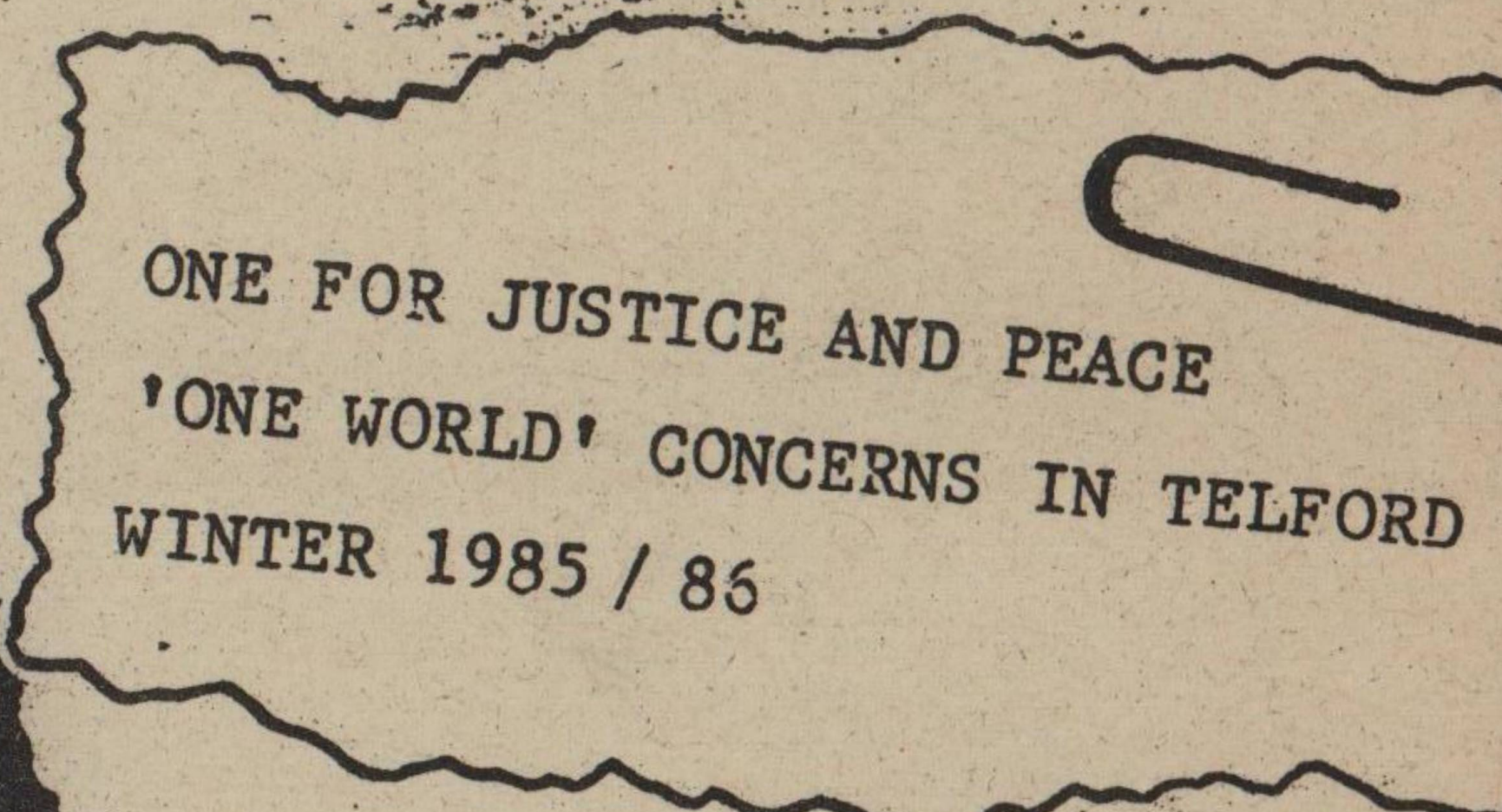


Edwards Air
Force Base,
California:
"Columbia",
America's first
space shuttle to
fly in space and
land on land like
an aeroplane,
lands at
Edwards Air
Force Base after
34 orbits around
the world.
(U.P.I) cas:
Carlos Schiebeck

206940

ONE DAY, WE'LL BRING BACK BOTTLES, TOO.



ONE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE
'ONE WORLD' CONCERNS IN TELFORD
WINTER 1985 / 86



For Justice & Peace

NE

ONE WORLD
CONCERNS
in TELFORD

THE POVERTY LOBBY

The date was well chosen, halfway through One World Week. Co-ordinated by the World Development Movement, with other agencies giving support and finance, the lobby attracted an official attendance figure of some 20,000. This compares well with the 5,000 or so who attended a similar lobby in 1981 in support of the Brandt Report's recommendations, and indicates how the development movement has grown in the meantime.

Our coach party of about forty included people from other Shropshire constituencies and from Stourbridge, as well as from Telford. We saw many other coachloads from the West Midland region, and others from Shropshire travelled down by different means. We had a four-point case to put to our M.P. Warren Hawksley, similar to that put by Shrewsbury, North Shropshire and Stourbridge people to their M.P.'s (though sadly, North Shropshire people, including some from Newport, were unable to meet with their M.P. Mr John Biffen).

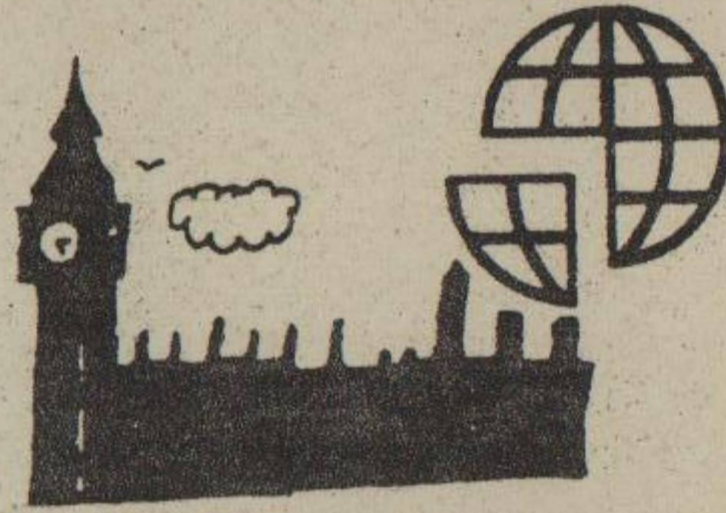
Our case was as follows:-

1. AID - We want to see an increase in official aid towards the 0.7% recommended by the U.N. (At present our aid stands at 0.33% and is going down.)
2. TRADE - We want the rich nations to allow poorer nations more access to world markets. (At present the rich nations seem determined to maintain tariff and quota barriers that keep newcomers out.)
3. FOOD - We want to see the greater part of Britain's official aid going towards food-producing activity - especially small-scale agriculture - in the Third World. (At present too much of our aid goes on helping them to buy expensive technology from us: e.g., in the year in which thousands of rural Sudanese died of hunger our main aid assistance went to building a power station to

meet the needs of urban Sudanese.)

4. DEBT - We hear much of the mighty sums of money collected in the richer countries to help the Third World poor. This disguises the fact that the Third World, collectively, gives huge sums of money to the First, e.g., in servicing the massive debts they are now saddled with, and which we were only too ready to encourage them to run up. The First World is a harsh creditor, imposing conditions on poor countries which only to serve to worsen the lot of the poorest within them. We want to see easier rescheduling of debts with longer periods given for repayment.

In the event, we were able to meet with Mr Hawksley in a committee room, and were spared the chaos some other delegations had to endure. Though realistic about the chance of his total agreement with our argument, we were asking him to take a hard look at the facts of world poverty, and at what Britain can do to help alleviate world famine and aid world development. Though his attitude was courteous and affable, and our discussion with him interesting and fairly constructive, he inevitably sought to defend the Government's record, and to



emphasize our own economic and employment problems. He did agree that a greater proportion of aid should go on

assisting rural food production - and he was also very ready to attack the record of the Common Market. And he expressed his willingness to meet with us again, in the constituency.

Well, what did it all achieve? No dramatic shifts in Government policy, perhaps - but at least a high profile for issues of world poverty and development in that day's news. What else can we do but communicate, communicate, communicate - the facts of hunger, the facts of world poverty: till no-one sits down to a full meal in Europe or America without thinking of his brother and sister, their stomachs knotted with starvation, in the poorest countries. Till no-one can plead ignorance - till the facts of world hunger sink into the everyday consciousness of men and women in our world and inevitably influence their actions and those of the Governments they elect.

The fact that so many were there, the fact that people of influence, including three of

the four main party leaders, were prepared to come and address the crowds in Central Hall, points to a growing realisation that this is not their battle against poverty but our battle, as one world; not emergency hand-outs of food aid but world development - allowing it to be possible for them to feed themselves. Since then, we hear that Sir Geoffrey Howe has asked for an extra £90 million for the aid budget; and that Early Day Motion no 25, tabled in support of Sir Geoffrey by Jim Lester (Cons) and Guy Barnett (Lab) refers to "...the impressive lobby of Parliament by some 20,000 constituents....on October 22nd". So something might be getting through.



The Shropshire Trust for Nature Conservation (STNC), founded in 1962, now has over 1500 members and is one of a network of county trusts affiliated to

the Royal Society for Nature Conservation. Its aims are to gather information about Shropshire's wildlife, to conserve and protect this wildlife and to increase public awareness of the environment. As a charity, these functions are supported by members' contributions and subscriptions, and their local and national fund-raising efforts. The most recent of these is the British Wildlife Appeal that David Attenborough spoke on behalf of in Telford, whose aim is to raise £150,000 in Shropshire and £10 million nationally for habitat protection.

Shropshire still contains much to interest the casual or dedicated naturalist, with many wild places including woodlands, meres, bogs and grasslands which the STNC tries to protect in various ways, including liaison with landowners, practical management work and Reserves. The Trust cares for a number of reserves and trails which are open to the public (some to members only). Examples include: Earl's Hill nature trail with a converted barn as a visitor centre, areas of woodland, grassland and fine views from the summit; and Llanymynech Rocks, with its soaring quarry face and wide variety of orchids on the



quarry floor. There are local branches, including a Telford Branch, which organise many trust activities, and where anyone can get involved in conservation locally.

So, to sum up, the varied work of the Trust spans such areas as scientific survey, reserve and site management, advisory work, publicity and education to further the cause of conservation in Shropshire. New members are always welcome: contact STNC, Agriculture House, Baker Street, Shrewsbury (telephone Shrewsbury 241691).

MEMORIES OF MOLESWORTH



Last February I visited Rainbow Village, the camp set up by peace activists at Molesworth airfield, with others from Telford. We wandered over the fields, a grassy marshland, the flat landscape stretching into the distance all around. There were few signs of human activity, except for the large hangar, vehicle compound, and the tents, buses, caravans and vehicles of the Rainbow Village.

We walked through the camp, with its variety of homes - plastic, metal, canvas and glass - speaking to people and talking at length to those we knew. The Villagers had come together to live at Molesworth, to be a peaceful presence on a site intended for military use - the base for more cruise missiles. Their hope was to prevent this development by the Government, another spiral in the arms race - a race which can have no winners.

At the time there seemed no hint of the malevolent future intended for those green fields.

The following Wednesday morning, 6th February, I awoke and switched on the radio to the "Today" programme. Over 1,000 police and MOD personnel had forced the Villagers to leave in the early hours of the morning. They had set fire to the property which could not be moved - the wooden school hut, the benders, and sweat lodge - rather than see them bulldozed. As they moved out the Royal Engineers were

putting up the barbed wire fence. At one stroke, the military had eliminated what was intended to be a continuing centre of opposition to the development of Molesworth base.

On Easter Monday I returned to Molesworth, to demonstrate with others my opposition to the siting of cruise missiles at the base. Heavy, rain-laden clouds dominated the sky as the coach neared Molesworth. We left the bus, joining thousands of other people trudging toward the base. Colourful pennants trailed in the wind, bringing colour and life to the drab landscape. Buses and cars stretched along the road as we slowly advanced. As we moved the rain fell in a drizzle and the road became a layer of mud.

Then we saw the first signs of the base - barbed wire piled high as a barrier, with policemen and women spaced out every so many yards. Us on the one side, them on the other side of the cold, sharp barbed wire fence. People went forward, planting their pennants by the fence, soon transforming it into a series of bamboo poles with gaily coloured pennants and ribbons fluttering in the wind.

As we approached the Peace Corner I could see bright lights, spotlamps towering over the entrance. Here were dozens of police men and women, both inside and outside the fencing. The police and demonstrators didn't speak to each other, as far as I saw. We glanced or stared at each other, each unwilling to be the first to speak. Without their uniforms would they be any different to you or me? Do we not all feel similar emotions? Perhaps we can take a small step towards real peace. Ought we to speak to the police, the soldiers and so on, who confront us?

Maybe on my next demonstration I'll venture to speak first, to break the cold silence.

R.S.

In our next issue —

The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

A weekly Prayer Diary for World Development

Thoughts on: "Industry Year 1986"

Your contributions welcome: See back page!

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MULTINATIONALS

On Monday 10th February, at the Meeting House, Telford Centre, Telford Churches' Industrial Group is organising a 'study evening' on "MULTINATIONALS". Much of our industry - certainly the big employers - is now multinational or transnational in organisation. To get to grips with unemployment in our own country, or development in the Third World, increasingly it's important to know what multinationals are, and how they operate.

The meeting on 10th February starts at 7.30 pm and admission is free. All are very welcome.

RECIPE



NOTES

For a happy and MEATLESS New Year why not try one of these vegan recipes

NUT PATE - ingredients

- 3 oz Cashewnutta or nutter (nut butter)
- 2 oz ground almonds
- 1 oz roasted chopped almonds
- 4 stoned black olives (optional)
- 1 large tin or tube tartex (vegetarian pate)
- salt and black pepper

method

Soften the nut butter and stir in the ground and chopped almonds. Combine with tartex, season, and add two of the olives chopped finely. Serve from a small dish, garnished with the remaining olives and surrounded by salad greens. Serve on Butter Puff (despite name are made with veg. oil and are vegan) or other vegan crackers.

VEGETABLE RICE - ingredients

- 8 oz cooked brown rice
- 3 oz peas & 3 oz sweetcorn (optional)
- 4 oz mushrooms
- 1 tablesp chopped parsley
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp marjoram
- 4 tablesps oil
- 1 tablesp soy sauce

Heat oil and fry the chopped mushrooms quickly for a few minutes. Add herbs, soy sauce and seasoning, and stir in the rice. Allow to cool.

UPDATE

Since the South African Government expelled foreign newsmen from Emergency areas last year we haven't seen pictures on TV of township riots and police repression. Does that mean that all is quiet, and 'law and order' is restored?

The November, 1985, Crisis News, published from Cape Town by the Western Province Council of Churches, paints a terrifying picture of the reality behind the news blackout. Here are a few extracts, from among many eyewitness accounts:-

"It was in the middle of September when the police came out in force to Valhalla Park. At random we chose the stories of just a few people who were affected that day by the actions of the 'order keeping' security forces that day.

"Annie Davids (55) tells the following: It was quiet outside that day. She was busy inside her house in Hector Street. The children were playing outside in the street and her son was out riding on his bicycle when she suddenly heard her neighbour shouting: 'Annie! Come and see they are beating your son!' She ran out and saw the police hitting a boy. She stormed at them and accused them of hitting her son but at the same moment found out that it was another boy. The police then suddenly fired four shots behind her....She saw the police hitting Vanessa, a girl of 16, with a whip. They started to hit Helen Pillay, an elderly woman of 67 years old. After this the police carried on down Hector Street, hitting and shooting children and dogs everywhere."

.....

"Sandra Van Wyk (18) was shot in the neck while she and her sister Laura were unpacking groceries in their house. She walked from the kitchen to the lounge when they heard a loud gunshot and Sandra screamed and fell to the ground. Outside two policemen stood their long shotguns pointed at the Van Wyk home."

.....

"After a few hours spent in Crossroads the message is clear. The presence of the security forces interferes with the daily life of the community. It disrupts normal living and has created an atmosphere of constant tension and fear. Mothers know that their children are no longer safe.

"While CRISIS NEWS was speaking to people in Crossroads about what was happening in their community lately, we could hear the sound of gunshots.....Two people died that morning of gunshot wounds - victims of violence that will not stop as long as the security forces stay in Crossroads....

"Back in town that night no mention was made on radio or television of the violence in Crossroads and the vicinity, that day. Extensive coverage was given to a pile-up car accident on a highway in the United Kingdom instead. The next morning Cape Times mentioned the two deaths and the injured and the fact that the police claimed to have no official record or any action in Crossroads for that day. But Crossroads exists, so did the violence the day we visited, and the injured and the dead. Denial is no answer, neither is news repression. We have to live with the facts."

And if you're wondering what all this has to do with us, Rev Beyers Naude, the 70-year old head of the South African Council of Churches, said recently: "I strongly believe that two Western countries hold the key to solving the racial crisis - the United States and the United Kingdom."

For more information please contact CHARLES WORTH (Christian Aid) - telephone 813802.



"As a very small step towards reducing the amount of waste produced by our society, I am trying to start a Recycling Directory for the Madeley area. I am thinking mainly of the things we all acquire, such as newspapers, plastic pots, milk bottle tops, etc., and also of second-hand goods like clothes and toys. People are often reluctant to throw things away and yet can't always find a use for them. I hope to produce a list of waste materials with the names of organisations or individuals who can use them, and to make it available to people in this area. If anyone would like to help, or would like their organisation put on the list, or wants to try the same idea in another part of Telford, please contact me -

ANN NICOL
56 Park Street, Madeley,
Telford TF7 5LD

Tel: 584030 (after 2 pm)"

Can we live without CRUELTY ?

On 8th November at the Plough Inn, Wellington, this question was posed by Telford Animal Rights Group (TARG). The group had put much time and effort into preparing a wide selection of vegan (vegetarian but excluding dairy products) dishes for the public to sample. There was also a stall offering cosmetics which had not involved the suffering of animals in their preparation and production.

Shirley Powell, one of the group, talked to us about the cruelty inflicted on animals in various spheres of our society. Most appropriately, given the setting, she mentioned the great cruelty to calves of a liquid diet to produce a more marketable veal, the penning of pigs in very confined spaces, and so on. A few examples of factory farming. In schools there is dissection of and psychological experiments on rats and mice. In industry there is tremendous experimentation on animals to test the effects of drugs, chemicals and cosmetics. It is generally accepted that, with few exceptions, there are valid alternatives to these, some of which are not really necessary in any case.

In the entertainment field there is cruelty inflicted on animals to train them to do tricks, such as elephants standing on their front legs (damaging to the spine). Finally, the purchase and wearing of real fur coats and other clothing supports an industry increasingly based on 'factory farms', where mink, fox and other animals are confined in cages for their lives until the day comes to kill them, skin them and transform them into clothing.

After her talk we chose various dishes to sample, including lentil croquettes, mushroom and nut roast, trifle, and peach flan. Those I had were certainly enjoyable and filling, good enough for me to purchase the recipe sheets. Throughout the evening the room was filled, and some sixty or so people must have attended in all.

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In my opinion the question was answered - yes, we can live without cruelty, and comfortably at that.

Anyone wishing to know more about the subject of animal rights, to receive leaflets or purchase the recipe sheets should contact:

TELFORD ANIMAL RIGHTS GROUP,
c/o 55 Blakemore, Brookside,
Telford.



The various events which were arranged in Telford in and around One World Week in October were in the main well-attended. Many people will have seen the exhibition of posters and catalogues, etc., in the Town Centre during the week, and the International Evening at All Saints' Church, Stirchley was once again very well attended. Donations received at the International Evening enabled all costs to be covered and a small donation of £30 to be made to Christian Aid. The very high standard of the entertainment provided by the various groups which took part ensured an enjoyable evening which was a real celebration of the colour and diversity of human culture and tradition. To them and to V.S.O. who provided refreshments, the members of Telford One World Week Group wish to say a sincere

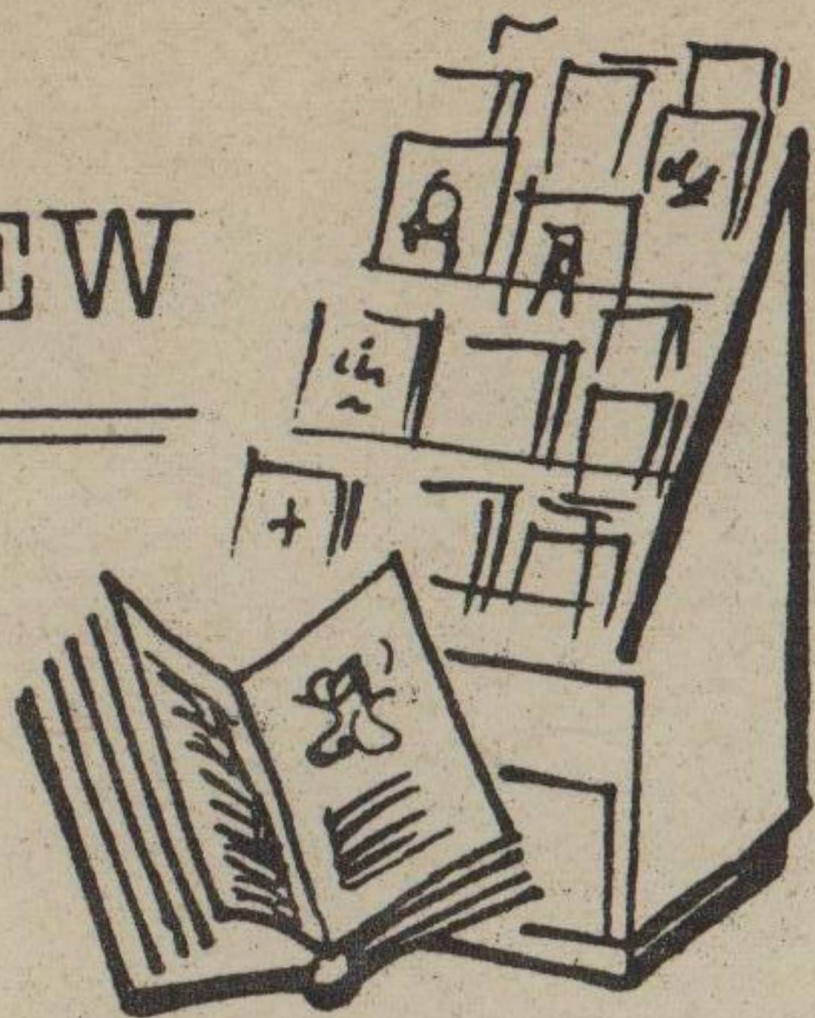
Thank You

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Telford One World Week Group will take place on Monday, 3rd February 1986 at 7.15 pm, at the Meeting House, Telford Town Centre. The business of the AGM will be followed at about 8 pm by a slide presentation by Charles Worth, of Christian Aid, giving some of the facts behind the present situation of famine in Africa. This is an open meeting, and all are very cordially welcomed to attend.



BOOK REVIEW



ETHIOPIA - THE CHALLENGE OF HUNGER
by GRAHAM HANCOCK - Gollancz 1985, £3.95

"It is comforting to be able to feel that we have done our duty towards the starving of Ethiopia by giving a few pounds or dollars to one or other of the emergency appeals. We have not, however, and unless we are also prepared to campaign for change in all the major structural problems that underlie world hunger, we should not pretend to ourselves that our donations are worth very much."

Words that come near the end of the book, and sum up its theme. The expressive painting on the cover may draw your interest; don't let it end there. Graham Hancock - a former East Africa correspondent of The Economist - has produced a compellingly good read, to buy or to borrow.

There's some disagreement with Max Peberdy, whose recent book "Tigray: Ethiopia's Untold Story" argued that the policies of the Ethiopian central government - the Dergue - are a major cause of the Ethiopian catastrophe; and that the Tigrayans' co-operative effort points the way forward for the whole country. Tacitly, the U.K. and the U.S.A. support this view, with their refusal to assist the Dergue to resettle people from the soil-eroded North to the still fertile South.

Hancock argues the case for the Dergue. As he sees it, Ethiopia's hope lies in re-locating the main population in the South, letting the exhausted agricultural land of the Northern provinces rest and revitalise. But the North includes the provinces of

Tigray and Eritrea; and resettlement from these lands can also be seen as a deliberate policy of depopulation in order to secure a victory over the would-be secessionists.

This present famine is only the latest of many which simply ran their course as a recurring curse, and the Christian emperors generally observed the principle "Thou shalt not kill; but need not strive/ Officiously to keep alive." Haile Selassie, the last emperor, was deposed in 1974, his rule discredited by efforts to hush up the then current famine. A bloody turmoil followed his downfall, until the reins of power were gradually caught up by the present head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The continued threat to his government in the attempted secession of several provinces wastes resources on persistent internecine warfare which should go to fight famine today.

Hancock sees the various secession movements as the chief cause of the present misery in Ethiopia, for, if Tigray and Eritrea were allowed their independence, this would create further African states too small for economic viability - a permanent temptation for political meddling by the super-powers. He urges support for the Dergue, as the first Ethiopian government that has genuinely addressed itself to the country's economic problems, with some capability of resolving them. Proclaimed Marxists, the Dergue has Moscow's support; but this is a mixed blessing. The Russians are assisting in the resettlement of the Northern population; but they have foisted on Ethiopia the system of the collective farm - a solution dear to Communist hearts, but which has never worked in Russia and is unlikely to work abroad. Where does the Dergue go from here?

Hancock pleads that ideology should not obscure the facts of human suffering. The ultimate reality must be the pain in the guts of starving people. Hancock gives one clear directive: "In the absence of other such initiatives probably the best single step that any individual wishing to help Ethiopia could take would be to join Oxfam's "Hungry for Change" campaign." Counsel we can all act on; if we would rather be part of the solution than part of the problem.

...

"ONE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE" is published by Telford One World Week Group, c/o 24 Gladstone House, Hadley, Telford. The editorial committee is: Robert Saunders, Mark Stokes, and Bill Rowell (telephone 612894). Views expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the One World Week Group or the editorial committee. All articles, letters, comments and notices are gladly received, and will be considered for publication. "ONE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE" is published quarterly, and printed on recycled paper.

This newsletter is distributed free. Donations towards the cost of production are very welcome - to: Robert Saunders, 24 Gladstone House, Hadley, Telford.

TWO DATES FOR YOUR DIARY -

Wednesday March 12th 7.30 pm (venue to be announced) - To mark the 'International Year of Peace', an evening organised by Telford Anti-Nuclear Group at which Charles Worth will speak on "Peace and Development".

Saturday March 15th 10am - 3 pm, Belmont Hall, Wellington: a 'World Fair' with stalls and displays on aspects of world development. Stall space is available for any interested charity or organisation (for details, please contact Robert Saunders at the address given above).

"WAR ON WANT" have just issued a new leaflet "This Misery is Man-made", which details some of the work they are doing to relieve the urgent needs of refugees and those whose crops have been destroyed in Tigray, Eritrea and Angola. The continuing civil war in Angola between government forces and those of the South African-backed UNITA militia has left about one million Angolans homeless and hungry. War on Want is the main agency working in this area, helping with tons of food, medical supplies, seeds and blankets, all of which are in very short supply. Donations may be sent to - War on Want, Freepost 1, London Bridge Street, London SE1 9UT.

Forests or Famine?

A new Friends of the Earth International campaign was launched last October with a rally in London where speakers included Des Wilson, botanist David Bellamy, world rain forest expert Norman Myers and Oxfam's John Clark.

As the title 'Forests or Famine' suggests, the theme of the rally was the threat to people caused by the threat to the environment. The campaign aims to persuade consumers to buy wood only from sources which practise 'sustainable forestry', to push for a Code of Conduct to be followed by major logging companies (there has already been progress on this), and to lobby the World Bank and other official agencies to withdraw funding from projects which threaten forests and instead to support schemes which protect the environment. The campaign also supports the Chipko Movement in India in resisting commercial logging, the Green Belt Movement in Kenya in its tree planting drive, and the campaign in Nicaragua and Costa Rica to create a huge forest reserve.

What this campaign will highlight is the real dependency of people on the natural environment. If this is seriously damaged then the lives of many people are threatened.

Since the 1950s 'development' has grown apace in the Third World, destroying vast areas of forest. In the past thirty years some 40% of the tropical rain forests have been devastated by human action. Due to this there have been growing losses of top-soil (vital for plant growth), increasingly frequent and powerful flooding, changed weather patterns, loss of plant and animal species and so on. People have died as a consequence.

In future issues we hope to look more closely at deforestation, its causes and consequences, and what we can do to help. Currently, there is a film on release, "The Emerald Forest", which touches on these issues. For more information contact Friends of the Earth, 377 City Road, London EC1V 1NA.

