friends along with many local people by who he was highly regarded. Both The Guardian and The Independent published generous obituaries, recalling his pioneering work on exposing the folly of nuclear power. Older peace activists will also remember the part he played in the 50s and 60s in the great campaigns on a wide range of Peace issues such as German re-armament, the Polaris nuclear submarine, and the Vietnam War. His inspiration will stay with us.

Pat Allen

Heddwch

- The next issue of Heddwch Action News will appear in December 1995.
- Please send contributions to Jill Stallard (see above for address); Phone Jill for the next issue's copy deadline
- Contributions on computer disc are welcome. Please contact Jill, or Mike Southern (01222 222782) for details.
- All help with editorial gratefully received.

A Plea From the Heart

This is a bumper issue of Heddwch – as the hot summer full of threatened nuclear tests and the ambulance for Chernobyl, made deadlines difficult to meet, and this Heddwch late.

We need help with the production of Heddwch. If you would like to help produce it – for example, by typing copy onto disc, or even feel the urge to take over the editorship, oh, how Jill Stallard and Mike Southern would love to hear from you!

CND Cymru Officers 1995-6

At our Annual Meeting on July 17th the following officers were elected:

- Chair: David Morris MEP
- Treasurer: Jean Bryant
- Vice Chairs: Olwen Davies, Dave Andrews, Ray Davies and Rod Stallard

Heart felt thanks was offered to the officers for all their hard work over the previous year.

I want to join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone _____ I enclose a cheque/PO for £ _____

payable to CND Cymru. Couple £15; Adult £10; Unwaged, pensioners,
youth £3. Return to CND Cymru, Membership, 3 Millbrook Court, Magor,
Gwent NP6 3JN

RAF Valley, Hawk Warplanes and Indonesia

RAF Valley on Ynys Môn trains the pilots of many of the countries to whom Britain sells its military aircraft. BAE who make Hawk aeroplanes have been granted an export license to sell to Indonesia, delivery due in April 1996.

According to the Community Liaison Officer for RAF Valley, part of the package of the Hawks sale to Indonesia is the intention to train pilots at Valley, the only British Fast Jet Training School.

Hawks have already been used in Indonesia to suppress the invaded territory of East Timor. This year marks 20 years of occupation which has left at least 200,000 East Timorese dead, a third of the pre-invasion population.

Two public meetings are planned for mid October in Llangefni and Porthmadog. The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign and the Campaign Against the Arms Trade are providing speakers. These meetings are being sponsored by CND Cymru, Cymdeithas y Cymod, Cymdeithas yr Iaith and the Dwyryd branch of Plaid Cymru.

This sharing of information will lead to a rally at RAF Valley on Saturday November 11th and a Lobby of Parliament on Thursday December 7th.

- For more information please contact Emlyn Richards: (01407) 710386 or Awel Irene: (01766) 771100.

Second Welsh Delegation to Nicaragua

In February 1996, the Wales Nicaragua Solidarity Campaign (NSC) are sending their second delegation to Nicaragua. The first, in February 1994, visited projects in Managua, the capital, and spent a week on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua. Community groups were visited, regional elections observed and £1,000 was donated to a bilingual publication of traditional Atlantic Coast Stories.

As a result of this visit, two visitors from the Atlantic Coast spent two weeks in Wales. Both met with political parties, trade unions, language and women's organisations, and forged links with schools and colleges.

The second delegation will build on the links between Wales and Nicaragua.

- If you would like more information about the delegation, or would like a speaker from NSC to give an update on the situation in Nicaragua to your party ward, trade union branch, church meeting or peace group, contact Ben Gregory, Wales Nicaragua Solidarity Campaign, 4, Stryd Werfa, Y Rhath, Caerdydd CF2 5EW.

Bye Bye Brawdy Bye Bye

As with other US bases in Britain there was no signpost on the main road to indicate that Pembrokeshire was occupied by America.

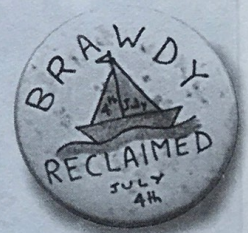
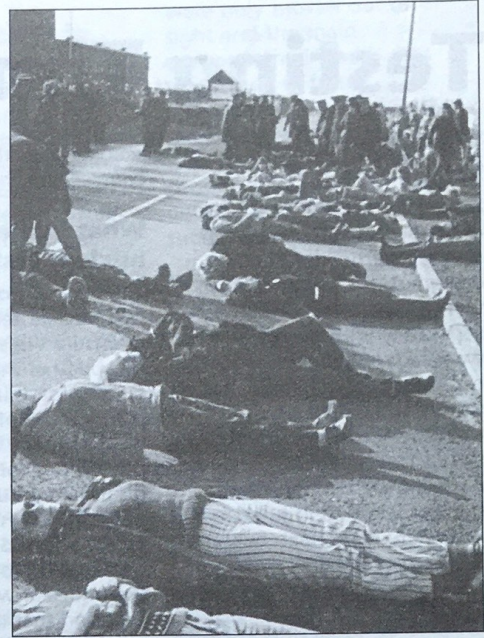
Brawdy has been part of the US under and above water surveillance of the North Atlantic for 31 years, which begun in 1954 as "Project Caesar". There were 22 such bases around the world. Since 1978 more than \$40 million have been spent on new equipment and buildings at the facility.

At the disestablishment ceremony on July 5 1995 at the US Naval Facility at Brawdy, Captain Ponessa US Navy Commander, Undersea Surveillance told the press that "the details of the operation are still highly classified". The media were told that strong links had been built with the local Pembrokeshire community. Indeed, those of us in the County noticed that the US Navy often awarded themselves prizes for forging such "links"! These were the links that enabled the US Navy to put up barbed wire defences and a bullet proof sentry booth against the Women's Peace Camp; that put US Navy personnel on the roof of the base with machine guns during the Libyan crisis; prevented the personnel from speaking to those of us waiting at the gates, and when they did speak to lie, denying that the base was anything to do with underwater surveillance.

Brawdy was the focus of a very many demonstrations. It was an important base and as such represented a first strike target for the USSR, it was also a US base in Britain and we wanted it closed. West Wales CND, Preseli Anti-Nuclear Group, Fishguard, Newport and Pembroke CND and Dyfed Christian CND campaigned regularly even when the wind seemed to be throwing the whole Atlantic onto them. CND Cymru also held some demonstrations there. In 1982 a marvellous rally was held to greet the Women who had walked to Brawdy from all over the country. A women's peace camp was set up for several summers on the corner of the main road. The USNF also featured in the Snowball Campaign of the Mid 80s.

Unless they clean up their rubbish and take it with them, the Americans leave behind them a four acre site with buildings of several stories of underground rooms. The sea bed is polluted by submerged cables connecting rows of underwater "hydrophones" to detectors and computers in the base. The cables run along the Welsh coast to St. Bride's Bay and hundreds of miles out into the Atlantic, in international waters.

In September this year the RAF is to hold its disestablishment ceremony at Brawdy, as those RAF staff still at the base have been supporting the US facility, despite the fact that the facility was not part of NATO.



I'M WORRIED ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF MYOPIA IN GENERATIONS TO COME



Testing Times

What are nuclear tests?

A nuclear weapon test is the explosive test of a complete nuclear warhead. Missiles designed to carry nuclear warheads are test fired separately with dummy warheads. Most test explosions have been significantly more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb – the first overt nuclear test on a civilian population. The first nuclear test was in July 1945 and there have been over 2,000 tests since.

Secrecy and nuclear technology go hand in hand. In spite of growing public protest at the levels of radioactive contamination caused, testing in the open and underwater continued until 1980. Since then all tests have been underground, but such tests still release large amounts of radioactivity both accidentally into the atmosphere and through

seepage into the earth, water courses and the sea.

What is the excuse for nuclear tests?

The nuclear powers claim that nuclear testing is needed to ensure the safety and reliability of their stockpiles. Testing for reliability implies planned use of nuclear weapons. The five nuclear powers are committed to disarmament under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and should therefore be planning to dismantle their nuclear weapons, not ensuring that they are reliable.

This leaves the main purpose of nuclear testing as the development of new nuclear weapons. Nations blocking negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which would end all nuclear testing, are continuing to modernise their arsenals and are refusing to disarm.

What are the effects of nuclear testing?

The history of nuclear testing is one of secrecy and wilful disregard for public health and environmental impact.

Health Hazards

Radiation induced diseases including leukaemia and cancers, immune diseases and birth deformities have increased dramatically in all areas where nuclear tests have been carried out. A single US test in the Marshall Islands is known to have increased the chances of the population dying from cancers by 76%. People living in the area were told that the tests were safe.

Human Rights

Nations testing weapons consistently take advantage of their status as colonial or regional powers to force testing on indigenous peoples, marginalised populations and trust territories. Populations have been forcibly evacuated and sent into permanent exile.

During 1995 and 1996, the French Government plan to go ahead with testing in the the Pacific atolls of Mururoa and Fangataufa.

Environmental Effects

During any nuclear test highly toxic and radioactive substances (for example plutonium 239 with a half life of 24,400 years) are released. Underground nuclear tests have both short and long term effects on the environment.

At the time of the explosion, fracturing of the surface can trigger landslides, tidal waves and earthquakes as well as releasing radioactive substances into the biosphere.

Possible long term effects include leakage of fission products to all living things and the transfer of dissolved radio-nucleides into the food chain. The tests create uncontained, un-monitored nuclear waste dumps. In Moruroa, where France is testing its weapons, each

explosion destroys more of the atoll which is already saturated with radioactive substances from previous explosions. Venting of radioactive gases into the atmosphere also occurs.

There is no way that nuclear tests can be described as environmentally sustainable.

Political damage

Nuclear tests make nuclear disarmament less likely and perpetuate the idea that threats and bullying are legitimate ways to conduct international relations.

How much do nuclear tests cost?

Each test costs between £30million and £100million, not including clean-up costs. The US Atomic Energy Commission estimates that to return US sites to their original condition will cost \$500million each. The cost of storing the radioactive waste indefinitely cannot be estimated.

What international agreements about nuclear tests have been made?

There have been several treaties designed to curtail nuclear testing.

The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) in 1963, which banned testing in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater, was not signed by France and China. The USA and Britain vetoed an attempt to convert the PTBT into a comprehensive ban.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (1968) called for negotiations for a comprehensive test ban. The treaty has 176 signatories. In May 1995, the NPT Conference agreed to "exercise utmost restraint" with regards to testing until a CTBT is signed. China and France have already broken this promise.

We all have the power to
STOP NUCLEAR TESTS



Boycott French Goods & Services!

The French Government has decided to start testing nuclear weapons again. Not in France, but on colonial islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Nuclear Testing contaminates the environment with radioactive material, damaging the health of millions of people, and threatening progress on nuclear disarmament.

If you disapprove - stop buying French goods until France stops exploding nuclear weapons.



Time for a Nuclear Free World!

For More Information contact: CND Cymru/ Wales Alliance Against Nuclear Testing, The Peace Shop, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff CF2 4RQ. Phone/Fax: (01550) 750 260 or Phone: (01446) 774452.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Conference on Disarmament in Geneva has been discussing a CTBT since January 1994. Britain and China have refused to declare a temporary halt on nuclear testing. France broke its pledge in September 1995.

Negotiations are slow, agreements on details are hard to attain.

Why is a Comprehensive Test Ban so desirable?

An effective Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty could eventually lead to nuclear disarmament. Nuclear states will not commit themselves to such a treaty while they are interested in modernising and extending their arsenals.

Britain supports a CTBT in order to stop other states getting nuclear weapons, whilst wanting to retain the right to maintain and develop its own nuclear programme.

France's Nuclear Tests

At the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference in May, France and the other nuclear weapon states committed themselves to "exercise utmost restraint" on the issue of nuclear testing, and to "the determined pursuit of systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons".

Chirac announced the resumption of nuclear tests on 13 June. The details of further information showed that the tests were to be a programme to allow France to develop new warheads now and in the future.

Peace News (September 1995) says: "After the Chinese nuclear test on 16 August, the French Authorities might feel encouraged to ignore all protests. The international protest movement, however, should not feel discouraged, because the goal is not only to stop testing immediately but also to awaken people's conscience for the future. We should not forget the Geneva talks on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The alternative to a total test ban is definitely not the granting of permission for low-yield explosions or computer simulations of nuclear testing. Fifty years after the first nuclear explosions, there is only one way out of this madness; total nuclear disarmament."

Don't nuclear tests just ensure that nuclear stockpiles are safe?

That is what nuclear weapons states would like us to believe. The testing of the non-nuclear components of a warhead, a "trigger test", is considered by many experts to be the main assurance of safety. In reality, testing is only needed if weapons are being upgraded or developed. Nuclear weapons can never be safe. If they are used they affect the attackers as well as the attacked. If they are not used their possession is potentially dangerous.

How could a test ban be verified?

Methods are available for effective verification, including seismic monitoring via a global network of stations, radioactive debris detectors, satellite imagery and extensive notification and data exchange.

What about tests in the future?

Governments with nuclear weapons are counting on new technology to continue testing. Computer modelling and miniature laboratory explosions are meant to rule out the need for testing as we now know it. This technology is available in Britain and the US. France says that it will be able to use such technology after the current round of proposed tests. Clinton's recent announcement that the US will not carry out any more underground nuclear tests is a reflection on the fact that the US can now test its weapons by computer simulation.

The use of such technology directly contravenes the agreements to work towards nuclear disarmament and will make verification much more difficult.

The problems which were a major factor in banning atmospheric testing were not solved by moving testing underground, the problems

were only moved out of sight and the main environmental health risks transferred to future generations. The dumping of radioactive waste underground is a highly controversial solution, yet nuclear tests have created such dumps of waste.

What now?

Those nations who have polluted the earth with their nuclear tests must take full responsibility for the mess they have made by:

- investigating the contamination caused and investing in cleaning up and containing the radiation.
- providing full and accurate information about the effects of nuclear testing.
- recognising and compensating communities affected by nuclear testing.

A truly comprehensive test ban would immediately and permanently halt any sort of nuclear testing by any country with no compromises regarding size of explosion or "peaceful" use.



Wales' Response to Chirac

Welsh MEPs Protest

David Morris MEP and Chair of CND Cymru, tabled an urgent motion in the European Parliament condemning France and calling upon the European Union to abandon any nuclear programmes involving tests. This motion was passed overwhelmingly. David Morris also led a demonstration in the European Parliament when Chirac visited in July.

In a statement on the 24 and 25 of June, the Party of European Socialists have condemned the proposed French tests and called for an early agreement for a CTBT and a "strengthening of the Peace".

Wales Alliance Against Nuclear Testing

The announcement by French President Jacques Chirac that France was to resume nuclear testing shocked and angered people in Wales. In response, a remarkably broad band of academics, religious leaders, celebrities, politicians environmental organisations, all the political parties in Wales except the Tories, and other individuals joined together to sign a statement of condemnation. The Alliance was set up by the Peace Shop Co-operative to embrace all individuals, groups and organisations who wished to stand together to say "enough is enough", alongside the peoples of the South Pacific whose dignity, health and environmental integrity would be violated once again, and to campaign together.

- More information about the Wales Alliance Against Nuclear Testing is available from George Crabb (01446) 774452

Boycott of French Goods and Petition to Chirac

The international peace movement launched a boycott of French goods as soon as it heard Chirac's announcement. While campaigning during the summer, we have found most shoppers very willing to join the boycott, some individuals already boycotting as a personal protest. Boycotts allow individuals to protest and have been successful in the past. Not everyone can take a boat to the South Pacific! Our protest is against Chirac's decision, not against the French people. If Chirac reversed his decision we would celebrate with a toast of French wine.

The British Test Ban Coalition has launched a cinema advertisement urging people to boycott French goods. This has caused quite a stir in the media.

The First French Test this Autumn – Sept. 4

Responding to the first of the proposed tests, the Wales Alliance Against Nuclear Testing immediately held a vigil outside Cardiff Castle. CND Cymru faxed a protest to Chirac within minutes of the announcement, and the horror felt by all our supporters was reported enthusiastically by the Welsh media. On Saturday 9th September, a demonstration, in the form of a mock children's funeral was held in Cardiff. The coffins carried through Cardiff made the links between all parts of the nuclear cycle, representing the victims of all nuclear wars, and those dying as a result of the misuse of resources in war preparations, the foetuses murdered within their mothers at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and those child

victims yet to die as a result of the tests and war preparations currently being carried out.

World-wide Campaigns

People all over the world have joined in condemnation of the French tests. It is heartening for us in Wales to feel the world-wide solidarity awoken by this issue. Governments in Russia, the US, Japan, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and Indonesia as well as the South Pacific Forum Nations have objected to France's decision to different degrees. John Major refuses to condemn the test saying only that "it is a matter for the French". When asked whether he would "join our Commonwealth partners, Australia and New Zealand, in their opposition to the nuclear bomb tests in the Pacific", Major responded "No, I will not".

China's Nuclear Tests

China has made two nuclear tests since the nuclear Non-Proliferation talks ended in May. CND Cymru protested at these. When the second of these tests was announced in August, around 500 demonstrators blockaded the Chinese Embassy in London. The peace movement has focused its energies more on France because it is more receptive to public and international opinion. CND campaigners were arrested while demonstrating outside the Chinese Embassy and charged with "invading China". The Chinese Embassy is at 31, Portland Place, London (0171 636 5197).

ACTION: FOR IDEAS OF HOW TO CAMPAIGN PLEASE SEE ENCLOSED SHEET, – AND PHOTOCOPY THE PETITION AND COLLECT SIGNATURES.

Send the enclosed "Nuclear Free Wales" postcard to President Jacques Chirac, Palais de l'Elysée, 55-57, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris 75008 France, with your own message about nuclear testing. The card will need a 25 pence stamp.

BOOK REVIEW

Wings of Death.

Dr. Chris Busby

"The number of children and grandchildren with cancer in their bones, with leukaemia in their blood, or with poison in their lungs, might seem statistically small to some in comparison with natural hazards, but this is not a natural hazard and it is not a statistical issue. The loss of even one human life, or malformation of one baby, who may be born after we are gone, should be of concern to us all. Our children and grandchildren are not merely statistics toward which we can be indifferent." *John F. Kennedy, Urging the US Senate to ratify the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty*

Some radioactivity occurs naturally. Low levels of radioactivity also come as

fallout from nuclear tests, and from the dumping of radioactive waste in the environment. We are told that these man-made levels of radioactivity are so low that they pose no danger to humans.

Apparent increases in cancers near centres of nuclear activity have been dismissed by the authorities as statistically insignificant.

The incidence of cancer is increasing and cancer rates are higher in Wales than in other parts of Britain. High rainfall in Wales means that radioactive products from human nuclear activity are deposited in larger quantities on the Welsh environment. This book shows that high cancer rates in Wales follow,

with a 20 year lag, the increase in Strontium 90 in the environment, a radioactive product of nuclear explosions.

"Wings of Death" brings together radiation physics, cell biology and medical statistics to illustrate the real correlation between nuclear exposure and the incidence of cancers and the differing effects of natural and man-made radioactivity on living cells.

Buy and read this book and buy one for your MP or County Councillor. Published this September, it is available for £10.99 (to "Green Audit Wales") from: Publications dept., Green Audit Wales, 38, Queen St., Aberystwyth SY23 1PU (01970) 611 226.

Hiroshima – Never Again!

“A red dragonfly flew past me and settled on a fence just before me. I stood up, cap in hand, and reached out to catch it.

At that moment.... ”

Fukihara Eiji, aged 11.

Monday 8.15 am 6th August 1945. Hiroshima

There could surely be no more appropriate time for us to demand an end to half a century of global nuclear terrorism (so called “deterrence”), than this, the year of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We could perhaps best start by taking a hard look at the reality of what actually happened in August 1945.

If Allied troops had systematically made their way through the streets of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with flame-throwers and incinerated every woman, man and child in sight – who would attempt to justify such a war crime? But because of the distance – literally – between cause and effect, agent and action, all too often people do not think of these bombings in terms of human responsibilities. Nuclear weaponry has, in general, an unreal, quasi-mythical status in popular perception. It is endowed with such an abstracted, superhuman aura, that we fail to look through it into the unspeakable human suffering and death that is its sole purpose.

Add to this the fact that in 1945, the political decision was made to withhold images of human suffering in Hiroshima and release to the media pictures of damage to buildings only. Thus to this day, for many people in the West, the word “Hiroshima” has no immediate human visual associations. While the very utterance of “Auschwitz” evokes specific and dreadful images of emaciated prisoners, the ghostly mass graves etc., the familiar icon of Hiroshima is the mushroom cloud – or aerial shots of the ruined city. Shades of grey and white, remote and impersonal, these could be the ruins of Pompeii, or Mohenjo Daro.

This has nothing to do with us today. Nothing to do with Trident, with Faslane or Coulport, Sellafield, Llanishen or Trawsfynydd. Nothing to do with the

convoys of nuclear warheads that trundle through Glasgow regularly....

Only those who have taken the trouble to read first-hand accounts from the survivors, or who have seen the film taken by the Japanese immediately after the event, can in some small way peer into the hell that was Hiroshima.

Hiroshima is our nuclear “Original Sin”; it is only by denial, or by ignorance of the realities of this crime that “deterrence” has been sustained over the last 50 years.

Too many people still glibly brush aside this atrocity by saying it “shortened the war”. It need hardly be said, that even if this were true, it would not excuse the use of the atomic bombs. The deliberate killing of innocent civilians can never be justified, because non-combatant immunity lies at the core of any concept of a Just War. The end does not justify the means. The logical conclusion to such a fallacy is that all our soldiers should be kept safely at home in their barracks, while we employ some suitable means of eliminating the enemy population en masse. That way we could save the lives of all our soldiers.

While Hiroshima and Nagasaki technologically represent a quantum leap into a new dimension of mass annihilation, psychologically (and morally) the event had been prepared for by the saturation bombing of World War II. The table traces the development from the mid 1930s.

The world was horrified at the first use of aerial bombing on Guernica in 1937 during the Spanish Civil War. This was regarded as a uniquely vicious war crime. When Hitler bombed Rotterdam at the start of the war, he attempted to

justify himself by saying that “the lives of 1,000 Dutchmen weren’t worth the life of one German soldier”. At that time this remark was taken as a powerful illustration of precisely what we were fighting against. Yet, at the end of the war, “Bomber” Harris could (presumably unwittingly) echo Hitlers very words when he said “All the cities in Germany are not worth the bones of one British Grenadier”. Thus, in saturation bombing, the allies ended up by adopting the ethic that they went to war to oppose in the first place, uncannily fulfilling the prophetic words of Goebbels: “Even if we lose, we will win, because our ideas will have penetrated the hearts of our enemy.”

By late 1945, Japan did not have one single plane left, and American pilots could fly and bomb at will. Nine-tenths of Japan’s shipping was sunk or disabled. Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama were already utterly destroyed. Japan was defeated, on the point of surrender and known to be so. The Japanese Foreign Office officially notified Moscow on May 13th that “The Emperor is desirous of peace.” In mid July the Japanese Government sent out peace feelers via Sato, the ambassador to Moscow. The Soviet Union ignored these moves because under the Yalta agreement they were due to enter the war against Japan three months after VE Day and were keen to do so. US Intelligence knew of these approaches to Moscow. Work on the Manhattan Project (the code name for the atomic bomb programme) was speeded up in fear that Japan might surrender before the bomb could be used.

The two target cities had been left undamaged throughout the war because they were already selected for “the experiment” – the actual word used by Truman and Major Groves (head of the Manhattan Project) at the time.

On August 8th the Soviet Union declared war on Japan, and invaded Manchuria. Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky routed and captured the 800,000 strong Kwatung Imperial Army within two days. A Soviet invasion of mainland Japan was now a distinct possibility. It was fear of this that caused the Americans to accept now the continuance of the Emperor as Head of State – the one and only condition for which the Japanese had been asking since May – and also induced the Japanese to accept the humiliation of a formal unconditional surrender. An Imperial edict of August 14th

Development of saturation bombing of civilian targets since the mid 1930s

Year	Place	Deaths
1937	Guernica	1654
1940	Coventry	1000
1941	Clydeside	1083
1944-45	London	3000
1945	Dresden	45,000
1945	Tokyo	90,000
1945	Hiroshima	140,000 in 1945;
		200,000 by 1950
1945	Nagasaki	70,000 in 1945;
		140,000 by 1950

announced Japan's decision to surrender.

General Eisenhower later wrote: "Japan was at that very moment seeking some way to surrender with a minimum loss of "face"... It wasn't necessary to hit them with that awful thing". The then US Secretary of War, Stimson, admitted that the bomb was used to "get political advantage over the Soviet Union".

Events in the immediate aftermath also throw light on the bombing. Only 51 days after the surrender of Japan, in war plan TOTALITY, the Pentagon's Joint Intelligence Staff promulgated a study entitled "Strategic Vulnerability of Russia to an Air attack". This envisaged an air attack with atomic bombs on 20 Russian cities. This was followed by other war plans code-named as follows:

1946-1948 BROILER: CHARIOTEER (a global war plan involving 133 atomic bombs on 70 Russian cities, 8 on Moscow and 7 on Leningrad.);
COGWHEEL: GUNPOWDER;
DOUBLESTAR: ABC: DUALISM and FLEETWOOD.

In 1949: DROPSHOT and TROJAN.
(Source: Operation World War III – Anthony Cane Brown. Arms & Armour Press 1977).

Fear of Russian retaliation on the US, and, in the immediate post-war period, a short-lived but widespread popular sympathy for the war efforts of the Russian people, caused these plans to be shelved until such time as a totally overwhelming (First strike) system – without the possibility of a Soviet retaliation – could be devised.

It should be noted that throughout these years the USSR had no nuclear weapons. These early offensive war plans illustrate the totally fallacious nature of the purely "defensive" notion of "deterrence".

The current situation continues this tradition of concealing a strategy of aggressive war planning under a smoke screen of duplicity and misinformation. Thus the Secretary of State for Defence insists Trident is a "minimal deterrent", while the House of Commons select Committee for Defence hails it as a "significant enhancement of the UK's nuclear capability". Britain is now scrapping its obsolete (and dangerous) free-fall WE-177 bombs, and replacing them with the much more accurate and deadly Trident system – and calls this disarmament. The first of the 4 submarines, HMS Vanguard, is already operational and armed with 96

warheads. Each of these warheads has a destructive force of 100 kilotons, i.e. 8 times that of the bomb used on Hiroshima. These are ready to be fired at 15 minutes notice....

Perhaps this seems a trifle "over the top" to even the most enthusiastic nucleo-maniac. In any case, Malcolm Rifkind reported in November 93 that trident would also have a "sub-strategic role". Under this modest proposal, Trident would fire "only" one of its warheads – i.e. 8 Hiroshimas – to "undertake a more limited nuclear strike... by delivering an unmistakable message of our willingness to defend our vital interests". As Winston Churchill didn't say: "Some 'limit'! Some 'message'!"

In plain English, this means that we are prepared to use Trident against any non-nuclear Third World state that steps out of line.

The anniversary of Hiroshima is not merely a matter of history, but a dreadful reminder of the present reality. What we did 50 years ago, we are prepared to do again today – and many, many, times worse.

Brian Quail is the Joint Secretary of Scottish CND

The Chernobyl Children's Project Cymru – the story so far

Over £5,000 raised by singing, walking, selling or collecting have resulted in this wonderful ambulance, which has been bought, overhauled, converted and decorated this summer. The help we have received from individuals and organisation has been marvellous. Help that ranges from "50 tiny teddies for tragedies" given by a knitter in Trefdraeth, free signwriting and windows to free labour for work on the ambulance in a local garage. £2,000 for the purchase of medicines was also raised by a community near Shrewsbury and a doctor in Llandrindod is helping us to buy them at cost price.

In October Rod and Jill Stallard will be taking the ambulance – along with 13 other ambulances from Ireland and one from Manchester, and 3 articulated lorries full of medical aid to Belarus. The CND Cymru ambulance will go to a hospital/orphanage in Gomel, in the contaminated area just north of the Ukraine border, while other ambulances will go to Minsk.

We have spent part of the summer travelling about Wales with an exhibition showing the medical effects of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, emphasising that such an accident could happen at a nuclear installation or during transportation of radioactive material, anywhere. The effects would be the same. Whatever we do for those in Belarus and the Ukraine can never be enough, our greatest power lies in preventing a repetition of a nuclear accident by working to close down the whole nuclear game. The contamination and its effects on the population of The Ukraine, Belarus and the rest of the world will be there for more than 24,000 years. For us, that is forever.

We are intending to buy medicines for Gomel with any money we are donated from now on. Donations arriving after October will still go straight to the Chernobyl Children's Project. Please send them to Chernobyl Children's Project,



"Nantgaredig", Cyngordy, Llanymddyfri, Dyfed SA20 OLR. More information about the project or the effects of the accident at Chernobyl continue to be available from Jill at the same address..

Walking and Talking – Ray, Wendy, Tad and little Newt in Pembrokeshire

Thanks to everyone who sponsored, donated or helped contribute to the wonderful success of Ray, Wendy, Tad and Newt's Pembrokeshire Walk for The Chernobyl Children's Project and a Nuclear Free Irish Sea in June/July. £1,000 was collected for the Chernobyl Children's Project. We would also all like to thank the kind friends in Pembrokeshire who provided accommodation and support for this foot-loose family. Although Tad and Newt are only in pushchairs, Ray and Wendy walked undaunted, stopping to leaflet and talk to locals and holidaymakers, with the help of local activists. From Cardigan on June 29th, they travelled through Newport, Fishguard, Abercastle, St. Davids, Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dock, Stackpole, Tenby and Saundersfoot ending on July 8th at Amroth. Wendy writes: "So, we set out for home, having met many wonderful people, renewing a few old acquaintances, with legs stretched and minds refreshed from our adventures and having helped bring the anti-nuclear message to beautiful Pembrokeshire."

Faslane Peace Camp – Feeling the Heat

The cry on the loud hailer to “feel the heat, hear the screams, remember the terror at Nagasaki!” united 150 people from all over Britain who gathered at Faslane on August 9th.

A die-in outside the North gate of the Trident nuclear submarine base successfully kept the gates to the base closed at the time when, 50 years earlier, the second atomic bomb was dropped.

Four days of direct action kept the base on constant alert. The first night, during a fire-lit vigil, a section of the fence was damaged by fire. The next morning, just after the die-in, 19 people were arrested for running through the open South Gate; one activist sought sanctuary in the base’s chapel but was dragged out and arrested. 13 people were arrested later in the day when they attempted to block the North Gate. Several times the fence was cut and the alarms triggered, keeping the Strathclyde police busy.

Security at the Faslane base has been routinely breached by peace protesters. In March this year, four women spent four hours inside the Trident secure area, the highest-security compound in Europe. Greenpeace has been enjoined to stay away from Royal Navy submarines after they disrupted the second patrol of HMS Vanguard by snaring it with weighted ropes and nets.

The Faslane Peace Camp was established by local people 13 years ago. It welcomes visitors from all over the world. They blockade convoys on their way to Faslane with nuclear



material and trespass on MOD land in the area and on the base. They make the public aware of the existence of the obscenity of Trident by their graffiti which decorates the base and the roads leading to it.

The peace camp has support from the Labour controlled local authority, and this has prevented their eviction.

The Faslane Peace Camp Magazine *Faslane Focus* exposes some of the Navy’s activities and describes the camp’s actions. Send a large SAE (and an extra 25pence stamp to help with costs) to the address below for a sample copy.

Faslane Peace Camp, Shandon, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, Scotland G84 8NT.

Thanks to Peace News and Myrta Eastland, Cardiff.

Voices from the Past

From an article first published in “Ynni” Magazine, 1982:

The Blue Hades

The depth and extent of nuclear horror was not truly revealed until we reached Oahu, where we learned at first hand how easily the Earthly Paradise of the Pacific could become Paradise Lost.

Originally Oahu, better known to the package tourist as Honolulu, was for us to have been a few days stop-over relaxing and recovering from a rather hectic three month New Zealand peace tour.

Fortuitously, our visit coincided with a delegates conference organised by Pacific Concern at which I was invited to attend and speak.

Delegates came from places with exotic names and associations.

They were united in a common purpose. Tired of being used as nuclear guinea pigs, tired of their homelands being used as nuclear dumps, they wanted but one thing – nuclear powers out.

We heard that in French Polynesia the atoll Mururoa was sinking and splitting under the weight of underground atomic explosions, spilling radioactive

waste into the Pacific. Although this has been strongly denied by the French Government just nobody is allowed into the area to verify by tests. Bill Ethyll and his family, who tried this in their yacht *Pacific Peacemaker*, on April 1 this year had their yacht rammed and damaged by a French police boat.

Since the first atomic bomb tests at Bikini in July 1946 more than 180 nuclear bombs have been detonated in the Pacific. Only now are the long term horror effects being revealed.

We heard of still-born babies turned to bags of jelly in the womb, of babies born unlike anything human.

In Hawaii, five million gallons of liquid nuclear waste has been discharged in home waters. There are more than 3,000 nuclear weapons stored ready for use.

On tiny Ebye Island, 8,000 displaced people live on 24 hectares at a greater population density than New York. Runit Island has been rendered uninhabitable for ever; it has been half covered with concrete to try and contain radioactivity. On Rongelap Island 69% of the children who were

under ten years old in 1954 have developed thyroid tumours.

These are but short extracts from volumes of evidence of how the Pacific Islands have been exploited and polluted.

In 1953, Commissioner Libby of the United States Atomic Energy Commission said: “People have got to learn to live with the facts of life, and part of the facts of life are fallout”.

I came from that meeting feeling sick at heart over the sufferings of the Pacific people and over how they had been betrayed.

The remark attributed to Henry Kissinger – “Only 90,000 people live out there – who gives a damn?” – symbolises the tendency among the super-powers to see the Pacific as a vast uninhabited nuclear testing range and a nuclear dump.

European Peacemakers should lose no time in informing themselves and the public of the truth about the Pacific. For there is the living and dying evidence of the true horrors of nuclear warfare.

Jack Sheppard (founder of Pensioners for Peace International)

Llanishen Women Are Everywhere – But No Justice In Sight

In July, Mary Millington from Cardiff, a regular attendee at the women's vigil outside AWE Llanishen, together with 5 other women from Greenham Peace Camp (which has kept up an unbroken presence at Yellow Gate since September 1981), were in Reading Crown Court to appeal against a conviction for criminal damage at AWE Aldermaston. Women from Caerffili and Llanishen CND went to support them and give evidence.

The women had been convicted for cutting the AWE fence, and defended themselves by using part of the Criminal Damage Act and the Genocide Act as "lawful excuse". They said that it was their "honest belief" that they were protecting the land from pollution, yet they were not allowed to cite evidence about pollution, accidents or deaths at AWE Aldermaston. Neither Alison Jackson from Llanishen nor a doctor who was to give evidence on health risks were allowed to speak. John Large, a consultant to CND and Greenpeace on nuclear issues

was only permitted to answer questions relating to the Genocide Act, not about accidents.

Mary Millington was reported for contempt of Court when she stated in her summing up that she had been constantly silenced and limited by the court which was "conspiring in a cover-up with the MOD and Hunting Brae by refusing to hear verifiable evidence". Judgement on their appeal was reserved to an unspecified date.

The women say that if necessary, they will take their case to the High Court. The implications, if they were to win would be of great significance to the World Court Project's intention to have nuclear weapons declared illegal. Whatever happens, their actions continue to highlight the continuing production and maintenance of nuclear weapons in Britain.

- *These women deserve our support. Please send donations to help with costs, or letters of solidarity, to: Mary Millington, 37, Woodville Road, Cardiff CF2 4DW. More information is also available from Myrfa Eastland: (01222) 864 793*



"Breaking the Vicious Circle"

**Residential Conference.
March 28th – 30th 1996, University College of St. David's, Lampeter**

All like minded groups and individuals are invited to attend this conference which is being organised by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Wales. The main speaker will be Hildegard Goss-Mayr, Honorary President of the F.O.R., and a leader of great experience in the field of non-violent action.

The history of our world has been one of continuous warfare. In our time of advancing technology the violence has become insufferable and a disgrace to our humanity. The vicious circle of violence which produces more violence is one that must be broken. This is the very time to do so. War has lost its credibility and increasingly, in religious and secular circles, voices are being raised on behalf of a culture of non-violence.

We need to make sure that Wales becomes involved in this movement and makes its characteristic contribution to it.

It is hoped that this conference and the consultation leading up to it will launch a new agenda of activity for the protagonists of non-violence to carry us forward into the 21st century.

Note the date and make it a priority!

- *For more information about the Conference, or suggestions and offers of help please contact: Nia Rhosier, Cymdeithas y Cymod Nghymru, Ty Hen Gapel John Hughes, Pont Robert, Meifod, Maldwyn, Powys SY22 6JA TEL: (01938) 500631*

Christmas is Coming!

Bilingual Christmas Cards available from
CND Cymru Trading: 01792 830330



6 cards
(2 designs, black on white),
with the message
**Tangneffed ar y dddear/
Peace on Earth**



6 cards
(1 design, 2 colours on white),
with the message
**Tangneffed ar y dddear/
Peace on Earth**



6 cards
(3 designs, 2 colours on white),
with the message
**Cyfarchion y Tymor/
Seasons Greetings**

Price £1.30 a pack or any 5 packs for £5.50

Also, Stocking Fillers new from CND Cymru Trading, including Pen with dolphin sea-scape picture and the text "Nuclear Free, Air, Land and Sea". £1.10 including postage and packing. For more items, including stickers, badges and jewellery – see our catalogue. If you do not have an up to date catalogue, or want to purchase any of the above items, do get in touch with CND Cymru Trading.

World Court Project

Pat and Kevin Craig, who live in Pembrokeshire, and are members of "Medical Action for Global Security", attended the Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in New York along with a dozen World Court Project (WCP) activists from Britain. Pat writes:

"The WCP team lobbied nearly 50 nations whom they believed, with encouragement, would make a further anti-nuclear legal submission to the Court by June 20. Personal visits were made to all these embassies in London. The Court will receive comments up to the end of September and there will be an oral hearing in the Court for three weeks from the end of October with a possibility of a ruling at the end of 1995. They are hearing both the WHO request and the UNGA request simultaneously, but they are not treating them as one case.

ACTION NEEDED

Anyone wanting to take action to help the World Court Project, who is not already on the WCP mailing list, should get in touch with George Farebrother, 67, Summerheath Road, Hailsham, Sussex BN27 3DR, telephone and fax. number (01323) 844 269.

Michael Mansfield QC has told us that the reason miscarriages of justice get reversed is the pressure of public opinion. We must keep focusing public opinion on the hearing in the World Court.

DIARY DATES

SUMMER 1995

Any Contributions for these listings from other sympathetic organisations working for peace and environmental justice, in Wales will be gladly included.

June 8 World Ocean Day to raise awareness of the importance & vulnerability of our oceans and the issues that affect them. Contact Friends of Cardigan Bay for activities (01 970 828026)

June 20 World Court Starts The Nuclear Case – it's not too late to collect more declarations. Contact the World Court Project (01 323 844269) – at least until September!

June 24-25 11th National Conference on Low level Radiation and Health County Hotel, Carlisle – more information: (01 229 833851)

June 29-July 9 Ray, Wendy, Tad and Newt's Walk for the Children of Chernobyl and a Nuclear Free Irish Sea (see story). For more details contact Ray Davies see contacts list.

July 1 World Nuclear Free Zones Day

July 11 Visit to Cardiff of Hibakusha – survivors of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (see story)

July 15 11.00am CND Cymru Annual Meeting, Friends' Meeting House Llandrindod, Powys members and delegates of affiliated organisations welcome. For more information contact General Secretary see contacts list.

July 16 Tibet Walk UK. Help raise funds and keep Tibet an issue on the international agenda. Walks are taking place all over Britain. To join those in Wales: contacts are: Black Mountains/Brecon Beacons – Richard Greaves (01 497 847418) Cardigan – Ali Jones (01 239 79604)

July 16 (Sunday) Rally in Trafalgar Square "Time for a Nuclear Free World" (see story). More information: (0171 700 2393)

July 22-25 Glamorgan Peace Festival – starting on the 22nd with street entertainment by the Peace Shop Caravan in the Hayes, Cardiff. For more details of other events phone Matt Holloway (01222) 599623.

August 5 Happy 70th Birthday from CND Cymru to the Woodcraft Folk! For more information about celebrations contact John Gurr (01 974 282437)

August 5-13 CND Cymru stall at The National Eisteddfod, Colwyn Bay – help & accommodation needed

August 5 Swansea CND Tree Planting to Mark the 50th Anniversary of the Start of the Atomic Era. Contact Swansea CND 01 792 367807)

August 19/20 CND Stall at the Pontardawe Festival. Come and say hello. Contact CND Cymru Trading for more information)

Autumn 1995

Diary Dates

Events to protest if the French Nuclear Tests continue, will be organised spontaneously – if you wish to be involved, please contact George Crabb (01446) 774452 or Jill Stallard (01550) 750 260. When the news of another test is announced, there will be a vigil outside Cardiff Castle, by the Aneurin Bevan statue.

October 5 Chernobyl Children's Project Cymru ambulance carrying medicines and medical equipment, leaves Wales on its 3,000 mile journey to South Belarus to be left with a hospital near Gomel.

October 17th CND National Lobby of Parliament. Challenge the nuclear nightmare! Information about the lobby and transport from Cardiff: Ray Davies 01222 889514

October 17th Handing in the last batch of petitions to Chirac at the French Embassy in London. Contact Ray Davies as above if you want to be there.

October 24th "The Reform of the United Nations" – Evening Conference organised by the UNA Cardiff 7.30 pm at The Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. What is wrong with the UN and how can it be changed to meet the challenges of the "New World Disorder"? For more information contact the UNA – (01222) 228549

October 26th & 27th Two Public Meetings about Hawks – RAF Valley – and Indonesia with Chris – newly released from prison after an action at British Aerospace. Don't miss it. The 26th details: 7.30pm at The Vestry, Capel Smyrna, Llangefni. The 27th details: 7.30pm at Salem Vestry, Porthmadog. (01407) 710 386 or (01766) 771100 for more details.

October 27th "The United Nations and Beyond" Annual Lecture of the Welsh Centre for International Affairs – Alexander Borg Oliver of the United Nations Information Centre. Contact Sue Kavanagh (01222) 228 549

October 27th South Glamorgan County Hall, 7.30pm. Meeting about bringing children from Belarus for holidays in Wales.

November 11 – Weekend of Action : Stop the Hawks Rally at RAF Valley. Contacts – see above....also, actions at BAE sites across Britain

November 25 all day UNA Cardiff International Fair fund and awareness raising event Temple of Peace and Health – interesting and useful for Christmas shopping. For contact see UNA conference details above

November 25/26 British CND Conference at Manchester Town Hall. Contact Linda Walker (0161) 834 81 76

December 7 Stop the Hawks at Valley – Lobby of Parliament. Contact (01407) 710 386 or (01766) 771100

December 9 Cyngor – CND Cymru's Regular Meeting 11.00am Friends' Meeting House, Trinity Street,

I want to join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone _____ I enclose a cheque/PO for £ _____

payable to CND Cymru. Couple £15; Adult £10; Unwaged, pensioners, youth £3. Return to CND Cymru, Membership, 3 Millbrook Court, Magor, Gwent NP6 3JN



CND Cymru



&

Wales Alliance Against Nuclear Testing

The Peace Shop, 56, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff CF2 4RQ. Telephone/Fax: (01550) 750 260 or (01446) 774452

Protest Against French Nuclear Testing

Create an uproar !

Why?

People world-wide are shocked and angry at France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific. They want a way to express their feelings and to take actions which will have an impact on the French Government.

Nuclear tests contaminate the environment with radioactivity, kill and displace people and threaten progress on nuclear disarmament.

How can you do this?



By participating in the international boycott of French goods and services. History has shown how powerful individuals can be when united around such a cause; most recently, the successful boycott of Shell over the Brent Spar. **Don't boycott in secret** - tell your friends, tell the press, tell the French authorities in Britain what you are doing and why. You will be joining others all around the world.



Urging others to boycott - leaflet in shopping areas, leaflet houses - use the media.



Writing to, fax, phone or visit the French Embassy - to protest mentioning your boycott of French goods: His Excellency, M. Jean Guerninon, L'Ambassade de France, 58, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7JT Phone: 0171- 201 1000; Fax : 0171-259 6498



Writing to President Jacques Chirac - calling on him to reverse his decision , in view of the world-wide condemnation: Palais de l'Elysée, 55-57 rue du Faubourg Saint Honorée, Paris 75008, France. .



Phoning the Foreign Office - ask for the non-proliferation department ask them what they are doing about getting a nuclear test ban signed . 0171-270 2269



Writing to John Major asking him to condemn the actions of the French Government and ask him to pledge a constructive British position on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty - 10, Downing Street, London SW1A 0AA.



Approaching Local Councils to ask their French twinned authorities to protest to Chirac.

The campaign may be long. Chirac says his decision is "irrevocable", but already it has provoked a major political controversy in France. If the decision is not reversed, each test will provoke a wave of protest. The pressure must be sustained - and people drawn in.

Materials available - stickers, information & leaflets - photocopy & enlarge leaflets to make posters. Contact Jill Stallard at the above address & 'phone number or George Crabb on (01446) 774452. Donations (payable to CND Cymru) are very welcome but not essential.

STOP



BUYING FRENCH WINE

You can protest at the French nuclear tests. Boycott their products. While M. Chirac can turn his back on the world's outrage, he can't ignore a lousy trade deficit.



**For more information please contact CND.
162 Holloway Road, London N7 8DQ on 0171 700 2393.**



**No more
French Nuclear**



Tests !



March and Rally

Meet 10.30 a.m. in Mariner St
(opposite Swansea Railway Stn)

Saturday

14 October 1995



Organised by Swansea C.N.D.
Further details 01792 - 830330

